

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

5/11

Fifteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

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Dated 24 Dec, 2013

(Vol. XXXVII contains Nos. 11 to 22)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 115.00

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, February 19, 2014/Magha 30, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan, Shri M. Anandan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 361. Shri Asaduddin Owaisi

Spectrum Usage Charges

*361. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) the details of the present pan India average spectrum usage charges levied on telecom operators;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed/increased the spectrum usage charges;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with its impact on the exchequer and also on the consumers;

(d) whether the telecom operators and other stakeholders have been consulted before taking this decision; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the stakeholders thereto?

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

Statement

(a) The weighted average of Spectrum Usage Charges (SUC) payable by current spectrum holders in 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands is 4.83%.

(b) and (c) As a matter of policy, it is desirable to move to a flat rate, and adoption of weighted average rate would provide a path for such transition.

Accordingly, the following decision to change the spectrum usage charges have been taken.

- Spectrum usage charge for spectrum acquired through current auction will be charged at 5% of Adjusted Gross Revenue.
- There is no change in the existing slab rate of Spectrum Usage Charges for the Licensees who do not acquire spectrum through current auction.
- In cases of combination of existing spectrum in 900 MHz and 1800 MHz bands and spectrum acquired through current auction, the weighted average will apply to both the spectrum held by the operator.

Applying the above 5% flat rate and the weighted average rate of Spectrum Usage Charge, it is estimated that the revenue to be realized is comparable at current level.

(d) and (e) The above decisions have been approved after considering the recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India which was finalized after due consultation process.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Madam, Speaker, will the hon. Minister be kind enough to say that the 2G auctions have brought in an interest of Rs. 44,635 crore, does he agree that the arbitrage possibilities from keeping the spectrum user charges different from separate banks to create controversies again? ... (Interruptions) In the answer that has been given here is that the Spectrum User Charge acquired through current auction will be charged at 5% of

Adjusted Gross Revenue. Does the hon. Minister agree with me that this 5% usage charge will lead to a cut back on service levels and ease of tariff for the consumers?
(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Non-Accredited Courses

*362. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that many educational institutions in the country are providing admission in non-accredited diploma and degree courses without the prior permission/ approval of the All India Council for Technical Education/University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such institutions/erring persons during the last three years, State and year-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to cancel the status conferred on such institutions for breach of the conditions for recognition/affiliation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified Regulations in January, 2013 and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has notified Regulations in January, 2014 making accreditation mandatory for Universities and affiliated colleges and technical higher educational institutions respectively. Prior to these regulations accreditation was voluntary and a large number of institutions had not opted for it. Under these Regulations accreditation is mandated for institutions only after completion of 6 years or passing out of two batches (whichever is earlier). In case of failure to comply with these Regulations, the defaulting institutions may be subject to stoppage of grants, withdrawal of Section 12 B (under UGC Act, 1956) status, revocation of status of

deemed to be university under Section 3 of UGC Act and issuing a public notice warning students about accreditation status of a higher educational institution. However, the penalties do not prescribe stoppage of admissions. In case of institutions granting diplomas in non-technical education accreditation is not mandatory.

The Government has also introduced the National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2010 making it mandatory for every higher educational institution and every programme conducted therein to be accredited in accordance with the provisions of the Bill.

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

(c) and (d) The UGC Regulations provide for withdrawal of Section 12 B status, which may make an institution ineligible for UGC grants. Similar provision exists for withdrawing Section 3 status on a deemed to be university. However, the UGC in its 496th meeting held on 29.11.2013, decided that all UGC funded institutions should be directed to apply to the recognized accreditation agency latest by 1st June, 2014. The UGC further decided that failure to apply for accreditation by 1st June, 2014, may lead to discontinuance of financial assistance by the UGC from 1st April, 2015 onwards. The AICTE Regulations have been notified only recently *i.e.* on 29th January, 2014 and the six months period has still not lapsed.

Under the recently launched Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the overall quality of existing State higher educational institutions is sought to be improved by ensuring their conformity to prescribed norms and standards and adoption of accreditation as a mandatory quality assurance framework.

Talks with Pakistan

*363. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of number of the rounds of talks held with Pakistan on various issues during the last three years till date, year-wise;

(b) whether the agreements signed/under standings made are being observed in letter and spirit by Pakistan;

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

(d) whether Pakistan has invited India for talks to settle the differences over Kashmir issue and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) In the last three years, two rounds of Secretary-level talks between India and Pakistan were completed on eight issues under the resumed dialogue that commenced in April, 2011. The third round of resumed dialogue began with the Commerce Secretary level talks in September, 2012 in Islamabad.

During the resumed dialogue India has reiterated to Pakistan that it must fulfill its commitment, given at the highest level, not to allow the use of its territory or territories under its control for terrorism directed against India in any manner. It is our expectation that the Government of Pakistan would bring to justice quickly all those involved in the Mumbai Terror Attacks, including those currently facing trial in the Anti-Terrorism Court, Islamabad

Amongst the outcomes of the resumed dialogue are the signing of a new visa agreement and the commitment by Pakistan for establishing a normalized trading relationship with India, including by granting India MFN status. All provisions of the new Visa Agreement, except the provision for permitting group tourism, were operationalised by April, 2013. During the Commerce Secretary level talks in Islamabad in September, 2012 both sides developed an agreed roadmap for normalization of bilateral trade. However, Pakistan has not been able to implement the steps it had committed to undertake in the roadmap.

A part of the territory of Jammu and Kashmir remains under the forcible and illegal occupation of Pakistan. Under the Simla agreement signed between the two countries in 1972, India and Pakistan have committed to resolving all outstanding issues including the issue of Jammu and Kashmir through a peaceful bilateral dialogue. Such a dialogue to be meaningful necessarily requires an atmosphere free of terror and violence.

[English]

Promotion of Languages

*364. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has worked out any plan to allocate equal time for the promotion of English and local languages at school level;

(b) if so, the guidelines issued to the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) and other Educational Boards in this regard;

(c) whether the working hours of school teachers have been increased recently and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the increased working hours of school teachers have made their profession more strenuous and if so, the corrective measures taken in this regard; and

(e) the measures taken to impart quality education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution and implementation of School Education lies primarily with the State Governments. Section 29 (f) of the The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, stipulates that "medium of instructions shall, as far as practicable, be in child's mother tongue". Further, Section 29 (1) of the RTE Act, provides for an academic authority to be notified by the appropriate Government for laying down curricula to be followed in various classes. National Policy on Education (NPE) lays down three languages formula from class VI to X.

(c) and (d) As per para 4 of the Schedule to the RTE Act 2009, there will be minimum of forty five teaching hours, including preparation hours, per week for teachers for classes 1 to 8. No corrective action is under consideration in view of nascent nature of the RTE Act implementation.

(e) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised to correspond to the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 in terms of the provision of additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools. Quality Interventions also include regular in-service teacher training, induction training for new teachers, training of untrained teachers, free text books, setting up of decentralized academic support institutions and focused programmes for improving learning outcomes experienced in early grades and Science and Mathematics. SSA also supports Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) and external pupil assessment surveys. In addition, the Teacher Education Scheme augments teacher capacity building programmes. The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has notified a mandatory teacher eligibility test for recruitment of teachers at elementary level, in order to improve standards of teacher intake. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme covers secondary education and assists States/UTs in opening of new secondary schools (through up gradation), additional classrooms, laboratories, toilets etc. as well quality inputs like regular in-service teacher training and curriculum development. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced a scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in a phased manner for improvement of quality in the schools affiliated to it. The Board has laid down benchmarks and guidelines regarding the quality of education in schools and made the accreditation of schools mandatory for all the schools affiliated to it once in every five years.

Indian Institutes of Technology

*365. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:

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

(a) whether all the newly established Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are functioning in permanent premises with adequate infrastructure and other necessary basic facilities;

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

(c) whether several States are yet to provide land for these IITs and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Government has set up eight new IITs at Hyderabad, Patna, Jodhpur, Bhubneswar, Indore, Ropar, Gandhinagar and Mandi during the Xth plan. Presently, they are functioning from temporary premises with provision for classrooms, labs, equipment and hostels. IIT-Mandi has shifted partly to the permanent campus.

(c) Land for development of permanent campus was handed over to all the newly established IITs by the concerned State Government. Construction work has been started in IITs at Patna, Bhubaneswar, Mandi, Hyderabad and Gandhinagar and going on in full swing. The master plan and architects have been finalized by all the new IITs.

(d) This Ministry is constantly reviewing progress of new IITs, providing necessary financial and administrative support. Meetings and video conferences are held from time to time and a nominee of the Ministry participates in the Finance Committee meetings of IITs.

[Translation]

Standard of Education

*366. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to evaluate the standard of education in the Government schools across the country;

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

(c) whether the teachers are adequately equipped to cope with modern day requirements of teaching abilities and to impart quality education to the students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b)

The Government of India Through The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has recently concluded a National Pupil Assessment Survey (NAS) for class 3 covering 34 States/UTs in 298 Districts and a sample of 7046 schools and 104374 students. The study has revealed that in Language about 65% children were able to listen to a piece and respond correctly to question thereon, 86% children were able to look at pictures and match the correct name related to the picture, nearly 59% children were able to answer question correctly after reading a short story themselves. In Mathematics, 68% children could recognize numbers, 75% children could do 2 digit additions, 54% children were able to subtract 3 digit numbers, 70% were able to do simple multiplication, 67% were able to correctly answer questions on geometrical shapes, 85% could do measurement of time correctly and 84% were able to answer questions on data handling correctly.

(c) to (e) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme, a maximum of 20 days annual in-service teacher training, 30 days induction training for newly appointed teachers and training of untrained teachers in Open Distance Learning mode (ODL) through approved courses of the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) are provided to States/UTs. In addition under the Teacher Education Scheme opening and strengthening of training institutions like DIET's and BIET's assist in pre-service and in-service teacher training including use of ICT and other teacher upgradation facilities. To provide regular academic support to teachers and schools, 6716 Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and 75954 Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs) have also been set up.

Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) programme for secondary schools provision for 10 days annual in-service teacher training, induction training for new teachers and leadership and professional development training for school heads, is also provided.

Street Vendors

*367. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States are mandated to regulate street vending through demarcation of vending zones and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the criteria adopted for allocation of vending zones/sites for tehbazari/street vendors;

(c) whether any rent is charged from vendors and if so, the details of rent collected by the States during the last three years, State-wise;

(d) whether officials of local agencies and police are allegedly involved in harassment of street vendors and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the strategy formulated/being formulated, if any, by the Government to help the States in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d) In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors to do business without harassment and to regulate street vending activities, the Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has proposed enactment of a Central Act namely, 'The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2013'. The Bill has been passed by Lok Sabha on 6th September, 2013 and the same is pending in Rajya Sabha for consideration and passing.

The proposed Act provides for formulation of Scheme/ Rules and Bye laws for street vending activities including payment of charges for street vending and formulation of Plan for determination of vending zones as 'Restriction-free Vending Zones', 'Restricted Vending Zones' and 'No-vending Zones' and reservation of space for vending activities in the master plans, development plans and zonal plans, etc. by the concerned State/UT Governments and Urban Local Bodies depending on the local conditions and as per provisions of the proposed Act.

(e) Under the National Urban Livelihoods Mission the States/selected Municipalities have also been allowed to take up schemes benefitting street vendors.

Central University Status

*368. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for grant of Central university status to the State Universities;

(b) the details of the proposals received by the Government from the States/State Universities including Patna University for grant of Central university status during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the present status of these proposals, proposal-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reconsider its earlier decision on granting Central university status to Patna University; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHR M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) No criteria/norms have been prescribed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for grant of Central University status to the State Universities.

(b) and (c) In the last three years, three proposals were received by this Ministry from State Governments/ State Universities. Details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Name of University	Year	Present Status
1.	Sant Gadge Baba Amravati University Amravati	2010	The proposal has not been agreed to.
2.	Patna University, Patna	2012	
3.	Andhra University, Visakhapatnam	2013	

(d) No, Madam.

(e) As per the policy of the Central Government, at least one Central University has been created in every State of the country with the exception of the State of Goa. Of these, three were by way of converting State Universities into Central Universities. However, the experience of the Ministry with regard to such conversions has not been a happy one. Three Universities, despite having come into the Central fold, find it difficult to cast off the legacy burdens, adjustment of existing staff and disaffiliation of affiliated colleges which in turn affects the quality of the teaching-learning process. Hence, the Central Government has decided, as a matter of policy, not to convert any more State Universities into Central Universities.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plants

*369. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI M. S. RAJESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in various States of the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof along with their capacity, State and location-wise;

(c) the details of the amount released and expenditure incurred on all the under construction NPPs during the last three years and the current year along with the financial assistance, if sought, from any national or international financial institutions for these projects;

(d) whether there is cost escalation in any of these projects and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure adequate fuel supply for nuclear power reactors 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) Yes, Madam. The XII Five Year Plan envisages commencement of work on 19 new Nuclear Power Plants in the country with a total installed capacity of 17400 MW. The details are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The details of the Revised Estimate (RE) and Expenditure incurred for the under-construction nuclear power plants during the last three financial years and the current financial year upto December, 2013 is as below:—

All the values are Rs. in crores

Sl.No.	Project	RE	Exp
2010-11			
1.	KGS-3&4	165	139.40
2.	KKNPP 1&2	900	803.67
3.	KAPP 3&4	550	352.89

Sl.No.	Project	RE	Exp
4.	RAPP 7&8	325	287.71
5.	PFBR	720	605.32

2011-12

1.	KGS-3&4	KGS-3&4 projects was completed in the financial year 2010-11.	
2.	KKNPP 1&2	1000	933.58
3.	KAPP 3&4	1218	1077.38
4.	RAPP 7&8	862	545.73
5.	PFBR	905	631.33

2012-13

1.	KGS-3&4	KGS-3&4 projects was completed in the financial year 2010-11.	
2.	KKNPP 1&2	1200	1292.31
3.	KAPP 3&4	1220	1092.22
4.	RAPP 7&8	915	936.82
5.	PFBR	795.42	484.58

2013-14

1.	KGS-3&4	KGS-3&4 projects was completed in the financial year 2010-11.	
2.	KKNPP 1&2	1500	1081.89
3.	KAPP 3&4	2053	1018.42
4.	RAPP 7&8	918	622.65
5.	PFBR	643.7	362.81

*Actual expenditure incurred up to December, 2013. RE indicates approved budget by concerned PSU.

Legend:	KGS:	Kaiga Generating Station
	KKNPP:	Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project
	KAPP:	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project
	RAPP:	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project
	PFBR:	Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor

Projects at sr. no. 1 to 4 above, being implemented by Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited - (NPCIL), a public sector undertaking of the Department are funded by a mix of equity and debt. The equity in the last three years and current year has been mobilised from internal resources of NPCIL only and the equity has been released from Government. The debt portion

was mobilised from domestic market borrowings and external credit/loan. The PFBR, being implemented by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI), is funded through Government equity besides 5% equity contribution from NPCIL. Debt portion (20%) is to be raised after entire equity is utilised.

(d) There is no cost escalation with respect to the approved completion cost of KGS Units-3&4, KAPP Units- 3&4 and RAPP Units- 7&8 projects. In respect of KKNPP Units - 1&2, the initial approved completion cost was Rs.13,171 crore, which was revised to Rs.17,270 crore in May, 2013. The cost escalation has been mainly due to delay in the project completion. There were local protests at site, during September, 2011 to March, 2012 which severely impeded work and momentum of the project.

In respect of PFBR, the original approved cost envisaged was Rs.3492 crore which was revised to Rs.5677 Crore. The increase of cost was mainly due to the following reasons:

- (i) Construction of PFBR was originally planned to be done departmentally. Later the responsibility was entrusted to BHAVINI; a public sector undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy leading to change in tax incidence. Further, Service Tax was introduced after the financial sanction for the project was accorded.
- (ii) Being first of its kind reactor in the country, several modifications were carried out during execution of the project and new items were necessitated compared to those envisaged in the original design.

(e) Government has made efforts to augment indigenous uranium supply by opening of new mines and processing facilities. Fuel supply contracts have been signed for import of fuel for reactors under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) Safeguards. In respect of future projects to be set up with international cooperation, lifetime fuel supply guarantees are being incorporated in the commercial contracts. Fuel linkages for future indigenous projects will be ensured at an appropriate time. PFBR is totally indigenous project and also Government has already allocated fuel for PFBR.

Statement

Project	Location	Type	Capacity (MW)	Status
Indigenous Reactors				
GHAVP Units 1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	PHWR	2x700	Administrative approval & financial sanction for the project accorded, Foundation stone laid by Hon. Prime Minister on 13.01.2014. Site infrastructure works are in progress. Start of construction (First Pour Concrete) is scheduled in June, 2015.
CMAPP Units 1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh		2x700	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress
Mahi Banswara, Units 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan		2x700	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress
Kaiga Units 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka		2x700	Land available, other pre-project activities initiated
FBR Units 1&2	Kalpakkam Tamil Nadu	FBR	2x500	It is envisaged to start construction of two more fast breeder XII Five Year Plan
AHWR	To be decided	AHWR	300	AHWR will be a 300 MWe Nuclear Power Plant. Standing Site Selection Committee of Department of Atomic Energy is examining the issues associated with siting of AHWR at candidate sites. The design of the reactor, at present, has been carried out taking site independent inputs for a coastal area to facilitate sea water based cooling.
Reactors with International Cooperation				
KKNPP Units 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	LWR	2x1000	Project was accorded Administrative & financial sanction discussions on general Framework Agreement with Atomstry export of Russia in progress.
JNPP Units 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra		2x1650	Land acquired, Environmental and CRZ clearances obtained, Site infrastructure and investigation works in progress. Discussions with M/s Areva, France to arrive at project proposal in progress.
Kovvada, Units 1&2	Kovvaa, Andhra Pradesh		2x1500	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress. Discussions with GE Hitachi Nuclear Energy (GEH) to arrive at project proposal are in progress.
Chhaya Mithi Virdi Units 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat		2x1100	Pre-project activities (Land acquisition, obtaining statutory clearances, site investigations) in progress. Preliminary contract for sharing technology details. signed with Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), discussions to arrive at project proposal are in progress.

Legend: PHWR - Pressurized Heavy Water Reactor FBR - Fast Breeder Reactor AHWR- Advanced Heavy Water Reactor LWR - Light Water Reactor

Employment Opportunities in MSME Sector

*370. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector play an important role in generation of employment opportunities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the targets set and achieved regarding generation of employment opportunities by the Government during each of the last three years till date, State and year-wise including Rajasthan; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) directly creates self and wage employment under its flagship Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP). The targets and actual number of units assisted for generating employment under PMEGP during the last three years are as follows:-

Number of Units assisted under PMEGP

Year	Target	Achievement
2010-11	40,000	49,064
2011-12	62,000	55,135
2012-13	53,000	57,078

The estimate of employment generated from the units assisted under PMEGP, State-wise, including Rajasthan, for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

In addition, the Ministry of MSME is implementing various schemes/programmes across the country for the promotion and development of MSMEs, including generation of employment opportunities. Major Schemes include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme.

(c) The 12th Five Year Plan outlay for PMEGP has been enhanced to Rs.8060 crore against the 11th Plan outlay of Rs.5540 crore to assist larger number of units and generate greater employment. The overall outlay for Ministry of MSME for the 12th Five Year Plan has been enhanced to Rs.24,124 crore from the 11th Five Year Plan outlay of Rs.11,500 crore for enabling the overall growth of MSME sector, including generation of direct / indirect employment opportunities in the sector.

Statement

State-wise employment generated under PMEGP during the last three years

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010 11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	15360	15360	17452
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4781	4248	4508
3.	Punjab	8234	4622	5109
4.	Chandigarh	302	144	239
5.	Uttarakhand	8769	6942	8367
6.	Haryana	10508	7418	7416
7.	Delhi	1490	906	1288
8.	Rajasthan	24085	14955	19127
9.	Uttar Pradesh	45019	59901	45678
10.	Bihar	8316	35193	19106
11.	Sikkim	321	253	256
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2320	1516	2660
13.	Nagaland	1396	6545	5601
14.	Manipur	1691	3142	3541
15.	Mizoram	3658	3404	4128
16.	Tripura	2583	16079	12172
17.	Meghalaya	1609	3273	1936
18.	Assam	38473	44205	26161
19.	West Bengal	56790	61092	52624
20.	Jharkhand	15363	7116	11485
21.	Odisha	25842	20905	37390
22.	Chhattishgarh	18213	10345	13734
23.	Madhya Pradesh	17467	16256	26605
24.	Gujarat*	16483	18662	11095

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010 11	2011-12	2012-13
25.	Maharashtra**	36592	24661	18112
26.	Andhra Pradesh	53808	37336	17982
27.	Karnataka	14000	14971	7797
28.	Goa	2456	2467	300
29.	Lakshadweep	84	25	0
30.	Kerala	11375	9195	12396
31.	Tamil Nadu	31895	43473	32723
32.	Puducherry	757	361	294
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	573	552	939
Total		480613	495523	428221

* including Daman and Diu

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Promotion of Industries Under PMEGP and KVIC

*371. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide loan to the scheduled castes/ scheduled tribes/other backward classes, minorities, self-employed and the below poverty line families in the country to promote industries in the rural and urban areas under the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) and Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of loan sanctioned during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any task force/committee to consider and take decision on applications received for loan and if so, the details thereof including the total number of applications received/approved, State/UT-wise;

(d) whether complaints have been received against some banks for not providing loan against the applications forwarded by the said committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Government in Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is implementing a credit-linked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) from 2008-09 for generating self-employment through establishment of micro-enterprises in the non farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas to obtain Bank loans. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to NER, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban areas. Persons Below Poverty Line are also eligible under the scheme, subject to meeting the prescribed eligibility conditions. Projects costing upto Rs. 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector are eligible under the scheme. Ministry has earmarked 13.2% of the budget allocation for SCSP and 8.9% for TSP under PMEGP during 2013-14.

(b) The State/UT-wise margin money subsidy released, utilized and the number of projects assisted during the last three years under PMEGP is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State/UT-wise project assisted and margin money utilized in respect of SC & ST beneficiaries during the last three years under PMEGP is given in the Statement-I (a) and I (b) respectively.

(c) District Level Task Force Committees (DTFCs) constituted under Chairmanship of District Magistrates-cum-Collector, recommend applications to banks for considering sanction of loans. The State/UT-wise number of applications received under PMEGP during the last three years and forwarded to Banks by District Level Task Force Committees (DTFCs) as also the number of cases disbursed is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Complaints including those against some Banks for not providing loans against applications forwarded by DTFCs are dealt with by KVIC, State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs), District Industries Centres (DICs) and DTFCs with the Banks concerned on a continuing basis.

The scheme is also reviewed at the State-level Bankers' meeting by senior functionaries of the State Governments/Union Territories. Intensive monitoring of the scheme and periodic review with Banks are also carried out at various levels by KVIC and at national level by the Ministry for effective implementation of the programme.

Ministry of MSME has also recently asked KVIC to constitute District Level Advisory Committees for monitoring the progress of PMEGP at the district level under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Member of Parliament (MP) of the district.

Statement-I

State-wise margin money subsidy released, utilized and number of projects assisted 2010-11 to 2012-13

Sl. No.	State/UT	Margin money subsidy released (Rs.lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs.lakh)	Number of projects assisted
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2544.81	2941.29	1920
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1374.78	1339.72	961
3.	Punjab	1833.28	1755.06	823
4.	UT Chandigarh	63.98	28.96	30
5.	Uttarakhand	1120.16	1190.26	974
6.	Haryana	1887.82	1886.64	915
7.	Delhi	173.83	109.72	149
8.	Rajasthan	4401.64	3904.93	2481
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13848.08	13360.58	4462
10.	Bihar	3504.32	3207.20	1428
11.	Sikkim	173.77	154.24	78
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	248.00	342.44	232
13.	Nagaland	466.00	546.35	242
14.	Manipur	0.00	304.55	204
15.	Mizoram	306.00	546.51	380
16.	Tripura	811.25	1098.76	733
17.	Meghalaya	515.00	574.00	305
18.	Assam	5538.00	4808.10	4756

1	2	3	4	5
19.	West Bengal	6719.17	6719.06	5679
20.	Jharkhand	1562.68	2429.68	1707
21.	Odisha	4949.26	4983.97	2581
22.	Chhattisgarh	2983.58	3643.65	1576
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5440.13	5196.18	1180
24.	Gujarat*	3042.54	3229.02	1354
25.	Maharashtra**	4793.82	5244.46	4848
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7443.94	7750.24	2743
27.	Karnataka	3696.02	3681.27	1871
28.	Goa	391.71	294.79	133
29.	Lakshadweep	77.00	26.08	32
30.	Kerala	3164.19	3141.21	1641
31.	Tamil Nadu	4389.80	4475.04	2247
32.	Puducherry	85.64	103.24	216
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	171.83	101.06	183
Total		87722.05	89118.26	49064

2011-12

1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2780.57	2983.42	1920
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1141.28	1152.51	809
3.	Punjab	1695.61	1756.94	899
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.00	39.98	38
5.	Uttarakhand	1123.74	1059.62	894
6.	Haryana	1396.25	1353.79	786
7.	Delhi	213.02	189.69	195
8.	Rajasthan	3684.10	3518.29	2075
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18851.45	18599.43	5569
10.	Bihar	7417.30	9873.73	4887
11.	Sikkim	0.00	113.87	64
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	349.25	431.63	375
13.	Nagaland	695.46	1155.94	556
14.	Manipur	630.42	869.51	564
15.	Mizoram	508.00	723.57	418
16.	Tripura	2868.06	2539.45	1812
17.	Meghalaya	833.42	1228.13	712
18.	Assam	4035.14	5544.99	5280
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5581.67	5806
20.	Jharkhand	3620.64	3486.33	2372

1	2	3	4	5
21. Odisha		4220.87	4194.51	2259
22. Chhattisgarh		3182.97	3306.12	1510
23. Madhya Pradesh		5172.54	5419.41	1943
24. Gujarat*		6101.97	6147.35	1863
25. Maharashtra**		4730.07	4548.95	2705
26. Andhra Pradesh		5568.30	5497.37	1672
27. Kamataka		3863.96	3872.13	1852
28. Goa		215.22	296.12	155
29. Lakshadweep		0.00	10.52	12
30. Kerala		2910.66	2928.85	1629
31. Tamil Nadu		7383.44	7164.15	3228
32. Puducherry		164.32	79.22	72
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		83.22	116.47	204
Total		101022.92	105783.66	55135

2012-13

1. Jammu and Kashmir		3667.37	3413.99	2036
2. Himachal Pradesh		1449.60	1350.84	916
3. Punjab		1691.03	1417.92	770
4. UT Chandigarh		135.38	68.63	55
5. Uttarakhand		1979.18	2043.16	1426
6. Haryana		1898.29	1511.38	927
7. Delhi		368.98	133.52	161
8. Rajasthan		6737.25	6223.97	2623
9. Uttar Pradesh		14789.65	12968.42	4529
10. Bihar		7234.44	7669.08	3150
11. Sikkim		216.09	88.49	49
12. Arunachal Pradesh		290.74	296.50	261
13. Nagaland		1049.83	1101.32	436
14. Manipur		1057.31	1098.49	660
15. Mizoram		724.52	545.82	517
16. Tripura		2867.73	2441.35	1604
17. Meghalaya		1194.87	869.07	458
18. Assam		6614.04	5801.15	7336
19. West Bengal		7326.41	7382.49	6632
20. Jharkhand		3396.37	3423.46	2297
21. Odisha		7937.60	7518.67	3735
22. Chhattisgarh		4456.80	3714.39	1748

1	2	3	4	5
23. Madhya Pradesh		9831.73	9097.43	3201
24. Gujarat*		5640.48	3304.67	1066
25. Maharashtra**		6875.19	6794.14	3640
26. Andhra Pradesh		7190.36	5655.41	1968
27. Kamataka		6318.62	3580.73	1251
28. Goa		387.68	83.87	46
29. Lakshadweep		0	0	0
30. Kerala		3265.49	3343.35	1872
31. Tamilnadu		6084.27	4916.28	2244
32. Puducherry		17.00	83.79	54
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		149.75	124.62	216
Total		122844.05	108066.40	57884

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Statement-I (a)

State/UT-wise number of Projects assisted for SC and ST under PMEGP

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
2010-11			
1.	UT Chandigarh	29	0
2.	Delhi	6	0
3.	Haryana	94	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	243	70
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	106	32
6.	Punjab	213	4
7.	Rajasthan	408	137
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	4
9.	Bihar	10	2
10.	Jharkhand	66	146
11.	Odisha	308	158
12.	West Bengal	645	51
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	232
14.	Assam	365	964
15.	Manipur	3	69

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
16.	Meghalaya	1	296
17.	Mizoram	1	369
18.	Nagaland	0	231
19.	Tripura	0	733
20.	Sikkim	12	13
21.	Andhra Pradesh	288	122
22.	Karnataka	264	62
23.	Kerala	128	26
24.	Lakshadweep	6	3
25.	Puducherry	28	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	341	25
27.	Goa	0	5
28.	Gujarat*	196	132
29.	Maharashtra**	699	173
30.	Chhattisgarh	145	114
31.	Madhya Pradesh	72	39
32.	Uttarakhand	136	57
33.	Uttar Pradesh	318	11
Total		5131	4280

2011-12

1.	UT Chandigarh	6	0
2.	Delhi	37	0
3.	Haryana	138	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	200	56
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	52	43
6.	Punjab	258	1
7.	Rajasthan	329	150
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	12
9.	Bihar	250	25
10.	Jharkhand	160	199
11.	Odisha	251	106
12.	West Bengal	728	79
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	375
14.	Assam	378	1050
15.	Manipur	5	246

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
16.	Meghalaya	5	682
17.	Mizoram	0	415
18.	Nagaland	0	556
19.	Tripura	278	320
20.	Sikkim	9	16
21.	Andhra Pradesh	127	29
22.	Karnataka	302	61
23.	Kerala	171	70
24.	Lakshadweep	0	12
25.	Puducherry	15	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	458	11
27.	Goa	1	12
28.	Gujarat*	231	181
29.	Maharashtra**	445	100
30.	Chhattisgarh	146	130
31.	Madhya Pradesh	114	72
32.	Uttarakhand	110	21
33.	Uttar Pradesh	647	97
Total		5851	5127

2012-13

1.	UT Chandigarh	10	0
2.	Delhi	28	0
3.	Haryana	150	0
4.	Himachal Pradesh	257	65
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	44	353
6.	Punjab	196	8
7.	Rajasthan	388	224
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	17
9.	Bihar	164	17
10.	Jharkhand	188	213
11.	Odisha	519	261
12.	West Bengal	832	104
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	261
14.	Assam	611	1589
15.	Manipur	22	278

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
16.	Meghalaya	3	436
17.	Mizoram	6	517
18.	Nagaland	0	436
19.	Tripura	250	249
20.	Sikkim	7	11
21.	Andhra Pradesh	262	56
22.	Karnataka	146	43
23.	Kerala	211	41
24.	Lakshadweep	0	0
25.	Puducherry	13	0
26.	Tamil Nadu	340	21
27.	Goa	1	4
28.	Gujarat*	123	112
29.	Maharashtra**	623	171
30.	Chhattisgarh	129	217
31.	Madhya Pradesh	215	140
32.	Uttarakhand	174	21
33.	Uttar Pradesh	236	25
Total		6142	5890

* Including Daman & Diu

** Including Dadra Nagar Haveli.

Statement-I (b)

*State/UT-wise utilization of Margin Money subsidy
for SC and ST under PMEGP*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
2010-11			
1.	UT Chandigarh	28.21	0.00
2.	Delhi	8.13	0.00
3.	Haryana	144.88	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	309.77	99.69
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	162.94	49.70
6.	Punjab	156.51	4.80
7.	Rajasthan	322.55	145.84

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	1.14
9.	Bihar	23.10	4.50
10.	Jharkhand	92.90	200.52
11.	Odisha	423.06	205.80
12.	West Bengal	851.22	57.81
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	342.44
14.	Assam	851.66	320.40
15.	Manipur	4.47	102.81
16.	Meghalaya	1.74	554.57
17.	Mizoram	0.00	520.91
18.	Nagaland	0.00	546.35
19.	Tripura	148.84	192.93
20.	Sikkim	8.74	34.75
21.	Andhra Pradesh	347.28	117.81
22.	Karnataka	432.04	55.23
23.	Kerala	302.25	13.54
24.	Lakshadweep	5.19	2.08
25.	Puducherry	9.50	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	403.71	12.72
27.	Goa	0.00	17.15
28.	Gujarat*	266.61	95.46
29.	Maharashtra**	661.73	134.18
30.	Chhattisgarh	219.63	131.07
31.	Madhya Pradesh	183.05	130.36
32.	Uttarakhand	122.16	56.58
33.	Uttar Pradesh	617.45	7.94
Total		7109.32	4159.06

2010-11

1.	UT Chandigarh	2.35	0.00
2.	Delhi	37.49	0.00
3.	Haryana	173.77	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	255.90	100.62
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	79.72	58.80

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
6.	Punjab	242.90	1.75
7.	Rajasthan	344.15	162.54
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	2.27
9.	Bihar	521.80	52.18
10.	Jharkhand	200.58	267.51
11.	Odisha	356.33	140.03
12.	West Bengal	763.21	75.59
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	431.63
14.	Assam	381.50	827.05
15.	Manipur	9.80	363.80
16.	Meghalaya	17.20	1175.86
17.	Mizoram	0.00	719.75
18.	Nagaland	0.00	1155.94
19.	Tripura	403.01	386.47
20.	Sikkim	13.37	28.82
21.	Andhra Pradesh	317.33	52.60
22.	Karnataka	429.77	109.08
23.	Kerala	248.90	80.88
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	10.52
25.	Puducherry	8.28	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	539.78	17.10
27.	Goa	0.37	16.14
28.	Gujarat*	491.01	151.59
29.	Maharashtra**	609.97	86.47
30.	Chhattisgarh	204.00	163.04
31.	Madhya Pradesh	270.29	133.00
32.	Uttarakhand	118.76	17.78
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1196.34	108.81
Total		8237.94	6897.62
2010-11			
1.	UT Chandigarh	7.43	0.00
2.	Delhi	19.05	0.00

Sl.No.	State/UT	SC	ST
3.	Haryana	159.84	0.00
4.	Himachal Pradesh	360.02	129.39
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	80.76	112.00
6.	Punjab	183.74	19.99
7.	Rajasthan	355.65	401.58
8.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	7.87
9.	Bihar	399.28	41.39
10.	Jharkhand	181.92	268.55
11.	Odisha	899.62	426.75
12.	West Bengal	997.52	90.61
13.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	296.50
14.	Assam	489.38	907.10
15.	Manipur	25.59	445.73
16.	Meghalaya	3.58	838.10
17.	Mizoram	0.00	545.82
18.	Nagaland	0.00	1101.32
19.	Tripura	348.23	366.14
20.	Sikkim	9.60	22.55
21.	Andhra Pradesh	428.88	94.86
22.	Karnataka	359.81	101.41
23.	Kerala	236.12	17.81
24.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00
25.	Puducherry	13.93	0.00
26.	Tamil Nadu	431.21	16.37
27.	Goa	0.10	4.57
28.	Gujarat*	203.50	120.25
29.	Maharashtra**	1054.82	125.52
30.	Chhattisgarh	213.40	262.88
31.	Madhya Pradesh	429.50	299.71
32.	Uttarakhand	180.49	29.89
33.	Uttar Pradesh	348.74	45.25
Total		8621.71	7139.91

* Including Daman and Diu

** Including Dadra Nagar Haveli.

Statement-II

State-wise number of applications received, recommended by District level Task Force Committees (DTFCs) as well as those disbursed by Banks

Sl. No.	State/UT	Applications received	Applications recommended by DTFCs to Banks	Number of cases disbursed by Banks#
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11				
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5642	1989	1920
2.	Himachal Pradesh	3406	1458	961
3.	Punjab	3504	2084	823
4.	Chandigarh	101	52	30
5.	Uttarakhand	2988	1753	974
6.	Haryana	3570	2054	915
7.	NCT of Delhi	2703	1242	149
8.	Rajasthan	13762	6194	2481
9.	Uttar Pradesh	26349	15981	4462
10.	Bihar	18161	12118	1428
11.	Sikkim	243	210	78
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1728	521	232
13.	Nagaland	9613	1047	242
14.	Manipur	1125	454	204
15.	Mizoram	1416	865	380
16.	Tripura	2751	1895	733
17.	Meghalaya	2440	979	305
18.	Assam	27307	6328	4756
19.	West Bengal	64342	27541	5679
20.	Jharkhand	4706	4600	1707
21.	Odisha	18043	6101	2581
22.	Chhatisgarh	7360	5722	1576
23.	Madhya Pradesh	7377	5348	1180
24.	Gujarat*	10537	7364	1354
25.	Maharashtra**	15813	13525	4848
26.	Andhra Pradesh	17904	9938	2743

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Karnataka	10840	5303	1871
28.	Goa	162	115	133
29.	Lakshadweep	75	69	32
30.	Kerala	5155	2276	1641
31.	Tamil Nadu	19812	9582	2247
32.	Puducherry	510	390	216
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	335	272	183
Total		309780	155370	49064
2011-12				
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	10544	1249	1920
2.	Himachal Pradesh	2793	1390	809
3.	Punjab	253	0	899
4.	Chandigarh	81	57	38
5.	Uttarakhand	1226	399	894
6.	Haryana	685	88	786
7.	NCT of Delhi	1619	950	195
8.	Rajasthan	9208	4733	2075
9.	Uttar Pradesh	2157	845	5559
10.	Bihar	12367	11577	4887
11.	Sikkim	134	92	64
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	2305	596	375
13.	Nagaland	2037	497	556
14.	Manipur	14771	1203	564
15.	Mizoram	1096	417	418
16.	Tripura	4917	2970	1812
17.	Meghalaya	1954	711	712
18.	Assam	30959	8163	5280
19.	West Bengal	0	0	5806
20.	Jharkhand	7501	5389	2372
21.	Odisha	20526	7012	2259
22.	Chhatisgarh	7128	6013	1510
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5276	4684	1943
24.	Gujarat*	5193	4325	1863
25.	Maharashtra**	13795	9749	2705
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1849	13	1672

1	2	3	4	5
27. Kamataka		110	0	1852
28. Goa		199	172	155
29. Lakshadweep		0	0	12
30. Kerala		2666	960	1629
31. Tamil Nadu		852	0	3228
32. Puducherry		134	125	72
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		187	175	204
Total		164522	74554	55135

2012-13

1. Jammu and Kashmir		0	0	2036
2. Himachal Pradesh		2540	900	916
3. Punjab		3633	961	770
4. Chandigarh		192	174	55
5. Uttarakhand		3216	2398	1426
6. Haryana		2845	1572	927
7. NCT of Delhi		2502	822	161
8. Rajasthan		8938	5207	2623
9. Uttar Pradesh		8932	3654	4529
10. Bihar		17477	10828	3150
11. Sikkim		120	67	49
12. Arunachal Pradesh		1394	580	261
13. Nagaland		1720	456	436
14. Manipur		14771	800	660
15. Mizoram		1654	694	617
16. Tripura		5499	3715	1604
17. Meghalaya		2448	364	4581
18. Assam		56289	8674	73361
19. West Bengal		60599	15866	6632
20. Jharkhand		9084	6132	2297
21. Odisha		17665	6381	3735
22. Chhatisgarh		1075	1075	17481
23. Madhya Pradesh		6469	5525	3201
24. Gujarat*		0	0	1066

1	2	3	4	5
25. Maharashtra**		359	240	3640
26. Andhra Pradesh		14562	3882	1968
27. Kamataka		10621	2461	1251
28. Goa		188	152	46
29. Lakshadweep		0	0	0
30. Kerala		5031	3642	1872
31. Tamil Nadu		1076	573	2244
32. Puducherry		93	62	54
33. Andaman and Nicobar Islands		114	111	2116
Total		261106	87968	57884

* including Daman and Diu

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

#includes applications pending for disbarment at the end of the previous year

*[English]***Misbehaviour with African Nationals**

*372. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be please to state:

(a) whether the envoys of some African countries met the officials of his Ministry in connection with the alleged misbehaviour with African nationals in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) On 18 January 2014, Secretary (West) in the Ministry of External Affairs met with the envoys of some African countries following the incident involving some African citizens residing in Delhi a day earlier. They were told that the incident is utterly condemnable and unfortunate.

(c) The African envoys were informed that the law enforcement authorities had deployed extra patrols to ensure safety and security of all residents of Delhi, including foreign nationals. They were told that a single point office of Delhi Police had been established, specifically to address complaints regarding harassment of foreign citizens.

Lokpal and Lokayuktas Institutions

*373. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of implementation of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;

(b) the number of States that have established the institution of Lokayukta; and

(c) the details of assistance provided by the Government to the States to establish the institution of Lokayukta in all the States?

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 Central Government has, in exercise of the powers conferred by sub-section (4) of Section 1 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 (1 of 2014), appointed the 16th day of January, 2014, as the date on which the provisions of the said Act shall come into force. The provisions of the said Act have, thus, come into force with effect from the 16th January, 2014.

(b) Twenty two States and one Union Territory (Delhi) have already enacted respective laws for establishment of the institution of Lokayuktas in their respective States. One State (Jammu and Kashmir) has enacted an Act establishing an Accountability Commission similar to Lokayukta.

(c) Section 63 of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013, as passed by Parliament contains the following mandate:—

"Every State shall establish a body to be known as the Lokayuktas for the State, if not so established, constituted or appointed, by a law made by the State Legislature, to deal with complaints relating to corruption against certain public functionaries, within a period of one year from the date of commencement of this Act".

Accordingly, the Central Government has forwarded a copy of the said Act to the Chief Ministers of all States, drawing their attention to the requirement of section 63 of the Act. A copy of Part III of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011, as passed by Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011, which

contains provisions relating to State Lokayuktas, has also been forwarded to the Chief Ministers of all State Governments as a model for consideration of the State Governments. There is no provision in the Act for provision of any assistance to the State Governments for establishing Lokayuktas.

[Traslation]

Revenue of Postal Department

374. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the revenue generation of postal services has been declining every year and the targets for each coming year are brought down by the Government;

(b) if so, the revenue generated and the expenditure incurred by the Postal Department during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(c) the reasons for the decline in market share, if any, and the losses incurred by India Posts; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No. Madam, The Revenue generation of Postal Services is increasing every year, and the targets for each coming year are raised by the Government

(b) Madam, the revenue generated and expenditure incurred by the Postal Department, during the last three years and the current year year-wise, are as under:—

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Net expenditure	Revenue
2010-11	13308.0	6962.3
2011-12	13705.3	7899.4
2012-13	14792.4	9366.5
2013-14 (upto Dec' 2013)	12144.1 [^]	7733.2 [#]

[^]Net expenditure included estimated recoveries of PLI and RPLI and Inter branch adjustment.

[#]Revenue figures of 2013-14 (upto December) inclusive of estimated revenue from Savings bank and certificates.

(c) Madam, Data regarding market share is available only in respect of two products *i.e.* Speed Post and Parcel Post. As per analysis by M/s IMRB International market share of the value added services of the Department of Post *vis-a-vis* private couriers has increased in last two year which are as under:—

Sl. No.	Name of Products/ Services	Market Share	
		2011	2012
1.	Speed Post	15.1% to 18.3%	16.7% to 19.8%
2.	Express Parcel Post	4% to 6%	5% to 7%

The Revenue earning of the Department of Posts has not declined during the year 2011-12 and 2012-13 as compared to the corresponding period of the previous years. Instead it has been in increasing trend, where as the deficit of the Department of Posts has been decreasing since last three years

(Rs. in crore)

Year	Postal deficit/loss
2010-11	6345.62
2011-12	5805.92
2012-13	5425.88

Main reason for deficit despite constant increase in revenue is periodical increase in expenditure on account of Pay and allowances and pension payment which constitute more than 90 % of the total expenditure of the department. Unlike other civil ministries pension payments are shown as expenditure of the department. Other reasons for increase in expenditure are hike in price/cost of office equipment and machinery/Oil/Diesel/Petrol, increase in expenditure on AMC due to computerization of Post Offices, cost of carriage of mail etc. Department of Posts provides universal service through out the country.

(d) Madam, The steps taken by the Department to further increase the revenue are given below:

1. The Department has taken a series of initiatives under Mail Network Optimization Project in order to improve the quality of mail services.
2. The Department is implementing the IT Modernization project. This project is unparalleled

in terms of its scale and underlines the commitment of the Department of Posts to provide better services to the customers, and ensure higher employee satisfaction. The project is intended to build a wider reach to Indian populace through more customer interaction channels like Call Centre. Help desk, Core Banking Solution (CBS), A.T.M., Net banking, RTGS, NEFT etc. hitherto not available to India Post customers. The project will upgrade the Postal Life Insurance, Counter, Supervisory, Treasury, subscriber account and all postal operations, mail, HR. and accounts software to provide better customer services. The project involves networking of 1.55 lakh Post Offices covering remotest part of the country, that will enable track and trace for all accountable mails within and outside the country.

3. Launching special drives for covering more persons under the small saving network, specially in rural areas. Similar drives are also launched to popularize Postal Life Insurance (PLI) and Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI). So that life cover/savings is encouraged among the rural population.
4. Financial Performance of each postal circle related to revenue and expenditure are reviewed on regular basis.
5. Rationalization of postal products to improve service delivery in the light of market demand.

[English]

Funds to Developmental Projects

*375. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the achievements made so far by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB);
- (b) the number of projects financed in the National Capital Region by the NCRPB, region-wise;
- (c) the details of the financial assistance provided to various infrastructure development projects undertaken in the region, project-wise;

(d) the status of each such project and the steps taken by the Board for their timely completion; and

(e) the details of issues discussed during the 34th meeting of NCRPB?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a)

- (i) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has provided loan assistance for 291 physical and social infrastructure projects, out of which 214 projects have been completed and 77 projects are on-going. Till December, 2013, Rs. 6774 crores has been released for these infrastructure projects.
- (ii) NCRPB has prepared Regional Plan-2021 for the National Capital Region, which has now been reviewed and Draft Revised Regional Plan-2021 has been prepared after extensive consultations with the stakeholders including NCR participating States and concerned Central Ministries/Departments.
- (iii) "Reciprocal Common Transport Agreements" for "Contract Carriage" and "Stage Carriage" among the NCR participating States were signed on 14.10.08 and 22.04.10 respectively for seamless movement of taxis, auto-rickshaws and buses in NCR.
- (iv) As per Census data, population growth rate of Delhi has reduced from 51.45% (1981-1991) to 47.02% (1991-2001) and it further declined to 21.2% during 2001-11. In absolute numbers, growth of population of Delhi declined from 44.3 lakhs in 1991-2001 to 29.4 lakhs in 2001-2011.
- (v) National Capital Region Transport Corporation (NCRTC) has been incorporated on 21.8.2013 with an initial equity of capital of Rs. 100 crore for designing, developing, implementing, financing, operating and maintaining Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) in NCR. Feasibility Studies of the three prioritized RRTS corridors viz. Delhi-Sonapat Panipat (110 km), Delhi-Gurgaon-Rewari-Aiwar (180 km) and Delhi-Ghaziabad-Meerut (90 km) have been completed.

(vi) Delhi Metro Rail has been extended to Gurgaon, Noida and Ghaziabad by DMRC. The work of extension of Delhi Metro to Faridabad and Bahadurgarh is in progress.

(vii) Construction of Western and Eastern Peripheral Expressways around Delhi and Delhi-Meerut Expressway has also been taken up by MoRT&H.

(b) Sub-region wise break-up of number of projects financed in National Capital Region by the NCRPB is as under:-

States	No. of projects
Rajasthan [including CMA-Kota]	36
Uttar Pradesh [including CMA-Bareilly]	56
Haryana [including CMA-Hissar]	188
NCT-Delhi	3
CMA-Patiala, Punjab	2
CMA-Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh	6
Total	291

(c) sector-wise details of Loan released till December, 2013 is as under:-

Sector	Number	Loan Released (Rs. In crore)
Water Supply	49	874
Sewerage, etc.	40	338
Transport	73	2065
Land Development	97	1449
Power	21	1427
Others	11	621
Total	291	6774

(d) Status of projects as on December, 2013 is as under:-

Sector	Completed	Ongoing	Total Project
Water Supply	31	18	49
Sewerage, etc.	24	16	40
Transport	46	27	73
Land Development	92	5	97

Sector	Completed	Ongoing	Total Project
Power	15	6	21
Others	6	5	11
Total	214	77	291

In addition to monitoring by NCRPB and the implementing agencies, the progress is also reviewed by Project Sanctioning and Monitoring Group (PSMG) for their timely completion.

(e) The details of issues discussed during 34th meeting of NCRPB are as under:-

- (I) Ratification of Annual Report and Audited Annual Accounts for the year 2012-13 and approval of BE (Plan & Non-Plan) 2014-15 for NCRPB.
- (II) Review of progress of projects approved by the Project Sanctioning & Monitoring Group (PSMG) during the year 2013-14.
- (III) Review of details of loans sanctioned and disbursed by NCRPB during the years 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 up to December, 2013.
- (iv) Review of status of financial assistance by Asian Development Bank (ADB) and KfW (German Development Bank) to NCR Planning Board.
- (v) Consideration of Draft Revised Regional Plan-2021 for NCR for Publication under Section 13 of NCRPB Act, 1985 and Rule 27 of NCRPB Rules, 1985.
- (vi) Consideration of the proposal for inclusion of Jind and Karnal districts of State of Haryana In National Capital Region.

Illiterate Adults

*376. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) whether the population of the illiterate adults in the country is approximately 28 crore as per the report of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO);

(b) if so, the detail is thereof;

(c) whether the number of illiterates in the country has declined over the years and if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken by the Government to address the issue;

(d) whether there is gender disparity and inequality in the standard of education being imparted in the country; and

(e) if so, the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the UNESCO Global Monitoring Report 2013-14, estimated number of adult illiterates in India is 287.35 million.

(c) Yes Madam. As per the Census 2011, the number of illiterates has declined from 30,41,02,917 in 2001 to 28,25,92,906, in the age group of 7 and above, in the country.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Regional Disparity

*377. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether regional imbalances exist within each State in the country despite efforts being made through various Centrally sponsored schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; State-wise along with the reasons for the prevalence of such imbalances;

(c) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any study/survey to ascertain the extent of the prevalence of such imbalances in each region and among States;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to attain balanced development of all region and States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):

(a) and (b) The levels of development vary from one State to another State as well as from one region to another within the State due to sub-continental dimensions of India, with inherent differences in geographical parameters and historical developments owing to differences in resource endowment, levels of infrastructure and socio-economic parameters.

(c) to (e) Planning Commission has not conducted any survey to detect regional imbalance within the States of the country. The planning and development of an area is primarily the responsibility of the State concerned. The Central Government, on its part, supplements the efforts of the State Governments through various Special Area Programmes, Flagship Programmes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. In order to specifically address the problem of regional imbalances in the country, the Government initiated the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) in 2006-07. BRGF includes the district component covering 272 districts, Special Plans for Bihar, the KBK districts of Odisha, West Bengal, the drought mitigation package for Bundelkhand region spread over Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Besides, the area development programmes such as Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) etc. also target the development of areas with specific problems.

Jnnurm Projects

*378. DR. BHOLA SINGH:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) sub-mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) are still pending/ completion and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to further extend the mission period beyond March, 2014 for facilitating completion of the ongoing projects and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the States which have fully utilised the funds and made good progress in the implementation of the programmes along with the details of those States which are lagging behind in this regard;

(d) the details of provisions, if any, to transfer unutilized funds lying with some States to other States; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide additional funds to the States for completion of their projects?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), out of 539 sanctioned projects during the Mission period, 226 projects have been reported by the State as physically completed as on 31.01.2014 and remaining are at various stages of implementation. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JnNURM, out of 806 sanctioned projects during the Mission period, 448 projects have been reported as physically completed as on 31.01.2014 and remaining are at various stages of implementation.

The projects under JnNURM are implemented by States through Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Parastatal agencies. Constraints expressed by States in implementation of projects relate to utility shifting, delay in receipt of permission from various authorities (Railways, Forests etc.), lack of capacity of ULBs, land acquisition, contractual issues etc. A List of projects approved under UIG Sub-Mission and UIDSSMT of JnNURM during the Mission period State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(b) and (e) The present guidelines require projects sanctioned till 31.3.2012 but not completed till 31.3.2014, will have to be completed by State Governments through their own resources. There is no provision for additional funds to the States for completion of their projects other than that committed. Cost overruns have to be borne by the States/UTs and ULBs from their own resources.

(c) State-wise list of progress with reference to completion of projects under UIG Sub-Mission and UIDSSMT, is given in the Statement-I and II respectively.

(d) Under JnNURM, there is no provision for transfer of unutilized funds lying with some States to other States.

Statement-I

List of implementation of projects approved under UIG of JnNURM State-wise during the Mission period and achievement thereon.

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Projects Sanctioned	Projects Completed	Projects Ongoing	Approved Costs	ACA Commitment	ACA Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	52	25	27	4,889.65	2,072.85	1,651.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	2	1	180.48	162.43	125.65
3.	Assam	2		2	316.11	284.50	248.13
4.	Bihar	8		8	711.81	394.76	123.11
5.	Chandigarh	2	2		56.99	26.85	26.85
6.	Chhattisgarh	1	1		303.64	242.91	218.62
7.	Delhi	23	9	14	6,649.55	2,327.34	1,129.82
8.	Goa	2		2	74.84	53.87	14.97
9.	Gujarat	71	52	19	5,569.48	2,460.54	2001.73
10.	Harynna	4	3	1	699.09	349.55	314.59
11.	Himaclml Pradesh	3		3	36.64	29.31	34.73
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	5		5	551.84	487.76	280.65
13.	Jharkhand	5		5	794.86	499.36	296.46
14.	Kamataka	47	26	21	3,650.67	1,436.67	1,170.75
15.	Kerala	10		10	975.79	634.50	230.31
16.	Madhya Pradesh	23	11	12	2,484.01	1,257.94	857.41
17.	Maharashtra	80	42	38	11,515.45	5133.18	4,347.25
18.	Meghalaya	2		2	217.96	196.16	127.51
19.	Manipur	3		3	153.96	138.56	90.06
20.	Mizoram	4		4	114.88	103.39	38.58
21.	Nagaland	3	1	2	115.94	104.35	62.16
22.	Odisha	4	1	3	740.16	592.13	330.26
23.	Puducherry	1		1	203.40	162.72	105.02
24.	Punjab	4	2	2	453.84	226.92	170.98
25.	Rajasthan	12	4	8	1,083.73	693.56	519.03
26.	Sikkim	2	1	1	96.54	86.88	61.86
27.	Tamil Nadu	48	22	26	5,310.49	2,117.79	1,648.16
28.	Tripurn	2		2	180.47	160.43	104.28
29.	Uttar Pradesh	33	4	29	5,554.06	2,696.60	2,231.32
30.	Uttarakhnnd	14	1	13	394.85	311.90	252.14
31.	West Bengal	66	17	49	6,620.09	2,392.15	1,431.80
	Total	539	226	313	60,701.26	27,843.85	20,245.20

Statement-II

List of implementation of projects approved under UIDSSMT of JnNURM State-wise during the Mission period and achievement thereon

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Projects Sanctioned	Projects Completed	Projects Ongoing	Approved Cost	Total ACA Committed	Total ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	84	70	14	2,459.96	1,991.57	1,980.91
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	9		39.36	35.42	35.42
3.	Assam	30	11	19	207.83	189.53	153.49
4.	Bihar	11	3	8	261.14	211.20	106.74
5.	Chandigarh	4	1	3	251.44	134.73	134.73
6.	Goa	3	1	2	28.75	22.54	20.65
7.	Gujarat	52	40	12	438.14	351.96	347.05
8.	Harynna	9	5	4	201.36	162.60	125.32
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8	4	4	126.54	101.50	59.24
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	47	15	32	424.42	386.11	348.17
11.	Jharkhand	6	2	4	128.64	104.36	52.90
12.	Karnataka	38	17	21	682.49	551.16	528.49
13.	Kerala	25	4	21	427.79	345.32	304.93
14.	Madhya Pradesh	68	28	40	1,230.99	991.04	744.59
15.	Maharashtra	95	37	58	2,826.78	2,269.97	1,994.50
16.	Manipur	5	2	3	62.77	56.70	56.70
17.	Meghalaya	2		2	14.33	12.90	12.12
18.	Mizoram	2	2		15.55	14.00	14.00
19.	Nagaland	2		2	23.26	20.93	12.37
20.	Odisha	18	7	11	257.00	207.28	104.49
21.	Punjab	16	3	13	385.61	309.72	304.02
22.	Rajasthan	37	22	15	609.89	492.68	286.27
23.	Sikkim	5	2	3	39.93	36.17	36.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	122	102	20	882.73	706.18	596.84
25.	Tripurn	4	3	1	78.17	71.00	69.20
26.	Uttar Pradesh	64	41	23	1,158.05	935.21	848.86
27.	Uttarakhand	1		1	61.73	49.39	49.39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	West Bengal	35	16	19	613.34	494.14	398.06
29.	Delhi				-	-	-
30.	Puducherry	1	1		39.18	31.34	31.34
31.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1		1	5.58	4.47	2.23
32.	Chandigarh				-	-	-
33.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1		1	18.65	14.92	7.46
34.	Lakshadweep				-	-	-
35.	Daman and Diu	1		1	9.42	7.54	0.31
Total		806	448	358	14,010.80	11,313.60	9,766.98

[English]

Telecom Network in Naxal Areas

*379. DR SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked the telecom operators to rollout their network in the left wing extremism affected areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the work of installation of mobile towers in such affected areas is being excessively delayed;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Government has approved a proposal on 04.06.2013 to install mobile towers at 2199 locations identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal), which are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE).

Work has been awarded to Bharat Sanchar Nigam

Limited (BSNL). Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) would fund the CAPEX and OPEX net of revenue for five years. Estimated project cost is Rs. 3046.12 Crore. Installation and rollout in these areas is targeted to be completed in 12 months. Affordable mobile communication services will be available to the general public as well as security personnel in the identified areas. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has submitted that they have already installed Mobile Towers at 363 locations. State-wise details of these locations are given below:-

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of locations identified by	
		MHA	BSNL
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227	3
2.	Bihar	184	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	497	351
4.	Jharkhand	782	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	22	6
6.	Maharashtra	60	3
7.	Odisha	253	0
8.	Uttar Pradesh	78	0
9.	West Bengal	96	0
Total		2199	363

BSNL had floated the tender on 14.08.2013. The tender was opened on 25.10.2013. BSNL has submitted tender evaluation report dated 20.01.2014 and the same is under examination by Department of Telecommunication (DoT).

Human Rights Violation in Sri Lanka

*380. SHRI P. LINGAM:
SHRI S. R. JYADURAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Tamil groups including the Tamil Eelam Supporters' Organization (TESO) have been demanding the Government to propose an international inquiry into the alleged genocide in the island nation in the coming UNHRC meeting in Geneva;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to support the United States resolution against Sri Lanka for the alleged genocide of Tamils; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) and (b) According to available information, the Tamil Eelam Supporters' Organisation (TESO) passed a resolution on 1st February, 2014 which called for an independent international inquiry into alleged genocide in Sri Lanka in the forthcoming United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) Session in Geneva.

(c) and (d) According to available information, the US has announced its intention to table a resolution in the upcoming March, 2014 Session of the UNHRC in Geneva. India's consistent policy is to advance our objective, namely, the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.

[Translation]

Availability and Utilisation of Spectrum

3999. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAM SHANKAR:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) the details of spectrum available in the country along with the manner in which it is being utilized;

(b) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Committee to assess the availability of spectrum and its proper utilization;

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

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring mobile tower companies under the unified licensing regime; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per National Frequency Allocation Plan-2011 (NFAP), the radio frequency spectrum, from 9 KHz to 275 GHz is available. Radio Spectrum has been allocated for about 41 different types of services, as defined in the Radio Regulation, and as per the provisions of NFAP.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise in view of (b) above

(d) No such proposal is under consideration at present

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

[English]

Know-Your-Candidate

4000. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of existing system to 'Know-Your-Candidate' (KYC) under the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951;

(b) whether the existing KYC initiative of the Election Commission place the information on candidate's

financial and criminal background in public domain only in the post nomination period;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received suggestions to give more time to voters to enable them to familiarize themselves with the financial and criminal background of those in the fray; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government on such suggestions so far?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Election Commission has intimated that as per section 33A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and in pursuance of the Hon'ble Supreme Court's Judgment dated 13.3.2003 in the W.P. No 490 of 2002 and connected petitions, a candidate has to give information regarding his criminal antecedents, details of assets, liabilities (including assets/liabilities of spouse and dependent children) and educational qualifications in the form of an Affidavit along with nomination paper, in Form 26 of the Conduct of Election Rules, 1961. The Election Commission has further informed that for wider dissemination of the declarations made by a candidate in that Affidavit, a copy is displayed on the notice board of Returning Officer (RO)/Assistant Returning Officer (ARO). In case office of both RO and AROs are outside the boundary of constituency, one set of copies of affidavits is displayed in a prominent public place within constituency limits. Copies are also supplied free of cost to whoever requests for it. Apart from this a scanned copy of the affidavit filed by all candidates, whether set up by the recognized political parties or unrecognized political parties or independents, is put up on the website soon after the candidates file the same and within 24 hours in any event. If anyone files a counter affidavit pointing out false statements in any affidavit of a candidate, that also is displayed on the notice board.

The Election Commission has intimated that as per an order of the Delhi High Court, details of dues, if any, to departments for Govt. accommodation, water supply, electricity, telephones and transport, mentioned by candidates have to be published in two newspapers.

Accordingly, the Election Commission has directed that such information should be published in the format prescribed by it in two newspapers having local circulation, one of which should be in vernacular newspaper. This is required to be done within two days of finalization of list of contesting candidates. When the information on Government dues is published in the newspaper, a note mentioning the places, including the path of Chief Electoral Officer's website, where the other details viz criminal background, assets, liabilities and educational qualifications of all the contesting candidates can be found, is given.

(d) and (e) There is no suggestion under consideration of the Government to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1951 in order to give more time to enable electors to familiarize themselves with backgrounds of candidates in fray.

Regeneration of Traditional Industries

4001. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds spent under the Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of the industries developed under the scheme and the employment generated by these industries during the above period, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any study for evaluating the performance of the scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) and Coir Board have been implementing a cluster-based scheme named Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI) since 2005-06 under which Khadi, Village Industries and Coir Clusters have been taken up for development by providing them with improved equipments, common

facilities centres, business development services, training, capacity building and design and marketing support, etc. 29 Khadi, 47 Village Industries and 25 Coir Clusters have been developed under this scheme. The main traditional industries that fall under the purview of the Scheme include Khadi and Village Industries such as cane and bamboo crafts, embroidery, leather, pottery, handmade paper, wooden handicrafts, bee-keeping, agarbatti, herbal products, brass metal products, carpentry, beads making, palm gur, Coir, etc. Funds provided by KVIC and Coir Board to the clusters during the last three years and the current year are as follows:-

(Rs. lakh)			
Year	KVIC	Coir Board	Total
2010-11	897.65	219.90	1117.55
2011-12	461.04	0.98	462.02
2012-13	61.68	-	61.68
2013-14*	2.73	-	2.73

*upto January, 2014

The State-wise figures of employment generated during last 3 years and the current year are not maintained Centrally by KVIC and Coir Board. However, the State-wise number of artisans benefited under the clusters taken under SFURTI is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the evaluation study conducted by KVIC and Coir Board through an independent agency, the scheme has been found to be very effective and has led to significantly higher earnings for the artisans besides increasing production through expansion of business, diversification of products, upgradation of skills and improvement in productivity through better tools and machinery.

Statement

State-wise number of artisans benefited under SFURTI

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Number of Cluster	No. of artisans benefited
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	5488
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1	590

1	2	3	4
3.	Punjab	4	2804
4.	UT Chandigarh	-	
5.	Uttarakhand	2	1700
6.	Haryana	3	1582
7.	Delhi		-
8.	Rajasthan	3	1641
9.	Uttar Pradesh	7	4781
10.	Bihar	3	1275
11.	Sikkim	1	907
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	500
13.	Nagaland	2	576
14.	Manipur	2	1616
15.	Mizoram	1	460
16.	Tripura	3	1033
17.	Meghalaya	1	310
18.	Assam	4	2863
19.	West Bengal	5	3380
20.	Jharkhand	2	925
21.	Odisha	4	3798
22.	Chhattisgarh	1	430
23.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1050
24.	Guarat*	2	1001
25.	Maharashtra**	4	2702
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7	33813
27.	Karnataka	7	9760
28.	Goa	-	-
29.	Lakshadweep	1	800
30.	Kerala	9	26597
31.	Tamil Nadu	12	28202
32.	Puducherry	1	580
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	250
Total		101	1,41,414

*including Daman & Diu

**including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Educational Television Channels

4002. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to start educational television channels in the country;

(b) if so, the number of such channels planned to be started in the first phase; and

(c) the details of universities identified for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam, the Government is planning to start educational television channels in the country.

(b) In the first phase, the number of channels planned to be started is 50 (fifty).

(c) The selection of the universities for the said purpose has yet not been finalized.

Land Pooling Policy of DDA

4003. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

(a) the salient features of the land pooling policy approved recently by Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) the time by which the rules governing the land pooling policy are likely to be notified;

(c) the details of villages identified for conversion into development areas;

(d) whether some planning zones particularly P-1 (Narela Sub-City) have been excluded from the recently issued notice for development of urbanisable areas and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said zones particularly P-1 are proposed to be taken up for development along with the steps taken for covering the said zone?

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

(a) The salient features of the land pooling policy approved recently are as under:

- (i) Government/Delhi Development Authority to act as a facilitator with minimum intervention to facilitate and speed up integrated planned development.
- (ii) Developer Entity (DE) (a land owner, or a group of land owners who have grouped together of their own volition/will for this purpose or a developer) shall be permitted to pool land for unified planning, servicing and subdivision/share of the land for development as per prescribed norms and guidelines.
- (iii) Each landowner to get an equitable return irrespective of land uses assigned to their land in the Zonal Development Plan (ZDP) with minimum displacement.
- (iv) To ensure speedy development of Master Plan Roads and other essential Physical & Social infrastructure and Recreational areas.
- (v) To ensure inclusive development by adequate provision of EWS and other housing as per Shelter Policy of the Master Plan.

The envisaged Norms for Land Assembly/Land Pooling are as under:-

- (i) The two categories of land pooling are Category I for 20 Ha and above, and Category II for 2 Ha to less than 20 Ha.
- (ii) The land returned to Developer Entity (DE) in Category I (20 Ha and above) will be 60% and land retained by DDA 40%.
- (iii) The land returned to Developer Entity (DE) in Category II (2 Ha to less than 20 Ha) will be 48% and land retained by DDA 52%.
- (iv) The distribution of land returned to DE (60%) in terms of land use in category will be 53 % Gross residential, 2% City Level Public/Semi-Public and 5% City Level Commercial. The distribution of land returned to DE (48%) in terms of land use in category II will be 43% as Gross residential, 2% City Level Public/Semi-Public and 3% City Level Commercial.

Developer Entity shall be returned land within 5 km radius of pooled land subject to other planning requirements.

(b) The rules for operationalization of the Land Pooling Policy are under active consideration and no time frame can be prescribed for finalization of the same.

(c) Ninety five (95) villages have been identified for declaring as development area in which the Land Pooling Policy will be applicable.

(d) and (e) The Land Pooling Policy is applicable in new urbanisable area as per Land use plan of MPD-2021 and Zone P-1 does not fall in new urbanisable area and as such it is not under consideration for development under Land Pooling Policy.

Extradition Arrangement with Italy

4004. DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has an extradition arrangement with Italy and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the nature of such an arrangement; and

(c) the difference between an extradition treaty and an extradition arrangement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India and Italy are both States Parties to the 1988 UN Convention against Illicit Traffic in Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances. According to the Convention, a State Party may, in the absence of any extradition treaty with another State Party, consider this Convention as the legal basis for extradition in respect of any offence to which the Convention applies. The Convention has been notified under the Extradition Act by the Government of India stating that, it will apply to Italy. This extradition arrangement does not cover all offences.

(c) An Extradition Treaty is a mutually agreed text signed and ratified by two Governments. An Extradition Arrangement is made in the absence of an Extradition Treaty on the assurance of reciprocity including under an International Convention.

[Translation]

Parking Charges

4005. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that additional money is being charged for car parking in flats being constructed by various Government bodies, development authorities and developers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the views of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to formulate certain regulations to check this as an unfair practice as stilt or open parking is a part of common area;

(d) if so, the time by which the said regulation are likely to be formulated; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) Master Plan preparation, Town and Country Planning rules, permission of construction of buildings and related bye-laws are State subject/subject of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) does not play role in this process. Therefore, this information is not available with MoUD.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/o HUPA), the Ministry of HUPA has introduced the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill, 2013 in Parliament, in order to provide uniform regulatory environment to enforce disclosure, fair practice and accountability norms in real estate transaction (buying or selling). The Bill covers the 'covered garage' under the definition of 'apartment' which can be sold. Further, this Bill covers the common basements, parks, play areas, parking areas and common storage places under the definition of 'common areas' which cannot be sold independently. The matter is under consideration and time-line cannot be set.

(e) Does not arise.

Inspection by AICTE

4006. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the number of surprise visits/inspections of engineering colleges conducted by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number and names of such colleges which were found lacking basic infrastructure and other facilities, State-wise; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the

Government against such colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The number of inspections of engineering colleges conducted by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years including the current year is attached as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The number and names of these colleges, state-wise, which were found Lacking basic infrastructure and other facilities and action taken or proposed to be taken is the Statement-II. The action taken or proposed to be taken against such colleges is as per the set procedures and norms of Chapter IV of Approval Process Handbook 2013-14 of AICTE.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Region	No. of Inspections conducted State-wise	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	CRO	Chhattisgarh	21	33	18
2.		Gujarat	31	73	32
3.		Madhya Pradesh	58	73	53
4.	ERO	Assam	03	05	02
5.		Jharkhand	08	06	21
6.		Odisha	19	45	37
7.		West Bengal	27	43	24
8.		Meghalaya	00	02	00
9.		Manipur	00	01	00
10.		Arunachal Pradesh	00	00	03
11.		Tripura	00	00	01
12.	NRO	Bihar	07	23	16
13.		Uttar Pradesh	109	178	81
14.		Uttarakhand	09	20	19
15.	NWRO	Jammu and Kashmir	02	02	01
16.		Himachal Pradesh	11	18	14
17.		Punjab	43	49	52
18.		Haryana	69	73	51
19.		Chandigarh	00	00	00
20.		New Delhi	04	15	12
21.		Rajasthan	61	96	44

Sl.No.	Region	No. of Inspections conducted State-wise	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
22.	SCRO	Andhra Pradesh	194	204	165
23.	SRO	Tamil Nadu	147	125	91
24.		Puducherry	03	01	02
25.	SWRO	Karnataka	53	57	35
26.		Kerala	55	36	34
27.	WRO	Maharashtra	116	113	48
28.		Goa	01	01	00
Total			1051	1292	856

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	No. of Inst State-wise	Name of the Institution	Present status (Comp/In-prog)
1	2	3	4	5

2011-12

1.	Chhattisgarh	01	Laxmi Chand Institute of Technology, Bilaspur	In progress
2.	Gujarat	01	Noble Group of Institutions, Junagarh	Completed
3.	Madhya Pradesh	07	Indore Institute of Management and Research, Indore	Completed
4.			Balaji Institute Technology	Completed
5.			Ramnath Singh Institute, Gwalior	Completed
			Babulal Tambai Institute of Research and technology Sagar	Completed
6.			Shri Ramnath Singh Mahavidyalaya, Bhind	Completed
7.			Shri Ramnath Singh Institute of Pharmaceutical Science and Research, Gwalior	Completed
8.			Srajan Institute of Technology and Management, Ratlam	Completed
9.			Malhotra Technical Research Institute, Bhopal	Completed
10.	Jharkhand	01	K. K. College of Engineering & Management, Dhanbad	Completed
11.	West Bengal		Sylvan Polytechnic College, Burdwan, West Bengal	Completed
12.	Delhi	01	Apperjay School of Management, Dwarka	Completed
13.	Haryana	03	Panipat Institute of Engineering and Technology	Completed
14.			South Point Women Institute of Emrineering and Technology, Sonapat	Completed
15.			Jind Polytechnic College, Jind	Completed
16.	Rajasthan	03	College of Engineering and Technology, Bikaner	Completed
17.			Dholpur Polytechnic College, Dholpur	Completed
18.			Raj Engineering College, Jodhpur	Completed
19.	Punjab	07	Chanakya Institute of Management, Gharuan, Kharar	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
20.			College of Engineering and Management, Kapurthala	Completed
21.			Anand College of Engineering & Management, Kapurthala	Completed
22.			MLM Polytechnic and ITI Village Killi Chahal, Distt Moga	Completed
23.			Shri Raghunath Rai Memorial Edu. and Charitable Trust, Mohali	Completed
24.			Shre Krishna Edu. & Charitable Soc. Barnala/Aryabhata Coll of Eng. & Tech, Bamala	Completed
25.			Shri Inderpal Singh Registrar Engineering College Cell Directorate of Technical	Completed
26.	Andhra Pradesh	21	Visakha Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, P.M. Palem, Madhurawada	In progress
27.			Mohammed Vaziruddin Educational Society, 75-6-36, Prakash Nagar, Rajahmundry	In Progress
28.			AQJ College of Pharmacy, Gudilova, Anandapuram, Visakhapatnam Dist	Completed
29.			Gayathri Educational Society, Yellareddy Gudem (V), Narketpally (M), Nalgonda	Completed
30.			Sri Gopaldaswamy Educational Society, Siddavatam Village, YSR District	Completed
31.			Sri Vivekanand Educational Society, Mahendra Street Guntakal, Anantpur Dist	Completed
32.			Madhira Educational Society, Flat No-357 Road No-85, Jubilee Hills, Hyderabad	Completed
33.			Panineeya Institute of Tech & Sci. Vivekanand Nagar, Dilsukh, Hyderabad	Completed
34.			Nexus College of Science & Tech Yachanun Village, Ranga Reddy Dist	Completed
35.			St. Mary's Group of Institutions, Deshmukhi Village, Pochampalli, Nalgonda	Completed
36.			St. Mary's Group of Institutions Chebrulu Village, Chebrulu Mandal, Guntur	In Progress
37.			Nova College of Pharmacy Vegavaram, Jangareddigudem Mandal, West Godavari	In Progress
38.			Vijetha Institute of Technology and Science (VITS) Chinamamidipalli. Narasapur	In Progress
39.			Nova College Pharmaceutical Education & Research, Jupudi (Village)	In Progress
40.			J. B Educations Society, 6-3-248/1/IA, Bhaskara Plaza, Road No-1, Banjara Hills	In Progress
41.			Sree Educational Society, 1-2-288/13/1 Domalguda, Hyderabad	In progress
42.			Prathima Educational Society, Prathima Plot No 213, Road No 1, Film Nagar	In Progress

1	2	3	4	5
43.			Joginpally B R Educational Society, 6-3-248/3 Road No 1, Banjara Hills, Hyderabad	In Progress
44.			Vijetha Institute of Technology and Science (VITS) Reminder, Chinamamidipalli,	Completed
45.			MESCO College of Pharmacy, 13-5-741 Mesco Educational Society, Karwan Road	Completed
46.			Integral Institute of Advanced Management, Educational Complex. Visakhapatnam	In Progress
47.	Tamil Nadu	16	Dr G U Pope College of Engg., Sawyerpuram-628 251, Tuticorin District	Completed
48.			Excel Business School, Salem Main Road, NH-47, Pallakkapalayam Village	Completed
49.			Excel College of Engg. & Tech., Salem Main Road, Sankari West Post, Namakkal	Completed
50.			Excel College of Engg. for Women, Salem Main Road, NH-47, Komarapalayam	In Progress
51.			Excel Engg. College, Salem Main Road, NH-47, Komarapalayam, Namakkal District	Completed
52.			Excel Polytechnic College NH-47 (New), Salem Main Road, Pullakapalayam	Completed
53.			Gopal Ramalingam Memorial Engg. College, Rajeswari Nagar, Chennai	Completed
54.			Jayaraj Annapackiam CSI College of Engg. Margoschis Nagar. Nazareth	Completed
55.			Kamalakshi Pandurangnm College of Pharmacy 37-A, Ayyakannu, Manduli Street	In Progress
56.			Mahakavi Bharathiar College of Engg. & Tech. Thalayani Road, Sivagiri	Completed
57.			Padrnavathi College of Pharmacy Krishnagiri Main Road, Dharmapuri	Completed
58.			Sir Issac Newton College of Engineering and Technology, Papalroil	Completed
59.			Sri Krishna Engg. College, Panapakkam Vill., Serpanancherry (PO), Sriperumbudur	Completed
60.			Sri Padmavathi College of Engineeering, Mevalurkuppam Village, Valapurn	Completed
61.			Sun College of Engg. & Tech., Sun Nagar, Erachakulam, Thovalai, Kanyakumari	In Progress
62.			V K K Vijayan Engg. & College Irrengattukottai Sriperumbudur-602105	In Progress
63.	Puducherry	01	Mother Theresa Institute of Health Sciences, Govt. Pharmacy Complex, Puducherry	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
64.	Maharashtra	16	Balaji Institute of Modern Management, No. 55/2/7, Tathawade, Pune	Completed
65.			Balaji Institute of International Business. No. 5/2/7, Tathawade, Pune	Completed
66.			Balaji Institute of Management and Human Resource, No. 5/2/7 Tathawade, Pune	Completed
67.			Balaji Institute of Management, No. 55/2/7, Tathawade, Pune	Completed
68.			K.D.K. College of Engg., Nagpur	Completed
69.			Suman Ramesh Tulsiani Technical Campus, Faculty of Engineering, Marje, Pune	Completed
70.			Maharashtra Institute of Pharmacy (B.Pharm), Choudhan Phata, Chandrapur	Completed
71.			Shri Jaykumar Rawal Institute of Technology, Dondiacha, Dhule	Completed
72.			Shri Jaykumar Rawal Polytechnic, Dondaicha, Dhule	Completed
73.			St. Wilfred Institute of Technology, Old Bombay Pune high way Panvel, Raigad	Completed
74.			Ovster Institute of Pharmacy, Aurnagabad	Completed
75.			Vedant Institute of Management & Studies, Mouje, Wagholi, Pune	Completed
76.			Pouravi Institute of Management & Research, Majarewadi, Solapur	Completed
77.			Parshvanath Charitable Trust's Parshwanath Collg. of Engg., Thane	Completed
78.			Parshvanath Charitable Trust's M. M. J. Shah Polytechnic, Ghodbunder Road, Thane	Completed
79.			Parshvanath Charitable Trust's, Veermata Hinaben P Shah Collg of Pharmacy, Thane	Completed
2012-13				
1.	Chhattisgarh	14	Rungta College of Engineering & Technology Rungta Educational Campus, Kohka	Completed
2.			Rungta College of Pharmaceutical Sc. & Research Rungta Educational Campus	Completed
3.			Shri Shankaracarya College of Engineering and Technology, Village Khapri, Durg	Completed
4.			Bhilai Institute of Technology Bhilai House G. E. Road, Durg	Completed
s.			MP Christian College of Engg. & Tech, Bhilai; CG	Completed
6.			Raipur Instt. of Tech, Chhattauna. Mandir Hasaud, Raipur, CG	Completed
7.			Ritee Technical Campus, Chatauna Mandir Hasaud	Completed
8.			Lakhani Chand Institute of Technology, Vidyasthali, Village Bodri, Chakrabhata	Completed
9.			Chhatrapati Shivaji Institute of Technology, Shivaji Nagar, Kolhapuri	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
10.			Bhilai Institute of Technology, on National Highway 43, 5 KM Before Abhanpur	Completed
11.			Chhattisgarh Instt. of Tech, Rajnandgaon	Completed
12.			Disha School of Management Education (DSME)	Completed
13.			Disha Institute of Management and Technology (BE)	Completed
14.			Rungta College of Engg. & Technology, Kurud, Bhilai	Completed
15.	Gujarat	42	Bhagwan Mahavir Polytechnic Second Shift, Survey No: 149 Surat	Completed
16.			Deptt. of Business & Indus Mgt. Veer Narmad South Gujarat University, Surat	Completed
17.			Shree Swami Atmanand Saraswati Institute of Technology, Kapodara Varachha	In Progress
18.			Parul Institute of Management P.O. Limda. Tal. Waghodia. Distt. Vadodara-391760	Completed
19.			Parul Institute of Pharmacy P.O. Limda, Tal. Waghodia, Distt. Vadodara-391760	Completed
20.			Parul Polytechnic Institute. P.O. Limda, Tal. Waghodia. Dist. Vadodara-391760	Completed
21.			Parul Institute of Technology P.O. Limda, Tal. Waghodia, Dist. Vadodara-391760	Completed
22.			Baroda College of Phannacy P.O. Limda, Tal. Waghodia, Dist. Vadodara-391760	Completed
23.			N.G. Patel Polytechnic, At. Isroli, PO Afwa, Via Vankaner, Ta. Bardoli Navsari	Completed
24.			Shree Dhanvantary Pharmacy College, Near Railway Station, Kudsad Road, KIM	Completed
25.			Vallabh Budhi Polytechnic NPE Campus, Bhanunagar., Eru-Aat Road, Ta-Jalalpor	Completed
26.			Atmiya Institute-Junaadh Khadilya-Bilkha Road, Ta./Dist. Junagadh	Completed
27.			Om Engineering College, Junagadh Bhesan Road, At Vhokli, Dist. Junagadh	Completed
28.			Noble Group of Institutions Parth Vatika Junagadh Bhesan Road, Vi vadal, Nr. J	
29.			Deptt of Computer Sc., Kranti Guru Shyamji Krishna Verma Kachchh Unviersity	Completed
30.			Vidhyadeep Institute of Management and Technology, G.S. Highway Road	Completed
31.			B. H Gardi College of Engineering and Technology	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
32.			Om Institute of Technology At-Vantavachhoda, Post-Shahera, Dist-Phanchmahal	Completed
33.			S. S. Agrawal Institute of Computer Science Veeranjali Marg	Completed
34.			Natandas Jethalal Sonecha Management and Technical Institute, At Chandvav	Completed
35.			R. B. Institute of Management Studies R. S. Compound, Mabavirnagar	Completed
36.			Shri Hari Pharmacy College, Jeshingapara, Gavadaka Road. Amreli	Completed
37.			Gujarat Power Engineering and Research Institute, Near Toli Booth	Completed
38.			L. J. Institute of Management Studies, Near Nagdevkalyan Mandir Sarkhej	Completed
39.			Marwadi Education Foundation's Group of Institutions-Faculty of Technology	Completed
40.			RMS Polytechnic B1. No. 18/P, Ajwa Nimeta Road Village: Bakrol, Ta: Waghodlya	Completed
41.			Institute of Technology and Management Universe Technical Campus	Completed
42.			Leelaben Dashrathbhai Ramdas Patel (LDRP) Institute of Technology and Research	Completed
43.			Shayona Institute of Business Management, Plot No. 21/1/2, TPS 18,	Completed
44.			Ipcowala Institute of Engineering and Technology Amrapali Township,	Completed
45.			Venus International College of Technology, Bhoyam Rathod, Opp IFFCO,	Completed
46.			Sardar Patel College of Pharmacy for Women, Near Parth Township, Vidyanagar	Completed
47.			Swami Sachidnand Polytechnic College Sankalchand Patel Sahakar Vidhyadham	Completed
48.			Shri J. M. Sabva Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bhavnagar Road, Botad	Completed
49.			Valia Polytechnic College, Desad Road, Near Maniba Gyandeep Hostel, Valia	Completed
50.			Babaria Institute of Technology, Vadodara Mumbai NH#8, Vamama	Completed
51.			Butler Polytech, FMTI Campus, EME Circle Sarna Road,	Completed
52.			Leads Institute of Technology and Engineering, At Matar, Ta Amod	Completed
53.			Sigma Institute of Engineering, Bakrol Dist. Vadodara	Completed
54.			Noble Group of Institutions, Parth Vatika, District Junagadh	Completed
55.			Shree Dhanvantary Phannoc College, Kim (East) Ta-Distt. Surat	Completed
56.			Oakbrook Business School, Plot No. 225 Taluka, Garudhinagar	Completed
51.	Madhya Pradesh	33	Maharana Pratap College of Technology and Management, Dhaneli Tiraha, Bada	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
58.			Vikrant Inst. of Technology and Management, Chitora Road, Village Ratwai, Tehsil	Completed
59.			Jagran Institute of Management, C/o DPS Campus, Bhadbhada Road, Near Neelbad	Completed
60.			Leds Met India, DPS Campus, Bhadbhada Road, Near Neelbad Crossing, Bhadhada	Completed
61.			Bapu Institute of Technology and Management Opp. Village Jaderua, Morena	Completed
62.			Corporate Institute of Reaserch & Tachnology Hatai Kheda, Near Patel Nagar	Completed
63.			Makhanlal Chaturvedi National Universoty of Journalism and Communication	Completed
64.			Bethesda Institute of Technology and Sciences Vill, Ratwai (Chitora Road) Morar	Completed
65.			School of Studies in Commerce and Management, Jiwaji University, Gwalior, M.P. Institute of Commerce and Management Jiwaji University, City Centre	Completed
66.			Balaji Institute of Technology Vil-Kerwan, Teh Thikri, Distt-Barawani	Completed
67.			New-Tech Institute of Engineering & Technology Survey	Completed
68.			Indore Institute of Management and Research Opp. Iim, Pithampur Road, Indore	Completed
69.			Shri Dadaji Institute of Technology and Science, At Indore Road, Khandwa	Completed
70.			Sharda Mahavidyalaya Faculty of Management & Technology	Completed
71.			Vikrant Institute of Technology & Management at Borkhedi, PO. Hrsola Distt. Indore.	Completed
72.			Shriram College of Pharmacy, Banmore, Morena (M.P.)	Completed
73.			Shriram College of Engineering & Management, Banmore, Morena	Completed
74.			Late Ramotidevi Institute of Engineering, Ujjain	Completed
75.			Srajan Institute of Technology, Management & Science, Dosi Gaon, Ratlam Road	Completed
76.			Mahakal Institute of Technology and Science (MITS), Ujjain	Completed
77.			Mahakal Institute of Technology and Management (MITM), Ujjain	Completed
78.			Mahakal Institute of Pharmaceutical Studies (MIPS), Ujjain	Completed
79.			Malhotra Technical Research Institute, Bhopal	Completed
80.			Jagran Institute of Communication and Management, Bhopal	Completed
81.			Mahakal Institute of Technology, Ujjain	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
82.			Alpine Institute of Technology, Gram Chandesara, Dewas Road, Ujjain	Completed
83.			Sam College of Management and Tachnology, Raisen Road, Bhopal	Completed
84.			Mahakal Institute of Management (MIM), Ujjain	Completed
85.			Pranav Institute of Pharmaceutical Sci and Research, (and Ramnath Sing Institute,)	Completed
86.			Shri Ramnath Sinib Institute of Phamaceutical Science and Research, Gwalior	Completed
87.			Bapu Institute of Technology and Management, Morena	Completed
88.			Malhotra Technical Research Institute, Bhopal	Completed
89.			Sam College of Management and Technology, Raisen Road, Bhopal	Completed
90.	Assam	01	Girijananda Chowdhury Institute of Mgt. and Technology (Gimt), Tezpur, Assam	Completed
91.	Jharkhand	02	Maryland Institute of Technology and Management, Jharkhand	Completed
92.			Cambridge Institute of Technology, Jharkhand	Completed
93.	Odisha	21	Institute of Management & Information Science	Completed
94.			International Management Institute, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Completed
95.			Gayatri College of Management, Odisha	Completed
96.			Nist Business School, Berhampur, Odisha	Completed
97.			Regional Colleeae of Management Autonomous, Odisha	Completed
98.			C.V. Raman College of Engineering, Odisha	Completed
99.			Koustuv Business School Odisha	Completed
100.			College of Engineering Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Completed
101.			Koustuv School of Engineering, Odisha	Completed
102.			Koustuv Institute of Self Domain, Odisha	Completed
103.			Koustuv Institute of Technology, Odisha	Completed
104.			Bhubaneswar Engineering College (Bec), Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Completed
105.			National Institute of Science & Technology, Berhampur, Odisha	Completed
106.			Mahavir Institute of Engineering and Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Completed
107.			Majhighariani Institute of Technology and Science, Rayagada, Odisha	Completed
108.			Kalinga Institue of Industrial Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Completed
109.			Sanjoy Memorial Institute of Technology, Smit, Berhampur, Odisha	Completed
110.			Vijayanjali Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, Odisha	Completed
111.			Gurukula Institute of Technology	Completed
112.			Rourkela Institute of Technology	Completed
113.			Krupajala Engg. College	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
114.	West Bengal		Camellia Institute of Polytechnic, West Bengal	Completed
115.			Gargi Memorial Institute of Technology Campus, Kolkata, West Bengal	Completed
116.			Institute of Business Management & Research, Kolkata West Bengal	Completed
117.			Sanaka Educational Trust's Group of Institutions, Durgapur, West Bengal	Completed
118.			Haldia Institute of Technology, Haldia, West Bengal	Completed
119.			Sidhu Kanhu Birsa Polytechnic, Medinipur, West Bengal	Completed
120.			Advanced College of Management, Kakinara	Completed
121.			Asansol Engineering College Asansol West Bengal	
122.			Regent Education & Research Foundation Group of Institutions, Titagarh, Kolkata	
123.			International Management Institute, Kolkata	
124.			Bundwan Polytechnic	
125.	Uttar Pradesh	11	Allenhouse Instt of tech	Completed
126.			Amardeep college of Engineering & Management	
127.			Ambition Institute of Technology	
128.			Bhagwant Institute of Technology Muzaffar Nagar	
129.			Dayanand Dinanath Engineering Institute	
130.			DSR College of Polytechnic	
131.			Fhrai Institute of Hospitality Management	
132.			Gayani Devi Institute of Management & technology	
133.			Ims Engineering Colloge	
134.			Institute of Management and Research	
135.			KCC Institute of Technology and Management	Completed
136.			Mahalwar Institute of Technology	Completed
137.			Maharishi Institute of Management	Completed
138.			Priyadarshini College of Comp. Sciences	Completed
139.			R D Engineering College & Research Centre	Completed
140.			Raj School of Management	Completed
141.			Rajshree Institute of Management & Technology	Completed
142.			Shvaji Institute of Technology and Managemet	Completed
143.			Sridevi Sauram Singh Polytechnic Institute	Completed
144.	Uttarakhand	01	Vtkit (Kee) College	Completed
145.	Haryana	03	Galaxy Global Group of Institution, Dinapur, Ambala, Haryana	Completed
146.			Vaish Institute of Management and Technology, Near Railway Station, Rohtak	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
147.			RKSD College of Pharmacy, Ambala Road, Kaithal, Haryana	Completed
148.	Punjab	04	Satyam Institute of Management and Technology, Nakodar	Completed
149.			Giani Zail Singh College of Engg & Tech, Bhatinda, Punjab	Completed
150.			ASBASJSM College of Pharmacy, Bela Ropar, Punjab	Completed
151.			Guru Gobind Singh College of Modern Tech. & Guru Gobind Singh Coll.of Polytee	Completed
152.	Himachal Pradesh	01	Shanti Niketan College of Pharmacy Ratti Distt Mandi, HP	
153.	Andhra Pradesh	72	Aditya Engineering College, Aditya Nagar, ADB Road, Surampalem Gandepalli	
154.			AKRG College of Engineering & Technology, Nallajerla, West Godavari District	
155.			Al-Huda Polytechnic Yalamavaridinne, Via Children's Park. Near Chintareddy	
156.			Audisankara College of Engineering & Technology, NH-5, Bye-Pass Road, Guduru	
157.			BVR Institute of Engineering & Technology, Gadivemula (V&M), Kurnool (Dist)	
158.			Chaitanya Institute of Science and Technology, Madhava Patnam, Kakinada, East Godavari District	
159.			Col. D. S. Raju Polytechnic, Main Road, Poduru, West Godavari District	
160.			David Memorial Institute of Management 12-13-1275 Jehovah Jireh, Tarnaka	
161.			DNR School of Business Management, DNR Colleges Association, Balusumudi	
162.			Dr Samuel George Institute of Engineering Technology, Post Box No. 9, Markapur	
163.			Dr. YC James Yen Rural Polytechnic Kuppam, Yendipalli (V), Krishnadasanapally	
164.			Einstein PG College (MBA), Nadurgul, Saroor Nagar (M), Ranga Reddy District	
165.			GATE Institute of Technology & Management Science, Chiguravada North	
166.			Godavari Institute of Engineering & Technology, NH-5, Chaitanya Nagar, Velugubanda (V). Rajanagaram (M), Rajahmundry, East Godavari District	
167.			Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Knowledge Village, Gudlavalleru, Krishna District	

1	2	3	4	5
168.			Hasvita Institute of Engineering and Technology, Keesara, Ranga Reddy Dist	
169.			Holy Mary Institute of Technology & Science (MCA), Bogaram (Village), Keesara	Completed
170.			Hyderabad School of Management, Bandlaguda Khalsa, Bandlaguda Mandal	Completed
171.			Indur Institute of Engineering & Technology, Ponnala (V) Siddipet, Medak District	Completed
172.			Integral Institute of Advanced Management, Muvvalavanipalem Vishakapatnam	Completed
173.			Intel Institute of Science Akkampally Cross, Kalyandurg Road, Anantapur	Completed
174.			Intellectual Institute of Technology Gotukur Village, Kuderu (Mandal), Bellary	Completed
175.			KMM Institute of Post Graduate Studies, Rami Reddy Palem Narsingapuram BPO	Completed
176.			Krishna Chaitallya Institute of Management, Devaraju Gattu Village, Pedda	Completed
177.			Lenora College of Engineering Irupaljy (V), Rampachodavaram. East Godavari	Completed
178.			Madanapalle Institute of Technology & Science, 10th KM, Angallu (V)	Completed
179.			Maddala Rama Krishnamma Polytechnic, Veerasaram. West Godavari District	Completed
180.			Malla Reddy Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Sy. No. 524, Maisammaguda	Completed
181.			Mannan Institute of Science & Technology Alooru (V), Chevella (M), Ranga Reddy	Completed
182.			MBA proramme, in Sri Sai Madhavi Institute of Engineering & Technology	Completed
183.			Medak College of Engineering & Technology, Kondapak (V), Siddipet Division	Completed
184.			Mona College of Engineering & Technology MLG Road, Golleguda (Village)	Completed
185.			Parvatha Reddy Babul Reddy Visvodaya Institute of Technology & Science	Completed
186.			Pidathala Rangareddy Polytechnic Opp Govt Hospital, Badvel Road	Completed
187.			Pragati Engineering College, 1-378, ADB Road, Surampalem, Naer Peddapuram	Completed

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188.			Prakasham Engineering College, O. V. Road, Kandukur, Prakasham District	Completed
189.			Pratap Polytechnic, Papayapalem, Ramapuram Village, Vetapalem, Chirala	Completed
190.			Priyadarshini P G College (MBA), Jaffarguda, Batasingaram (V), Ranga	Completed
191.			QIS Collage of Engineering & Technology, Pondur Road, Vengamukkapallem	Completed
192.			R.G.R Siddhanthai Collega (Co-Education) Sy. No. 703, Bolton Road	Completed
193.			Raghavendra Institute of Pharmaceuatical Education & Research (RIPER), Anantapur	Completed
194.			Royal School of Information & Management Science Agarala, Chittoor Highway	Completed
195.			S.E.S-S.N Murthy Polytechnic, Sarada Nagar, Raghunadhapatem, Khammam	Completed
196.			Sana Engineering College, NH-9, Kcdad, Naigonda District	Completed
197.			SLC's College of Pharmacy, Piglipur (V), Hayathnagar (M), Ramoji Film City	Completed
198.			Sree Vasavi Kanyaka Parameshwari Polytechnic, Cumbum Mandal, Prakasham	Completed
199.			Sree Venkateswara College of Engineering, Golden Nagar, Bye-Pass Road, Nellore	Completed
200.			Sri Harsha Institute of PG Studies Pothireddy Palem (V), Kovur (M) Nellore	Completed
201.			Sri Mittapalli College of Engineering, NH-5 Tummalapalem. Guntur District.	Completed
202.			Sri Sarathi Institute of Engineering & Technology-Office, Nuzvid, Krishna District	Completed
203.			Sri Sunflower College of Engineering & Technology, Lankapalli, Ghantasala	Completed
204.			Sri Vatsavai Krishnam Raju College of Engineerint & Technology, Gollalakoderu	Completed
205.			Sri Venkatesa Perumal College of Engineering & Technology, Chinnaraja Kuppam	Completed
206.			Sri YVS & Sri BRM Polytechnic, Main Road, Muktheswaram, East Godavari	Completed
207.			Srinidhi Institue of Science & Technolgy, Yanampet, Ghatkesar, Hyderabad	Completed
208.			St. Ann's College of Eng. & Tech., Nayunipalli Village, Challareddy Palem	Completed

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209.			Sujana College of Polytechnic 39-29-44/7, VUDA Layout, Vishakapatnam	Completed
210.			T.G.L. Gopalsetty Polytechnic, TGK Nagar, Adoni Kurnool	Completed
211.			TVR Polytechnic	Completed
212.			Vathsalya College of Business Management, 1-3-426/1B	Completed
213.			Vathsalya Institute of Science & Technology, Anatharam (Post). Bhogiri Mandal	Completed
214.			VMR Institute of Technology and Management Sciences, Kistapur	Completed
215.			VNR Vignana Jyothi Institute of Engineering & Technology. Vignana Jyothi Nagar	Completed
216.			VRS & YRN College of Engineering & Technology, Chirala Mandal, Prakasham	Completed
217.			Gudlavalleru Engineering College Knowledge Village, Gudlavalleru, Krishna	Completed
218.			Srinidhi Institute of Science and Technology Yamnampet, Ghatkesar, R R Dist	Completed
219.			Hasvita Institute of Engineering & Technology Temple Road, Keesara, R R Dist	Completed
220.			Nova College of Pharmaceutical Education & Research, Jafferguda, Batasingaram,	Completed
221.			Vallurupalli Nageswara Rao Vignana Jyothi Institute, Vignana Jyothi Nagar	Completed
222.			Nova College of Phemeceutical Education & Research T V Relay Station Road	Completed
223.			C R Reddy Educational Society Eluru, G N T Road, Eluru W G Dist	In Progress
224.			Thandra Paparaya Institute of Science & Tech. Maharajupeta, College Road, Bobbili	In Progress
225.	Tamil Nadu	81	Dr G U Pope College of Engg. Sawyerpuram-628 251 Tuticorin District	Completed
226.			Gopal Ramalinpm Memorial Engg, Collg, Rajeswari Nagar, Panapakkam, Padappai	Completed
227.			Jayaraj Annapackiam CSI College of Engg. Margoschis Nagar, Thoothukudi District	Completed
228.			Kamalakshi Pandurangam College of Phannacy 37-A, Ayyakannu, manduli Street	In Progress
229.			Sri Krishna Engg. College, Panapakkam Village, Serpanancherry (PO),	Completed
230.			Sri Padmavathi College of Engineering, Mevalurkuppam Village, Valapuram-602	Completed
231.			V K K Vijaym Engg. College Irrongattukottai Sriperumbudur-602105	In Progress

1	2	3	4	5
232.			Sasurie College of Enng. Vijayanangalam, Avinashi, Tirupur Dist.	Completed
233.			Odaiyappa College of Engg. & Tech. Theni	Completed
234.			S S M College of Enng., Salem Main Road, Valayakaranoor, Komarapalayam	Completed
235.			Vivekananda College of Engg. for Women, Elayampalayam (PO) Tiruchengodu	Completed
236.			Vivekanandha Instt of Engg. & Tech. for Women, Sethinaickenpalayam	In Progress
237.			K S R College of Engg., Thokkavadi Village & Post, Tiruchengode 637209	In Progress
238.			Vivekanandha Colg. of Tech. for Women, Sathinaickanayam, Elayampalayam	In Progress
239.			K S Rangaswamy College of Tech. KSR Kaivi Nagar, Thokkavadi Village. Post	In Progress
240.			Vivekanandha Engineering College for Women Sankari 637 303	In Progress
241.			Sengunthar Engg. College, Kosavampalayam, Kumaramangalam Post,	In Progress
242.			Satyam College of Engg. & Tech. Satyam Nagar, Kannappannalur,	Completed
243.			Arunachala College of Engg. for Women, Manavilai Vellichanthai., Nagercoil	Completed
244.			M Kumarasamy College of Engg., Thalavapalayam (PO), Karur 639113	In Progress
245.			V S B Enng. College, NH-67, Kovai Road, Karundayampalayam VPo Aravakkurichi	Completed
246.			Udaya School of Engg., Udaya Nagar, Vellamadi Junction, Ammandivillai 629204	In Progress
247.			Narayanaguru College of Engg, Chittadavu, Manjalumoodu, Arumana 629151	In Progress
248.			Sun College of Engg. & Tech., Sun Nagar, Erachakulam 629902	In Progress
249.			Maria College of Engg. & Tech. Attoor Pullamoodu Junction, Thiruvattar	In Progress
250.			PSN College of Engg. & Tech., Melathidloor (PO), Palayamkottai 627152	In Progress
251.			St Joseph's College of Engg., Jeppiaar Nagar, Old Mamallapuram Road, Chennai	Completed
252.			G K M College of Engg. & Tech. Alapakkam-Mappedu Road, GKM Nagar	Completed
253.			Thiruvalluvar College of Engg. & Tech. Ponnur (Malai), Chetpur Road,, Vandavasi	In Progress
254.			A V C College of Engg., Mannampandal, Mayiladuthurai	Completed
255.			Karpagam College of Engg., SF. No. 758, 159 & 760, Othakalmandapam Village	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
256.			Kumaraguru College of Tech., Chinnavedampetti, Coimbatore 641006	Completed
257.			United Institute of Tech., S.F.No.829 & 830, Gudalore Village, Perianaickenpalayam	In Progress
258.			Sri Ramakrishna Engg. College, Vattamalaipelayam, NGCO Colony Post	In Progress
259.			Nandha Engg. College, 28, Chennimalaipelayam Road. Pichandampalayam (PO)	Completed
260.			Velalar College of Engg. & Tech., Perundurai Road, Thindal Village & Post	Completed
261.			Annai Mathammal Sheela Engg, College Emmnapatti Post., Rasipuram 637408	Completed
262.			Muthayammal Engg. College, Kakkaveri, Rasipuram 637408	Completed
263.			Bannariamman Institute of Tech. Alathukombai Village, M. Komarapalayam (Post)	Completed
264.			Kongu Engg. College, Perunduraj Railway Station Raod, Thoppupalayam	In Progress
265.			R V S College of Engg. & Tech 242-B, Trichy Road, Kannampalayam, Sular	In Progress
266.			Sriguru Inst. of Tech., Varathaiyangar Patayam, Kodayampalayam Post, Coimbatore	Completed
267.			King College of Tech. N. Pudupatti Post, Nallur 637020	Completed
268.			Annopooma Engg. College Salem	Completed
269.			Paavai Engg. College, SF. No. 19/2, 20, 17/3 & 5, 25/1A, Pachal Village, Namakkal	Completed
270.			Selvam College of Tech. Ponnusamy Nagar, Pappinaickenpatti PO	Completed
271.			Er Perumal Manimekalai College of Engg., Nallaganakottapalli	In Progress
272.			Sun Institute of Technology, Erachakulam & Post, Nagercoil 629004 Kanyakumari	Completed
273.			Sri Krishna College of Technology, Kovaipudur Village & Post, Coimbatore	Completed
274.			Coimbatore Institute of Tech. Aerodrome Post, Coimbatore	Completed
275.			Sri Krishna College of Engg. & Tech. Sugunapuram, Kuniyamuthur Post, Coimbatore	Completed
276.			PSG College of Tech. Avinashi Road. Peelamedu Post, Coimbatore 641004	In Progress
277.			Sethu Institute of Tech., Pulloor, Kariapati, Virudhunagar 626106	In Progress
278.			Thiagarajar College of Engg., Tiruparakundram, Madurai 625 015	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
279.			Dr. Mahalingam College of Engg. & Tech., Udumalpet Road, Makkinachkenpatti Post	Completed
280.			Jai Shriram Group of Institutions, Dharapuram Road, Avinashipalayam	Completed
281.			Sona College of Tech., Sona Nagar, Thiagarajar Poly Road, Suramangalam (PO), Salem	In Progress
282.			P G P College of Engg., Villipalayam Post, Paramathy, Vellur 637206	In Progress
283.			Bharathidasan Engg. College, Tirupattur	Completed
284.			Ganapathy Chettiar College of Engg. Paramakudi	Completed
285.			Indus College of Engg. Coimbatore	Completed
286.			Lord Ayyappa Instt. of Engg., Kancheepuram	Completed
287.			Maharaja Prithvi Engg. College, Coimbatore	Completed
288.			Mar Ephraem College of Engg., Kanyakumari	Completed
289.			Sree Sowdambika College of Engg., Virudhunagar	Completed
290.			Annai College of Engg. & Tech., Thiruvannamalai	Completed
291.			Arasu Engg. College, Kumbakonam	Completed
292.			Fatima Michael College of Engg. & Tech., Madurai	Completed
293.			Indira Ganesan College of Engg. & Tech., Trichy	Completed
294.			JCT College of Engg. & Tech., Coimbatore	Completed
295.			King College of Tech., Namakkal	Completed
296.			MAR College of Engg. & Tech Trichy	Completed
297.			MNSK College of Engg, Pudukkottai	Completed
298.			Oxford Engg. College, Trichy	Completed
299.			Pavendar Bharathidasan College of Engg. & Tech., Trichy	Completed
300.			Pavendar Bharathidasan Instt. of Information Tech., Trichy	Completed
301.			Sapthagiri College of Engg, Dharmapuri	Completed
302.			Sri Subramanya College of Engg. & Tech, Trichy	Completed
303.			The Rajaas Engg. College, Vadakangulam	Completed
304.			Udaya School of Engg., Kanyakumari	Completed
305.			Archana Polytechnic, Krishnagiri	Completed
306.	Karnataka	02	BMS College of Engineering	Completed
307.			TTL Institute of Management	Completed
308.	Kerala	03	Palakkad Inst. of Sc. & Tech.	Completed
309.			Mount Zion College of Engineering for Women	Completed
310.			Coching University College of Engineering	Completed
311.	Maharashtra	19	Jai Mahakali Shikshan Sanstha's Agnihotri College of Pharmacy, Wardha	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
312.			Bhartiya Gramin Punarrachana Sanstha's Hi-Tech Institute of Tech, Aurangabad	Completed
313.			Yavatmalk Zilla Samiti's Pataldhamal Wadhwani College of Pharmacy, Yavatmal	Completed
314.			Amar Seva Mandal's Kamala Nehru College of Pharmacy, Nagpur	Completed
315.			Ambe Durga Edu. Society's Dadasaheb Balpande College of Pharmacy, Nagpur	Completed
316.			Lt. Meghraj Ojha Smruti Shikshan Sanstha's Shri Sainath College of Pharmacy, Nagpur	Completed
317.			Ravi Bahuuddeshiya Education Trust's Sonekar College of Pharmacy, Nagpur	Completed
318.			Shri Sachhidanand Shikshan Samiti's College of Pharmacy, Koradi, Nagpur	Completed
319.			Bhartiya Gramin Punarrachana Sanstha's Hi-Tech Polytechnic, Aurangabad	Completed
320.			Jawaharlal Darda Institute of Engineering and Technology, Nagpur	Completed
321.			Dr. V.K. Patil Engineering College, Hatta, Tal: Basmath, Dist: Hingoli	Completed
322.			Navsahyadri Education Society's Group of Institutions, Naigaon, Tal: Bhor, Pune	Completed
323.			Shri Sachhidanand Shikshan Samiti's College of Pharmacy, Koradi, Nagpur	Completed
324.			Bhartiya Gramin Punarrachana Sanstha's Hi-Tech Polytechnic, Aurangabad	Completed
325.			Shri Sachhidanand Shikshan Samiti's College of Pharmacy, Koradi, Nagpur	Completed
326.			Bhartiya Gramin Punarrachana Sanstha's Hi-Tech Polytechnic, Aurangabad	Completed
327.			Jawaharlal Darda Institute of Engineering and Technology, Napur	Completed
328.			Dr. V.K. Patil Engineering College, Hatta, Tal: Basmath, Dist: Hingoli	Completed
329.			Navsahyadri Education Society's Group of Institutions, Naigaon, Tal: Bhor, Pune	Completed
2013-14				
1.	Chhattisgarh	02	Raipur Institute of Technology, Raipur	In Progress
2.			Christian College of Engineering, Bhilai	In Progress
3.	Gujarat	07	Oxford School of Management, Meshsana	In Progress
4.			Shri T.S Patel College of MBA, Sabarkantha	Completed
5.			Parul Institute of Technology, Vadodara	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
6.			Shri Swami Atamanand Saraswati Institute of Technology, Surat	In Progress
7.			Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel Institute of Technology, Anand	Completed
8.			Patel Group of Institutions, Mehsana	Completed
9.			Shri S'ad Vidhya Mandal Institute of Technology, Bharuch	Completed
10.	Madhya Pradesh	25	School of Energy and Environmental Studies, Indore	In Progress
11.			School of Electronics, Indore	In Progress
12.			School of Physics, Indore	In Progress
13.			Hitkami College of Engineering & Technology, Jabalpur	In Progress
14.			Hitkami College of Engineering & Technology, Jabalpur	In Progress
15.			Hitkami College of Architecture and Town Planning Jabalpur	In Progress
16.			Shriram College of Engineering and Management, Morena	In Progress
17.			Srajan Institute of Technology and Management and Science, Rattam	In Progress
18.			Late Romoti Devi Institute of Engineering, Ujjain	In Progress
19.			Sardar Patel College of Technology, Balaghat	In Progress
20.			Government Women's Polytechnic, Bhopal	In Progress
21.			School of Future Studies and Planning, Indore	In Progress
22.			Rewa Engineering College, Rewa	In Progress
23.			Jawaharlal Institute of Technology, Rewa	In Progress
24.			Government Polytechnic College, Khurai (Sagar)	In Progress
25.			Shri Ramnath Singh Institute of Pharmaceutical Sciences & Technology, Gwalior	In Progress
26.			Sushila Devi Bansal Institute of Technology, Indore	In Progress
27.			Alpine Institute of Technology, Ujjain	In Progress
28.			Rewa Engineering College, Rewa	In Progress
29.			Malhotra Technical Research Institute, Bhopal	In Progress
30.			Samrat Ashok Technological Institute, Vidisha	In Progress
31.			Shriram Institute of Technology, Morena	In Progress
32.			Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru Institute of Business Management, Ujjain	In Progress
33.			Jain College, Gwalior	In Progress
34.			Mahatran Pratap College of Technology, Gwalior	In Progress
35.	Jharkhand	02	Cambridge Institute of Technology, Jharkhand	Completed
36.			Dav Institute of Engineering & Technology, Betla Road, P.O. Polpol, Medininagar	Completed
37.	Odisha	06	Indus College of Engineering, Barakuda Height, Bhubaneswar	Completed
38.			Indus School of Engineering, Barakuda Height, Bhubaneswar	Completed

1	2	3	4	5
39.			Indotech College of Engineering, Plot No 144, At/Po Mallipada, Odisha	Completed
40.			Gandhi Inst of Advanced Computer & Research Prajukti Vihar, Aurobindo Marg	Completed
41.			Dadhichi College of Pharmacy Vidya Vihar, Sundarg Cuttack, Odisha	Completed
42.			Aryan Institute of Engineering & Technology (Polytechnic) Cuttack	Completed
43.	Uttar Pradesh	11	Shri Siddhi Vinayak Institute of Technology, Dev Bhoomi Institute of Polytechnic, Dr. K.N. Modi Institute of Engineering and Technology, Uttarakhand Uttan Samiti Group of Institutions, Shivaji Institute of Technology and Management, Sriram Business School, Raja Ramchandra Institute of Technology and Management, Subhash Institute of Software Technology, Kanpur, DSR College of Polytechnic, Bhagwant Institute of Technology, Ghaziabad, Shri Siddhi Vinayak Institute of Technology	Completed
44.	Haryana	01	Bhagwan Parshuram Ashram Sewa Simiti Gohana, Sonipat	Completed
45.	Tamil Nadu	04	Ka.So.Ka Polytechnic, Ariyalur Dist	In Progress
46.			Sri Annamalaiya Polytechnic College, Ukkamkperumbakkam Village	In Progress
47.			Sri Ammai Appa Polytechnic, Tirunelveli	Completed
48.			K.K.C Engineering College, Ariyalur	In Progress
49.	Karnataka	02	Nadgir Institute of Engg. & Technology	Completed
50.			Basaveswara Institute of Technology	In Progress
51.	Maharashtra	14	Pad. Vasantdada Patil Pratishthan's College of Engg., Sion Chunabhatti, Mumbai, Pad. Vasantdada Patil Pratishthan's Manohar Phalke Polytechnic, Mumbai, Indian Instituted of Hotel Management, Aurangabad, K.C. College of Engineering & Management Studies and Research, Thane, Bhartiya Gramin Punarrachana Sanstha's Shri Sai Institute of Technology, Bhartiya Gramin Punarrachana Sanstha's Rajarshi Shahu Institute of Management, Bhartiya Gramin Punarrachana Sanstha's Shri Sai Institute of Mgt & Research, Adarsh Shikshan Sanstha's Maa Vaishnavi Polytechnic, MET Institute of Computer Science, Mumbai, J.T. Mahajan College of Engg., Faizpur, ITM College of Engg., Nagpur, Dhananajay Mahadik Group of Institutions, Kagal, Kolhapur, I.E.S Management College and Research Centre, Mumbai, B.L. Polytechnic, Khopoli	Completed

[English]

Introduction of Electric Taxis

4007. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government proposes to introduce

electric taxis and auto rickshaws as part of the National Urban Transport Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make public transportation systems sustainable and environmentally friendly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Urban transport is intertwined with urban development which is a State subject. Therefore, the introduction of electric taxis and auto rickshaws has to be done by the State Governments. However, National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 seeks to promote the use of cleaner technologies and to reduce pollution levels through various measures including technological improvements.

(c) National Urban Transport Policy, 2006 seeks to permit greater use of public transport through various measures. To encourage public transport, the Central Government has taken up various projects such as financing of buses and Bus Rapid Transit Systems (BRTS) under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, preparation of Urban Bus Specifications to promote use of comfortable buses equipped with latest Intelligent Transport System (ITS) and technology, encouraging reforms in urban transport administration and management at both city and State level by requiring setting up of Urban Metropolitan Transport Authority (UMTA), Urban Transport Fund etc., organizing annual conference and exhibition on urban transport to.. knowledge sharing amongst experts and stakeholders, and recognizing the exemplary achievements in the field of urban transport through awards. The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) has also provide financial assistance for various traffic/transportation studies and surveys under the Urban Transport Planning Scheme to encourage cities to better plan and manage their urban transport systems.

MoUD has also initiated Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) with the support of Global Environment Facility (GEF) and the World Bank. The main objectives of SUTP are (i) to strengthen and build capacity of Govt. of India and participating states and cities in planning, financing, implementing, operating and managing, environment friendly Low carbon Transport system; and (ii) to assist States and cities in preparing and implementing certain demonstration environment-friendly "Green Transport" projects towards reduction of greenhouse gases in the urban environment for achieving paradigm shift from use of personal vehicles to public transport for reducing traffic congestion.

Centre for Brain Research

4008. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institute of Science (IISc) proposes to set up a Centre for Brain Research to find cure for neurodegenerative conditions accelerated by old age; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Indian Institute of Science (IISc) is planning to set up a Brain Research Centre in association with Pratiksha Trust created by Shri Gopalakrishnan, the present Executive Vice-Chairman of INFOSYS.

(b) The proposal of setting up of the Brain Research Centre in collaboration with Pratiksha Trust was taken up in the IISc Council meeting on 28th December, 2013. Preliminary planning for creating Governance Structures and infrastructure for the proposed Centre is in progress.

Chandigarh College of Engineering and Technology

4009. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it was proposed at the time of setting up of the Chandigarh College of Engineering and Technology to integrate degree wing with the diploma wing of the erstwhile polytechnic;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the action is likely 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 (c) No, Madam. There was never a proposal to integrate the Degree Wing with the Diploma

Wing of the erstwhile Polytechnic. Initially it was proposed to upgrade the polytechnic (Diploma Wing) to an Engineering College but because this move was resisted by the staff of the polytechnic and a protracted litigation was started in the Hon'ble High Court by one Mr. Abdul Salam, it was decided by the Hon'ble High Court to designate him as the Head of the Diploma Wing being the senior-most and, therefore, the two were left segregated as a Diploma Wing and Degree College.

Remittances from Indians

4010. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI M. B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the number of Indians employed and settled in various countries abroad and the amount of remittance that India received from them during the last three years, country-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether there has been a decline in the total remittances by NRIs during the above period and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the number of NRIs returning to the country have increased over the years;

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

(e) the details of the arrangements made for their smooth resettlement?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The number of Indians diaspora employed and settled in various countries abroad is estimated to be approximately 25 million. As per information received from Reserve Bank of India, amount of remittances recorded is as under.

Table 1: Private Transfers

(US\$ Billion)	
Year	Gross
2010-11	55.6
2011-12	66.1
2012-13	67.6

The regionwise distribution is as under:

(in US\$ Billion)				
Sl.No.	Country	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Gulf countries	20,506	24,382	24,934
2.	North America	19,097	22,706	23,220
3.	South America	1,449	1,723	1,762
4.	Europe	6,794	8,078	8,260
5.	Africa	1,618	1,923	1,967
6.	East Asia	3,734	4,440	4,541
7.	Others	2,421	2,878	2,943
Total		55,618	66,129	67,627

It is clear from the above information that there is no decline in remittances.

(c) and (d) The number of persons granted emigration clearances in the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 was 626565, 747041 and 816655 respectively. Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs (MOIA) do not compile data on the number of NRIs returning to the country. However, according to a study conducted by Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala compared to the increase in the growth of emigrants, the number of NRIs returning to the country have not increased over the years.

(e) Resettlement of the returnees rests mainly with the State Governments. The State Governments have been advised that the existing State or Central sector schemes may be used for the rehabilitation of returnees. Ministry has introduced Mahatama Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) for Emigration Check Required (ECR) category workers going to ECR countries. It is voluntary scheme wherein the subscriber can save for pension and resettlement besides getting insurance benefits.

National Testing Agency

4011. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up National Testing Agency (NTA) to streamline all high-profile competitions like Common Management Aptitude Test (CMAT) and the National Eligibility Test (NET) after successfully completing the first Common Engineering Entrance Examination; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Degree Courses in Law

4012. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Bar Council of India has not approved various degree courses in law including the three years degree course in law being conducted by the Chaudhary Devilal University (CDLU), Sirsa (Haryana);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Bar Council of India has informed that the Legal Education Committee at its meeting held on 05.02.2010 considered the inspection report of Chaudhary Devilal University, Sirsa and decided to issue show-cause notice in view of various deficiencies found by the inspection team. Further, the Committee directed the university not to admit any student from the academic session 2010-2011 for both the courses.

Thereafter, the Council received a reply to the show-cause notice and considered by the Legal Education Committee at its meeting held on 30th April, 2010. After consideration, the Committee recommended to verify the contents of the reply to the show-cause notice to which the Committee constituted an inspection team.

Due to failure of the communication between both the side the matter was not taken up till date. Earlier, the university was granted temporary approval of affiliation till the year 2007-2008. Now, as the rules of the Legal Education-2008, the university has applied again for extension of approval of affiliation.

The Inspection of the university will be conducted soon. After receiving the report the matter will be placed before the Legal Education Committee at its next meeting.

Vacant DDA Flats

4013. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flats of Delhi Development Authority at various locations in Delhi including Rohini which are lying vacant, location-wise;

(b) the period since when these flats are lying vacant, flat and location-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has assessed the loss to the exchequer as a result thereof and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to auction these flats after making them livable;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the auction of the flats is likely to be conducted; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) There are 5967 flats of different categories are lying physically vacant as per zone-wise details given below:-

Sl.No.	Zone- wise	HIG	MIG	MIG (expand)	LIG	LIG (expand)	EWS Janta	SFS	Total No. of flats
1.	East	26	31		133		219	55	464
2.	Rohini	37	226		878		610	60	1811
3.	North	52	342		441		278		1113
4.	Dwarka	54	208	50	1092	182	135	187	1908
5.	South		09		18		48	596	671
	Total	169	816	50	2562	182	1290	898	5967

(b) The vacant flats comprise of various schemes and constructed since 1984 till 2010.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Currently, there is no such proposal.

Women's Reservation Bill

4014. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Women's Reservation Bill has been pending since long;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the Bill is likely to be passed?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The Constitution (One Hundred and Eighth Amendment) Bill, 2008 providing for reservation for women in as nearly as one-third of the total seats of the Lok Sabha and of the State Legislative Assemblies, including the Legislative Assembly of the National Capital Territory of Delhi, for a period of 15 years was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 6th May, 2008. The Rajya Sabha passed the Bill on 9th March, 2010. The Notices for consideration and passing and for moving official amendments have been sent to Lok Sabha in the current Session. The Bill is yet to be passed by the Lok Sabha and is also required to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the States by resolution.

[Translation]

Appointment of Judges in Commissions

4015. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the appointment of sitting judges of High Courts and Supreme Court as the Chairman or member in Commissions and other constitutional institutions affects the justice delivery system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number and details of sitting judges appointed in Commissions and other constitutional positions;

(c) whether the Government proposes not to appoint the sitting judges in Commissions and the constitutional institutions and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of retired judges appointed in various such Commissions as on date; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to appoint more of them in such posts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Various legislations enacted by the Parliament in the country have provisions for appointment of sitting/retired judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts as Chairpersons and Members of the Commissions, Tribunals and Authorities.

Considering the position of arrears of cases in the courts, sitting Judges are not normally appointed to discharge functions other than those of a Judge of a Supreme Court or a High Court since appointment of a sitting Judge in another capacity adversely affects the disposal of cases. Whenever proposals for appointment of a sitting judge on full time basis are received, Government conveys 'no objection' for such appointment after consulting the Chief Justice of India/Chief Justice of High Court and if the concerned judge has less than six months of service as Judge. Administrative Departments have been requested to consider appointing a retired judge in such Commissions, Tribunals etc. unless there are very pressing and exceptional circumstances for the appointment of a sitting Judge. Therefore, many Commissions, Tribunals and Authorities are manned by retired judges.

Details of sitting/retired judges appointed as Chairmen and Members in Commissions and other constitutional positions are not Centrally maintained by the Government.

[English]

Distance Learning Courses by IGNOU

4016. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of private and Government institutions approved by the Indira Gandhi National Open University

(IGNOU) for conducting distance learning courses;

(b) whether the courses of the private institutions have the approval of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the University Grants Commission (UGC) and if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reaction of the Government on the fate of the students who have already completed the courses or are in the process of completing their courses in the above institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University did not approve any institution, private and Government, to run its distance learning courses. However, during the period between 2006-2011, IGNOU signed a large number of Memoranda of Understanding (MoUs) with various Partner Institutions in apparent disregard of the objectives of the IGNOU Act, 1985 and its Statutes which finally had given rise to large number of such institutions across the country which were offering programmes of all hues without following the prescribed mandatory procedures of the University, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the University Grants Commission (UGC). All such MoUs and programmes emerging from these MoUs, have now been discontinued by IGNOU based on the recommendations of a High-Powered Committee of the University and approved by its Board of Management. As regards the fate of the students who have completed the courses or those who are in the process of completing their courses, the University has decided to issue course completion certificate(s)/allowing them to complete the course(s).

[Translation]

ST/SC Posts in SLBSRSV

4017. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether reserved posts for Scheduled Castes

(SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) 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 above posts till now;

(c) whether the reservation policy is being properly implemented in filling up the said posts and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the post of the Vice-Chancellor has been filled up in the SLBSRSV;

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

(f) 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are some vacancies reported. The details of reserved posts for Scheduled castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) in various categories lying vacant in the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV) as on date are as follows:—

Teaching Posts:

Sl. No.	Post	Category	No. of posts vacant	No. of posts advertised
1.	Associate Professor	SC	03	02
		ST	01	01
2.	Assistant Professor	SC	05	05
		ST	05	05

Non-Teaching Posts:

Sl. No.	Post	Category	No. of vacant Post	No. of advertised
1.	Section Officer	ST	01	To be advertised
2.	Assistant	ST	01	01

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha (SLBSRSV) has reported that vacancies could not be filled due to administrative reasons. However action

to fill up the vacancies has already been initiated in June, 2013 through an advertisement in the popular dailies and in the Employment News.

(c) Yes, Madam. The SLBSRSV has reported that the reservation policy is being implemented in the deemed university.

(d) to (f) The proposal for the appointment of a regular Vice-Chancellor in Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha is under consideration of the competent authority.

[English]

Quality of Education

4018. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training had organized/proposes to organise a seminar on "School Curriculum: Policies, Practices and Educational Issues among SAARC Nations" to provide a forum for sharing and exchanging efforts addressed at improving the quality of school education for mutual learning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enhance quality of school education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) organized an International Seminar on "School Curriculum: Policies and Practices in South Asian Countries" on 10-12 August, 2009 at New Delhi. Fifty participants from India and twelve participants from other South Asian Countries participated in the Seminar. The objective of the seminar was to provide a forum for sharing and exchange of ideas and experiences related to curriculum policies and practices in South Asian Countries.

Discussions and sharing of practices on pedagogy and curricular issues took place in the three day seminar. The technical sessions were on the following themes:—

- (i) Curriculum for quality education-Issues and challenges in curriculum development,
- (ii) Policy perspective and process of developing curriculum, syllabi and textbooks,
- (iii) Curriculum syllabi and textbooks of Mathematics, Science, Social Science, Languages, Arts and Aesthetics, Heritage Crafts, Health and Physical Education, Work and Education,
- (iv) Systemic conditions for implementation of Curriculum-infrastructure, teachers and examination reforms,
- (v) Curriculum and Social Justice: Issues related to Gender, Marginalized and Physically and Socially Challenged.

(c) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) -2005, developed by the NCERT places its thrust on improving the quality in school education. The NCERT has brought out new syllabi and textbooks for all subjects across school stages, other learning resources such as supplementary reading material, laboratory manuals, education kits etc. and also revised its teacher education courses offered by the Regional Institutes of Education. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has been revised to correspond to the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 in terms of the provision of additional teachers, classrooms and facilities in schools. Quality Interventions also include regular in-service teacher training, induction training for new teachers, training of untrained teachers, free text books, setting up of decentralized academic support institutions and focused programmes for improving learning outcomes experienced in early grades and Science and Mathematics. The SSA also supports Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) and external pupil assessment surveys. In addition, the Teacher Education Scheme augments teacher capacity building programmes. The National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has notified a mandatory teacher eligibility test for recruitment of teachers at elementary level, in order to improve standards of teacher intake. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

(RMSA) programme covers secondary education and assists States/UTs in opening of new secondary schools (through up-gradation), additional classrooms, laboratories, toilets etc. as well as quality inputs like regular in-service teacher training and curriculum development. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced a Scheme of Continuous & Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in a phased manner for improvement of quality in the schools and made the accreditation of schools mandatory for all the schools affiliated to it once in every five years.

[Translation]

Identification of BPL Families

4019. SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the norms specified by the Government for identification of people living Above Poverty Line (APL) and Below Poverty Line (BPL) in the country;

(b) the proportional gap between APL and BPL families during the last three years;

(c) whether the Government is taking any action for bridging the said gap; and

(d) if so, the details of the steps taken to formulate a criteria to deliver the benefits of welfare schemes to the poor/people living below poverty line?

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 Ministry of Rural Development provides financial and technical support to the States/ Union Territory (UT) Administrations for conducting the BPL Census to identify the families living Below the Poverty Line (BPL) in the rural areas who could be targeted under it programmes. The last BPL Census was conducted in 2002 using the methodology of score based ranking of rural households for which 13 socio economic indicators such as size of landholding, type of house, food security, sanitation, means of livelihood, type of indebtedness etc. were used on the recommendation of an Expert Group constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development.

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing various Schemes such as Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), India Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Swarn Jayanti Shahri Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)/National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM), Rajiv Awaas Yojana (RAY) and Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in the country through the State Governments/ UT Administrations with the objectives to improve the quality of life and bridge the gap between people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) and Above Poverty Line (APL).

Recognition to Minority Educational Institutions

4020. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority educational institutions granted recognition by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) in the country including Bihar, State-wise;

(b) whether applications received from various States are still pending with the Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) is empowered under Section 11(f) of NCMEI Act, 2004 (2 of 2005) to decide all questions relating to the minority status of an educational institution and declare its status as such. The State-wise and year-wise details of the number of educational institutions granted minority status by the NCMEI since its inception upto 31.1.2014 is given in the enclosed Statement. During the period 2005-2014 (upto 30.1.2014), 18,241 cases were registered with the NCMEI, out of which 16,302 have been disposed of and the number of pending cases is only 1,939. The State-wise details of the pending cases are not maintained by the NCMEI.

Statement*State-wise and year-wise details of the number of educational institutions granted minority status*

Sl. No.	State	Year wise Break up										Total No of MSC
		2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andaman	-	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	9	24	6	30	2	17	35	71	15	213
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	2	-	6	-	-	12	1	-	21
4.	Assam	-	2	-	17	2	13	111	32	16	-	193
5.	Bihar	1	2	20	17	3	3	27	6	15	1	95
6.	Chandigarh	-	2	3	1	1	1	3	1	4	-	16
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	1	4	5	7	55	91	3	24	1	191
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
9.	Daman	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
10.	Delhi	2	36	8	15	10	14	33	37	28	2	185
11.	Goa	-	9	31	28	81	4	3	3	-	1	159
12.	Gujarat	-	3	3	5	8	5	5	-	2	1	32
13.	Haryana	-	20	12	3	4	-	24	23	27	1	114
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	9	3	4	-	1	3	3	-	-	23
15.	Jharkhand	-	2	15	15	3	1	4	15	21	2	78
16.	Karnataka	-	4	26	15	11	9	12	43	105	8	233
17.	Kerala	-	9	78	97	524	822	852	844	492	29	3747
18.	Madhya Pradesh	-	15	19	12	23	23	58	73	64	36	323
19.	Maharashtra	11	22	28	21	7	3	2	17	37	3	151
20.	Manipur	-	1	-	1	-	-	32	-	1	-	35
21.	Maghalaya	-	1	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6
22.	Odisha	-	14	16	23	6	12	6	2	4	-	83
23.	Puducherry	-	2	13	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	20
24.	Punjab	-	11	39	4	-	9	5	7	13	1	89
25.	Rajasthan	-	2	22	37	20	4	2	-	4	-	91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
26.	Sikkim	-	3	13	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	18
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	9	19	13	14	16	12	23	66	1	174
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	4	-	-	11
29.	Uttar Pradesh	1	107	99	48	59	114	253	693	592	42	2008
30.	Uttarakhand	-	36	17	6	4	3	11	4	6	-	87
31.	West Bengal	1	85	215	113	15	7	89	85	74	1	685
Total		21	422	737	507	848	1122	1656	1966	1670	145	9093

[English]

Establishment of IISc

4021. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has framed any criteria for establishing new Indian Institutes of Science (IISc) or upgrading any institute as an IISc;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has agreed to upgrade any institute in Kerala as an IISc; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the State Government of Kerala thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

Hindi and Sanskrit Departments

4022. SHRI KRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Central Universities which are not having Departments of Hindi and Sanskrit, University-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open the Departments of Hindi and Sanskrit in these Universities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

Citizen Charters

4023. SHRI D. K. SURESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Ministries and Departments that have created citizen charters during the last one year and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to make it mandatory to create citizen charters in all the Ministries and Departments;

(c) if so, the details thereof; 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) to (d) 131 Central Ministries/Departments have created their Citizen Charters. "The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of their Grievance Bill, 2011" which makes it mandatory for all the public authorities to issue their Citizen's Charter within six months of its enactment, has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011.

Upgradation of Polytechnic Institutes

4024. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to upgrade the existing polytechnic institutes functioning in the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the funds allocated for this purpose during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of education in these polytechnic institutes across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government has approved a scheme for providing financial assistance upto Rs. 2.00 crores per polytechnic to upgrade infrastructure facilities in 500 public funded polytechnics. The details of the funds released for this purpose in the last 3 years, State-wise and year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education is implementing the following Schemes to improve the quality of education in the Institutes- Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS), Entrepreneurship Development Cell (EDC), Industry Institute Partnership Cell (IIPC), Travel Grant (TG), Seminar Grant (SG), Faculty Development Programme (FDP), Career Award for Young Teachers (CAYT), Winter and Summer Schools for the Faculty, Finishing Schools for the Students, Quality Improvement Program (QIP), Hostels for Reserved Category Students (HRCS), Skill and Personality development schemes for SC/ST students and e-learning for technical institutions.

Statement

Details of funds released for upgradation of polytechnic institutes in the last three year State-wise and year-wise

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Haryana	0.80	0.20	0.00	1.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1.00	2.20	6.30	9.50
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.00	5.80	0.90	7.70
4.	Punjab	1.80	6.60	0.00	8.40
5.	Chandigarh	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.20
6.	Rajasthan	2.10	11.00	0.00	13.10
7.	Uttar Pradesh	3.70	42.00	1.60	47.30
8.	Uttarakhand	1.30	0.60	13.20	15.10
9.	Andhra Pradesh	3.00	18.60	1.10	22.70
10.	Karnataka	0.70	19.20	6.80	26.70
11.	Kerala	3.60	36.30	8.30	48.20
12.	Tamil Nadu	1.80	0.20	11.20	13.20
13.	Puducherry	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
14.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	1.30	1.30
15.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16.	Goa	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40

Sl.No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
17.	Gujarat	1.60	0.80	20.10	22.50
18.	Madhya Pradesh	1.50	14.70	0.80	17.00
19.	Chhattisgarh	1.10	0.20	0.00	1.30
20.	Maharashtra	3.50	8.80	12.00	24.30
21.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.10
22.	Bihar	1.70	0.00	0.00	1.70
23.	Jharkhand	1.50	0.20	6.90	8.60
24.	Odisha	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.80
25.	West Bengal	2.50	13.40	3.40	19.30
26.	Sikkim	0.20	0.00	1.20	1.40
27.	Meghalaya	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.30
28.	Nagaland	0.50	0.00	1.00	1.50
29.	Tripura	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
30.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	1.30	0.00	1.50
31.	Assam	0.00	1.80	0.00	1.80
32.	Manipur	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.20
Grand Total		37.10	184.50	96.10	317.70

Institutional Partnership Projects

4025. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced institutional partnership projects with the United States and other countries in the field of education during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise and the benefits accrued/likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has announced institutional partnership projects with the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Australia, New Zealand, Israel, Germany and Norway during the last three years.

(b) The institutional partnership projects with these countries are envisaged with joint funding commitments from both sides. The financial commitment of the Government for the above countries is as follows:—

1. United States of America- US Dollar 5 million over a period of five years
2. United Kingdom GBP 2.5 million per annum
3. Australia- AUD 300,000 for one year
4. New Zealand - NZD 1 million per annum
5. Israel - Upto USD 2.5 million per annum
6. Germany- Euro 3.5 million for 4 years
7. Norway- 8.5 million NOK for 5 years

The partnerships are aimed at forging knowledge collaborations between Indian institutions and their counterparts in the respective countries for taking up joint research projects in thematic priority areas, professional and leadership development of faculty, mobility of researchers and students, skill development, etc.

Cyber Frauds

4026. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:
 SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
 SHRI RAMSINAH RATHWA:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of cases of cyber frauds reported in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the existing laws are capable to deal with cyber criminals and punish them adequately;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to prevent cyber frauds;

(d) whether a large number of information technology experts are migrating to foreign countries every year; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government to generate employment opportunities for the information technology experts in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Police and Public Order are State subjects under the Constitution and as such the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime including Cyber Frauds and for prosecuting the criminals through Law Enforcement machinery within their jurisdictions.

As per the cyber crime data maintained by National Crime Records Bureau, a total of 966, 1791 and 2876 Cyber Crime cases were registered under Information Technology Act during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. A total of 356, 422 and 601 cases were registered under Cyber Crime related Sections of Indian Penal Code (IPC) during 2010, 2011 and 2012 respectively. As per the information provided by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), 14271, 10048, 8765 and 6034 cyber fraud cases have been reported to the RBI during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (up to 30.09.2013) respectively. Central

Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered 12, 11 and 11 cases during 2011, 2012 and 2013 (up to 30.11.2013) respectively.

(b) and (c) The Information Technology Act, 2000 as amended in 2008 has adequate provisions to deal with prevailing Cyber Crimes. It provides punishment in the form of imprisonment ranging from two years to life imprisonment and fine/penalty depending on the type of Cyber Crime.

Government has taken a series of measures covering aspects like legal, technical and administrative to address the growing incidents of Cyber crimes in the country. The steps include:

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 outlined by RBI from time to time. Banks are also advised to ensure implementation of basic Organizational framework and put in place policy and procedures to prevent financial frauds through Internet.

Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued several advisories on Credit Card operations by Banks. Use of PIN has been made mandatory in the transactions. 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 fulfill 'Know Your Customer (KYC)' requirements. RBI has also issued advisories relating to fictitious offers of fund 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 abroad.

Ministry of Home Affairs has issued an Advisory to the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations 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 Stations (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.

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.

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 analyze the digital evidence and present them in Courts.

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.

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 & 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, Bengaluru, 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.

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.

(d) and (e) The Information Technology Industry is dynamic, vibrant and market driven. The Information Technology experts are highly mobile based on the opportunities available to them across the globe including India to implement and deliver Information Technology projects. Information Technology Industry is executing large number of projects for their clients abroad from India. More or less all Information Technology companies of world have established their development centre in India. It has helped in retaining manpower in India The country is further focusing on skill development. Government has been regularly creating opportunities through key Information Technology flagship projects in the area of e-Governance, State Data Centres, Aadhaar etc. Government has also established Centres of Excellence like Information Technology Research Academy (ITRA), Media Lab Asia, Centre for Development of Advanced Computing (CDAC), Centre for Development of Telematics (CDOT) to attract best talent in the Information Technology field.

Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project

4027. SHRI P. L. PUNIA:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken note of peoples' protest against Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant;

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether India and Russia have recently held discussions on various projects including Kudankulam project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Public Outreach has been enhanced to spread awareness among the people about the project, nuclear power and its

related aspects in order to allay the apprehensions of the people, particularly about issues of safety of the plant and impact on livelihood. A multi-pronged approach has been adopted in this regard. Neighbourhood Welfare Programmes have also been taken up in consultation with the State Government around the site.

(c) and (d) Discussions are held periodically and at various levels with the Russian side on the entire spectrum of the India-Russia civil nuclear cooperation programme, including the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project. Both the sides have reaffirmed their commitment to the Agreement concluded on December 5, 2008 between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Russian Federation on cooperation in the construction of additional nuclear power plant units at Kudankulam site as well as in the construction of Russian designed Nuclear Power Plants at new sites in the Republic of India and the Agreement between the Government of Republic of Indian and the Government of the Russian Federation on Cooperation in the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

Shortage of Teachers

4028. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that 60% of India's schools are still short of teachers and 39% of schools operate out of Kaccha buildings and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether underprivileged children still continue to drop out due to caste discrimination, inadequate pre-schooling and sheer poverty:

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Since the inception of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 19.84 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned till date, against which 14.80 lakh teacher posts have been filled up to September, 2013. The schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

(RTE) Act, 2009 prescribes all-weather school buildings. Under the SSA, school buildings are sanctioned as per the design proposed by the State/UT Governments. Till date, 3.07 lakh buildings have been sanctioned under the SSA.

(b) to (d) An independent study to assess the dropout rate of children in the 6 to 1 age group was conducted in the year 2009-10 in 21 States. It indicated that lack of interest in studies, cultural and economic pressures, migration of families, and engagement in domestic work were the main reasons for the drop-out rate from schools.

The steps taken under SSA to arrest dropouts include *inter-alia*, distribution of free text books to all children, distribution of uniforms to the girls and SC/ST and BPL boys, the non-detention of children upto Class VIII, continuous and comprehensive evaluation and the provision of mid-day meals to all children.

General Pool Residential Accommodation

4029. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of general pool residential accommodation for the Central Government employees in the country;

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

(c) whether the shortage in type 'B' and 'C' is more than other categories and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the majority of the above type accommodation in Delhi is located far away from heart of Delhi and if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of ongoing constructions in various parts of the country, type and State-wise; and

(f) the other steps taken/being taken to ensure the availability of residential accommodation to the Central Government employees in the country?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) Yes, Madam. The number of employee entitled for Type-B and Type-C accommodations is more than those entitled for other types of accommodation.

(d) No, Madam. Majority of the accommodation is located in Central Delhi.

(e) The details are given in the enclosed Statement -II

(f) Re-development Scheme of Government colonies in Delhi namely Srinivas Puri, Sarojini Nagar, Mohamad Pur, Kidwai Nagar (East) and Kasturba Nagar etc. have been drawn.

Statement-I

Details of Demand and Availability of General Pool Residential Accommodation

House Type	Total Demand as on Date	Stock in GP	Shortage	Surplus
1	2	3	4	5
1. Delhi				
1	13912	15047	0	1135
2	29661	22827	6834	0
3	18989	11717	7272	0
4	7418	5348	2070	0
4S	2128	792	1336	0
5A	1927	1349	578	0
5B	2308	857	1451	0
6A	1630	794	836	0
6B	338	154	184	0
7	416	213	203	0
8	211	166	45	0
Total	78938	59264	19674	1135

2. Maharashtra

Mumbai

Type	Demand	Housing Stock	Shortage	Surplus
I	1758	2005	0	247
II	4858	3282	1576	0

	1	2	3	4	5
III		3182	1702	1480	0
IV		908	728	180	0
IV Spl		199	79	120	0
V		382	247	135	0
VI		223	44	179	0
DS		140	135	05	0
SK		49	15	'34	0
Total		11699	8237	3709	0

Nagpur

I	128	247	0	119
II.	975	930	45	0
III	497	447	50	0
IV	176	173	3	0
V	75	93	0	18
VI	02	12	0	10
Total	1853	1902	98	147

Pune

I	16	15	1	0
II	115	75	40	0
III	126	120	06	0
IV	53	60	0	7
v	08	10	0	2
Total	318	280	47	9

3. West Bengal

Kolkata

I	464	1692	0	1228
II	3296	2679	617	0
III	1659	1558	101	0
IV	453	213	240	0
V	278	190	88	0
VI	151	103	48	0
SK	112	98	14	0
DS	150	104	46	0
Total	6563	6637	1154	1228

1	2	3	4	5
4. Tamil Nadu				
Chennai				
I	507	450	57	0
II	1656	944	712	0
III	1494	660	834	0
IV	789	379	410	0
V	275	138	137	0
VI	63	20	43	0
SK	165	50	115	0
DU	160	30	10	0
Total	5109	2671	2438	0

5. Himachal Pradesh				
Shimla				
I	285	346	0	61
II	574	388	186	0
III	447	374	73	0
IV	116	96	20	0
V	25	25	0	0
VI	04	04	0	0
Total	1451	1233	279	61

6. U. T. Chandigarh				
Chandigarh				
I	680	686	0	6
II	1138	1017	121	0
III	577	542	35	0
IV	216	109	107	0
V	90	70	20	0
VI	25	05	20	0
Total	2726	2429	303	6

7. Haryana				
Faridabad				
I	494	482	12	0
II	931	832	99	0
III	599	328	271	0

1	2	3	4	5
IV	179	140	39	0
V	57	52	5	0
VI	16	16	0	0
Total	2276	1850	426	0

8. Uttar Pradesh				
Ghaziabad				
I	172	176	0	4
II	535	480	55	0
III	201	132	69	0
IV	54	24	30	0
V	15	8	07	0
Total	977	820	161	4

Lucknow				
I	349	272	77	0
II	776	474	302	0
III	290	223	67	0
IV	118	90	28	0
V	48	32	16	0
Total	1581	1091	490	0

Agra				
I	08	15	0	07
II	30	30	0	0
III	57	60	0	03
IV	14	14	0	0
V	05	05	0	0
Total	114	124	0	10

Allahabad				
I	98	114	0	16
II	427	437	0	10
III	216	282	0	66
IV	42	44	0	2
V	11	11	0	0
VI	1	2	0	1
Total	795	890	0	95

1	2	3	4	5
Kanpur				
I	104	293	0	189
II	292	351	0	59
III	131	158	0	27
IV	39	60	0	21
V	30	31	0	1
Total	596	893	0	297
Varanasi				
I	24	11	0	13
II	60	39	0	21
III	102	55	0	47
IV	12	12	0	0
Total	198	117	0	81
Bareilly				
I	0	0	0	0
II	16	12	4	0
III	18	18	0	0
IV	12	18	0	0
V	5	5	0	0
Total	51	53	4	0
9. Karnataka				
Bangaluru				
I	451	380	71	0
II	753	384	369	0
III	640	470	170	0
IV	253	214	39	0
V	73	46	27	0
VI	30	4	26	0
Single Hotel	60	56	4	0
Double Hostel	33	34	0	1
Total	2293	1588	705	1
Mysore				
I	23	32	0	09

1	2	3	4	5
II	37	40	0	03
III	53	40	13	0
IV	14	16	0	02
V	7	8	0	01
Total	134	136	13	15
10. Madhya Pradesh				
Hyderabad				
I	73	184	0	111
II	459	416	43	0
III	271	224	47	0
IV	30	32	1	3
V	38	36	3	1
Hostel	16	32	0	16
Total	887	924	94	131
11 .U.T. Andaman and Nicobar				
Port Blair				
I	40	36	4	0
II	67	63	4	0
III	131	88	43	0
IV	23	22	01	0
V	09	10	0	1
Total	270	219	51	1
12. Manipur				
Imphal				
I	21	20	1	0
II	45	32	13	0
III	34	24	10	0
IV	2	4	0	2
Total	102	80	24	2
13. Uttarakhand				
Dehradun				
I	20	8	12	0
II	50	2	48	0
III	62	8	54	0
IV	19	2	17	0
Total	151	20	131	0

1	2	3	4	5
14. Sikkim				
Gangtok				
I	27	24	3	0
II	92	24	68	0.
III	50	40	10	0
IV	30	12	18	0
V	10	6	4	0
Total	209	106	103	0

15. Rajasthan				
Jodhpur				
I	104	104	0	0
II	103	103	0	0
III	92	92	0	0
IV	21	22	0	1
V	4	4	0	0
VI	3	3	0	0
Total	327	328	0	1

Jaipur				
I	93	89	4	0
II	157	128	29	0
III	234	228	6	0
IV	74	72	2	0
V	25	24	1	0
VI	8	6	2	0
Total	591	547	44	0

Bikaner				
I	6	6	0	0
II	6	6	0	0
III	8	8	0	0
IV	1	1	0	0
Total	21	21	0	.0

16. Kerala				
Cochin				
I	20	32	0	12
II	113	116	0	3

1	2	3	4	5
III	78	68	10	0
IV	36	24	12	0
V	9	4	5	0
Total	256	244	27	15

Calicut				
I	17	14	3	0
II	23	14	9	0
III	15	14	1	0
IV	9	14	0	5
V	1	2	0	1
Total	65	58	13	6

Trivandrum				
I	41	16	25	0
II	79	16	63	0
III	151	134	17	0
IV	31	24	7	0
V	13	12	1	0
Total	315	202	113	0

17. Meghalaya				
Shillong				
I	27	22	5	0
II	77	34	43	0
III	38	24	14	0
IV	22	8	14	0
V	3	2	1	0
Total	167	90	77	0

18. Madhya Pradesh				
Ehopal				
I	33	32	1	0
II	76	52	24	0
III	64	60	4	0
IV	50	14	36	0
V	21	8	13	0
Total	244	166	78	0

1	2	3	4	5
Indore				
I	63	108	0	45
II	124	132	0	0
III	117	119	0	0
IV	26	26	0	0
V	8	8	0	0
VI	2	2	0	0
Total	340	395	0	45

19. Tripura**Agartala**

I	26	18	8	0
II	62	36	26	0
III	77	54	23	0
IV	27	12	15	0
V	7	4	3	0
T-A	22	22	-	0
T-B	8	8	-	0
T-C	10	10	-	0
Total	239	164	75	0

20. Gujarat**Rajkot**

I	37	48	0	6
II	39	48	0	6
III	30	36	0	5
IV	07	8	0	1
Total	113	140	0	18

21. Nagaland**Kohmia**

I	8	8	0	0
II	20	16	4	0
III	47	40	7	0
Total	75	64	11	0

1	2	3	4	5
22. Jammu and Kashmir				
Srinagar				
I	0	30	0	30
II	89	114	0	25
III	41	84	0	43
IV	13	16	0	3
V	3	6	0	3
Total	146	250	0	104

23. Assam**Guwahat**

I	23	23	-	0
II	53	24	29	0
III	81	72	9	0
IV	27	24	3	0
Total	184	143	41	0

24. Goa**Goa**

II	35	5	30	0
III	33	17	16	0
IV	6	6	0	0
Total	74	28	46	0

25. Chhattisgarh**Raipur**

II	302	0	0	0
III	318	0	0	0
IV	121	0	0	0
V	65	0	0	0
VI	09	0	0	0
Total	815	0	0	0

Statement-II*Details of ongoing construction of General Pool Residential Accommodation
in various part of country*

Sl. No.	City/Location	Number of Quarter Type-wise								Total
		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
1.	Silchar, Assam	-	14	14	8	3	-	-	-	39
2.	Sunheri Bagh, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
3.	Dev Nagar, New Delhi	-	-	784	-	-	-	-	-	784
4.	Moti Lal Nehru Place, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
5.	Minto Road, New Delhi	-	-	-	-	140	104	-	-	244
Type-wise Total		-	14	798	8	143	104	-	6	1073

Free Legal Service Clinics

4030. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched free legal services clinics to provide easily accessible legal services to the rural population;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated/ spent on each such clinic, State-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the said clinics would function as single window facilities for giving the common man all types of legal services; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which these are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) has launched a nationwide programme for setting up Village Legal Services Clinics in one village in each taluk of the country, which was inaugurated by the Hon'ble Chief Justice of India on 24.01.2014.

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

(c) and (d) The aim of Village Legal Services Clinics is to provide easily accessible legal services to

the large rural population living in our villages. In addition to rendering legal advice, these clinics will assist in routine issues of BPL Card, Election I.D., Adhar Card, Gas Connection, Government beneficial schemes like old age pension, preparing applications for job card under the MGNREGA Scheme, identity card for different Government purposes, liaisons with the Government offices and public authorities, helping the common people for solving their problems with the Government schemes, public distribution system and other social schemes. There is no time frame fixed for the establishment of legal aid clinics in villages.

National Literacy Mission

4031. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has recently reviewed the functioning of the National Literacy Mission (NLM);

(b) if so, the outcome of the review;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revitalise the organisational set up for effective implementation of the Mission;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the country is still lagging behind in achieving the target of cent-per cent literacy and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to achieve the target of cent-per cent literacy rate and the time by which this target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As a regular exercise, the review of the Saakshar Bharat, the Adult Education Programme, was held with the States concerned in January, 2014. The submission of Utilization Certificates by the States, the Revision of Physical and Financial Plans, the Preparation for a forthcoming Assessment Test for Basic Literacy and Inter Personal Media Campaign were some of the important areas in which the review was held. The States which are lagging behind in these areas have been suitably advised to expedite the implementation.

(c) and (d) The XIIth Five-Year Plan provides for the remodelling and the strengthening of existi structures, including the National Literacy Mission Authority at the apex level, the State Literacy Mission Authorities at the State level and the Lok Shiksha Samitis at the District, Block and the Gram Panchayat levels, as well as the resource support bodies in consonance with the new scope of adult education.

(e) Yes. Madam. The Census 2011 reported 72.99 per cent literacy in the country. The Government has set the target of achieving 80% literacy and reducing the gender gap to 10 per cent ile points, besides bridging regional disparities by the end of 12th Five Year Plan in 2017.

(f) The Govenment have enacted The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saaksbar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise the literacy level, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above, respectively in the country. Phase-wise targets are kept to achieve the desired literacy rate. The Govenment has preferred not to announce a target date for 100% literacy but hopes to keep improving the per centage of literates at an accelerated rate.

Investment In Infrastructure Projects

4032. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the investment in infrastructure projects has been on decline since 2010-11;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to increase investment in infrastructure sector in the country?

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 investment in infrastructure (defined to include electricity, renewable energy, roads. & bridges, telecomimunications, railways, mass rapid transit system, irrigation (including watershed), water supply & sanitation, ports (including inland waterways), airports, storage and oil & gas pipelines sectors) during the last three years is tabulated below:—

Year	Investment (Rs. crore)
2010-11	6,45,175*
2011-12	5,60,823
2012-13 (Provisional)	5,76,855

*includes spectrum auction charges of Rs. 1,06,262 crore

(c) The Government has taken following steps to increase investment in infrastructure:

Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI)

The Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Investment on January 2, 2013 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The key objective of the Committee is to fast track approvals and clearances of key projects involving investments of Rs. 1000 crore or more or any other critical projects required to be implemented on a time-bound basis in infrastructure, manufacturing etc.

High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure

In order to review the existing framework for financing infrastructure and to make recommendations in this regard, a High Level Committee on Financing Infrastructure has been constituted. The Committee will make a range of recommendations to enable the requisite flow of investment in infrastructure during the Twelfth Plan.

Public Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAAC)

For streamlining and simplifying the appraisal and approval process for Public Private Partnership (PPP)

projects, the PPPAC has been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Department of Economic Affairs.

Empowered Committee /Institution (EC/EI)

An institutional framework has been established for appraising and approving States sector PPP projects for availing the Viability Gap Funding (VGF) grant of up to 20 per cent of the cost of infrastructure projects.

Viability Gap Funding (VGF) Scheme

To enhance the financial viability of competitively bid PPP infrastructure projects which do not pass the standard thresholds of financial returns, VGF grant up to 20 per cent of capital costs is provided by the Central Government to projects undertaken by any Central Ministry, State Government, statutory entity or local body. An additional grant of up to 20 per cent of the project costs can be provided by the project sponsoring authority.

India Infrastructure Finance Company Limited (IIFCL)

The IIFCL was set up as a non-banking company for providing long-term loans for financing infrastructure projects that typically involve long gestation periods. The IIFCL lends up to 20 per cent of the project costs.

Model Documents

Model documents that incorporate key principles and best practices relating to the contract terms and the bid process for PPP projects have also been developed. Guidelines for the pre qualification of bidders along with a Model Request for Qualification (RFQ) document have been issued by the Ministry of Finance.

Infrastructure Debt Funds (IDF)

Infrastructure Development Funds (IDFs) are being set up for channelizing long-term debt from domestic and foreign pension and insurance funds, as well as from other sources. These IDFs will also carry adequate credit enhancement in terms of implicit government guarantees for repayment of debt. These funds will raise resources and through take out finance, credit enhancement and other innovative means, provide long-term low-cost debt for infrastructure projects.

Tax-free Bonds

Union Budget 2011-12 allowed National Highways Authority of India (NHAI), India Railway Finance Corporation Ltd. (IRFC), IIFCL, Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd. (HUDCO), National Housing Bank (NHB) and Small Industries Development Bank of India (SIDBI) to issue tax-free bonds for Rs. 30,000 crore. The sizes of tax-free bonds were raised to Rs. 60,000 crore in Union Budget 2012-13 and Rs. 50,000 crore in Union Budget 2013-14.

Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF)

The National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) operates the Rural Infrastructure Development Fund (RIDF). RIDF has successfully utilised 18 tranches so far. The Government has raised the corpus of RIDF-XIX in Union Budget 2013-14 to Rs. 20,000 crore.

Financing Construction of Storage for Agriculture Produce

Union Budget 2013-14 has announced that a sum of Rs. 5000 crore will be made available to NABARD to finance construction of warehouses, godowns, silos and cold storage units to store agricultural produce, both in the public and the private sectors. This window will also finance, through the State Governments, construction of godowns by panchayats to enable farmers to store their produce.

Aadhaar to Slum Dwellers

4033. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of people living in slums and streets who have been issued Aadhaar cards during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;
- (b) whether people living in one room rented accommodation in slum like enclosures in urban areas and slums are denied Aadhaar cards on account of not having proper residence proof;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the problems being faced by UIDAI in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government is aware that the people who live on rent in slum like unauthorized constructions are

not provided with any residence proof/rent receipt by the house owners, though they are even charged for electricity by keeping separate meters in their rooms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the specific steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to issue Aadhaar cards to them and facilitate their entry into social security net?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Aadhaar is generated and assigned to any resident irrespective of age, gender or income group, who satisfies the verification process laid down by the UIDAI. Information regarding whether a person lives in a slum or not, is not maintained. Details of the State-wise Aadhaar numbers issued as on 31 January, 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Persons desirous of enrolling for Aadhaar, who do not possess document based proof of identity and address, can avail of introducer based enrolment. For this purpose, State Government Registrars notify introducers who fulfill the following criteria:—

- (i) An introducer must be a Government employee or an elected local body member or a Postman or a Teacher or a Health Worker or a Doctor or an Anganwadi or Asha Worker or a representative of local NGOs;
- (ii) He/She submits a written declaration of his/her intention to work as an introducer, and accepts the responsibility for introducing people personally, known to him/her;
- (iii) After being so notified, the introducer must provide his/her biometrics as a token of proof of introduction, in the enrolment packet pertaining to each such introduced person.

Currently, State Government Registrars have notified about 3,700 introducers, and a total of 2.1 lakh persons have been introduced for Aadhaar enrolments under this procedure.

Statement

State/UT-wise Aadhaar Issued as on 31.01.2014

State Code	State Name	Aadhaar Issued
01.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,546,619
02.	Himachal Pradesh	6,380,803
03.	Punjab	23,577,865
04.	Chandigarh	926,593
05.	Uttarakhand	2,286,061
06.	Haryana	18,260,952
07.	Delhi	16,656,075
08.	Rajasthan	38,339,244
09.	Uttar Pradesh	24,032,276
10.	Bihar	6,420,517
11.	Sikkim	545,155
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,156
13.	Nagaland	814,858
14.	Manipur	959,382
15.	Mizoram	10,803
16.	Tripura	3,139,426
17.	Meghalaya	11,359
18.	Assam	57,865
19.	West Bengal	34,926,512
20.	Jharkhand	25,822,525
21.	Odisha	18,362,154
22.	Chhattisgarh	2,548,674
23.	Madhya Pradesh	42,445,674
24.	Gujarat	26,435,408
25.	Daman and Diu	159,757
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	194,680
27.	Maharashtra	82,998,031
28.	Andhra Pradesh	79,068,715
29.	Karnataka	41,766,048
30.	Goa	1,329,634
31.	Lakshadweep	48,867
32.	Kerala	30,440,782

State Code	State Name	Aadhaar Issued
33.	Tamil Nadu	44,338,348
34.	Puducherry	1,134,603
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163,304
Grand Total		576,165,725

Allotment of Land to Gujarat Bhavan

4034. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Gujarat and some of the Members of Parliament have requested the Union Government for allotment of Land to Gujarat Bhawan in Delhi; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) It has not been found possible to allot the desired land to the Government of Gujarat for construction of one more Gujarat Binawan in New Delhi.

Withdrawal of Court Cases

4035. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any guidelines have been framed by the Government or Supreme Court for withdrawal of cases by the Central and State Governments from various courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to frame guidelines for withdrawal of cases from courts by the Governments; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Enrolment Rate

4036. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

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

(a) whether the enrolment of muslim children at the primary level stood at 14.2 per cent and it was 12.1 per cent for upper primary in 2012-13 and their enrolment at the elementary level stood at 13.15 per cent;

(b) if so, whether such an increase has taken place due to the effective implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to impart education to muslim students through the Kendriya Vidyalayas with a view to provide them quality education; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, as per the D strict Information System for Education (DISE) 2012-13, the enrolment of Muslim children is 14.20 % at the primary level and 13.52 % at the elementary level, as under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009. Access to schools has been enhanced on a priority basis in districts with substantial Muslim population.

(d) and (e) The Kendriya Vidyalayas are schools set up to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government employees. The Kendriya Vidyalayas are obliged to grant admission in class I to the extent of 25% of class strength to the children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups under section 12 (1) (c) of the RTE Act.

[Translation]

Transfer Policy

4037. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of transfer policy of the Government pertaining to the physically disabled/challenged employees;

(b) whether the Government has issued any instructions to all the State Governments including the National Capital Territory of Delhi in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has received any representation with regard to the irregularities in the transfer of physically disabled/challenged employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in the matter?

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) As per the policy laid down by Department of Personnel and Training *vide* Office Memorandum No. A-B 14017/41190-Estt.(RR) dated 10.5.90 and Office Memorandum No. AB 14017/16/2002-Est(RR) dated 13.3.2002 physically handicapped Government servants, may be given posting, as far as possible, subject to administrative constraints, at or near their native places.

Requests from physically handicapped employees of all groups for transfer to or near their native places are also given preference. The aforesaid Office Memoranda were circulated to all Ministries/Departments. These instructions apply only to the Government of India and State Governments may have their own policies on transfer and postings.

(d) and (e) Such details are not maintained Centrally.

[English]

Indo-France Summit on Education

4038. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-France Education summit was held in the recent past; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not convened a Indo-France Education Summit in the recent past.

(b) Does not arise.

Rehabilitation of Homeless

4039. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 mandates that 10 to 15 per cent of the land projects/ complexes be allotted to homeless/shelterless families in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the number of new public / private housing complexes in Sirsa, Haryana which have adhered to this policy; and

(c) the number of homeless/shelterless people in Sirsa rehabilitated under this policy?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) No, Madam. The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 mandates "10 to 15 per cent of land in every new public/private housing project or 20 to 25 per cent of Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI) which is greater will be reserved for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) I Low Income Group (LIG) housing through appropriate legal stipulations and spatial incentives."

(b) and (c) Government of Haryana has informed that only one person has been identified as homeless in Sirsa. However, the District Administration of Sirsa has made stay arrangements for urban homeless person in Kasturba Gandhi Ashram, Sirsa and a site near Jain Park, Sirsa has been identified for the construction of night shelter. In this regard, 1st installment of Rupees 9.00 lakh has been released.

Launch of Monorail in Mumbai

4040. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Monorail has become operational in Mumbai;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the total Central assistance given to the project;
- (d) the details of ongoing Monorail projects in various parts of the country and the time schedule for their completion; and
- (e) the details of Monorail projects sanctioned/proposed in the country including in Hyderabad?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority has informed that Mumbai Monorail Phase-1 (Wadala-Chembur of length 8.93 kms) has become operational from 2nd February, 2014.

(c) No Central Assistance has been given to the project.

(d) At present, there is no ongoing Monorail project in the country.

(e) Central Government has received proposals of Monorail from Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) for Chennai city and from Government of Kerala (GoK) for Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode during the current year.

GoTN has decided to implement Phase-1 of Chennai Monorail Project of total length of 59.4 kilometers consisting of three corridors and two connectivity namely, Vandalur Velachery, Poonamallee- Kathipara, Poonamallee-Vadapalani, Monorail connectivity between Kathipara and Velachery and Monorail connectivity between Porur-Arcot Road with Alapakkam Road Junction at an estimated total cost of Rs. 9,300.00 crore under Design, Build, Finance, Operation & Transfer (DBFOT) model and has not sought any funding from the Central Government.

GoK has proposed to implement the following Monorail Projects:-

Name of the Monorail Project	Length in Estimated cost	
	Km	(Rs. in crore)
Thiruvananthapuram Monorail Project (from Technocity to Karamana)	22.24	4,379.00
Kozhikode Monorail Project (from Medical College to Meenchanda)	14.2	2310.00

[Translation]

Irregularities in Construction of Houses

4041. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of irregularity and corruption in the construction of houses for providing basic housing facility to the urban poor in place of slums have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) the details of the action taken in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) since 2005. Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 upto 2011-12. Government has extended the Mission period for BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM till 31st March, 2015 only for completion of the projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and no new proposal can be considered approval.

Complaints received in connection with the implementation of the BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM at various levels in the Ministry are sent to State Government / Union Territories (UTs) for remedial action, as the execution and implementation of projects are undertaken by the respective State Governments / UTs and their implementing agencies, primarily Urban Local Bodies.

New Schemes/Services

4042. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the new schemes / services proposed by the Department of Posts during the current Five Year Plan;

(b) the amount allocated for the said schemes for the first two years, scheme-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government for efficient functioning of Postal Department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Details of the new schemes/services proposed by the Department of Posts during the current Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(b) Details of amount allocated for said schemes for the first two years, scheme-wise is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The action taken by the Government for efficient functioning of Postal Department is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Details of the new schemes/services proposed by the Department of Posts during the current Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	Items	Total Plan Outlay for 12th Five Year Plan
1.	Postal Operations	29.80 crores

Statement-II

Details of amount allocated for said schemes for the first two years

Sl. No.	Name of the New Scheme introduced in the Current Five Year Plan	Allocations made (in crores)		Allocations made (in crores)	
		2012-13		2013-14	
		BE	RE	BE	RE
1.	Postal Operations				
	Activity 1. - Procurement of Remotely Managed Franking-Machines				
	Activity 2. - Service Delivery Excellence Certification of Post Offices				
	Total Allocations	1.00	0.51	6.40	5.50

Statement-III

The action taken by the Government for efficient functioning of Postal Department

1. Government has approved an IT Modernization Project of Department of Posts with a total outlay of Rs 4909

crores in November, 2012 which aims at transforming the Department of Posts into a technology driven Department. The Project involves networking of 1,55,000 post offices covering the country rolling out Core Banking Solution for Post Office Saving Bank. McCamish Insurance Solution for Postal Life Insurance and will enable track and trace of all accountable mails in the country. The project commenced in 2012 and is expected to be operational by 2015. The project covers eight segments which are under various stages of implementation and operationalization. A dedicated Data Centre is already in place.

2. Department of Posts is also implementing the Core Banking Solutions (CBS) in all Departmental Post Offices during the current Five Year Plan. The Project introduces the facilities of ATM banking, mobile banking, phone banking, National Electronic Fund Transfer (NEFT) and Real Time Gross Settlement (RTGS) to the Post Office Savings Bank (POSB) customers. It will enable the Post Office Saving Bank customers to undertake anytime anywhere banking through a network of ATMs. CBS has been rolled out in 38 pilot Post Offices and is expected to be rolled out in all departmental Post Offices by 2015. The Project will IT enable the Branch Post Offices with a bio-metric hand held device, Which is Aadhaar enabled, printer and solar power to charge battery.
3. The Department of Posts has also taken initiatives to improve the quality of mail related services across the country. As part of the Mail Network Optimization Project-(MNOP), the operational network for the delivery of mails has been restructured and the processes redesigned. An online monitoring system has been developed for a more effective monitoring of Speed Post Registered Post. An online track and trace system is also in place for registered articles on a pattern similar to the tracking of Speed Post articles. Automated Mail Processing Centres (AMPCs) have been set up at Delhi and Kolkata to further expedite the mail sorting activities. A Global Positioning System (GPS) system has been installed in mail vehicles in the North East Region for a better monitionring of the movement of mail carriages.
4. The Department of Posts has also provided computers and peripherals to all 25,145 depamental Post Offices in the country to enhance their efficiency. Remotely

Managed Franking Machines (RMFMs) are also being supplied to the post offices in a phased manner. These machines have a number of security features, like generation of 2D barcodes to assist traceable evidence of postage. These machines will improve the efficiency of the post offices by faster franking of articles and also help in having a ready data base of customers in an electronic form.

5. Department of Posts has also launched a Quality Improvement Project called 'Project Arrow' in April 2008, which entails a comprehensive improvement of the Core Operations of Post Offices as Well as the ambience (Look and Feel) in which postal transaction are undertaken.
6. The Department of Posts has evolved a Sevottam complaint Citizen's Charter laying down the service delivery norms of various postal products and services. A monitoring mechanism to ensure the quality of services and prompt redressal of public grievances is in place at all levels. It is also operating the Central Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) to handle complaints.
7. New services like eIPO, ePost, Express Parcel Post, Business Parcel Post have been introduced which not only open new revenue streams but also lead to widen the reach of the post offices and provide the customer with value added services.

[English]

Vacant SC/ST Teaching Posts

4043. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether backlog of vacancies in teaching positions in SC/ST categories exists in the educational institutions especially in universities, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of unfilled vacancies of above categories as on date, university-wise, institution/institute-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to conduct special drive to fill up those vacant posts; and

(d) if so, the steps taken or 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. A statement of vacancies in teaching positions in SC/ST categories in Central Universities (CU) and the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) is inclosed Information pertaining to the Indian Institutes of Management (IIM) is under collection.

Vacancies are caused by dynamic processes attributed to retirement, resignation, death, deputation etc. The other reasons cited for these vacancies are the following, namely: lack of qualified candidates, inadequate applications in institutions located in remote areas, court cases etc.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has been continuously monitoring the filling up of the vacancies of teachers in CUs and CFTIs. This issue was also reviewed in the conference of Vice-Chancellors of the CUs held on 5th February, 2013 and 6th January, 2014 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble President of India. The matter has also been reviewed in the conference of the Vice-Chancellors of the CUs held on 19th July, 2013 under the Chairmanship of the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. The Ministry has also asked Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) to desist from the practice of creating department-wise cadres, which tends to create single posts or cadres with artificially reduced number of posts in order to avoid reservation.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) is also issuing various instructions from time to time to the Universities/Institutions. Deemed-to-be Universities receiving aid from the public funds, except in minority institutions under Article 30(1) of the Constitution. for (i) implementation of SC/ST/PWD/OBC Reservation Policy of the Govt./UGC and also for (ii) filling up of backlog reserved vacancies of these categories in teaching and non-teaching posts.

The UGC has also requested all the universities including CUs to ensure that the filling up of remaining identified backlog vacancies for SCs, STs and OBCs as on 1.11.2008 and Persons With Disabilities as on 15.11.2009 is carried out expeditiously.

The Central Government has also asked all the Chairmen of the Board of Governors of the IIMs to implement the reservation policy.

Statement*Details of Vacant SC/ST Teaching Posts*

Sl.No.	Name of Universities	Vacancy in teaching posts as on 01.01.2014	
		SC	ST
1	2	3	4
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	14	7
2.	Hyderabad University	25	15
3.	English and Foreign Language University	6	3
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidhyalaya	21	10
5.	Delhi University	146	70
6.	Jamia Milia Islamia	7	6
7.	Jawahar Lal Nehru University	73	38
8.	Dr. Harisingh Gaur Vish	16	18
9.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	7	4
10.	MGAHV	1	1
11.	Puducherry University	18	16
12.	HNB Garhwal University	33	20
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	0	0
14.	Banaras Hindu University	178	111
15.	B R Ambedkar University	7	5
16.	Allahabad University	98	52
17.	Visva-bharti	35	18
Total-I		685	394
New Central Universities			
18.	CU of Bihar	10	7
19.	CU of Gujarat	8	6
20.	CU of Haryana	18	9
21.	CU of Himachal Pradesh	9	6
22.	CU of Jammu	14	8
23.	CU of Kashmir	14	7
24.	CU of Jharkhand	7	5
25.	CU of Karnataka	13	8
26.	CU of Kerala	16	8
27.	CU of Odisha	20	11
28.	CU of Punjab	20	10
29.	CU of Rajasthan	11	5

1	2	3	4
30.	CU of Tamil Nadu	18	10
Total-II		178	100
Ner Central Universities			
31.	Assam University	9	3
32.	Tezpur University	13	7
33.	Rajiv Gandhi University	6	3
34.	Manipur University	10	4
35.	North-Eastern Hill University	18	4
36.	Mizoram University	6	2
37.	Nagaland University	13	1
38.	Sikkim University	19	8
39.	Tripura University	16	6
Total-III		110	38
IITs			
40.	Bombay	0	0
41.	Delhi	2	5
42.	Guwahati	10	1
43.	Kanpur	1	0
44.	Kharagpur	2	0
45.	Madras	5	1
46.	BHU	15	2
47.	Bhubaneshwer	1	0
48.	Gandhi Nagar	0	0
49.	Hyderabad	5	0
50.	Indore	1	0
51.	Jodhpur	1	0
52.	Mandi	0	0
53.	Patna	2	0
54.	Ropar	1	0
55.	Roorkee	6	2
Total-IV		52	11
Grand Total (I+II+III+IV)		1025	543

[Translation]

Pension Under Social Welfare Schemes

4044. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide pension to old aged farmers, workers and widows under the social welfare schemes so as to relieve them from mental agony in case of being deserted by their family members;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints have been received from retired Government employees regarding mental torture and desertion by their family members;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken 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 administers a programme called National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) under which Central assistance is provided to old age, widow and disabled persons belonging to Below Poverty Line (BPL) household. The eligibility criteria and the amount of assistance under different schemes of NSAP administered by the Ministry of Rural Development is enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) The grievances/complaints received from retired Government employees, including complaints, if any, regarding mental torture and desertion by their family members which require action/remedial measures by State Governments are forwarded to them.

However, the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has enacted the Maintenance and Welfare of Parents and Senior Citizens Act, 2007 in December, 2007 which, *inter-alia*, makes maintenance of parents/senior citizens by children/relatives obligatory and justifiable through Tribunals; provides for revocation of transfer of property by senior citizens in case of negligence by children/relatives; penal provision for abandonment of senior citizen; medical facilities for senior citizens; and protection of life and property of senior citizen. The Act had to be brought into force by individual state Governments. By now,

all States and Union Territories barring Himachal Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir have done so. It is not applicable to the State of Jammu & Kashmir, while Himachal Pradesh has its own Act for senior citizens.

Statement

Different Schemes of National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) Administered by Ministry of Rural Development

- I. **Indira Gandhi National Old Age Pension Scheme (IGNOAPS):** Under the scheme, assistance is provided to person of 60 years and above and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. Central assistance of Rs. 200/- per month is provided to person in the age group of 60-79 years and Rs. 500/- per month to persons of 80 years and above. States have been recommended to make at least an equal contribution from their own resources.
- II. **Indira Gandhi National Widow Pension Scheme (IGNWPS):** Under the scheme Central assistance @ Rs. 300/- per month is provided to widows in the age-group of 40-79 years and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. States have been recommended to make at least an equal contribution from their own resources
- III. **Indira Gandhi National Disability Pension Scheme (IGNDPS):** Under the scheme Central assistance @ Rs. 300/- per month is provided to persons aged 18-79 years with severe and multiple disabilities and belonging to family living below poverty line as per the criteria prescribed by Government of India. States have been recommended to make at least an equal contribution from their own resources
- IV. **National Family Benefit Scheme (NFBS):** Under the scheme a BPL household is entitled to lump sum amount of money on the death of primary breadwinner aged between 18 and 59 years. The amount of assistance is

Rs. 20,000/-. States have been recommended to make at least an equal contribution from their own resources

- V. **Annapurna:** Under the scheme, 10 kg of food grains per month are provided free of cost to those senior citizens who, though eligible, are not receiving old age pension.

[English]

Cost Effective Innovations

4045. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/is taking any steps to promote the use of cost effective innovations by the information technology students on a large scale especially in rural areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. However, the use of cost-effective innovations by the IT students are being promoted at the national level, and not selectively on the basis of rural or urban segments.

(b) The Ministry is mandated to look after the expansion of access and qualitative improvement in the Higher Education. Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can be harnessed for augmenting the expansion as well as quality of education. ICT also acts as a multiplier for the capacity-building efforts of educational institutions without compromising the quality. Realizing the increasing importance and potential usage of ICT for accelerating access, equity and quality in the higher education sector, the Department of Higher Education had launched the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) in 2009. NMEICT had been envisaged as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme to leverage the potential of ICT, in providing high quality personalized and interactive knowledge modules over the internet/Intranet for all the learners in Higher Education Institutions in a "anytime, anywhere" mode.

The Mission has two major components viz., (a) content generation and (b) connectivity, along with provision

for access to devices for institutions and learners. For effective utilization of e-content, the Mission has plans to use appropriate pedagogy for e-learning, providing the facility of performing experiments through virtual laboratories, on-line testing and certification, on-line availability of teachers to guide and mentor learners, utilization of Direct to Home (DTH) platforms for Inclusive access, training and empowerment of teachers to effectively use the new method of teaching learning etc.

At present, e-Content is available for all major engineering disciplines including Information Technology. Most of the Information Technology students across the country benefit from this initiative without any payment, as the e-Content is available free in the public domain. All these initiatives enable IT students to use the material for further innovations in their PG and doctoral research.

[Translation]

Construction of Toilets

4046. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAMSHARKAR:
SHRI O. S. MANIAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing financial assistance to States for the construction of toilets in Individual households for the people below poverty line living in urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) This Ministry is implementing revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitary (ILCS) Scheme to convert all identified dry latrines in urban areas into sanitary twin pit pour flush toilets since 2008. Under Integrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS) Scheme, support to the State Governments is provided to construct individual twin pit pour flush toilets in place of existing dry latrines among EWS households including for the people below poverty line in urban areas,

in order to eradicate the need for manual scavenging. Under the Scheme total Central subsidy of Rs. 342.89 crore sanctioned and Rs.337.47 crore released to State Government for conversion of 2,51,963 dry latrines and new construction of 1,55,937 toilets.

(c) Urban water supply and sanitation is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Urban Local Bodies to plan, design, execute and operate sanitation in the urban areas. However, to prioritise the issue of sanitation, Ministry of Urban Development has formulated the National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008 with a vision to make urban areas sanitized, healthy and livable with a special focus on hygienic and affordable sanitation facilities for the urban poor and women. The policy requires each State to formulate its own State sanitation strategies and cities to make individual sanitation plans and implement them to meet the objective of goals set under NUSP. Till now, 157 Cities have taken up the process of preparation of City Sanitation Plans and 70 cities have submitted their draft CSPs.

[English]

Antrix Devas Agreement

4047. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has considered the Report of the Committee set up to scrutinise the Antrix Devas Agreement;

(b) if so, the findings thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

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) A High Power Review Committee (HPRC) was constituted by Government in February, 2011 to review the technical, commercial, procedural and financial aspects of the Antrix Devas agreement. The HPRC submitted its report in March, 2011. The High Power Review Committee (HPRC) in its finding has reported that while agreement with Devas does not indicate any short selling of Spectrum, it does, however, indicate certain financial and strategic gaps,

procedural lapses and lack of transparency. The full text of the High Powered Review Committee has been placed on the ISRO website (www.isro.gov.in) and Department of Space website (www.dos.gov.in).

On further examination of the facts and circumstances of the agreement on the basis of HPRC findings, Government constituted a High Level Team (HLT) in May, 2011 to examine the whole gamut of decision making process followed in Antrix Devas agreement. The HLT submitted its report in September, 2011. The High Level Team, in its finding, has pointed out that there have been serious lapses of judgment on the part of a number of officials. In case of some, their actions verged on the point of serious violation of norms and breach of public trust. The HLT also has identified officers responsible for various types of omission and commission. The conclusions and recommendations of the High Level Team have been put on the ISRO website (www.isro.gov.in) and Department of Space website (www.dos.gov.in).

(c) Based on the recommendations of the High Powered Review Committee and the recommendations of the High Level Team, the following steps have been taken by Government:—

A set of governance and systemic reforms have already been implemented within ANTRIX, Department of Space and in the conduct of business in Space Commission, as given below:—

- (i) Secretary, DOS/ Chairman, ISRO relinquished the post of Chairman, ANTRIX. A full-time Chairman-cum-Managing Director has been appointed on July 7, 2011. A Coordination Management Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, DOS has been constituted in July, 2011 with representatives from ISRO and ANTRIX. The Antrix Board has also been re-constituted.
- (ii) DOS secretariat has been strengthened by appointing a Director (Legal) and Director (Projects and Procurement). Appointment of a Director level functionary for Costing is under process. The Internal Audit function of DOS has been restructured and strengthened with (i) A

- Centralized Internal Audit, (ii) An Audit Plan and Audit calendar and a training scheme put in place.
- (iii) The Satellite Communications and Navigations Programme Office at ISRO/DOS Headquarters has been restructured into three separate Wings, dealing with (i) Frequency Management, (ii) SATCOM Policy Implementation and (iii) Satellite Communication Programmes.
- (iv) SATCOM Policy (1997) as well as the Norms, Guidelines and Procedures (2000), approved by Cabinet have been put on the ISRO Website in July, 2011 and later on the DOS Website.
- (v) Space Commission, with addition of Prof. Goverdhan Mehta, as Member, would give a different perspective as a scientist. A Standing Project Appraisal Committee is in place to review all Project proposals before being taken up to Space Commission for approval. Space Commission is periodically apprised on matters related to ANTRIX.
- (vi) The INSAT Coordination Committee (ICC) has been re-constituted on May, 2011. The reconstituted ICC had six meetings so far. Technical Advisory Group and Standing Pricing Committee have also been activated. ICC has evolved revised guidelines for transponder allocation in future, which is under process for approval. Costing and revision in pricing are being addressed by ICC. Matters related to orbital slots and spectrum, including possible usage of S-band orbital slots available with DOS, are also being addressed by ICC.
- (vii) A revised utilization plan has been made for GSAT-6 and GSAT-6A satellites, taking into account the strategic and societal imperatives of the country.
- (viii) Ministry of Corporate Affairs and Department of Revenue have been requested to conduct necessary investigation for possible acts of omission and commission.

- (ix) Based on the recommendations of the High Level Team report, four former space scientists have been excluded from re-employment, committee roles or any other important role under the Government and have been divested of any current assignment/ consultancy with the Government.

Chandrayaan-II

4048. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Chandrayaan-II mission was approved in 2008;
- (b) if so, the progress made in the project so far;
- (c) the stipulated time by which the project is likely to be completed;
- (d) whether the Government is making any dedicated efforts to complete the mission within the stipulated time schedule;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) 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. Chandrayaan-II mission was approved by the cabinet in September, 2008.

(b) Chandrayaan-II has been configured with an Orbiter, Lander and Rover for in-situ investigation of the lunar surface. The configuration of Chandrayaan-II Orbiter and Rover has been worked out, Preliminary Design Review of subsystems has been completed and hardware realization has been initiated. A proto model of Rover has been realized and tests are being conducted in the lunar terrain test facility which has been developed for this mission. The Lander configuration is being arrived at and the development of subsystems for the Lander has been initiated. Payloads for the Lander and the landing site for this mission are being finalized.

Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Russian Federal Space Agency (ROSCOSMOS) have been

pursuing Chandrayaan-II as a joint mission under which, ROSCOSMOS had the responsibility for the Lander and ISRO had the responsibility to realize the Rover Module, Orbiter and the launch by GSLV.

Consequent to the failure of the Russian-led sample return mission to Phobos (one of the moons of Mars), ROSCOSMOS decided to increase the reliability of their planetary missions, which would result in increase in the mass of the Lander (planned for Chandrayaan-II). This shift in the approach for India-Russia joint mission, communicated in May, 2012, called for a major programmatic realignment and lead to re-definition of Chandrayaan-II. Subsequently, an integrated programmatic review on Chandrayaan-II (Chaired by Prof U R Rao), recommended that India could realize the Lander module. The revised Chandrayaan-II project with Indian Lander is currently under process in ISRO for approval by the Government.

(c) Based on the assessment of the progress, the project is likely to be completed by 2016-2017.

(d) and (e) A Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle is identified for Chandrayaan-II mission. A few landing sites have been identified, through the images obtained from earlier Moon missions, for soft landing.

The development of Indian Lander involves many new technologies in the areas of Navigation, control & guidance, Sensors, Leg mechanism and Reaction control systems, soft landing strategy, hazard avoidance, Mission planning.

A team has been identified for the realization of Lander. Review mechanisms are in place for review of the new designs and developments. Specialist Committees are in place for finalization of the critical systems in this mission.

(f) Does not arise.

Electronic Voting Machines

4049. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints regarding tampering of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs)

from various quarters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether EVMs are vulnerable to fraud and misuse and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any study has been conducted in this regard and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government/ Election Commission to ensure foolproof polling in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Sexual Harassment

4050. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to address the issue of increasing allegations of sexual harassment against the members of judiciary;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring any legislation to deal with such issues related to higher judiciary or undertaken any consultation with judiciary in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures the Government intends to take to free the judiciary from sexual harassment and corruption?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SISAI): (a) In the Conference of Chief Justices held in 1990, it was decided that the Chief Justice of the High Court has the competence to receive complaints against the conduct of the Judges of his Court and he/she was to look into the complaint to find out if it deserves to be closely looked into. After examination of

the complaint, if he/she is of the opinion that the matter is such that should be reported to the Chief Justice of India, he/she would do so on the basis of the facts ascertained. Administrative control over the members of the subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court.

The Chief Justice of India acts in similar manner in regard to complaints relating to the conduct of the Chief Justices of the High Courts and Judges of the Supreme Court. Therefore, all types of allegations and complaints including the allegations of sexual harassment in respect of the judiciary are enforced and maintained through an 'in-house' system for the higher judiciary.

(c) to (e) To ensure greater accountability and transparency in the higher judiciary, a Bill titled "The Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill" which incorporates a mechanism for enquiring into complaints against the Judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts, enabling declaration of assets and liabilities of Judges and laying down judicial standards to be followed by the Judges is at present under consideration of the Parliament.

[Translation]

Cyber Monitoring

4051. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the news-item that the National Intelligence Agency (NSA) of the United States of America is monitoring lakhs of internal addresses throughout the world including India, which not only infringe in the individual privacy but also threaten the security of a country;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the American authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction received thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Taking note of the disclosure by foreign media reports in June, 2013 about extensive electronic surveillance programmes deployed by the U.S. agencies to collect internet and telephony data, Government has expressed concerns over reported U.S. monitoring of internet traffic from India. The violation of any of Indian laws relating to privacy of information of ordinary Indian citizens by such programmes is unacceptable. It would be a matter of concern for Government if intrusive data capture has been deployed against Indian citizens or Government infrastructure. Government has clearly conveyed these concerns to the U. S. Government.

(d) Government is working to enhance its capacity to protect data and information flows by building better cyber and telephony infrastructure and by evolving new cyber and telecom security practices. Government is promoting Indian players in the Information Technology field to develop and offer Internet Services by having their servers located in India, in order to protect the interests and secrecy of communication of Indian citizens. Already Rediff and India times have set up servers and accessories in the country to provide email and other services to Indian citizens.

U.S. Secretary of State John Kerry, during the India-US Strategic Dialogue meeting held in New Delhi on 24 June, 2013 expressed that the programme does not look at the content of internet traffic or telephony data but only at broad patterns. The programme does not listen to people's telephone conversation or look at the content of individual emails.

Further he added that the programme monitors broad patterns in metadata relating to the directions and flow of data traffic to identify entities that were in connection with known terrorists and places where terrorists operate. Even when an adequate linkage was detected through such monitoring, any access to their communications would still need to be approved by a special US court. Secretary Kerry said that the programme had helped intelligence agencies uncover terrorist plots and save lives. He said that, "the programme the United States has pursued is a very judicious balance of civil rights, civil liberties, but also of the right of people to live free from being killed by terrorists, and the right we have to be able to protect people in the effort to do that."

[English]

MTNL Subscribers with NCR Addresses

4052. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 1485 dated 14 August, 2013 regarding MTNL subscribers with NCR addresses and to state:

(a) whether some Sanchaar Haats in New Delhi are not entertaining the requests of post paid subscribers of Delhi Dolphin for change/transfer of their residential address within NCR and the bills are being sent to their old addresses;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the effective steps the Government proposes to take to direct the Sanchaar Haats to entertain such applications and effect the changes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has informed that Sanchaar Haats in New Delhi are entertaining requests of postpaid subscribers of Delhi Dolphin for transfer of their residential address within NCR of Delhi.

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

[Translation]

Urban Poor

4053. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the poverty in urban areas has been declining in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes launched for urban poverty alleviation and employment generation in the country along with the success achieved as a result thereof;

(d) the details of ground level activities undertaken to make urban poor aware of the programmes and the efforts made to reach out to them; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for the effective implementation of the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As per the poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the per centage of population below poverty line in urban areas has declined from 25.5% in 2004-05 to 13.7% in 2011-12. A Statement showing State-wise population Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas in the country for year 2011-12 is enclosed.

(c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) through the State/UT Governments. The Scheme aimed at providing gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor by encouraging setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor, skills training and through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

A total of 13,07,547 beneficiaries have been assisted under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 31,61,339 persons have been skill trained under Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and 6,62,893 women beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since its inception.

The Ministry has launched the National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM) in the 12th Five Year Plan *w.e.f.* 24th September, 2013 by replacing the existing scheme of SJSRY. The NULM will focus on organizing urban poor in self help groups, creating opportunities for skill development leading to market-based employment

and helping them to set up self-employment ventures by ensuring easy access to credit.

(d) and (e) As a part of Information, Education and Communication (IEC) activities, the Ministry organizes National, Regional and State Level training and capacity building programmes, workshops, advertisement and publicity campaign etc. to sensitize the stakeholders. The Ministry also regularly monitors the progress of the Scheme through quarterly/monthly physical and financial reports, periodic review meeting at State/regional/city level and field visits by Ministry's Officers.

Statement

State-wise number of persons Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban area for the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of persons (In lakhs)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70
3.	Assam	9.20
4.	Bihar	37.80
5.	Chhattisgarh	15.20
6.	Delhi	16.50
7.	Goa	0.40
8.	Gujarat	26.90
9.	Haryana	9.40
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.30
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.50
12.	Jharkhand	20.20
13.	Karnataka	37.00
14.	Kerala	8.50
15.	Madhya Pradesh	43.10
16.	Maharashtra	47.40
17.	Manipur	2.80
18.	Meghalaya	0.60
19.	Mizoram	0.40
20.	Nagaland	1.00

1	2	3
21.	Odisha	12.40
22.	Punjab	9.80
23.	Rajasthan	18.70
24.	Sikkim	0.10
25.	Tamil Nadu	23.40
26.	Tripura	0.80
27.	Uttar Pradesh	118.80
28.	Uttarakhand	3.40
29.	West Bengal	43.80
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
31.	Chandigarh	2.30
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30
33.	Daman and Diu	0.30
34.	Lakshadweep	0.02
35.	Puducherry	0.60
All India		531.20

[English]

Affiliation to Technical Institutions

4054. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken note of the reported violations of the norms pursued by the University Grants Commission (UGC) by several universities in granting affiliation to new engineering colleges for academic year 2014-15;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such universities and the directions, if any, issued by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether UGC plans to take over reins of technical institutions and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether UGC has notified the regulations to be followed by technical institutions affiliated to the universities and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check fake/substandard engineering colleges and to impart quality education to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Pursuant to the Judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in Civil Appeal No. 1145 of 2004 (Association of management of private colleges vs. AICTE & Ors.) with Civil Appeal No. 5736-5745 of 2004 (Adaikalamath college etc. vs AICTE & Ors.), the University Grants Commission (UGC) has written to all universities not to grant affiliation to new technical colleges till Regulations are issued in this regard. The affiliations for the year 2014-15 can be applied within a time schedule mentioned in a Public Notice by the affiliating University, as per the UGC (Affiliation of Colleges offering Technical Education by Universities) Regulations, 2014, and hence deciding about violation of any norms by any university is pre-mature.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its Judgement delivered on 25th April, 2013 in Civil Appeal No. 1145 of 2004 and Civil Appeal No. 5736-5745 of 2004, has declared that colleges affiliated to a University fall outside the definition of "Technical Institution" as defined under Section 2(h) of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987. The UGC has addressed a letter to all Universities to consider affiliating those colleges which have been granted approval by the AICTE for the academic year 2013-2014. Further, the Central Government has granted approval to the draft UGC (Affiliation of Colleges offering Technical Education by Universities) Regulations, 2014. The UGC has reported that it has sent the Regulations to the Government Press for notification.

(e) The UGC (Affiliation of colleges offering Technical Education by Universities) Regulations, 2014 adequately takes care of the issue of checking fake or sub-standard colleges. Accreditation has also been made mandatory for all colleges, including technical colleges.

Setting up of New Universities and Institutes of Higher Learning

4055. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has recently recommended against the setting up of new universities and institutes of higher learning in the country;

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

(c) the response of his Ministry in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The focus of the 12th Five Year Plan, as approved by the Planning Commission and National Development Council would be on consolidation and quality improvement rather than creating new institutions. As per the 12th Plan document, new institutions should be permitted only in those cases where critical social and regional gaps exist.

(c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is fully in agreement with the Planning Commission since the 11th Plan had seen a massive expansion in the number of Centrally funded institutions. During the 12th Plan, the focus of the Ministry is on the consolidation and the improvement of the quality of Centrally funded institutions.

In order to address critical social and regional gaps, the Central Government has also launched the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) which envisages strategic funding of the higher education system in the States in order to improve the quality of State Government supported higher education.

Uniform Recruitment Policy in CEIS

4056. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

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

(a) whether most of the libraries of Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) are headed by Professors-in-charge instead of Librarians;

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

(c) whether recruitment rules prescribed by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for the post of Assistant Librarians and Assistant Professors are not being followed uniformly by CEIs including Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU).

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

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to implement transparent and uniform recruitment policy in CEIs?

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 placed on the Table of the House.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

4057. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any quantity has been prescribed for various ingredients including pulses, edible oil and vegetables to be included in food under mid day meal per day per child and cost decided by the Government for these items at national/ State levels and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to permit the States to work out the cost of various items as per prevailing rates and also meet 75% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States on the items included in cooking cost and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to review the cooking cost norms on quarterly basis and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The following quantities of various ingredients have been prescribed under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS).

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity Per Day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Food Grains (wheat/rice)	100 gms	150 gms
2.	Pulse	20 gms	30gms
3.	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gms	75 gms
4.	Oil & Fat	5 gms	7.5 gms
5.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	As per need

The food grains are supplied by the Central Government to the States/UTs free of cost through the Food Corporation of India. The cost of other ingredients such as pulses, vegetables, oil and salt is included in the cooking cost, which is Rs. 3.34 per head for the primary students and Rs.5.00 per head for the upper primary students.

(b) and (c) In view of different market prices prevailing in different States/UTs for pulses, vegetables, oil, salt, the cooking cost has been fixed uniformly for all States/UTs. To counteract the effect of the rise in costs, the cooking cost has been enhanced by 7.5% in each of the last four years. There is no proposal for reviewing the cooking cost on a quarterly basis.

Employment Oriented Education

4058. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is putting stress on co-existence of academic curriculum and industry oriented curriculum for the betterment of human resource in industrial arena;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government is facing any hindrances to implement the said curriculum;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken in this regard;

(e) whether the Union Government is considering for introduction of any continuous evaluation system for teachers to maintain or upgrade their efficiency; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The revised Centrally-Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education (VHSE) is being implemented in the country since 15th September, 2011. The major aim of the scheme is to prepare a pool of educated, employable and competitive human resources for various sectors of the economy and the global market. Under the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF), the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has developed curriculum and support materials in four sectors, namely Retail, I.T., Security and Automobiles that provide adequate space for school-industry linkages. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is offering 40 vocational courses consisting of 100 subjects at the Senior Secondary level in 636 affiliated schools in India.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) In order to continuously upgrade the Pedagogic ability of the teachers, the CBSE has made it compulsory in its affiliation Bye-laws that every school should organize at least a six day long full-time training programme for its entire teaching staff at least once in three years.

Development of Critical Technologies

4059. SHRI P. KUMAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation is preparing to carry out a space capsule recovery experiment to test some of the critical technologies for manned space missions in future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ISRO is considering to develop a crew vehicle and space suit for astronauts; 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) and (b) Government of India has approved two projects SRE-I and SRE-II under Space Capsule Recovery Experiment. SRE-I was successfully flown and recovered by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in January, 2007. Development of SRE-II is under progress.

In SRE-I mission, a capsule, put into orbit for ten days to carry out micro-gravity experiments, re-entered Earth's atmosphere and was recovered from the Bay of Bengal. The SRE mission has provided valuable experience in fields like navigation, control and guidance during re-entry, thermal protection system, recovery through deceleration and floatation. This has paved way for the development of some of the critical technologies required for future manned space missions.

(c) and (d) As part of pre-project activity, ISRO has initiated development of Crew Module and Space Suit for astronauts. Configuration design, ergonomic model, thermal protection system, water impact tests and plasma wind tunnel tests of the Crew Module have been completed. Development model of flight suit is in progress. Pressure and mobility tests, vacuum chamber tests for leak rate assessment and material compatibility have been completed.

Integrated Cities

4060. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J. K. RITHEESH:
Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop integrated cities in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware of any study/proposes to conduct a study on integrated city making in Mumbai, Kolkata, Delhi and Bangalore, and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of benefits that might accrue on account of integrated cities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) There is no proposal to develop integrated cities, as the development of cities and towns is vested with the State Governments as per the Master Plan proposals. However,

Government of India supports States in their efforts for development and strengthening of urban infrastructure in the identified cities, through various schemes.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Not applicable is view of the reply given at (b) above.

[Translation]

Review/monitoring of JNNURM

4062. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of district level review and monitoring committees meetings of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) project held in various States including Madhya Pradesh during the last two years and the current year, State-wise; and

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government on the suggestions and proposals received from States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 22 States have so far constituted the District Level Review and Monitoring Committee (DLRMC) including Madhya Pradesh.

As per the guidelines of DLMRC under JnNURM, the Committee should meet quarterly and conduct review of implementation of projects and reforms. The Committee will submit minutes of the meetings/discussion held and its recommendations to the concerned Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) and State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and State Governments concerned. The SLNA should monitor and ensure that action is taken on the recommendation of the Committee and submitted to State Government. Significance issues brought to the notice of Ministry of Urban Development. No suggestions/proposals have been received from any States so far.

Cases Pending against NRIs

4063. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) are not complying with the orders issued by the Indian courts including summons issued to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the total number of cases pending in Indian courts against NRIs at present; and

(d) the efforts being made for quick disposal of the aforesaid pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) information is being collected.

Compliance of CAT Judgement

4064. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rules/provisions for mandatory compliance of the Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) judgements within six months period;

(b) the details of CAT judgements that have not been complied with during the last three years especially relating to service matters in various Ministries;

(c) whether the Government has fixed responsibility of officers for non-compliance of the CAT judgements;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government for stringent compliance of CAT judgements?

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 Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985 and Rules made there-under do not have any provision with regard to mandatory compliance of judgement of the Central Administrative Tribunal. As per DOPT's O.M.No. A.11019/37/85-AT dated 13th August, 1985, the order of the Tribunal should be complied within the time limit prescribed in the order or within six months

of the receipt of the order where no such time limit is indicated in the order.

(b) to (e) The information regarding compliance of CAT judgements is not Centrally maintained in this Ministry.

[English]

Fake Postage Stamps

4065. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether complaints of fake/forged stamps being sold in some post offices/ sub-post offices have been reported;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the officials found guilty and the steps taken to ensure that such stamps are not circulated in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARAN KILLI): (a) and (b) No such cases are reported recently. However, one case in Andhra Pradesh at Tirupati West Sub Post Office was detected in 2010. Further in 1994, a case of substitution of genuine stamp was detected in Harba Sub Post Office (West Bengal) and reported to police.

(c) Disciplinary proceedings have been initiated against the guilty officials and instructions to prevent circulation of fake stamps are issued from time to time.

Adjusted Gross Revenue

4066. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has released a consultation paper on the Definition of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) in licence agreements for provision of telecom and internet services and minimum presumptive AGR;

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

(c) the details of the definition of AGR in the ISP licence agreements for provision of internet services;

(d) the comments of various stakeholders on the consultation paper; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Based on a reference made by the Department of Telecom, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) released a Consultation paper in December, 2012 on the "Definition of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) in the Licence Agreements for provision of Internet Services and minimum presumptive AGR"

(c) There is no definition of "Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)" in ISP licences (without Internet Telephony) issued under 1998 guidelines. Following definition of "AGR" is applicable for ISP licences with Internet Telephony issued under 2002 guidelines:

"Definition of Adjusted Gross Revenue"

(i) Gross Revenue: The Gross Revenue shall be inclusive of Internet Access Service, Internet Content Service, Internet Telephony Service, installation charges, Late fees, sale proceeds of terminal equipments, revenue on account of interest, dividend, valued added services, supplementary services, revenue from permissible sharing of infrastructure and any other miscellaneous revenue, without any set-off for related item of expense etc.

(ii) for the purpose of arriving at the "Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR)", the following shall be excluded from the Gross Revenue:

Charges from Internet Access, Internet content and Internet access related installation charges;

Service Tax on provision of service and sales tax actually paid to the Government if Gross Revenue had included as component of Sales Tax and Service Tax.

(iii) AGR under ISP licence issued under 2007 guidelines is as follows:—

- **Grosse Revenue:** The Gross Revenue shall be inclusive of revenue from internet access service, revenue from internet content, revenue from Internet Telephony Service, Revenue from activation charges, revenue from sale, lease or renting of bandwidth, links, R&G cases, Turnkey projects etc. revenue from IP'IV service, late fees, sale proceeds of tenninal equipments, revenue on account of interest, dividend, value added services, supplementary services, Interconnection charges, roaming charges, revenue from permissible sharing of infrastructure and any other miscellaneous revenue, without any se-off for related item of expense etc.

For the purpose of arriving at the "Adjusted Gross Revenue (AOR)" the following shall be excluded from the Gross Revenue:—

- Charges from pure internet service, activation charges from pure internet subscribers. Pure Internet Services shall mean any method/device/technology to provide access to Internet unless explicitly prohibited and all content available including web-hosting, web-colocation which is available on internet without access restriction.
- Service Tax on provision of service and Sales Tax actually paid to the Government if gross revenue had included as component of Sales Tax and Service Tax.
- Roaming Revenue actually passed on to other eligible/entitled Telecom Service Provider".

(d) and (e) The TRAI has put the Comments of various stakeholders on its website. Since no recommendation has been given to the department by TRAI on the reference, question of response of the Government does not arise in the matter. Response of the TRAI has also been sought in the matter and will be submitted on receipt.

[Translation]

Appointment of CMDs in PSUs

4067. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under the control of the Union Government are working without Chairman-cum-Managing Directors (CMDs);

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

(c) the reasons for not appointing Chairman and Managing Director in these undertakings;

(d) whether the post of Chairman and Managing Director in National Textile Corporation Limited has been temporarily entrusted to the Directors of that corporation for the last eight years;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for appointment of CMD for National Textile Corporation Limited?

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) Occurrence of the vacancies and their filling up is a continuous process. Though efforts are made to ensure that the posts do not remain vacant for long, at any point in time, there would be some posts vacant. At present, 16 such posts of CMDs of Central PSUs of Schedule 'A' and 'B' (which come under the purview of the ACC) are vacant, details of which placed is Statement.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The post of CMD, NTC fell vacant *w.e.f.* 01.6.2013, on completion of the extended tenure of its previous incumbent, Shri K.R. Pillai on 31.5.2013. Since then the post of CMD, NTC is managed by assigning additional charge of the post to Director of the Company as no decision on appointment of regular incumbent has been taken yet.

(f) The PESB has given its recommendation on 04.07.2013. However, the Ministry *vide* their letter dated 20.1.2014 have proposed to fill the post on deputation instead.

Statement*Vacancies of CMDs on the Board of Schedule 'A' & 'B' CPSUs*

Sl. No.	PSU	Sch. of PSUs	Date of Vacancy	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Mineral & Metals Trading Corporation Ltd. (MMTC)	A	01.10.2010	The Search-cum-Selection Committee on 25.07.2013 recommended name of Shri S. Khurana. CVC clearance not received.
2.	National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL)	A	24.02.2011	PESB recommended the name of Smt. Neeru Abrol for the post of CMD, NFL. CVC clearance not received.
3.	Bharat Bhari Udyog Nigam Ltd. (BBUNL)	A	01.05.2013	CCEA has approved merger of BBUNL and BBJ. Regular appointment to the post kept in abeyance. Shri Kallol Datta, CMD, AYCL entrusted additional charge.
4.	Bridge & Roof Company (B&R)	A	11.07.2013	A proposal of the Ministry has been received
5.	National Hydro-electric Power Corporation (NHPC)	A	22.06.2011	The ACC directed the Ministry to seek reserve name from the panel as eve clearance in respect of first candidate was not available. eve clearance in respect of second candidate not received.
6.	Power Finance Corporation (PFC)	A	13.09.2013	PESB has made recommendation on 16.12.2013.
7.	National Textile Corporation Limited (NTC)	A	01.06.2013	The PESB has recommendation on 04.07.2013. However, the Ministry <i>vide</i> their letter dated 20.1.2014 have proposed to fill the post on deputation instead.
8.	National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC)	A	17.10.2012	The Search-cum-Selection Committee (SCSC) has recommended two names in alphabetical order.eve clearance in r/o one candidate not received.
9.	South Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (SECL)	B	01.08.2013	FESB has made recommendation on 08.11.2013.
10.	Northern Coalfields Ltd. (NCL)	B	01.08.2013	Post circulated with last date as 02.12.2013.
11.	Pawan Hans Ltd. (PHL)	B	02.03.2012	CVC clearance in respect of the first candidate was not available a, the Ministry has been directed to ascertain from PESB if there is reserve name, if not, initiate the process of filling up the post afresh. The Ministry has obtained 2nd name from PESB and is in process of completing formalities.
12.	Brahmputra Valley Fertilizers Corporation Ltd. (BVFCL)	B	01.12.2011	Approval to fill up the post on deputation basis from AIS/other organized CS service conveyed to Ministry and to constitute a Search-Cum-Selection Committee to find suitable candidate conveyed. Proposal not received.
13.	Scooter India Ltd. (SIL)	B	23.04.2013	PESB in its meeting held on 25.03.2013 did not find anyone suitable. Post re-circulated on 31.10.2013.

1	2	3	4	5
14.	Hindustan Cables Ltd. (HCL)	B	07.10.2011	Posi kept in abeyance on account of takeover of all units of HCL by Ordnance Factory Board, which is in an advance stage. Additional charge of post assigned to Director (PM). BRC.
15.	National Jute Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (NJMC)	B	12.10.2011	The Search-cum-Selection Committee's (SCSC) recommendations cancelled. The Ministry of Textiles has requested to expedite the proposal for appointment of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD), National Jute Manufactures Corporation Limited (NJMC).
16.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corpn. Ltd. (IRCTC)	B	05.01.2014	PESB has made recommendation on 21.05.2013.

[English]

New Colleges/Universities

4068. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) the number of colleges, universities and educational institutions established by the Government during the last three years, State-wise and institution-wise:

(b) the funds spent on these institutions, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision in the recent past for establishing new higher educational institutions in the central sector;

(d) if so, the details of the locations, budget provisions and other conditionalities for establishing these institutions in the country including Tamil Nadu, State-wise; and

(e) the details of funds utilised so far and the time by which the above institutions are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) During the last three years (2011 to 2013), the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India has established two Indian Institutes of Management (IIM) in Rajasthan and Uttarakhand; five Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IITs) in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode at Rajasthan,

Assam, Gujarat, Tamil Nadu and Andhra Pradesh; and ten National Institutes of Technology at Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Goa, Puducherry, Sikkim, Delhi and Uttarakhand.

(b) The details of the plan funds released to these institutions from 2011-12 to 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement

(c) to (e) This Ministry has approved the proposals of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Andhra Pradesh and Tripura for setting up IITs in these States on a not for profit PPP mode. The capital cost of each IIT is Rs. 128 crores to be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 by the Central Government, the State Government and the industry partners respectively.

This Ministry has also introduced two Bills in Parliament for establishing a Central University for women in Rae Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh and a second Central University in Bihar respectively.

Statement

State	Plan Fund released (in crores of rupees)		
	IIMs	NITs	IITs
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	7.00	N.A
Manipur	N.A	12.00	N.A
Meghalaya	N.A	6.39	N.A

1	2	3	4
Mizoram	N.A	5.00	N.A
Nagaland	N.A	9.79	N.A
Goa	N.A	11.00	N.A
Puducherry	N.A	8.40	N.A
Sikkim	N.A	9.00	N.A
Delhi	N.A	6.90	N.A
Uttarakhand	7.90	3.50	N.A
Rajasthan	13.92	N.A	-
Assam	N.A	N.A	-
Gujarat	N.A	N.A	-
Tamil Nadu	N.A	N.A	-
Andhra Pradesh	N.A	N.A	-

2012-13

Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	20.00	-
Manipur	N.A	16.00	-
Meghalaya	N.A	10.00	-
Mizoram	N.A	15.00	-
Nagaland	N.A	22.00	-
Goa	N.A	5.00	-
Puducherry	N.A	12.00	-
Sikkim	N.A	6.00	-
Delhi	N.A	-	-
Uttarakhand	10.83	10.00	-
Rajasthan	19.06	N.A	3.75
Assam	N.A	N.A	-
Gujarat	N.A	N.A	-
Tamil Nadu	N.A	N.A	-
Andhra Pradesh	N.A	N.A	-

2013-14

Arunachal Pradesh	N.A	68.50	-
Manipur	N.A	58.50	-
Meghalaya	N.A	5.00	-
Mizoram	N.A	10.00	-

1	2	3	4
Nagaland	N.A	68.50	-
Goa	N.A	-	-
Puducherry	N.A	26.00	-
Sikkim	N.A	-	-
Delhi	N.A	1.00	-
Uttarakhand	13.75	27.00	-
Rajasthan	23.90	N.A	5.00
Assam	N.A	N.A	-
Gujarat	N.A	N.A	-
Tamil Nadu	N.A	N.A	-
Andhra Pradesh	N.A	N.A	-

Telecom Services in North East

4069. SHRI VINCENT H.PALA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of tele-density separately in regard to land lines, mobiles and internet in each of the North Eastern States at the commencement of years 2000 and 2013, State-wise in comparison to average teledensity of the country;

(b) the steps taken by the Government for the expansion of telephone and broadband services in North Eastern States;

(c) whether the Government proposes to incorporate concessions in telecom tariff for consumers in the North Eastern States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Comparable tele-density figures are not separately available for landline, mobile telephones and internet for the required years. North-East Telecom Circle includes six States. The State of Assam is a separate telecom circle while Sikkim comes under West Bengal Telecom Circle. Contained Tele-density details as on 31.12.1999 and on 31.12.2012 are given below:

Teledensity

As on	North-East	Assam	India
31.12.1999	1.56%	1.06%	2.86%
31.12.2012	66.53%	46.50%	73.34%

Details of internet connections in North-East, Assam and rest of India as on 31.12.2012 is given below:—

(in lakhs)

Internet connections in North-East	Internet connections in Assam	Internet connections in rest of India
1.27	1.07	250.94

Comparable figures as on 31.12.1999 are not available.

(b) Department of Telecommunications has received several representations about the quality and coverage of telecommunication services in North-Eastern States. Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) was requested to collect information from all service Providers operating in the North Eastern Region including private operators and to prepare a gap analysis with an investment plan for providing quality, reliable telecommunication services in the North East Region.

TRAI has submitted its recommendations on 26th September, 2013. Telecom Commission (TC) in its meeting held on 6.11.2013 has approved 'in principle' the implementation of a comprehensive telecom development plan in North-Eastern Region (NER), for providing 2G (Voice) coverage in uncovered villages, 2G (Voice) coverage in uncovered towns, subdivision and block HQs, Seamless 2G (Voice) coverage along National Highways and Optical Fibre ring connectivity to district headquarters and augmentation of transmission media.

A Detailed Project Report (DPR) is being prepared by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for implementation of the above Plan.

(c) No, Madam. There is no proposal for concession in telecom tariff for consumers.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to (c) above.

[Translation]

Schemes for SCs/STs

4070. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many schemes pertaining to the development of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes are pending for approval with the Planning Commission; and

(b) 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 strategies for welfare and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are detailed in the 12th Five Year Plan Document, Volume-III, chapter '24' "Social Inclusion." Schemes based on strategies are formulated by Nodal Implementing Ministries *i.e.*, the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment for Scheduled Castes & Ministry of Tribal Affairs for Scheduled Tribes. As and when proposals are received from the concerned Ministries, Planning Commission take due diligence in examination of such schemes, for their further approval by competent authorities like Standing Finance Committee, Expenditure Finance Committee or the Cabinet, as the case may be.

[English]

Admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas

4071. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications received under various categories for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas across the country during the last three years including current year, year-wise; and

(b) the number of applications considered/could not be considered for admission during each of the last three years, school-wise/class-wise/year wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The information sought is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

LTC on Low Fare Private Airlines

4072. SHRI N.S.V. CHIITHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to change the existing rule to allow Government employees to travel on low fare private airlines also while availing Leave Travel Concession (LTC);

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

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

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) and (c) Do not arise.

Development of Reading Habits

4073. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has selected some cities for its pilot project to introduce graded self-reading series for children and establishing reading rooms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of the cities where reading rooms have been established;

(d) whether there is any proposal to introduce graded self-reading project in other cities also;

(e) if so, the locations identified therefor and the time by which they are likely to become functional; and

(f) the steps taken to develop reading habits amongst the children?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The National Council of Educational

Research and Training (NCERT) had conducted a pilot project regarding early literacy activities in the year 2008-09 in 561 schools in 5 blocks of Mathura District of Uttar Pradesh. Under this project, reading corners were established and graded reading series entitled "Barkha" (in Hindi) was provided in grades I and II of each of 561 schools. In addition, a training manual and other support material for teachers were also developed as part of this pilot scheme.

(c) Some States (*i.e.*, Uttarakhand, UP and Chandigarh) have initiated early literacy activities and some have developed materials with the support of the NCERT.

(d) to (f) Early Literacy Programmes are a part of a comprehensive plan for quality improvement in primary education in most States and UTs, some of whom have adapted the NCERT's Early Literacy Programme as per their needs or designed their own. The NCERT's Early Literacy Programme has components such as graded readers, teacher training and assessment manuals as well as a selection of children's literature in Hindi and English for primary grades, that have been posted on their website, for the States/UTs to use or adapt according to their needs.

Admission of EWS in Private Schools

4074. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) whether as per the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 guidelines, it is mandatory for unaided private schools to reserve 25% seats for Economically Weaker Sections and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of students that benefited from this provision so far, State-wise and year wise;

(c) whether various reputed schools of the country and also the capital, have not implemented the said RTE guidelines;

(d) if so, the details of such schools and the action taken against them;

(e) the methodology with the Government to check such malpractices by the schools; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to spread awareness amongst the poor people for effective implementation of this provision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) Yes Madam. The Section 12(l) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act provides that a specified category school and unaided private school shall admit in class I (or pre-primary as the case may be), to the extent of twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion. A total of 16 States have started such admissions, upto July, 2013. The information regarding the number of children admitted in the various unaided schools of the country in pursuance of section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act is not maintained Centrally. It is the responsibility of the State Governments to monitor the implementation of the provisions of section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act by private schools. The RTE Act also provides for grievance redressal structures at national, State and local level. The Government had launched a nation-wide campaign in November, 2011 for community mobilization and public awareness on the provisions of the RTE Act. The States have also spread awareness through local community mobilisation campaigns and advertisements.

Management of Nuclear Waste

4075. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the quantity of nuclear waste generated by the Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof along with the technology being used in the country for the management of nuclear waste;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a programme for development of a process for high level waste management; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government is using latest technology for management of nuclear waste generated during operation of nuclear power plants. The details are as follows:-

- (i) The low and intermediate level radioactive waste generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear power plants is segregated, its volume reduced using various technologies and solidified. This solid/solidified waste is packaged in suitable containers to facilitate handling, transport and disposal.
- (ii) Disposal of low and intermediate level waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes. These disposal structures are located both above and underground in access-controlled areas. Disposal system is designed based on multi barrier principle for ensuring effective containment of the radioactivity. The areas where the disposal structures are located are kept under constant surveillance with the help of bore-wells laid out in a planned manner. The underground soil and water samples from these bore wells are routinely monitored to confirm effective confinement of radioactivity present in the disposed waste.
- (iii) Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filters. The treated gases are then diluted with exhaust air and discharged through a tall stack with monitoring.
- (iv) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, thermal and solar evaporation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis etc. The concentrate from treatment of liquid waste are immobilised in inert materials like cement, polymer etc.

The nuclear waste handling, treatment, storage and disposal is carried out as per the well laid down procedures and guidelines stipulated by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(c) High level waste is managed in the country by a well-established process called vitrification. Vitrification plants are in operation at Trombay, Tarapur & Kalpakkam for more than two decades.

(d) During reprocessing of spent fuel, 2-3 per cent of spent fuel becomes waste and the rest is recycled. This 2-3 per cent waste is called high level waste (HLW). A three step strategy is adopted in India for management of HLW which involves:—

- (i) Immobilising high level liquid waste into inert solid glass matrix. This process of converting high level liquid waste into solidified glass matrix is called 'vitrification'.
- (ii) Interim storage & cooling of these vitrified waste products in specially designed storage vaults for a period of 30-40 years. This is to dissipate the heat generated on account of decay of fission products associated with these waste products.
- (iii) Disposal of vitrified waste products in well-engineered disposal facilities after this storage period of 30-40 years.

[Translation]

Centrally Sponsored Schemes

4076. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Projects/ Schemes being run in different States of the country, State-wise and project-wise during the last two years and the current year;

(b) the details of fund allocation by the Government during the Eleventh Five Year Plan for these projects, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to limit Centrally sponsored schemes in the ongoing Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) 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) The details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in operation in the current year indicating scheme-wise allocation is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As regards the Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the previous years, the details are available in the Outcome Budget of the respective Ministries.

(b) Allocations for Plan Schemes are made by the Planning Commission to Union Ministries which include both Central Schemes and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The criteria for allocation of funds under CSS to individual States were done by the Administrative Ministries/ Departments. The details of schemes indicating plan outlay for 11th Plan is given in 11th Plan Document, Volume-III at Appendix. The 11th Five Year Plan Document is available on the official website of Planning Commission at <http://planningcommission.nic.in>.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission had set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri B.K Chaturvedi to look into the issue of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes, which submitted its report in September, 2011. The report was examined in the Planning Commission and a proposal of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes was placed before the Cabinet which approved the same as follows in its meeting held on 20.06.2013:—

- (i) Restructure the existing CSS/ACA Schemes in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan into 66 Schemes, including Flagship Programmes. The details of 66 CSSs Schemes are indicated in the enclosed Statement-II. Hence, now there would be 66 CSSs in the 12th Plan.
- (ii) Endorse 17 Flagship Programmes with significant outlays for major interventions required in health, education, irrigation, urban development, infrastructure, including rural infrastructure, skill development, etc.

- (iii) Keep at least 10% of the outlay of each CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme as Flexi funds.
- (iv) Classify and budget all Plan Schemes under which Central Assistance is provided to the States together as Central Assistance to State Plans with effect from 2014-15 (BE) onwards.
- (v) Formulate State specific guidelines for each CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme and constitution of an Inter-Ministerial Committee for this purpose.
- (vi) For each new CSS/ACA/Flagship Scheme, at least 25% of funds may be contributed by the General Category States and 10% fund by the Special Category States including States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand
- (vii) Place the funds for all CSS/ACA Schemes with the Administrative Ministries and transfer CSS/ACA funds to the States through the Consolidated Fund of the States concerned. This mode of transfer to be implemented in a phased manner in BE 2014-2015.
- (viii) These arrangements are to come into force for the remaining years of the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

Statement-I*List of Centrally Sponsored Schemes in 2013-14 as per SBE*

(Rs in crores)

Sl.No.	Name of the schemes	Total
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation		
1.	Technology Mission on Cotton	15.00
2.	National Food Security Mission	2250.00
3.	National Horticulture Mission	1600.00
4.	Horticulture Mission for North East and Himalayan States	550.00
5.	National Mission. on Micro Irrigation	1693.00
6.	National Mission on Bamboo	100.00
7.	Integrated Oilseeds, Oil Palm, Pulses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)	500.00
8.	Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms	550.00
9.	National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility	30.00
10.	Mission Mode Project on Agriculture- National e-Governance Plan (NeGP)	70.00
New Scheme		
11.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension & Technology (NMAE&T)	5.00
12.	National Mission on Oilseeds & Oil Palm (NMOOP)	1.00
13.	National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture (NMSA)	1.00
Total		7365.00
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries		
14.	National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding	134.99
15.	National Programme on Bovine Breeding	0.01
16.	Dairy Development Projects	85.00
17.	Livestock Health and Disease Control (LH & DC)	458.98

Sl.No.	Name of the schemes	Total
18.	Poultry Development	52.50
19.	Utilization of Fallen Animals	0.05
20.	Conservation of Threatened Livestock Breeds	1.35
21.	Feed & Fodder Development Scheme	90.00
22.	Livestock Insurance	60.00
23.	Livestock Extension and Delivery Services	0.03
24.	Establishment/ Modernization of Rural Slaughter Houses, including Mobile Slaughter Plants	0.04
25.	National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen	50.00
26.	Development of Inland Fisheries & Aquaculture	40.00
27.	Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations	80.00
28.	Special Livestock and Fisheries Sectors' Package for Iddukki and Kuttanad districts of Kerala	15.00
New Schemes		
29.	National Livestock Mission	0.02
30.	National Programme for Bovine Breeding and Dairy (NPBBDD)	0.01
Total		1067.98
Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion		
31.	NEIIPP, 2007	150.00
32.	Package for Special Category States (SPS)	100.00
Total		250.00
Ministry of Tourism		
33.	Product/Infrastructure Development for Destination and Circuits	400.00
Total		400.00
Ministry of Textiles		
34.	Sericulture: Catalytic Development Programme (CDP)	291.00
35.	Handlooms: Revival Reform & Restructuring Package for the Handloom Sector	175.00
New schemes		
36.	Handlooms	117.00
Total		583.00
Ministry of Food Processing Industries		
37.	National Mission on Food Processing	187.00
Total		187.00
Department of Commerce		
38.	ASIDE	800.00
Total		800.00

Sl.No.	Name of the schemes	Total
Ministry of Environment & Forests		
39.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems	90.00
40.	National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)	549.30
41.	Afforestation and Forest Management	486.40
42.	Wild Life Management	111.08
43.	Project Tiger	182.02
Total		1418.80
Department of Health & Family Welfare		
44.	National Rural Health Mission/National Health Mission (NRHMI NUHM)	19953.16
45.	Cancer Control	100.00
46.	National Mental Health Programme	150.00
47.	Assistance to State for Capacity Building (Trauma Care)	86.50
48.	National Programme for Prevention and Control of Cancer Diabetes, Cardiovascular Diseases and Stroke	365.00
49.	Health Care for the Elderly	100.00
50.	National Programme for Control of Blindness	60.00
51.	Pilot Projects	50.73
52.	E-Health including Telemedicine	5.00
53.	Human Resources for Health	1151.65
New Initiatives Under CSS		
54.	Strengthening of State Drug Regulatory System	100.00
55.	Strengthening of State Food Regulatory System	55.00
56.	Innovation Based Schemes	0.00
Total		22177.04
Department of Ayush		
57.	Promotion of AYUSH	309.80
58.	National Mission on Medicinal Plants	70.00
New Scheme		
59.	National Mission on AYUSH	0.10
Total		379.90
Department of Aids Control		
60.	National Aids Control	1785.00
Total		1785.00
Ministry of Home Affairs		
61.	Strengthening of Fire and Emergency Services	5.00

Sl.No.	Name of the schemes	Total
62.	Revamping of Civil Defence	5.00
63.	Setting up of Counter Insurgency and Anti Terrorists Schools (CIAT) in Left Extremism Area (LWE) (Centrally Sponsored Scheme)	20.50
64.	Crime and Criminal Tracking Network and System (On going Centrally Sponsored Schemes) and Enhanced initiative for Criminal Tracking Network and System (New Centrally Sponsored Schemes)	276.25
65.	Special Infrastructure Scheme in Leftwing Extremism Affected States	74.15
66	Other Disaster Managements Projects.	117.00
Total		497.90
Department of Justice (Ministry of Law & Justice)		
67	For Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary	911.00
Total		911.00
Ministry of Urban Development		
68	National Urban Information System (NUIS)	5.00
69	Pooled Finance Development Fund (PFDF)	0.01
Total		5.01
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation		
70	Swama Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)	950.02
71	Intergrated Low Cost Sanitation (ILCS)	125.00
Total		1075.02
Department of School Education & Literacy		
Elementary Education		
72	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)	27258.00
73	National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme)	13215.00
74	Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions	500.00
75	Mahila Samakhya	60.00
76	The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)	175.00
77	The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)	50.00
Adult Education		
78	Adult Education & Skill Development Scheme	572.00
Secondary Education		
79	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)	3983.00
80	National Scheme for Incentive to the Girl Child for Secondary Education	100.00
81	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence	1000.00
82	Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)	50.00
83	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme	70.00

Sl.No.	Name of the schemes	Total
84	Vocationalisation of Education	80.10
85	Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls Hostel's for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools	450.00
86	Information and Communication Technology in Schools	350.00
87	Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Appointment of Language Teachers	5.80
Total		47918.90
Department of Higher Education		
88	Strategic Assistance for State Higher Education Rashtriya Uchcha Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA)	500.00
89	Support for the Polytechnics in the States including strengthening of existing Polytechnics, setting up of new Polytechnics, Community Polytechnics and Women's Hostel in Polytechnics	700.00
Total		1200.00
Department of Youth Affairs		
90	National Service Scheme (NSS)	75.50
Department of Sports		
91	Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)	200.00
Total		200.00
Ministry of Culture		
92	Archaeology	1.00
Total		1.00
Ministry of Labour & Employment		
93	Skill Development	741.38
94	Social Security for Unorganized Workers	1270.00
Total		2011.38
Ministry of Minority Affairs		
95	Merit-cum-Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses	270.00
96	Pre-Matric Scholarships for Minorities	950.00
97	Post Matric Scholarships for Minorities	550.00
98	Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in selected of Minority Concentration Districts	1250.00
Total		3020.00
Division - MLP		
99	Rajiv Gandhi Panchnyat Sashaktikaran Abhiyan (RGPSA)	455.00
Total		455.00
Department of Rural Development		
100	M.G. National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme	33000.00
101	Swaranjaynti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)/NRLM	4000.00

Sl.No.	Name of the schemes	Total
102	DRDA Administration	250.00
103	Rural Housing - IAY	15184.00
104	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)	21700.00
105	Provision for Urban Amenities in Rural Areas (PURA)	50.00
	Flexi Fund	1.00
	Total	74185.00
	Department of Land Resource	
106	IWMP	5387.00
107	NLRMP	377.50
	Total	5764.50
	Ministry of Drinking Water & Sanitation	
108	National Rural Drinking Water Programme	11000.00
109	Total Sanitation Campaign/Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan and NGP	4260.00
	Total	15260.00
	Ministry of Road Transport & Highways	
110	E&I for States & UTs from CRF	262.22
	Total	262.22
	Department of Social Justice & Empowerment	
	Backward Classes (SCs+OBCs)	
111	Protection of Civil Rights (PCR) Act, 1955 & Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989	90.00
112	State Scheduled Castes Development Corporations	20.00
113	Upgradation of Merit of SC students	5.00
114	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for SC Students	1500.00
115	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Children of those engaged in Unclean Occupations	10.00
116	Grant for Construction of Boys & Girls Hostels for SC & OBCs Students	120.00
117	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY) in SC Villages	100.00
118	Pre-Matric Scholarship Scheme for SCs	900.00
119	Post Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes	900.00
120	Pre-Matric Scholarship for Other Backward Classes	150.00
	Total	3795.00
	Department of Disability Affairs	
	New Schemes Educational Empowerment of Students with Disabilities	
121	Post-Matric Scholarships for Students with Disabilities	33.00
122	Pre-Matric Scholarships for SwDs	0.01

Sl.No.	Name of the schemes	Total
123	Hostels for existing Government Special Schools not having hostels and augmentation of seats in existing hostels of Government Special Schools	0.01
	Total	33.02
Ministry of Tribal Affairs		
124	Scheme of PMS, Book Bank and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students	750.00
125	Pre Matric Scholarship for ST Students (Class IX to X)	212.19
126	Scheme of Hostels for ST Girls and Boys	125.00
127	Establishment of Ashram Schools in TSP Areas	75.00
128	Research Information & Mass Education, Tribal Festival and Others	18.50
	Total	1180.69
Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation		
129	India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)	50.00
130	Basic Statistics for Local Level Development (BSLLD)	3.00
	Total	53.00
Ministry of Women and Child Development		
Child Development		
131	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)	17700.00
132	World Bank assisted ICDS Systems Strengthening and Nutrition Improvement Project (ISSNIP)	146.00
133	National Nutrition Mission (NNM)	300.00
134	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (RGSEAG) - SABLA	650.00
135	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (ICPS)	300.00
Women Development		
136	Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)- CMB Scheme	500.00
137	Umbrella Scheme for Protection and Development of Women	300.00
	Total	19896.00
	Grand Total of CSS	214213.86

Statement-II

List of 66 CSSs approved by the Cabinet for the 12th Plan

Sl.No.	Department/Schemes/ Programmes
Department of Agriculture & Cooperation	
1.	National Food Security Mission
2.	National Horticulture Mission
3.	National Mission on Sustainable Agriculture
4.	National Oilseed and Oil Palm Mission

Sl.No.	Department/Schemes/ Programmes
5.	National Mission on Agriculture Extension and Technology
6.	Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY) (ACA)
Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying & Fisheries	
7.	National Livestock Management Programme
8.	National Livestock Health and Disease Control Programme
9.	National Plan for Dairy Development
Department of Commerce	
10.	Assistance to States for Infrastructure Development for Exports (ASIDE)
Ministry of Drinking Water Supply	
11.	National Rural Drinking Water Programme
12.	Nirmal Bharat Abhiyan
Ministry of Environment and Forests	
13.	National River Conservation Programme (NRCP)
14.	National Afforestation Programme (National Mission for a Green India)
15.	Conservation of Natural Resources and Ecosystems
16.	Integrated Development of Wild Life Habitats
17.	Project Tiger
Department of Health and Family Welfare	
18.	National Health Mission including NRHM
19.	Human Resource in Health and Medical Education
Department of Ayush	
20.	National Mission on Ayush including Mission on Medicinal Plants
Department of Aids Control (New Department)	
21.	National AIDS & STD Control Programme
Ministry of Home Affairs	
22.	National Scheme for Modernization of Police and other Forces
23.	Border Area Development Programme (BADP) (ACA) (MHA/M/o Finance)
Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation	
24.	National Urban Livelihood Mission
25.	Rajiv Awas Yojana (including JNNURM part of MoHUPA)
Department of School Education and Literacy	
26.	Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
27.	National Programme Nutritional Support to Primery Education (MDM)
28.	Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
29.	Support for Educational Development including Teachers Training & Adult Education

Sl.No.	Department/Schemes/ Programmes
30.	Scheme for setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block level as Benchmark of Excellence
31.	Scheme for providing education to Madrasas Minorities and Disabled
Department of Higher Education	
32.	Rashtriya Uchhtar Shiksha Abhiyan
Ministry of Information Technology/Ministry of Finance	
33.	National E-Governance Action Plan (NeGAP) (ACA)
Ministry of Labour & Employment	
34.	Socia Security for Unorganised Workers including Rasthriya Swasthaya Bima. Yojana
35.	Skill Development Mission
Ministry of Law and Justice	
36.	Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary including Gram Nyayalayas
Ministry of Minority Affairs	
37.	Multi Sectorai Development Programme for Minorities
Ministry of Panchayati Raj	
38.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (District Component) (ACA) (M/o PR/ M/o Finance)
39.	Rajiv Gandhi Panchayat Sashastrikan Yojana
Department of Rural Development	
40.	National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGA)
41.	Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY)
42.	Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY)
43.	National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM)
44.	National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP) (M/o RD/ M/o Finance)
Department of Land Resources	
45.	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
46.	National Land Record Management Programme (NLRMP)
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment & Disability Affairs	
47.	Scheme for Devdopment of Scheduled Castes
48.	Scheme for Development of Other Backward Classes and denotified, nomadic ana semi-nomadic Tribes
49.	Scheme for Development of Economically Backward Classes (EBCs)
50.	Pradhan Mantri Adarsh Gram Yojana (PMAGY)
Department of Disability Affairs	
51.	National Programme for Persons with Disabilities
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	
52.	Support for Statistical Strengthening

Sl.No.	Department/Schemes/ Programmes
Ministry of Textiles	
53.	National Handloom Development Programme
54.	Catalytic Development Programme under Sericulture
Ministry of Tourism	
55.	Infrastructure Development for Destinations and Circuits
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	
56.	Umbrella Scheme for Education of ST Students
Ministry of Women and Child Development	
57.	Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
58.	National Mission for Empowerment of Women including Indira Gandhi Matritav Sahyog Yojana
59.	Integrated Child Protection Scheme (TCPS)
60.	Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls (SABLA)
Ministry of Water Resources/Ministry of Finance	
61.	Accelerated Irrigation Benefit & Flood Management Programme (merging AIBP and other programmes of Water Resources such as CAD, FMP etc.) (ACA)
Department of Sports	
62.	Panchayat Yuva Krida Aur Khel Abhiyan (PYKKA)
Department of Food Processing Industries	
63.	National Mission on Food Processing
Ministry of Urban Development/Ministry of Finance	
64.	Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) (ACA)
Planning Commission/Ministry of Finance	
65.	Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) (State Component) (ACA)
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	
66.	National Service Scheme (NSS)

[English]

Transfer Policy in NIC

4077. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a transfer policy is in place in the National Informatics Centre (NIC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NIC has not been complying with the said transfer policy and the guidelines of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) during the last three years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government for the compliance of transfer policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Transfer Policy of National Informatics Centre (NIC) is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The transfers on compassionate ground, own request, in public interest etc. are made as per Transfer Policy adopted in NIC.

The employees in the non S&T category posted in different sections which are sensitive in nature like purchase, stores, vigilance etc. are considered for rotational postings/transfers as per the guidelines of the Central Vigilance Commission.

(d) Does not arise

Statement

Transfer Policy of National Informatics Centre (NIC)

1.0 Introduction

1.1 NIC is a Premier Information-Technology Organisation in India providing State of the Art Solutions for Information Management and Decision Support in Government. A number of Services are being provided by NIC to all the Government Ministries/Departments/States/Districts.

1.2 NIC is providing network backbone to support e-Governance in Central Government, State Governments, UT Administrations, Districts and other Government bodies. It offers a wide range of ICT services, including Nationwide Communication Network.

1.3 NIC presently has a total strength of 3822 S&T personnel and 738 Non-S&T personnel, at different levels, posted at Ministries/Departments of Gol and States, State Assemblies, High Courts, as well as district headquarters across the country.

1.4 This necessitates transfer of personnel from one location to another from time to time.

2.0 The Transfer Committee

2.1 Director General, NIC constitute a Committee to examine the cases of Transfers in NIC. The present Committee has been reconstituted *vide* OM No.17(8)/2013-Pers. dated 27.11.2013. *(Copy enclosed)*

2.2 The above-mentioned Transfers Committee comprise of NINE senior level officers. Seven members of these are equivalent to JS-level in

Gol, of which Five members are either functioning or have functioned as State Informatics Officer (SIO) at the NIC State Units for long periods.

3.0 The Guidelines/Criteria

3.1 Transfers are normally carried out on 'Compassionate ground'. However, sometimes there are urgent requirements/exigencies of posting manpower at NIC Centres. In such cases, transfers are carried out in 'Public interest', in consultation and on recommendation of concerned Controlling Officers.

3.2 Requests for transfers on 'Compassionate ground' are invited from interested employees through a web based closed-group online system (INTRANIC) of NIC, with the recommendations of their respective Heads of Division/Heads of Group/State Informatics Officer.

3.3 Individuals are allowed to submit maximum Three choices of Places for transfer in the order of preference. Efforts are made to consider the request as far as possible, subject to the availability of vacancies, posting of substitute and other requirements.

3.4 The number of S&T personnel, transferred in a particular year in a State, are normally limited to 5% of the employees in that State, including districts.

3.5 The criteria followed by the Committee, in the order of priority, are as follows:—

(a) HL: Applications from the officials working in Hard Locations *viz.* North East, Islands of Andaman & Nicobar, Jammu & Kashmir etc., who have served in the present place of posting for more than three years. Officials working in notified difficult districts in a State for more than 3 years would be given preference for transfer within the State.

(b) EC: Extreme Compassionate grounds.

(c) SL: Applications from officials with the request for Spouse Joining (whose spouses

are working in Central/State Government/ Public Sector) and who have served in the present place of posting for more than three years.

- (d) PI: Applications from officials who were transferred to present place of posting in 'Public Interest', and have completed more than 5 years. If the public interest transfer was a part of any complaint or inquiry, then his/her case would not be considered in this category.
- (e) OT: Applications from officials who are not in the above four categories and have served for more than three years at the present place of posting.

3.6 In addition to the above, Guidelines followed in case of Non-S&T personnel, are as follows:—

- (a) When an Assistant level person is promoted to Section Officer level, he/she is mandatorily transferred out from his/her present place of posting in 'Public Interest'.
- (b) The vacancy of a Section Officer is filled by transferring from among the existing Section Officers seniority-wise, after seeking their willingness.

[Translation]

Disposal of Appeals

4078. DR. BALIRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Central Information Commission and State Information Commissions including Uttar Pradesh Information Commission are taking more time than the stipulated time to dispose of the appeals;

(b) if so, whether the appellants face immense inconvenience along with financial loss due to repeated postponement of hearing by the Commissions; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government for the time-bound disposal of the appeals?

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 Right to Information Act, 2005 does not provide for any time limit for disposal of second appeal by the Central Information Commission or the State Information Commissions.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Vedic Pandits Missing in US

4079. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether 130 Indian Vedic Pandits went missing from the United States;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the US Government has any alleged role in this incident;

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

(e) the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government is aware of recent reports in the U.S. media suggesting that nearly 163 Vedic Pandits have gone missing from the Maharishi Vedic City and Maharishi University of Management situated at Iowa in the U.S. due to grueling conditions of employment.

(c) and (d) Government is not aware of information suggesting any role of the U.S. Government in the disappearance of the Vedic Pandits.

(e) The Consulate General of India in Chicago contacted the Maharishi University of Management on this issue immediately after the publication of the media reports. The Maharishi University of Management informed the Consulate that they had kept the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement apprised of all cases of absconding Vedic Pandits. The Maharishi University also conveyed that some of the missing Pandits were returning back to the University and will be sent back to India. The Consulate

continues to pursue the matter with U.S. authorities and will the Maharishi University of Management.

Yamuna Zone

4080. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has any proposal to cut the Yamuna Zone by forty per cent for regularization of illegal settlements and constructions in 'O' zone in Delhi's Master Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several environmentalists have objected the proposal as it amounted to tempering with river's ecology;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (e) The Delhi Development Authority (DDA) had issued a public notice dated 28.9.2013 under Section 11A of Delhi Development Act 1957 for redefining the boundary of Zone 'O' and has received suggestions/observations. However, the National Green Tribunal *vide* its order dated 28.10.2013 has directed Delhi Development Authority and other Authorities not to act on the Notification dated 28.9.2013 without specific order of the Tribunal. The matter is *subjudice*.

Smart Schools

4081. SHRI P. C. GADDIGODAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number and the per centage of Government schools where computer aided education is being provided, State-wise;

(b) the number of smart schools set up in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether any steps have been taken/ are being taken for capacity enhancement of teachers in information and communication technology; 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 Ministry, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools, provides financial support to State/UTs for implementing the Scheme which is aimed at imparting computer literacy and computer-enabled education in Secondary and Higher Secondary Government and Government-aided Schools in the country. Till now 87932 schools and 59 Smart Schools have been approved to be covered. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Under the Computer Aided Learning (CAL) component of the SSA programme, financial support is given to States and UTs to maximize coverage in upper primary schools with special emphasis on Science and Mathematics. The procurement of hardware, software, training, maintenance and resource support, if required, could *inter alia* be included in this component. Under the scheme, Rs. 50 lakh is available to each district every year for strengthening CAL in schools to support enhancement of children's learning. Activities include providing computer equipment or labs to schools, development of curriculum based e learning materials in local language, and the training of teachers in computer use.

Apart from the above, some States have taken initiatives at their level too to implement computer aided education in schools.

(c) and (d) The guidelines of the ICT Scheme have provisions for Pre-service and In-service training to the teachers in the schools covered under the scheme for capacity enhancement of teachers in Information and Communication Technology. In order to motivate teachers and teacher educators to use ICT in school education, the National Awards for the Teachers using ICT in school education are being given to the teachers on an annual basis.

Statement

Details of schools State/UT-wise covered under the Central Sponsored Scheme Information and Communication Technology in school

Name of State/UT	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Smart Schools	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	0	28
Andhra Pradesh	0	200	5000	2000	0	3822	0	0	0	5	11027
Arunachal Pradesh	114	0	34	0	47	17	0	0	0	0	212
Assam	0	0	637	0	0	1227	960	0	0	0	2824
Bihar	37	0	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1037
Chandigarh	0	20	67	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87
Chhattisgarh	0	100	200	800	1100	0	0	0	0	0	2200
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	6	5	0	0	4	1	0	0	2	18
Daman and Diu	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	1109	0	0	0	1109
Goa	0	0	432	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	432
Gujarat	0	0	0	3650	2730	0	0	0	0	0	6380
Haryana	100	0	500	0	1000	1617	0	0	0	0	3217
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	628	0	618	848	0	70	5	2169
Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	1036	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1036
Karnataka	480	0	2279	4396	0	0	0	0	0	0	7155
Kerala	125	0	1016	3055	0	0	0	0	0	5	4201
Lakshadweep	0	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Madhya Pradesh	230	0	0	0	0	0	2000	0	0	0	2230
Maharashtra	0	0	500	2500	0	0	4855	0	0	0	7855
Manipur	0	0	65	0	0	260	0	0	0	4	329
Meghalaya	0	0	0	62	100	214	138	0	0	4	518
Mizoram	29	0	0	100	0	37	180	0	0	4	350
Nagaland	53	147	284	0	0	82	0	121	0	4	691
Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	4000	0	2000	0	0	6000
Puducherry	0	25	169	0	0	0	132	0	0	2	328
Punjab	199	0	0	2000	870	492	0	131	0	5	3697
Rajasthan	100	0	2500	2000	0	2000	0	0	0	0	6600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Sikkim	103	0	2	0	0	42	0	0	0	4	151
Tamil Nadu	125	0	400	400	1880	461	1999	0	0	5	5270
Tripura	0	0	400	0	0	179	0	0	0	0	682
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	2500	0	0	1500	1608	0	0	5	5613
Uttarakhand	25	0	100	0	0	500	0	0	0	0	625
West Bengal	0	0	543	1400	0	2000	0	0	0	5	3948
Total	1720	508	19675	22991	7727	19100	13830	2252	70	59	87932

Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage

4082. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, nuclear suppliers are not liable to pay more than the cost of supplied equipment as damage in case of nuclear accidents and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the said Act has effectively addressed the issue of expeditious payment of compensation to victims in the event of an accident and if so, the details thereof along with the compensation paid in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there exists an ambiguity over the definition of 'Supplier' under the civil nuclear liability regime and if so, the steps taken to Clear this ambiguity;

(d) whether it is a fact that there is no instrument available in the country to cover recourse risks to claim for the damages caused by suppliers; 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) Section 4 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 channels the liability for nuclear damage to the operator of the nuclear installation. The operator of the nuclear installation, after paying the compensation for nuclear damage, shall have a right of recourse against the supplier in accordance with Section 17 of the said Act.

(b) The objective of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 is to ensure prompt compensation for

the victims in the unlikely event of a nuclear incident. No nuclear incident occurred during the last three years and, therefore, the question of compensation does not arise.

(c) Rule 24 of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Rules, 2011 defines the term 'Supplier'.

(d) and (e) Under the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, only the Operator is required to furnish insurance policy or such other financial security or combination of both, covering his liability. Some suppliers have expressed concern regarding non-availability of cover for their risks.

Cancellation of Recognition

4083. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the educational institutions including community colleges opened/recognised by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) in the country especially in the North Eastern States have been cancelled in the recent past;

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

(c) whether the IGNOU has closed/reduced some of the distance education programmes during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government intends to conduct an enquiry about the functioning of the IGNOU in view of the complaints received in this regard and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), based on the report of a High Powered Committee, the university has discontinued/kept in abeyance some of its programmes including community colleges offered through face-to-face mode and also programmes running in collaboration with other institutions in the country from the academic cycle commencing July, 2012. The State-wise details of such institutions are being collected from the University.

The University is now exploring the possibility of offering these programmes through Open and Distance Learning (ODL) mode, *i.e.* the mandate for which IGNOU was established. IGNOU did not close any academic programme imparted through the distance learning mode of education during the last three years. In so far as the North Eastern States are concerned, IGNOU has informed that the following four centres have been merged with the respective IGNOU Regional Centres and not cancelled:—

- (i) Institute for Vocational Education & Training (IVET), Shillong,
- (ii) IGNOU's Institute of Professional Competence and Advancement of Teachers (IIPCAT), Guwahati,
- (iii) North East Centre for Research and Development (NECRD), Guwahati; and
- (iv) IGNOU Centre for ODL in Research and Training in Agriculture (ICRTA), Agartala.

(e) The Central Bureau Investigation (CBI) is already inquiring into the matter.

Elections to Students' and Teachers' Unions

4084. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of the Central universities where elections to students' unions and teachers' unions have been conducted during the academic session 2013-14 so far;

(b) the details of the Central universities where elections to the students' unions and teachers' unions have not been conducted so far and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to intervene into the matter and ensure conduct of elections to students' unions and teachers' unions in the universities where elections have not been conducted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Work Under USOF

4085. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works assigned to or undertaken by private telecom companies under the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) have been completed within the prescribed time frame;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the names of such companies which have not fulfilled the obligation under USOF and failed to complete the works; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against erring companies and the outcome thereof, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) There have been some delay in services by private telecom companies under Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF).

Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme was launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,353 infrastructure sites/ towers spread over 27 States for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the

tower under this scheme. The agreements were effective from 01.06.2007. The prescribed limit has been extended from time to time with levy of Liquidated Damages (LD).

As on 30.11.2013 *i.e.* till the closure of the scheme, 7,317 towers *i.e.* about 99.51% have been set up. Company-wise details are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of the Infrastructure Provider (IP)	Number of Infrastructure tower sites to be set up under the scheme	No. of Infrastructure tower sites not established
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	5758	33
2.	GTL Infrastructure Ltd.	410	0
3.	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.	93	0
4.	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	216	0
5.	National Information Technologies Ltd. (Now M/s KEC)	381	0
6.	Quipo Telecom Infrastructure Ltd. (Now M/s Viomnetworks Limited)	88	0
7.	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Ltd.	407	3
Total		7,353	36

The details of commissioning of BTSs (Base Transceiver Stations) by the operators under the Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme of USOF are given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	Number of BTSs to be commissioned under the scheme	Number of pending BTSs
1	2	3	4
1.	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	5311	156
2.	Reliance Communications Ltd	4774	3141

1	2	3	4
3.	Reliance Telecom Ltd	3641	1755
4.	Bharti Airtel/Hexacom Ltd	1174	40
5.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd/ Aircel	1586	560
6.	Idea Cellular Ltd	2630	78
7.	Vodafone Essar Cellular/ South/ Gujarat Ltd	2943	75
Total		22,059	5,805

(c) The Government set up a Committee on 15th July, 2011 under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Telecom) to consider all aspects of delay in rollout of mobile services under shared mobile infrastructures scheme of USOF and suggest appropriate action that may be required to be taken in the facts and circumstances of the cases.

Legal opinion was obtained on the report of the Committee on amendments to the existing agreement as the agreement did not provide enough safeguards/penalties. Based on the legal opinion, it was decided that there did not appear to be need for any further action in the current USOF agreement that exists between USOF and various USPs. Subsidy is being released to Universal Service Providers (USPs) on the basis of performance as per contractual obligations and Liquidated Damages (LD)/financial penalties are imposed on defaulters for shortfall in providing the required number of Tower Sites and BTSs in accordance with the provisions of the agreement(s) signed with implementing agencies. The detail of LD imposed in this respect is enclosed as Statement.

M/s Reliance Communications Limited (RCL) and M/s Reliance Telecom Limited (RTL) tiled an arbitration case requesting for exit from the agreement for some of the clusters [RCL- 46 out of the 51 clusters; and RTL- 7 out of the 40 clusters]. The Government appointed Mr. Justice (retired) A. R. Lakshmanan as the Sole Arbitrator in the case. The Sole Arbitrator has given the 'Award' on 21 December, 2013 wherein he has stated, *inter-alia*, that "that the Claimant in both the cases stand discharged from all its contractual obligations as set forth in the respective Agreements as an Operators of Part-B of the Scheme. In view of above, I hold that the Claimants are entitled to

exit from their continued performance of the obligations under the Agreements without levy of penalty or interest". Legal opinion is being sought by USOF for further action in the matter.

Statement

Details of liquidated damages recovered upto 31.12.2013 from the IPS (Under Clause 4) & USPS (Under Clause 6.1) of Relevant agreements of Mobile Phase I

	(in lakhs)
IPs	
BSNL	65.42
GTL	0.78
KEG	1.88
Vodafone	0.39
RCIL	8.47
Total	76.94
USPs	
BSNL	48.08
DWL	36.32
RTL	42.12
RCL	9.44
Total	135.96
Grand Total	212.90

[English]

SCO Membership

4086. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is keen to join the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the SCO has decided to admit more members; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India's interest in becoming a full member of the Shanghai

Cooperation Organisation (SCO) has been expressed publicly at various SCO fora in the recent past.

During the last SCO Council of Heads of State meeting in Bishkek (Kyrgyz Republic) [Sept 13, 2013], Shri Salman Khurshid, Hon'ble External Affairs Minister stated that India can contribute substantially to the SCO as a full member, after the organization reaches consensus on the expansion process.

Earlier, during the 2012 SCO Council of Heads of State meeting in Beijing (People's Republic of China) [June 7, 2012], India expressed its readiness to play a larger, wider and more constructive role in the SCO as a full member, as and when the organisation finalises the expansion modalities. Further, India, on its part, had been participating constructively at all SCO meetings open to the Observers. By doing so, he added that India has shown its strong willingness to be meaningfully associated with the SCO.

(b) and (c) While the SCO has decided in principle to admit more members, the organisation has not yet finalised the modalities of the expansion process.

Arrest of Indian Diplomat

4087. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether charges were framed against an Indian Diplomat and ex-Deputy Consul General of India in New York by the United States of America;

(b) if so, the details and the current status thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the diplomat was arrested on road by the US authorities, hand cuffed, subjected to strip and cavity search and kept in a Cell with drug peddlers and sex workers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether it is also true that she was framed in false allegations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Dr. Devyani Khobragade, Acting Consul General of India in New York, was indicted by a Grand Jury in the US

District Court Southern District of New York on 9 January, 2014 on charges of 'visa fraud' and 'false statement.' The Government transferred Dr. Khobragade to the Indian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York to safeguard her from further legal issues in the U.S. The U.S. side eventually provided her full diplomatic immunity, enabling her to return to India, although the case remained in court. On 14 January, 2014, Dr. Khobragade's lawyer filed a motion in the U.S. Court seeking dismissal of the case and termination of any future legal action against her on the grounds of diplomatic immunity. The court in the U.S. is yet to decide on the motion.

(c) On 12 December, 2013, Dr. Devyani Khobragade was arrested in New York by officers of the Diplomatic Security Service of the U.S. State Department on a street in front of her daughter's school in Manhattan, New York. She was later handcuffed, Strip-searched, fingerprinted and placed in a holding cell with other detainees by U.S. Marshalls before being taken to a US Court, where she was released on bail. The US authorities claim that Dr. Khobragade was treated as per their normal procedures.

(d) and (e) The Government has conveyed to the U.S. Government its strong objection to the arrest of Dr. Khobragade and the manner in which action was taken. The Government has demanded dropping of all charges against Dr. Khobragade. The U.S. Government has expressed regret at this incident. The two countries have since agreed to initiate an official dialogue to comprehensively address all aspects related to the case against Dr. Khobragade and all issues arising from differing perspectives on diplomatic privileges and immunities.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Cities in NCR

4088. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of districts in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Haryana which have been included in Master Plan, 2021 by the National Capital Region Planning Board and their distance from Delhi;

(b) the basis on which new areas are included in National Capital Region (NCR);

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal for inclusion of district Murena in Madhya Pradesh in NCR; and

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

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

(a) National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has prepared Regional Plan-2021 for National Capital Region. National Capital Region comprising entire NCT-Delhi; nine districts of Haryana, namely, Faridabad, Gurgaon, Mewat, Rohtak, Sonapat, Rewari, Jhajjar, Panipat and Palwal; six districts of Uttar Pradesh, namely, Meerut, Ghaziabad, Gautam Budha Nagar, Bulandshahr, Hapur and Baghpat; and Alwar district of Rajasthan. Gwalior (SADA) has been identified as Counter Magnet Area outside the National Capital Region. All districts are within the range of 150 km.

(b) As per Section 2(f) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985, Central Government with the consent of the Government of the concerned participating State and in consultation with the Board, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, add any area to the Schedule or exclude any area therefrom.

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

[English]

Telecom Services at District Level

4089. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

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

(a) whether the telecommunication facilities/services at district level are in very bad shape in some States in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to assess the quality of services at district level;

(d) if so, the details of the districts where telecom facilities and mobile towers are insufficient and the services are very poor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the expansion of the facilities, improving the services and installation of mobile towers particularly, wireless phone services in the affected districts including Ghat area in Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been monitoring Quality of Service (QoS) provided by Cellular Mobile Services and Basic Telephone services, against the notified quality of service standards, through Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by service providers for the entire License Service Area (LSA). Hence, no separate information is available at district level. As per the Performance Monitoring Report submitted by Cellular Mobile Service Providers for the quarter ending December, 2013, by and large the Telecom Operators are meeting quality of service standards, however, some shortcoming in the benchmarks were observed for some Telecom Operators in some LSAs in respect of parameters Worst affected Base Transceiver Station (BTS) due to downtime, Worst affected cells having >3% Traffic Channel (TCH) drop (Call drop), Accessibility to Call Centre and Per centage of calls answered by the operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds. In respect of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline), shortcoming with the benchmark is mostly observed in respect of the parameters relating Fault Incidence, Fault Repair, Response time to the customer for assistance and Termination/Closure of Service.

(c) and (d) TRAI monitors QoS for the entire License Service Area. Hence, no separate information is available at district level. For ensuring quality of service, TRAI is closely monitoring the performance of service providers against the quality of service benchmarks and regular interactions are held with the service providers for improving quality of service. TRAI has also been imposing financial disincentive on service providers for failure to comply with the quality of service benchmarks.

(e) The expansion of Telecom Networks by the Private Telecom Service Providers is governed by their techno-commercial interests. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has initiated action for expansion of GSM (Global System of Mobile Communication) lines under Phase VII project in its area of operation, including Ghat area of Maharashtra. Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has also proposed to expand its mobile network to further augment and improve coverage. Additionally, Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) also plans & implements schemes for expansion and improvement of Telecom Services/Infrastructure in rural & remote areas of the country.

Release of Funds

4090. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to release 70 per cent of the amount required for the infrastructure development of Pune Cantonment under JNNURM;

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

(c) the time by which the funds are likely to be released for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), Cantonment areas are not funded.

[Translation]

Packages for Tribal Areas

4091. SHRI BHAUSHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to announce any special financial package for the development of rail network, irrigation and mining works in the tribal and forest dominated districts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration in the Planning Commission.

[English]

Call Monitoring Capacity

4092. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the telecom service providers have set up the required mechanism or replaced the technology to enable the Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) to lawfully intercept the telecommunication;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the details of such companies;

(c) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has not augmented its legacy switches with modem switches whereas the BSNL was supposed to provide modem switches with a capacity to simultaneously monitor 5000 calls;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to augment the call monitoring capacity of BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, the Government has mandated all the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) through respective license agreement to extend the facility of lawful interception and monitoring to the designated Law Enforcement Agencies, which are followed by all TSPs. Based on the requirement of Law Enforcement Agencies, interception related issues are examined on regular basis and necessary instructions are issued to the Telecom Service Providers as and when required.

(c) to (e) The Telecom Service Providers including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) were mandated to provide the provisioning capacity of 1500 targets in International Long Distance (ILD) gateway switches, which were duly complied by BSNL. Based on the requirement of the Law Enforcement Agencies, Department of Telecommunications subsequently mandated to increase the target provisioning capacity to 5000 in these switches. BSNL found it difficult to augment the capacity to 5000 target provisioning in its legacy switches. However, BSNL has planned to augment its network capacity by way of replacing existing legacy switches with New Generation Network (NGN) switches in a phased manner where this requirement of Law Enforcement Agencies can be met.

New Engineering Colleges

4093. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the private and public sector companies are permitted to open new engineering colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details of number of new engineering colleges opened and the number of engineering colleges closed down in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(c) the details of efforts/initiatives taken by the Government to maintain the standard of quality of teaching in engineering colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details of the number of new Engineering Colleges opened and the number of Engineering Colleges closed down in the country during the last years are given in the enclosed Statement

(c) The Government has various quality improvement schemes that are run through the All India Council for Technical Education to maintain the standard of quality of teaching in Engineering Colleges. These include the Research Promotion Scheme (RPS) for promoting research in the field of engineering. In addition, there are other Schemes such as Research and Institutional

Development (RID) Schemes for the improvement of quality of engineering education, Faculty Development Programmes, programmes to develop National Faculty in Engineering & Technology with Industrial Collaboration, Development of Model Curriculum for different courses etc.. The Government has also set up the National Board of Accreditation to regulate and monitor the quality of engineering education in the country.

Statement

State-wise number of Engineering Institutions Closed and Opened during last three years

Sl. No.	State	No of Institutions Opened	No of Institutions Closed
1	2	3	4
2011-12			
1.	Andhra Pmdesh	12	6
2.	Assam	2	-
3.	Bihar	4	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	2	-
s.	Goa	1	1
6.	Gujarat	13	1
7.	Haryana	10	2
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	1
10.	Kamataka	7	1
11.	Kerala	14	1
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7	-
13.	Maharashtra	37	1
14.	Punjab	11	3
15.	Rajasthan	5	4
16.	Tamil Nadu	28	2
17.	Uttar Pradesh	15	4
18.	West Bengal	3	1
19.	Uttarakhand	2	-
20.	Puducherry	.	-
21.	Odisha	-	-
Total		178	28

1	2	3	4
2012-13			
1.	Andhra Pmdesh	5	4
2.	Assam	1	1
3.	Bihar	3	.
4.	Chhattisgarh	-	-
s.	Goa	-	-
6.	Gujarat	9	2
7.	Haryana	3	1
8.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-
10.	Kamataka	3	.
11.	Kerala	10	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	-
13.	Maharashtra	21	2
14.	Punjab	3	1
15.	Rajasthan	9	2
16.	Tamil Nadu	16	-
17.	Uttar Pradesh	7	-
18.	West Bengal	1	-
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-
20.	Puducherry	1	-
21.	Odisha	.	.
Total		95	12
2013-14			
1.	Andhra Pmdesh	1	9
2.	Assam	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	-
s.	Goa	-	-
6.	Gujarat		
7.	Haryana	3	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3	-
10.	Kamataka	3	-
11.	Kerala	4	-
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2	-
13.	Maharashtra	5	2

1	2	3	4
14.	Punjab	2	-
15.	Rajasthan	4	1
16.	Tamil Nadu	15	-
17.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2
18.	West Bengal	.	-
19.	Uttarakhand	-	-
20.	Puducherry	2	-
21.	Odisha	1	1
Total		52	18

Mobilization of Funds

4094. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to mobilize funds through the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode for development of infrastructure projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said mode has failed to achieve its objectives in social sector schemes including the schemes relating to upliftment of living standard of poor people;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(e) the amount of investment made under the PPP mode in infrastructure, education, health, poverty alleviation and drinking water supply schemes till November, 2013 in the country?

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

(b) The Twelfth Five Year Plan has projected an investment of Rs. 55,74,663 crore over the Plan Period (2012-17) in infrastructure defined to include electricity, renewable energy, roads & bridges, telecommunications, railways, mass rapid transit system, irrigation (including watershed), water supply & sanitation, ports (including inland waterways), airports, storage and oil & gas pipelines sectors. About 48 per cent of this investment is expected from the private sector.

(c) and (d) Investments in social sectors primarily fall within the domain of the State Governments. Some initiatives have been taken in various States to attract private investment in health and education sector. Since the subject is new, various models are being developed to attract private investment in the health and education sectors and it will take some time for the system to evolve. The Central Government has approved a scheme for setting up 2500 Model Schools under PPP mode to supplement the efforts of State Governments.

Infrastructure projects such as roads, power, airports, ports, urban infrastructure, etc. by their nature benefit all sections of the society, including the poor people. The extent to which a project benefits different sections depends on the project and not on whether it is implemented on PPP mode.

(e) The sector-wise Eleventh Plan investment projections and anticipated investment during Plan are given below:-

Projections and anticipated investment achieved in Infrastructure during the Eleventh Plan

(Rs. crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sectors	Projected investment	Anticipated investment
Electricity (including non-conventional electricity)	6,66,525	6,45,835
Roads and Bridges	3,14,152	3,61,822
Telecommunications	2,58,439	3,09,271
Railways (including mass rapid transit system)	2,61,808	1,95,340
Irrigation (including watershed)	2,53,301	1,95,688
Water Supply & Sanitation	1,43,730	1,84,059
Ports (including inland waterways)	87,995	35,536
Airports	30,968	29,282
Storage	22,378	14,203
Oil & Gas Pipelines	16,855*	50,730
Total	20,56,150	19,35,058

* Projection pertains to gas pipelines only.

[Translation]

Illegal Occupation of Government Accommodation

4095. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of political leaders and Government employees illegally occupying/overstaying in the Government accommodations in Delhi;

(b) the total amount outstanding against these illegal occupants; and

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government for the recovery of the dues as well as getting such bungalows/flats vacated, the allotment of which has already been cancelled?

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

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

(b) Total amount of Rs. 13,72,20,513/- is outstanding.

(c) Damage bills have been issued to the illegal occupants and has been referred for eviction.

Statement

The details of political leaders and Govt. employees illegally occupyin/overstanding in the Govt. accommodation in Delhi

Sl. No.	Name S/Sh./Smt./Ms.	Address
1	2	3
Type-I		
1.	Shiv Naresh	4/13/C/DIZ area
2.	K.C.Chatela	4/68/C/DIZ area
3.	Ravinder Sharma	4/8/A/DIZ area
4.	Tilak Raj	4/8/C/DIZ area
5.	Chand Kailash	3/JBN
6.	Ph Jamini Kanta Sharma	G/326/ Kasturba Nagar
7.	Sukh Dev	H/213/ Kasturba Nagar
8.	Suresh	L/413/ Kasturba Nagar
9.	Veer Singh	L/513/ Kasturba Nagar

1	2	3
10.	Raju Singh	M/534/ Kasturba Nagar
11.	Purushottom	N/313/ Kasturba Nagar
12.	Shanti Swaroop	N/647/ Kasturba Nagar
13.	Hira Lal	36/423/ Panchkuian Road
14.	Ram Avtar	SEC-1/1158 R. K. Puram
15.	Hari Om	SEC-3,DS/ 307 M. B. Road
16.	Shanti Devi	SEC-3, DS/337 M. B.Road
17.	Raj Kumar	SECu3,DS/ 414 M. B.Road
18.	Ganga Devi	3/DS/512 M. B. Road
19.	Ran Bharose Lal	SEC-3,DS/975 M. B. Road
20.	Ram Kumar	SEC-3,DS/1215 M. B. Road
21.	Ram Kishan	3/DS/1284 M. B. Road
22.	Ram Singh	3/MS/1864 M. B. Road
23.	Bandhu Lal	SEC-7,0005 M. B. Road
24.	Raghubir Singh Negi	SEC-7,0745 M. B.Road
25.	Bhaneshwar	SEC-7,1131 M. B. Road
26.	Manoj Kumar-1	SEC-7,1145 M. B. Road
27.	Biresk Kumar	SEC-7,1216 M. B. Road
28.	Ram Avtar	SEC-1/1158/ R. K. Puram
29.	Manphool Singh	SEC-2/0654/ R. K. Puram
30.	Miraj	7/877/ R. K. Puram
31.	Sojan M Thottil	H/040/ Shriniwas- puri
32.	Mukesh	H/078/ Shriniwas- puri
33.	Manjhi Sri Ram	H/080/ Shriniwas- puri
34.	Ram Sakal	H/093/ Shriniwas- puri
35.	Madan Kumar	H/133/ Shriniwas- puri
36.	Tarun Chakraborty	H/171/ Shriniwas- puri
37.	Prakash Chand	H/243/ Shriniwas- puri
38.	Ram Lagan	H/275/ Shriniwas- puri
39.	Gautam Surender Kumar	H/536/ Shriniwas- puri
40.	Ladhu Ram	H/1621 Shriniwas- puri
41.	Anguri Devi	H/179/ Shriniwas- puri
42.	Kripal Singh	H/213/ Shriniwas- puri
43.	Girish Chand	H/317/ Shriniwas- puri
44.	Inderjit	1/1058/ R. K. Puram
45.	Vimal	2/649/ R. K. Puram

1	2	3
46.	Madan Singh	2/838/ R. K. Puram
47.	Shamti Prasad	2/919/ R. K. Puram
48.	Narender Pal	2/1089/ R. K. Puram
49.	Bisan Dev	2/1142/ R. K. Puram
50.	Khazan Singh	Y/1575/ Timarpur
51.	Om Prakash	Y/1576/ Timarpur
52.	Gopal Prasad	A/77/ Minto Road Area
53.	Inder Singh	A/138/ Minto Road Area
54.	Chander Bhan	A/290/ Minto Road Area
55.	Ranjana Arora	A/363/ Minto Road Area
56.	M. M. Kanade	A/374/ Minto Road Area
57.	M. Swaminathan	D/289/ Moti Bagh
58.	Nand Kishore	C/1051/ Netaji Nagar
59.	Mahak Singh	F/1909/ Netaji Nagar
60.	Nanoo Lal	F/2088/ Netaji Nagar
61.	Shyam Sunder	B/318/ Kasturba Nagar
62.	Jagjit Singh	C/427/ Kasturba Nagar
63.	V. Mehto	D/403/ Kasturba Nagar
64.	Satya Dev	1/205/ Kasturba Nagar
65.	Kameshwar Singh	245/ Mohammadpur
Type-II		
1.	Jai Prakash	130/5/S-1/ M. B. Road
2.	Vinod Joseph	MS/157213/ M. B. Road
3.	M Ram Mohan	128/14/S-1/ M. B. Road
4.	Ponnamma V. N.	87/C/4/ M. B. Road
5.	Gyan Chand	446/5/ M. B. Road
6.	Deroghy P. Budha	1317/4/ R. K. Puram
7.	Narinder Kumar	975/3/ R. K. Puram
8.	Chaman Singh	920/4/ R. K. Puram
9.	Dinesh Chandra Dabra	954/121 R. K. Puram
10.	Rajesh Kumar	1021/5/ R. K. Puram
11.	N. Thulasi	629/1/ R. K. Puram
12.	M. S. Lakra	869/121 R. K. Puram
13.	Subhash Chand	658/1/ R. K. Puram
14.	Vishwashwar Dayal	5/4/ R. K. Puram
15.	Munni Lal	443/7/ R. K. Puram

1	2	3
16.	Swamber Gupta	190/7/ R. K. Puram
17.	Bala Devi	231/4/ R. K. Puram
18.	H. S. Rawat	421121 R. K. Puram
19.	Brij Pal	537/5/ R. K. Puram
20.	Bhola Ram	979/4/ R. K. Puram
21.	Bharat Singh Negi	559/12/ R. K. Puram
22.	Chandrama Ram	1680/5/ R. K. Puram
23.	H. K. Bhattacharya	305/7/ R. K. Puram
24.	J. N. Sharma	82/5/ R. K. Puram
25.	Jai Narayan	156/12/ R. K. Puram
26.	M. S. Sharma	44/7/ R. K. Puram
27.	Navin Chandra	577/12/ R. K. Puram
28.	Rikta Sarkar	822/1/ R. K. Puram
29.	Ram Prakash	51/4/ R. K. Puram
30.	Ravinder Mohan	931/4/ R. K. Puram
31.	Sukhbir Singh Asthania	697/5/ R. K. Puram
32.	Sucha Singh	170/12/ R. K. Puram
33.	V. P. Singh	520/8/ R. K. Puram
34.	Keshar Singh	1148/7/ R. K. Puram
35.	H. Chinlian Thang	N-627/8/ R. K. Puram
36.	Arjun Singh	G-118/ Nauroji Nagar
37.	Krishna Devi	G-324/ Nauroji Nagar
38.	Ram Babu	1/04, Aliganj
39.	Late Shri Madan Mohall	B-176, Aram Bagh
40.	Dharam Pal Singh	A-12, Aram Bagh
41.	Jain Jaini Mal	E-186, Aram Bagh
42.	Shri Ratan Singh	R-190, Aram Bagh
43.	Late Shri Pratap Singh	B-175, Aram Bagh
44.	Arun Kumar Jain	B-153, Aram Bagh
45.	Late Shri Chandan Singh	J-740, Kali Bari Marg
46.	Late Shri Pooran Mal	J-822, Kali Bari Marg
47.	Puran Chand	J-777, Kali Bari Marg
48.	Rajvir Singh Nagar	J-864, Kali Bari Marg
49.	Ashok Kumar Rehlan	J-898, Kali Bari Marg
50.	Mohan Lal Majhi	J-766, Kali Bari Marg
51.	Prabha Sharma	H-425, Kall Bari Marg

1	2	3
52.	Dayalu Ram	H-462, Kali Bari Marg
53.	Narender Singh	B-26, Minto Road
54.	Virender Singh	B-18, Minto Road
55.	Ratan Lal	17/F,Sec.-4,DIZ Area
56.	Kaul Virender Kumar	38/1A,Sec.-2, DIZ Area
57.	Hoshiar Singh Koshyari	83/347/S-1, DIZ Area
58.	Rishi Raj Sahrawat	65/E/S-IV, DIZ Area
59.	Beni Ram Sharma	78/277/S-1, DIZ Area
60.	Brham Prakash	83/356/S-1, DIZ Area
61.	Dalip Singh	89/448/S-1, DIZ Area
62.	Satish Kumar	92/R/S-IV, DIZ Area
63.	Rama Murthy	71/167/5-3, DIZ Area
64.	Mokhtar Mehto	43/A/S-4, DIZ Area
65.	Mukhtiar	81/322/S-1, DIZ Area
66.	Harish Chander	97/C/5-4, DIZ Area
67.	Mukesh Gupta	F-141, Moti Bagh
68.	Sant Kumar Sharma	A-44, Moti Bagh
69.	H. R. Sharma	A-357, Moti Bagh
70.	Chander Kala	91, New West Moti Bagh
71.	Shasho Murgal	A-349, Kidwai Nagar East
72.	Ram Kiilnar Nokwal	A-151, Kidwai Nagar East
73.	Basava Raj	B-153, Kidwai Nagar East
74.	Rajinder Prasad	C-127, Kidwai Nagar East
75.	Dharampal	C-89, Kidwai Nagar East
76.	Raghubir Singh	B-118, Kidwai Nagar East
77.	Govind Pant	C-467, Kidwai Nagar East
78.	Rajender Kumar	C-198, Kidwai Nagar East
79.	Ram Kishan	C-59, Kidwai Nagar East
80.	Chander Pal	MS-1143, Timarpur
81.	Gurdial Singh	Sec.4/531, Timarpur
82.	Smt. Joginder Dey	Z-895, Timarpur
83.	Dori Lal	267/S-IV, Timar Pur
84.	Hukam Chand Rana	249/S-IV, Timarpur
85.	S. K. Shah	Ms-1117, Timarpur
86.	Ved Pal Singh	MS-1392, Timarpur
87.	Nirmal Kumar Gupta	265/S-IV, Timarpur

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88.	Om Prakash	601/S-IV, Timarpur
89.	Kewal Krishan	Z-489, Timarpur
90.	Bali Ram	Z-593, Timarpur
91.	Balwant Singh	Z-691, Timarpur
92.	Babu Lal	293, Lancer Road
93.	Kanwar Singh	367, Lancer Road
94.	PatiRam	120, Lancer Road
95.	Narain Singh	316, Lancer Road
96.	Anand Singh	Sec.C, BI-4, Qr.57, Hanuman Road
97.	Velu, C. P. W. D.	Sec.C, 81-6, Qt.83, Hanuman Road
98.	Yadubir Singh	691-D, Mandir Marg
99.	Shri Yad Ram Kashyap	275, Lodhi Road Complex
100.	Shri Samar Pal	691, Lodhi Road Complex
101.	Nand Kishore Jaishwal	1047, Lodhi Road Complex
102.	Dular Chand	1054, Lodhi Road Complex
103.	Jagdish Prasad	1243, Lodhi Road Complex
104.	Ram Naresh Mahto	1245, Lodhi Road Complex
105.	U. Sumamma	1433, Lodhi Road Complex
106.	Budh Parakash	1884, Lodhi Road Complex
107.	Pawan Kumar	1951, Lodhi Road Complex
108.	Suresh Chand	1955, Lodhi Road Complex
109.	Dharm Nath Manjhi	1059, Lodhi Road Complex
110.	Jagdish Prasad	1243, Lodhi Road Complex
111.	Kanchi Lal	078, Lodhi Road Complex
112.	Jagdish	787, Lodhi Road Complex
113.	Prem Singh	1425, Lodhi Road Complex
114.	Raj Pal	1102, Lodhi Road Complex
115.	J. P. Sharma	2235, Lodhi Road Complex
116.	Raghubir Singh	0311, Lodhi Road Complex
117.	Chander Dev Pandey	1894, Lodhi Road Complex
118.	Radhey Shyam	1809, Lodhi Road Complex
119.	Radhey Shyam	2144, Lodhi Road Complex
120.	Dhan Singh	365, Lodhi Road Complex
121.	Ram Snehi	688, Lodhi Road Complex

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122.	Jitender Kumar	1759, Lodhi Road Complex
123.	Rajinder Prakash	1134, Lodhi Road Complex
124.	Smt. R. Rama Devi	1472, Lodhi Road Complex
125.	Mukesh Ranjan	189, Lodhi Road Complex
126.	Jagdish Kumar Mauriya	1141, Lodhi Road Complex
127.	Johnson	1248, Lodhi Road Complex
128.	Raj Kumar Yadav	076, Lodhi Road Complex
129.	Parma Ram	215, Lodhi Road Complex
130.	Rajpal	287, Lodhi Road Complex
131.	Virbhan	532, Lodhi Road Complex
132.	Raghu Ram	1121, Lodhi Road Complex
133.	Jagdish-III	1602, Lodhi Road Complex
134.	Puran	2281, Lodhi Road Complex
135.	Harish Chandra Nautiyal	C-2/F-24, Lodhi Colony
136.	Harish Sharma	C-3/193, Lodhi Colony
137.	Sunil Kumar Sinha	C-3/341, Lodhi Colony
138.	Nand Kishore Mehto	C-3/322, Lodhi Colony
139.	Rekha Lala	C-2/138, Lodhi Colony
140.	Anand Singh	C-3/247, Lodhi Colony
141.	Shashi Srivastava	DI/027, Lodhi Colony
142.	Goverdhan Mahtoo	523, Laxmibai Nagaar
143.	Suman Anand	1104, Laxmibai Nagaar
144.	Ms. Sushma	1234, Laxmibai Nagaar
145.	Anthony	1476, Laxmibai Nagaar
146.	G. B. Joshi	1495, Laxmibai Nagaar
147.	Rajo	1562, Laxmibai Nagaar
148.	Cyprian Samad	1294, Laxmi Bai Nagar
149.	Bhag Wall Singh Gularia	1219, Laxmi Bai Nagar
150.	Bahadur Singh	1531, Laxmi Bai Nagar
151.	Ram Chander	1125, Laxmi Bai Nagar
152.	Kamal Kant Saxena	1839, Laxmi Bai Nagar
153.	Nand Kishore Verma	1761, Laxmi Bai Nagar
154.	Naresh Kumar Bhalla	1660, Laxmi Bai Nagar
155.	Kamlesh Sharma	1836, Laxmi Bai Nagar
156.	Ramesh Chand	1904, Laxmi Bai Nagar
157.	Khilanand Joshi	D-811, Netaji Nagar

1	2	3
158.	D. S. Rawat	E-1451, Netaji Nagar
159.	Ms. Anju Sharma	E-1456, Netaji Nagar
160.	Sunder Lal	E-1737, Netaji Nagar
161.	Kuldeep Chand	B-2822, Netaji Nagar
162.	Ms. Neelam Raisada	B-2663, Netaji Nagar
163.	AmiChand Prasad	B-2698, Netaji Nagar
164.	Shyam Das	E-1658, Netaji Nagar
165.	Jakir Hussain	F-2919 Netaji Nagar
166.	J. S. Parmar	E-1593, Netaji Nagar
167.	Kamla Prasad Tiwari	D-888, Netaji Nagar
168.	Alam Singh	F-1677, Netaji Nagar
169.	Deep Narain Manjhi	H-004, Nanak Pura
170.	Gumam Singh	F-29, Nanak Pura
171.	P. S. Gurang	1-52, Nanak Pura
172.	Anand Sagar	H-82, Nanak Pura
173.	Ramesh Chand Tiwari	F-90, Nanak Pura
174.	Jagbir Singh	F-95, Nanak Pura
175.	Harish Dhanda	F-177, Nanak Pura
176.	Madan Lal	H-202, Nanak Pura.
177.	Chetmani Sharma	F-267, Nanak Pura
178.	K. L. Peer	H-291- Nanak Pura
179.	Madhaba Nand	H-377, Nanak Pura.
180.	Miss Vibha Kaltiyal	H-415, Nanak Pura
181.	Gautam Sah	H-153, Nanak Pura
182.	Rudal Prasad	H-395 Nanak Pura
183.	Govind Singh	I-17, Nanak Pura
184.	Ram Chander	I-57, Nanak Pura
185.	Satya Praksah	F-275, Nanak Pura
186.	Onkar	G-54, Srinivas Puri
187.	Prakash	G-55, Srinivas Puri
188.	Banwari Lal	G-63, Srinivas Puri
189.	Ram Pal	G-85, Srinivas Puri
190.	Om Prakash	G-96, Srinivas Puri
191.	Son Pal	G-108, Srinivas Puri
192.	Satish Kumar	G-382, Srinivas Puri
193.	Ram Singh	G-457, Srinivas Puri

1	2	3
194.	Lila Ram	G-514, Srinivas Purl
195.	Raghubir	G-449, Srinivas Purl
196.	R. R. Dhawaria	G-550, Srinivas Puri
197.	Laxmi Mahto	G-289, Srinivaspurl
198.	Ravinder Kumar	G-298, Srinivaspuri
199.	N. S. Solanki	G-513, Srinivaspuri
200.	Fauzdar Singh	G-666, Srinivaspurl
201.	Kamal Shankar	C-354 Albert Square
202.	Khushi Ram	1/02 Aliganj
203.	Kamal	F-199 Arambagh
204.	Shahik Moulali	J-808 K B Marg
205.	VK Sharma	J702 K B Marg
206.	Rajender Dutt	H539 K B Marg
207.	H R Sharma	H496 K B Marg
208.	G R Singh	72/194/S-3 DIZ
209.	Suresh Prasad	45L/S4/DIZ
210.	Bimla Siddhu	D-417/MTB
211.	Mahesh Prasad	C-253 KNW
Type-III		
1.	Raj Kumari Sharma	156/S-1, Sadiq Nagar
2.	Chander Shushan Sharma	208/S-1, Sadiq Nagar
3.	Babu lal	13/66 Dev Nagar
4.	Satish Chander Joshi	G-272 Nanak Pura
5.	Madan Mohan Joshi	F-364 Nanak Pura
6.	Anil Kumar	F-310 Nanak Plh'a
7.	Chander Kanta Sharma	E-79 Nanak Pura
8.	K. K. Pandey	11/213 Dev Nagar
9.	Ram Swaroop	13/98 Dev Nagar
10.	P. Pandita	79 N. W. M. B
11.	Babu Singh	129/S-1 Sadlq Nagar
12.	Mohd. Ishaque	11/178 Dev Nagar
13.	M. P. Baloani	313/S-3 Sadiq Nagar
14.	Smt. Rani	1099/S-3/ R. K. Puram
15.	Mithilesh Swami	C-251/ Minto Road Area
16.	Sushma Devi	C-26, Minto Road Area
17.	A. K. Aghwaria	C-76, Minto Road Area

1	2	3
18.	Bhavani Shanker	2-Y/ Chitra Gupta Rd
19.	Baldev Raj	851/S-8 R. K. Puram
20.	Dharam Nath Prasad	12/4/S-1 M. B. Road
21.	R. S. Pandey	G-2283 Netaji Nagar
22.	Sh. U. C. Palta	H-136, Sarojini Nagar
23.	Sh. K. D. Patiyal	G-74 Saronini Nagar
24.	R. Ravinder Kumar	GI-848 Sarojini Nagar
25.	M. K. Goel	1-253 Sarojini Nagar
26.	S. K. Saggi	D7/9 Sarojini Nagar
27.	Susja Sahib	B-715 Sarojini Nagar
28.	M. M. Sharma	A-738 Sarojini Nagar
29.	A. K. Sharma	76/1C, Sec-2, DIZ Area
30.	T. N. Kaul	60/15, Sec-3, DIZ Area
31.	K. R. Bansod	2/39, Andrews Ganj
32.	R.P.S. Pathania	3/143, Andrews Ganj
33.	H.M. Sonkusare	3/226, Andrews Ganj
34.	A.K. Chaturvedi	101-J, Aram Bagh
35.	V.S. Verma	3/007, Andrews Ganj
36.	S.B. Arora	15/312, Lodhi Colony
37.	Desraj Singh	5/626, Lodhi Colony
38.	Sushail M. Ansari,	82/43, UDP Nehru Nagar
39.	J.N. Prasad	37, Probyn Road
40.	S.P. Singh	931, Laxmi Bai Nagar
41.	Hari Kishan	C/631, Timarpur
42.	Hoshiar Singh	C/708, Timarpur
43.	Shushan Lal Kaul	28/H, Vasant Vihar
44.	Virender Singh	14/C, Vasant Vihar
45.	Mohan Lal Sharma	3/L, Vasant Vihar
46.	S. P. Nautiyal	30/G, Vasant Vihar
47.	Vinod Behari Lal	MS/88 Timarpur
Type-IV		
1.	Mridual Jain	A/120, Pandara Road
2.	Mohd Islam Elahi	A/224, Pandara Road
3.	Km. Anita Sinha	A/28 Pandara Road
4.	P S Chaggan	A/57 Pandara Road
5.	B Bhatnagar	S 9/646 R K Puram

1	2	3
6.	Neera Kapoor	B/145 Nanakpura
7.	M C Sahni	B/69 Pandara Road
8.	V K Sharma	S 8/1008 R K Puram
9.	A K Sinha	S 8-/891R.K Puram
10.	R C Gupta	8, Nanakpura
11.	Darwan Singh	S 9/566 R K Puram
12.	B K Saproo	B/212 Nanakpura
13.	O P Khajuria	B/23 Nanakpura
14.	R D Sahay	A/249 Pandara Road
15.	A K Anand	S 8/22 R K Puram
16.	R L Razdan	S 9/477 R K Puram
17.	G H Khanday	A/53 Pandara Road
18.	Satnam Kaur	B/36 Pandara Road
19.	R S Agarwal	A/54 Pandara Road
20.	S Qureshi	B/36 Pandara Road
21.	K Bhaskran	20/01 Lodi Colony
22.	Raj Mal	S 4/471 R K Puram
23.	Baljit Singh	S 4/625 R K Puram
24.	P Srivastava	S 4/719 R K Puram
25.	Rajvir Singh	S 4/718 R K Puram
26.	S B Mandiritta	S 3/377 R K Puram
27.	Saroj Agarwal	S 3/157 R K Puram
28.	Diwan Chand	23/176 Lodi Colony
29.	N K Bar	20/67 Lodi Colony
30.	A K B Ram	53/290 R K Puram
31.	Pankaj Tyagi	S 3/509C R K Puram
32.	A K Razdan	S 3/519A R K Puram
33.	Dharam Pal	S 4/381R K Puram
34.	S P Chaudhary	S 4/646 R K Puram
35.	V K Aima	S 4/265 R K Puram
36.	B Z Khan	S 4/717 R K Puram
37.	A K Bahl	23/212 Lodi Colony
38.	A K Raina	S 3/571 R K Puram
39.	Ashutosh Kumar	S 3/601 R K Puram
40.	U K Kaul	S 3/520A R K Puram
41.	Rajesh Sharma	D/4D Mayapuri

1	2	3
42.	M Kapanipathaiah	D/02B Mayapuri
43.	A Vimla	S 4/812 R K Puram
44.	Satish Salwan	S 4/733 R K Puram
45.	Braj Kishore	S 4/598 R K Puram
46.	K L Kaul	S 3/367 R K Puram
47.	M Sasidhran	S 3/504A R K Puram
48.	L Lal	S 3/753 R K Puram
49.	TKKaw	S 4/1105 R K puram
50.	S S Kumar	S 4/642 R K Puram
51.	O N Kaul	S 4/594 R K Puram
52.	J L Raina	S 3/356 R K Puram
53.	Suneel Khushru	S 3/173 R K Puram
54.	A K Pashin	S 4/1047 R K Ppuram
55.	Usha Anand	S 12/921 R K Puram
56.	NeeN Mehresh	C 165 Nanakpura
57.	V S Baswani	29 N W Moti Bagh
58.	Bimla Verka	5 c Minto Road
59.	A K Huja	A 4/1 Peshwa Road
60.	D M Chand	B 2/2 Peshwa Road
61.	M D Srivastava	B/66 Peshwa Road
62.	N K Jain	11UF Babar Place
63.	R S Nagar	11UF College Road
64.	Karam Chand	B 1/1Pehwa Road
65.	K P Sethy	97 NW Moti Bagh
66.	D R Saini	4 B Minto Road
67.	R S Dabas	512/1343 R K Puram
68.	R K Sahi	C 33 Nanakpura
69.	S B Dhingra	12UF Babar Place
70.	S K Kaul	19 N W Moti Bagh
71.	H G Syal	C 236 Nanakpura
72.	S K Kotru	C 137 Nanakpura
73.	V K Khurana	A56 Pandara Road
Type-IV (Spl.)		
1.	V. K. Kaul	T-18, Hudco Place Ext.
2.	Birendra Singh Negi	T-32, Hudco Place Ext.
3.	Sudhir Mittal	D-3, Andrews Ganj Ext.

1	2	3
4.	A. Banerjee	Q-9, Andrews Ganj Ext.
5.	Ram Lal	206/3, M. B. Road
6.	Maj. Gen. S. R. Kumar, Journalist	C-11, Andrews Ganj Ext.
7.	Ramesh Chand, Journalist	Z-9, Hudco Place Ext.
8.	Saneev Acharya, Journalist	U-39, Hudco Place Ext.
9.	Neelima Mathur, Journalist	E4, Andrews Ganj Ext.
10.	K. Sunil Thomas, Journalist	Q4, Andrews Ganj Ext.
11.	Ajay Tiwari, Journalist	U-35, Hudco Placa Ext.
12.	V. V. Binu, Journalist	K-5, Andrews Ganj Ext.
13.	S. C. Joshi, Journalist	X-27, Hudco Place Ext.
14.	U. Anand Kumar, Journalist	U-8, Hudco Place Ext.
15.	Kamal Sekhri, Journalist	S-35, Hudco Place Ext.
16.	P. D. Ramakrishnan, Journalist	C-12, Andrews Ganj Ext.
17.	Manjeet Singh Negi, Journalist	C-14, Andrews Ganj Ext.
18.	George Abraham, Journalist	1204, Sec.12, R. K. Puram.
19.	Jagdish Nandan Singh, Journalist	1201, Sec.12, R. K. Puram
20.	Motid. Siraj Sahil. Journalist	F-4, Hudco Place Ext.
21.	Saroj Ganpat Journalist	D-7, Andrews Ganj Ext.
22.	Sanjay Kumar Mishra, Journalist	S-9, Hudco Place Ext.
23.	Ravi Kumar Garikipati, Journalist	T-2, Hudco Place Ext.
24.	Ms. Usha Srivastava, Journalist	P-4, Andrews Ganj Ext.
25.	Ramesh Bhan, Journalist	W-13, Hudco Place Ext.
Type-VA (D-II)		
1.	Suchitra Goswami	DII/233, Kidwai Nagar West
2.	Baljit Singh	DII/175, Kidwai Nagar West
3.	A. K. Kidwai, Journalist	DII/317, Pandara Road
4.	R. C. Pandit, Journalist	DII/D-6, Tilak Lane
5.	Shipra Biswas	DII/81, Pandara Road
6.	Amrit Lal Meena	DII/71, Pandara Road
7.	Navneet Kumar Sehgal	DII/145, Kaka Nagar
8.	Ravendra Singh	DII/73, Kidwai Nagar West

1	2	3
9.	Bimbadhar Pradhan	DII/319, Pandara Road
10.	Usha Bhasin	DII/26, Shahjahan Road
11.	Avinash Mishra	A-2724, Netaji Nagar
12.	Hemant Madhukar Kulkarni	DII/A-2507, Netaji Nagar
13.	Devendra Mishra	DII/271, Vinay Marg
14.	Anjani Kumar Choubey	A-74, Nanak Pura
15.	Khan Tasheen Ahmad	DII/239, Vinay Marg
16.	Sanjay Chander	DII/21, Kidwai Nagar West
17.	C. Arasa kumar	DII/50, Kidwai Nagar West
18.	Sidharth Ramji	DII/322, Pandara Road
19.	Mohammad Nehal Asghar	DII/323, Pandara Raod
Type-VB (D-I)		
1.	R.K. Mahajan	D-33, R. K. Puram
2.	R. K. Vats	DI/B-7/3, Bhagwan Dass Road
3.	Subhash Chander	DI/99, Rabindra Nagar
4.	Gurjot Singh Narang	DI/115, Rabindra Nagar
5.	Prashanna Kumar Misra	DI/71, Chanakyapuri
6.	Dharmendra Singh Gangwar	DI/R-42, R. K. Puram
7.	Rakesh Misra	DI/K-51, R. K. Puram
8.	Arun Singhal	01/A-12, R. K. Puram
9.	Umesh Chandra Mishra	D1/F-71 R. K. Puram
Type-VIA (C-11)		
1.	Abdul Ali Azizi	D-1. 2, R. K. Puram
2.	Ashok Chawla	69, Chanakyapuri
3.	Birendra Prabhakar	32, Bapa Nagar
4.	V. K. Pipersenia	2.2, Shahjahan Road
5.	A. K. Manchanda	A-8.1, R. K. Puram
6.	C. L. Sethi	5.3 (MS), Shahjahan Road
7.	V. K. Gupta	8-A, HPL
8.	S. K. Tripathi	D-7, T-9, New Moti Bagh
9.	M. Shivanna	B-102, BKS Marg
Type-VIB (C-I)		
1.	A. B. Mathur	C-1/3, Pandara Park
Type-VII		
1.	Md. Haleem Khan	35, New Moti Bagh

*[English]***Pravasi Bhartiya Facilitation Centres**

4096. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plans to set up more Pravasi Bhartiya Facilitation Centres in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the number of such Centres established in the country so far with their details?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No Madam, the Government has no plan to set up more Pravasi Bhartiya facilitation centres (Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre) in the country.

(c) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has established Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) in partnership with Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) disseminates information through its business networking portal and also reaches out to the Diaspora in various parts of the world through Diaspora Engagement Meets. OIFC builds partnership with State Governments and it also works through the State chapter of the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII).

OIFC help partners States to project their investment opportunities. Each State partner is given a dedicated webpage on the OIFC portal to project state information, investment opportunities, projects etc. The States are also involved in the query addressal system to answer State specific queries of Overseas Indians. Currently Assam, Bihar, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu are partner States of OIFC.

Since OIFC is a central body and functions independently as well as through partnerships with States and also the portal specially designed to render services to Overseas Indians, there is no plan to set up more such centres.

Moral Education

4097. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make moral education compulsory in the curriculum from nursery to university level;

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

(c) the fresh steps taken by the Government to devise appropriate syllabus on the subject in consultation with educationists and spiritual scholars of various religions in order to inculcate moral values in students in the country especially in Haryana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Education is a subject on the Concurrent List of the Constitution and implementation of School Education lies primarily with the State Governments. The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT textbooks prescribe themes and examples related to moral conduct across the subject areas and across the various stages of school education in the syllabi and textbooks for classes I - XII as a follow-up of the National Curriculum Framework- 2005. The NCERT has also brought out a Value Education Framework entitled "Education for values in schools - A framework, which provides guidelines to schools to identify their priorities of values and plan their actions accordingly. The NCERT has also developed a Resource Book for teachers 'Ways to Peace'.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has made values education compulsory in the curriculum offered to the schools affiliated to it. The CBSE has published source books or classes VI-VIII and a Teacher's Manual on Life Skills for Classes IX-X and also on Environmental Education and Adolescent Education which help to foster values in children. The CBSE has also

introduced values based questions from the prescribed books in the Summative Assessment II in classes IX-X and in the final examination in classes XI-XII from the year 2012-13. The CBSE has also launched a values education kit comprising of a Hand Book for Teachers, Values Cards and a CD on songs on the theme of Duty, Solidarity and Respect for Nature.

All Universities being completely autonomous in academic matters are free to revise the syllabi and curricula. However, The University Grant Commission (UGC) is funding various programmes at the Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels concerning Human Rights and Values Education in the Universities and Colleges. The Commission has also been implementing the Scheme of Human Rights and Values Education and provides financial assistance to the eligible Universities/Colleges under this scheme. The objectives of this scheme, *inter-alia*, include the creation of awareness and commitment to values where the individualistic self-interest is properly reconciled with the collective and common good.

[Translation]

Survey on Poorest of Poor

4098. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to conduct any survey in collaboration with some community based organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations to identify the poorest among poor living in different States of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which such survey is likely to be conducted and completed?

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 Government is not considering any proposal at present to conduct any survey to identify the poorest among poor living in different States of the country. However, the Government is implementing National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM) in rural areas to reach out poor households in the country to strengthen their livelihoods.

The target group eligible for benefits under NRLM is identified through a well-defined, transparent and equitable community level process of Participatory Identification of Poor (PIP) at community level. The selection of beneficiaries through a PIP process is in operation in some States like Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Odisha and Tamil Nadu. In addition, PIP process has also been undertaken in rural livelihoods projects supported by leading NGOs like Dhan Foundation, multilateral agencies such as World Bank and also by Non-Government Organisations (NGOs) supported by National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) etc. The PIP process is conducted in a phased manner to identify National Rural Livelihoods Mission (NRLM) target group.

[English]

Harassment by CVC

4099. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMA SI RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether eve is harassing complainants who have filed complaints under the Public Interest Disclosure & Protection of Informer (PIDPI) Resolution and the complainants are not informed of the action taken on their complaints for months and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the CVC is not adhering to the limit of one month in disposing complaints received under PIDPI and if so, the action taken in this regard;

(c) whether instead of investigating the complaints received under PIDPI, CVC simply forwarded the complaints to the departments concerned for necessary action and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether CVO and DOPT have investigated the complaints received under PIDPI; and

(e) if so, whether the complainants has been informed of the outcome of the investigation 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) to (c) The Screening Committee set up by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), examines all the complaints received under Public Interest Disclosure & Protection of Informer (PIDPI) Resolution, followed by a decision on such complaints by CVC. After receiving the orders of the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) for calling from the concerned Departments/Organisations, an investigation report or a factual report or for taking necessary action on such complaints received under Public Interest Disclosure & Protection of Informer (PIDPI) Resolution, intimation is sent to the complainant suitably.

(d) and (e) Complaints received under Public Interest Disclosure & Protection of Informer (PIDPI) Resolution are being investigated.

[Translation]

Mechanism to Monitor Corruption

4100. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has identified the areas and posts where corruption is rampant;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the mechanism in place to monitor those areas and posts;
- (d) the number of officers against whom the Government has taken action so far through the said mechanism during the last three years; and
- (e) the outcome 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 (c) The Central Vigilance Commission had *vide* its circular No. 98/VGL/60 dated 15.04.1999 and 02.11.2001 and circular No. 17/4/08 dated 01.05.2008 issued instructions to the organizations under its advisory jurisdiction advising them to identify the sensitive posts and effect rational transfers on

these posts every 2 or 3 years to avoid developing vested interest by the officials working on these posts.

Identification of sensitive posts and rotation of officers holding these posts are ongoing processes and the Central Vigilance Commission has asked the CVO's of the organizations to ensure implementation of Commission's guidelines.

(d) and (e) No Centralized data is maintained in this regard.

[English]

Penalty on Private Hospitals

4101. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government could not succeed in its efforts to make private hospitals in Delhi abide by their lease agreements;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to find them heavily and set up a fund with the penalty collected from the private hospitals to provide insurance cover to the poor; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) No Madam. The Government has rationalized the quantum of free treatment to be provided by the identified private hospitals to the extent of 10% IPD and 25% of total OPD completely free of any charges as per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration of this Ministry.

[Translation]

Pending Proposal of Himachal Pradesh

4102. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of proposals received by his Ministry from the Government of Himachal Pradesh for approval and fund allocation during the last three years;
- (b) the number of proposals approved alongwith the number of proposals lying pending;
- (c) the reasons for pendency of proposals; and
- (d) the time by which the Government is likely to accord approval to the pending proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The details of proposals received from the Government of Himachal Pradesh by this Ministry are as under:—

- (i) **National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE):** A total of 4 proposals were received during the last three years and an amount of Rs. 1.87 crore, Rs. 4.60 crore and Rs. 1.80 crore was released during the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. No proposal is pending.
- (ii) **Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA):** As approved by the Project Approval Board, an amount of Rs. 25481.55 lakh, Rs. 30261.65 lakh and Rs. 33329.56 lakh was allocated and an amount of Rs. 13786.66 lakh, Rs. 14192.78 lakh and Rs. 10737.30 lakh was released during the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.
- (iii) **Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA):** An amount of Rs. 38.50 crore, Rs. 57.66 crore and Rs. 20.36 crore was released during the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. No proposal is pending.
- (iv) **Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools:** Under the scheme, a total of 1466 schools were covered and 5 smart schools

have been established during the last three years. An amount of Rs. 7.536 crore, Rs. 22.0568 crore and Rs. 7.536 crore was released during the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively, No proposal is pending.

- (v) **National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS):** A total of 8 proposals were received during the last three years and an amount of Rs. 0.32 crore, Rs. 0.25 crore and Rs. 0.74 crore was released during the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.
 - (vi) **Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University Students:** Under the scheme, a total number of 1625 scholarships were sanctioned and an amount of Rs. 2,19,60,409/- has been allocated to Himachal Pradesh during the last three years.
 - (vii) **Implementation of UGC Pay Scales 2006 of teachers and equivalent cadre in universities and colleges:** A proposal of an amount of Rs. 196,45,69,474/- was received in the financial year 2012-13 and the amount has been released.
 - (viii) **Centrally Sponsored Scheme for setting up on one Model Degree College in 374 Educationally Backward Districts:** A total of 4 proposals to establish Model Degree Colleges have been received which were examined and rejected by University Grants Commission due to non fulfillment of eligibility criteria. No proposal is pending.
 - (ix) **National Institute of Technology (NIT), Hamirpur:** Under Plan (Non-recurring) Grants an amount of Rs. 41.89 crore, Rs. 70.00 crore and Rs. 45.00 crore was released during the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively. Under Non-Plan (Recurring) Grants an amount of Rs. 12.00 crore, Rs. 13.00 crore and Rs. 16.00 crore was released during the financial year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively. No proposal is pending.
- (c) and (d) Do not arise in view of replies to (a) & (b) above.

[English]

Panel for Cottage Industries

4103. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering setting up a special panel to study the State of the cottage industries and suggest measures for its revival;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the cottage industries competitive in the global market?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Promotion and development of cottage industries is the responsibility mainly of the State Governments. However, the Government of India in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been supplementing the efforts of State Governments by facilitating promotion and development of khadi, village industries and coir sector through implementation of a number of schemes. This Ministry has no proposal as such to set up a special panel to study the State of the cottage industries.

(c) The Government, in order to boost export of Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products, has given deemed 'Export Promotion Council' status to Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) under which KVIC has already enlisted more than 900 exporters. There is a provision of providing incentive in the form of 5% FOB value of direct export of KVI products. Besides, KVIC has also been focusing on quality participation in International Exhibitions and Buyer-Seller Meets abroad to tap new/emerging markets for KVI products.

KVIC, with assistance from Asian Development Bank, has been implementing a comprehensive Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP) wherein provision has been made to improve marketing of KVI products by setting up a Marketing Organization with private participation.

Coir Board also participated in international fair, catalogue shows, workshops, international seminar

and conferences etc. for promotion of coir products in international market.

[Translation]

Denial of Visa by Pakistan

4104. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Visas are not being issued by Pakistan in time to Sikh pilgrims of various States willing to visit Nankana Sahib in Pakistan;

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

(c) the number of instances in which Visas were denied during the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to facilitate visits of the Sikh pilgrims to Nankana Sahib?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Government is committed to facilitating visits of Indian pilgrims to Pakistan including Sikh pilgrims visiting Nankana Sahib as provided for under the 'Bilateral Protocol on visit to Religious Shrines-1974' between the two countries. The Government regularly liaises with the concerned Pakistani authorities, including for logistics and adequate security arrangements. From time to time Government has come across reports of delays on the part of the Government of Pakistan in granting visas to the Indian pilgrims visiting Pakistan.

The issue of facilitating visits of pilgrims to religious shrines has been discussed during the Foreign Secretary level talks on promoting friendly exchanges between the two countries. Further, both sides have been pursuing the possibilities of increasing the number of shrines and pilgrims under the 'Bilateral Protocol on visit to religious Shrines-1974'. Under the new Visa Agreement signed with Pakistan on September 8, 2012, a new category of Pilgrim Visas has also been introduced.

Grant of Visas to Indian nationals, including pilgrims, to visit Pakistan is however the prerogative of the Government of Pakistan.

[English]

Development of Rover for Chandrayaan-II

4105. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) had given a project to IIT Kanpur to develop a rover to be launched with Chandrayaan-II;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the project;

(c) whether the said rover has been received by ISRO and if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action likely to be 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. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has not given any project to IIT Kanpur to develop a rover to be launched with Chandrayaan-II. However, ISRO has signed two Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with IIT-Kanpur in 2009 to develop theoretical software packages related to rover.

(b) As per the MOUs, IIT-Kanpur was entrusted to develop following theoretical software packages:

(i) To develop the kinematic control algorithm for the rover motion on an uneven terrain.

(ii) To develop algorithms for computer vision based autonomous navigation system for mobile robots for the lunar rover mission.

IIT, Kanpur has carried out the design and development of the algorithms, validation of the software and also the simulations trials. ISRO has taken action for evaluating the work carried out by IIT, Kanpur as per the MOU.

(c). As per MOU no Rover was to be delivered by IIT, Kanpur. Only deliverable from IIT Kanpur is the algorithm software and its computer simulation results.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Urbanisation

4106. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether urbanisation is increasing rapidly in various States of the country;

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

(c) whether the burden of slums on the cities is also continuously increasing due to increasing urbanisation and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is taking any steps towards town planning keeping in view of the increasing pressure on the cities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. There is an increase in urbanisation in various States of the country as is reflected from the data given state-wise, in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The burden of slums on the cities is increasing as housing has become unaffordable proposition and majority of migrants tend to settle down in slums.

(d) The responsibility of formulating Master Plans and updating them vests with the Town and Country Planning Departments of State Governments, Urban Development Authorities and Urban Local Bodies of cities under the provisions of the relevant State Acts. Ministry of Urban Development has already advised the State Governments and Union Territories on the need for expeditious preparation of Master Plans.

Statement*State/Union Territory-wise per centage of urban population to total population- 2001 & 2011 Censuses*

Sl. No.	Area Name	TOT_P	TOT_Urban P	TOT_P	TOT_Urban P	Per centage of urban population to total population	
		2001	2001	2011	2011	2001	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	1028737436	286119689	1210854977	377106125	27.8	31.1
1.	Jamrpu and Kashmtr	10143700	2516838	12541302	3433242	24.8	27.4
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	595581	6864602	688552	9.8	10.0
3.	Punjab	24358999	8262511	27743338	10399146	33.9	37.5
4.	Chandigarh	900635	808515	1055450	1026459	89.8	97.3
5.	Uttarakhand	8489349	2179074	10086292	3049338	25.7	30.2
6.	Haryana	21144564	6115304	25351462	8842103	28.9	34.9
7.	NCT of Delhi	13850507	12905780	16787941	16368699	93.2	97.5
8.	Rajasthan	56507188	13214375	68548437	17048085	23.4	24.9
9.	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	34539582	199812341	44495063	20.8	22.3
10.	Bihar	82998509	8681800	104099452	11758016	10.5	11.3
11.	Sikkim	540851	59870	610577	153578	11.1	25.2
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	1097968	227881	1383727	317369	20.8	22.9
13.	Nagaland	1990036	342787	1978502	570966	17.2	28.9
14.	Manipur	2293896	575968	2855794	834154	25.1	29.2
15.	Mizoram	888573	441006	1097206	571771	49.6	52.1
16.	Tripura	3199203	545750	3673917	961453	17.1	26.2
17.	Meghalaya	2318822	454111	2966889	595450	19.6	20.1
18.	Assam	26655528	3439240	31205576	4398542	12.9	14.1
19.	West Bengal	80176197	22427251	91276115	29093002	28.0	31.9
20.	Jharkhand	26945829	5993741	32988134	7933061	22.2	24.0
21.	Odisha	36804660	5517238	41974218	7003656	15.0	16.7
22.	Chhattisgarh	20833803	4185747	25545198	5937237	20.1	23.2
23.	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	15967145	72626809	20069405	26.5	27.6
24.	Gujarat	50671017	18930250	60439692	25745083	37.4	42.6
25.	Daman and Diu	158204	57348	243247	182851	36.2	75.2
26.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	220490	50463	343709	160595	22.9	46.7
27.	Maharashtra	96878627	41100980	112374333	50818259	42.4	45.2
28.	Andhra Pradesh	76210007	20808940	84580777	26219075	27.3	33.4
29.	Kamataka	52850562	17961529	61095297	23625962	34.0	38.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Goa	1347688	570577	1458545	906814	49.8	62.2
31.	Lakshadweep	60650	26967	64473	50332	445	78.1
32.	Kerala	31841374	8266925	33406061	15934926	26.0	47.7
33.	Tamii Nadu	62405679	27483998	72147030	34917440	440	48.4
34.	Puducherry	974345	648619	1247953	852753	66.6	68.3
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	356152	116198	380581	143488	32.6	37.7

[English]

Launch of Private Satellites

4107. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO has been launching satellites of private companies/universities and foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government has earned revenue from the said launches and if so, the details thereof during the last three years, year-wise?

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. Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has been launching satellites of Indian universities and foreign countries.

(b) Till date, four satellites from Indian universities and 35 satellites from foreign countries were launched using the Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV). The details are as follows:-

A. List of Satellites From Indian Universities

Sl. No.	University	Number of satellites	Name of Satellite
1.	Anna University, Chennai	1	Anusat
2.	A consortium of 7 Engineering Colleges from Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh	1	Studsat
3.	SRM University, Chennai	1	Srmsat
4.	IIT, Kanpur	1	Jugnu
Total		4	

B. List of Satellites From Foreign Countries

Sl. No.	Country	Number of satellites	Name of Satellite
1.	Argentina	1	Pehuensat-1
2.	Algeria	1	Alsat-2A
3.	Austria	2	Nis-8.1, Nis-8.2
4.	Belgium	1	Proba
5.	Canada	5	Can-X2, NIS-5, NI&-6.1, Sapphire, Neosnat
6.	Denmark	2	Ausat-II, NIS-8.3
7.	France	1	Spot-6
8.	Germany	8	DLR-Tubsat, Bird, Compass-I, Rubin-8, Cubesat-I, Cubesat-2, Rubin-9.1, Rubin-9.2
9.	Indonesia	1	Lapan-Tubsat
10.	Israel	1	TECSAR
11.	Italy	1	AGILE
12.	Japan	3	Cute-1.7, Seeds, Proiteres
13.	Luxembourg	1	Vesselsat-1
14.	Netherlands	1	DELFI-C3
15.	Republic of Korea	1	Kitsat-3
16.	Switzerland	2	Cubesat-4, NLS-6.2
17.	Singapore	1	X-SAT
18.	Turkey	1	Cubesat-3
19.	United Kingdom	1	STRaND-1
Total		35	

(c) The satellites built by Indian universities are launched by ISRO as co-passengers with its main satellite. No money is charged for launching the satellites from Indian universities as ISRO is encouraging Indian universities and the student community to build microsatellites to promote and encourage inter-disciplinary technologies.

The satellites from foreign countries are launched by ISRO on a commercial basis under a contract between foreign countries and ANTRIX Corporation Ltd., a Commercial arm of ISRO. The revenue earned by ANTRIX Corporation Ltd. through the launch of satellites for foreign countries during last three financial years (2010-2013) are as follows:—

Financial Year	Revenue Earned
2010-2011	2.975 million Euro
2011-2012	1.0 million US Dollar and 0.54 million Euro
2012-2013	21.095 million Euro

Integrated Education for differently Abled Children

4108. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped /replaced the scheme of 'Integrated Education for Disabled Children' (IEDC);.

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

(c) the likely adverse effects on the education of disabled children as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to restart the said scheme; and

(e) 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) Yes, Madam. The Scheme of "Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)" was implemented till 31-3-2009, and thereafter, it has been replaced by the Scheme of "Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)". IEDC was meant for the disabled children at both elementary & secondary

levels. Since children with special needs in the elementary stage are being covered under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), it was considered prudent to have a dedicated scheme, IEDSS, for disabled children at the secondary stage (class IX-XII).

(c) No adverse impact on the education of the disabled children in the country is anticipated as a result of the discontinuation of IEDC, since the dedicated schemes of the SSA and the IEDSS between them cater to the diverse needs of the disabled children at the elementary & the secondary levels respectively.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. This is because the SSA covers children in the elementary stage, while the IEDSS covers the secondary and higher secondary stage.

Mandatory and Optional Reforms

4109. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of mandatory and optional reforms to be carried out by the States and ULBs under the JNNURM scheme along with the reasons for delay in implementation of reforms;

(b) the names of States which have not transferred the 12th Schedule functions to the ULBs;

(c) the name of States which have not conducted regular elections for ULBs;

(d) the name of States which have not enacted the public disclosure law and community participation law;

(e) whether these States are getting funds under the JNNURM scheme continuously despite the delay in implementation of reforms and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to take any action against these State Governments; and

(g) 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) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is a reform driven, fast track programme to

ensure planned development of identified cities with focus on efficiency in urban infrastructure/service delivery mechanisms through community participation, an enhanced accountability of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/Parastatals agencies towards citizens. A total of 23 reforms have been divided into three sets namely State Level Reforms,

ULB Level Reforms and Optional Level Reforms. All these reforms are mandatory. The optional reforms comprise of a set of mandatory reforms to be implemented by the State and Local Governments. The only option is that any two reforms may be opted for implementation purpose in each year within the Mission period.

S.No	Reforms
State Level Reforms	
1.	Implementation of 74th CAA (Transfer 12th Schedule Functions, Constitution of DPC & MPC)
2.	Integration of City Planning & Delivery Functions
3.	Reform in Rent Control
4.	Stamp Duty Rationalization to 5%
5.	Repeal of ULCRA
6.	Enactment of Community Participation Law
7.	Enactment of Public Disclosure Law
ULB Level Reforms	
8.	E-Governance Set-up
9.	Shift to Double Entry Accounting
10.	Property Tax – (85% coverage &– 90% collection efficiency)
11.	100 % O&M Cost Recovery – (Water Supply & SWM)
12.	Internal Earmarking of Funds for Services to Urban Poor
13.	Provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor
Optional Reforms	
14.	Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs
15.	Revision of Building Bye Laws – Streamlining the Approval Process
16.	Revision of Building Bye Laws - Mandatory Rainwater Harvesting in all Buildings
17.	Earmarking 25% Developed land in all Housing Projects for EWS/LIG
18.	Simplification of Legal and Procedural framework for Conversion of Agricultural Land for Non-Agricultural purposes
19.	Introduction of Computerized Process of Registration of land and property
20.	Byelaws on Reuse of Recycled Water
21.	Administrative Reforms
22.	Structural Reforms
23.	Encouraging Public Private Partnership

States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have achieved some of the reforms as per their commitment in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) and some of the reforms are yet to be achieved or slow in implementation for various

reasons viz. the reforms being resource intensive and requires political support as having impact on the States' revenue etc.

(b) Details based on Quarterly Progress Reports

(QPRs) of States and reports of reform appraisal agencies. 19 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Goa, Haryana, Karnataka, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have not transferred the 12th schedule functions to the ULBs (Delhi not applicable as per Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure: GNCTD is exempted from implementation of this reform). Remaining States have transferred some of the 12th schedule functions to the ULBs.

(c) All the States have reported the conduct of municipal elections.

(d) The enactment of Public Disclosure Law is pending in 5 States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Delhi, Manipur and Sikkim.

The enactment of Community Participation Law is pending in 18 States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim and Uttarakhand.

(e) to (g) Yes, Madam. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of JnNURM, the release of further Installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is dependent upon receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) to the extent of 70% of grants (Central and State) and subject to the achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the memorandum of agreement. As States and Cities have not completed all reforms as per timelines, the release of installments was withheld leading to stoppage of work and consequent cost escalation, complication of contractual obligation and poor quality of project implementation etc, the Government on 01.12.2010 approved that for the remaining Mission period, in case of UIG projects where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms by the States/Cities, Additional Central Assistance may be released after withholding 10% of the Central share. States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms.

Assistance to Indian Students

4110. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the restrictions placed by the UK Government on London Metropolitan University (LMU) which has been banned from sponsoring and teaching non-European Union students;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the present status of LMU including the number of Indian students studying therein;

(c) the total amount paid by the Indian students to this university and the steps being taken by the Indian Government to assist the students;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to display the approved foreign universities on their website; and

(e) if not, the other measures being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The UK Border Agency decided to revoke the Tier-4 sponsor license of London Metropolitan University (LMU) from September, 2012. The revocation of the license of LMU meant that non-European Union students were no longer permitted to study at the University. A total of 277 Indian students were pursuing studies at LMU. The Government as well as the Indian High Commission took up the matter with the concerned authorities and no Indian student was relocated or their studies curtailed. The above decision of the UK Border Agency was subsequently reversed in 2013 and now the LMU is sponsoring and teaching non European Union Students including Indian students. There are currently 125 Indian domicile students studying at LMU.

(d) and (e) The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) provides phone-in assistance and also offers international documentation to Indian students for reference on all working days to help them in assessing the accreditation status of a foreign university.

Expansion of NAAC

4111. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether top universities and institutions of higher learning have applied for accreditations to the National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC);

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the action taken by the NAAC thereon;

(c) whether any proposal is under consideration of the Government to expand and strengthen the NAAC in order to cope with the increasing number of applications that are received for accreditation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR, SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has reported that 179 Universities have applied to it for accreditation. The State-wise details of applications for accreditations with NAAC are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Ministry has already accorded in principle approval to the proposal of NAAC for augmenting its manpower and the establishment of five Regional Centres to expand and strengthen its capacity in view of the increasing applications for undertaking accreditation. The NAAC has already initiated measures to develop a complete web based application system for its assessment and accreditation process to help it to expeditiously process the increasing number of applications for accreditation.

(e) In view of above, does not arise.

Statement

State-wise details of Applications for Accreditation with NAAC

Sl. No.	States	Number of Universities that have applied to NAAC for accreditation
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1

1	2	3
3.	Assam	5
4.	Bihar	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	2
6.	Goa	1
7.	Gujarat	9
8.	Haryana	3
9.	Himachal Pradesh	2
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
11.	Jharkhand	1
12.	Karnataka	13
13.	Kerala	5
14.	Madhya Pradesh	8
15.	Maharashtra	22
16.	Manipur	1
17.	Meghalaya	1
18.	Nagaland	1
19.	Odisha	6
20.	Punjab	4
21.	Rajasthan	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	25
23.	Tripura	1
24.	Uttar Pradesh	17
25.	Uttarakhand	5
26.	West Bengal	7
27.	Delhi	7
28.	Chandigarh	1
29.	Puducherry	1
Total		179

[Translation]

Reservation for OBCs in KVs/NVs

4112. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has not made any provision to grant reservation to the Other Backward

Class (OBC) students in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and Navodaya Vidyalayas (NVs) despite a strong demand for the same by the people and their representatives;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government to provide reservation for the OBC students in the said schools on the lines of the reservation for scheduled caste and scheduled tribe students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Reservations in schools under the KVS and the NVS are subject to the provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2009 as applicable to the specific mandate of these two organizations. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has already *inter-alia* provided reservation for the Other Backward Class (OBC) students within the provision of reservation of 25% of seats in Class-I admission for Schedule Caste/Schedule Tribes/Economically Weaker Section/Below Poverty Line/OBC (Non-creamy layer) applicants as per the provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2009 and as per its admission guidelines. The admission in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas are district specific with a provision of at least 75% seats for rural children. The JNVs do not take admission in Class I hence the 25% clause is not applicable to them.

[English]

IT Awareness in Rural Areas

4113. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding awareness about the use of internet in the rural India;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and if not, the action proposed to be taken for awareness programme;

(c) whether the people uses internet to find out the latest information on farming techniques and fertilizers, etc;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to popularize the information technology in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Union Government has not conducted any survey regarding awareness about the use of internet in rural India.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) A number of current Information Technology related initiatives/schemes have been undertaken by Department of Agriculture and Cooperation which are aimed at providing information to the farmers on various activities in the agriculture value chain including farming techniques.

In order to bring convergence among various initiatives for farmers, a specific portal <http://farmer.gov.in/> has been developed. The portal aims to serve as One Stop Shop for all the farmers for providing information on various facets of agriculture related activities. The farmers can get information on topics of their interest for their locations up to to Block level on package of practices, dealer network for seeds, fertilizers & pesticides, machinery and tools, market prices, storage, agro-meteorological advisories, soil fertility maps, seed varieties etc. Information has been provided in the beta version. The Portal will be launched formally once data in regional languages are made available.

On line Fertilizer Monitoring System (FMS) of the Department of Fertilizers provide information on the availability and movement of fertilizer up to district level. Relevant information on the availability of fertilizer can be accessed at www.urvarak.co.in. In addition to this, Mobile Based Fertilizer Monitoring System (MFMS) is also under implementation for providing information lower up to dealer level.

SMS Portal: The Department of Agriculture & Cooperation, Government of India has launched a SMS Portal for disseminating information, giving topical & seasonal advisories and providing services through SMSs to registered farmers in the local languages or in English. The farmers can register for this service by calling Kisaan

Call Center on the toll free number 1800-180-1551 or through the web portal. Farmer can give up to 8 choices for his preferred crops/ activities. The content includes information about the schemes, advisories from the experts, market prices, agromet advisories etc. The language choice of the farmer is also being taken, based on which, the language of the SMS will be determined.

(e) In order to spread awareness about e-governance in villages, DeitY has launched an outreach activity in 2,843 Common Service Centres (CSCs) in 20 States across the country. The objective of the programme is to make people residing in rural areas aware about use of ICT for accessing information and services and motivate stakeholders as well as beneficiaries to participate and benefit from the various services being offered by the Government under NeGP. The outreach campaign is a Van based mobile display/exhibition unit on a branded caravan coupled with Audio Visual & Infotainment activity to educate and engage local citizens about various e-Governance services.

AMU Centre

4114. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foundation stone for the Centre of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) has been laid down at Kishanganj of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total fund allocated by the Government for the above Centre;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to provide sufficient funds for providing infrastructure and other facilities to the said Centre; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The foundation stone for the Kishanganj, Bihar Centre of Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) was laid on 30.01.2014.

(c) and (d) The Government has approved a cost estimate of Rs. 136.82 crore for the Centre.

(e) The Centre of AMU has started functioning from a temporary location at Kishanganj. Infrastructure development for the Centre is, however, an ongoing process subject to various exigencies for which no time-frame can be set.

Development of Slums

4115. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received suggestions from various State Governments for the development of slums;

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

(c) whether the Government has considered the same;

(d) if so, the status of such proposals, proposal-wise;

(e) whether the State Governments have requested to frame Rehabilitation policy for slum dwellers on the law owned by the Union Government; and

(f) if so, the time by which the same would be framed?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (f) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has approved the launch of the Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), to be implemented in Mission mode during 2013-2022. RAY is being implemented all over the country based on the suggestions and recommendations of States/UTs/Stakeholders. Under the Scheme, Central Assistance is extended for redevelopment/upgradation/relocation of slums on "whole slum" basis. For seeking Central Assistance, proposals (Detailed Project Reports) under the Scheme are required to be submitted by the State Governments with of their approval to Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation, Government of India for development of slums in their States. These are considered for approval after appraisal in the Ministry. The

State-wise details of DPRs approved so far under RAY is given in the enclosed Statement.

Under implementation phase of RAY 10% of the RAY allocation is provided for development/redevelopment/rehabilitation of slums on lands of Central Government/Central Government undertakings/autonomous bodies created under Acts of Parliament and for innovative/special projects.

This Ministry has already intimated land owning Central Ministries/Departments to prepare Detailed Project Reports for redevelopment or rehabilitation of slums located on their lands/on the Central Government/Central Government undertakings/Autonomous Bodies created under the Act of Parliament as per guidelines of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). These bodies can develop this land in consultation with State Government and ULBs.

Statement

Status of DPRs received from States and approved under Rajiv Awas Yojna (RAY)

(As on 12.02.2014)

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of DPRs received	Projects under appraisal	Projects returned for revision	DPRs withdrawn by State	In-principal approved/deffered/rejected	No. of Projects approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhm Pradesh	9	0	0		2	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9	5	1		0	3
3.	Assam	1	1				0
4.	Chhatisgarh	9	0	1		0	8
5.	Delhi	2	0	2		0	0
6.	Gujarat	18	4	3		1	10
7.	Haryana	10	1	4		0	5
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0		0	1
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	4		0	1
10.	Jharkhand	5	0	0		0	5
11.	Kamataka	35	2	3		5	25
12.	Kerala	3	0	0		0	3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	17	10	1		0	6
14.	Maharashtra	7	1	3		3	0
15.	Mizoram	1	0	0		0	1
16.	Nagaland	7	3	4			0
17.	Odisha	16	2	1		0	13
18.	Punjab	2	0	0		0	2
19.	Puduchery	1	1				
20.	Rajasthan	21	0	0		0	21
21.	Sikkim	1	0	1			0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22.	Tamil Nadu	16	0		4	0	12
23.	Tripura	1			1		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	23	8	1		1	13
25.	Uttarakhand	13	7	3		0	3
26.	West Bengal	5	2			1	2
Total		238	47	32	5	13	141

Status of DPRs received from States/UTs-Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) under RAY

(As on 12.02.2014)

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of DPRs received	Projects under appraisal	Projects returned for revision	DPRs withdrawn by State	Projects deferred/rejected	Projects approved but minutes not issued	No. of Projects approved
1.	Gujarat	14	5	3	0	0	6	0
2.	Karnataka	5	1	0	0	1	0	3
3.	Rajasthan	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total		27	6	3	0	1	6	11

Economic Partnership with Japan

4116. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has entered into any negotiation with Japan for an economic partnership agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any task force has been constituted to speed up the negotiations; and

(d) if so, the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) India and Japan decided to launch negotiations for the conclusion of a bilateral Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (CEPA) in December, 2006. A Joint Task Force was constituted to undertake the Inter-Governmental negotiations, which commenced in January, 2007 and were concluded after fourteen rounds in September, 2010. In October, 2010, the Prime Ministers

of the two countries declared the successful conclusion of negotiations for the India-Japan CEPA. The CEPA was signed on 16th February, 2011 and became effective from 1st August, 2011.

Overseas Workers Resource Centre

4117. SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Overseas Workers Resource Centre (OWRC) has been instrumental in reducing considerably the problems of Indians seeking employment in the foreign countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Overseas Workers Resource Centre is an institutional arrangement to provide information to intending migrants and overseas workers relating to all aspects of overseas employment. It operates round the clock (24x7x365) to provide need

based information in 8 languages through the toll free number 1800113090 in India and +91-11-40503090 for Indian emigrants working overseas. It also acts as a single point source for registering, responding to and monitoring complaints.

OWRC is linked to the Migrant Resource Centres (MRCs) in Kochi and Hyderabad.

Emigrants overseas can call OWRC for any information required. They can also register complaint against Foreign Employer through call or log their grievances through the web application.

In the year 2011, 2012 and 2013 the Centre received 46227, 85588 and 1,12,176 calls and 24, 9 and 6 complaints respectively. This access to information and redressal of grievances helps to reduce the problems of workers.

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

Schemes/Projects Under IHSDP

4118. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned

any scheme/project under Integrated Housing and Slum development programme (IHSDP) in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allotted/released so far under the said schemes/projects, scheme-wise, State-wise;

(d) whether any State Government has submitted any proposal for approval/sanction;and

(e) if so, the status of those proposals indicating the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (e) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was launched in 2005 for a period of 7 years. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs has extended the Mission period for Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM till 31st March, 2015 for completion of the projects sanctioned upto March, 2012. New projects were not to be sanctioned after March 31, 2012. Accordingly, State-wise year-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*IHSDP: Central Share Committed and Central Share Released Year-wise*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Project Cost Approved	Central Share Committed						Central Share Released					
			Upto 2010	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total	Upto 2010	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.15	13.64	-	-	-	-	13.64	5.53	-	-	-	-	5.53
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1,003.53	675.45	-	-	-	-	675.45	481.36	96.71	1.82	68.22	8.79	656.90
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9.95	8.96	-	-	-	-	8.96	-	4.48	-	-	-	4.48
4.	Assam	84.99	70.22	-	-	-	-	70.22	35.11	-	-	3.71	-	38.81
5.	Bihar	757.89	162.48	67.40	150.91	-	-	380.79	61.99	19.25	24.11	128.16	-	233.51
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	225.60	158.83	-	-	-	-	158.83	104.57	13.75	-	-	40.53	158.85
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5.74	3.34	-	-	-	-	3.34	0.23	1.45	-	-	-	1.67
9.	Daman and Diu	0.69	0.58	-	-	-	-	0.58	0.29	-	-	-	-	0.29
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	4.10	-	-	1.40	-	-	1.40	-	-	-	0.70	-	0.70
12.	Gujarat	425.71	155.82	-	98.83	-	-	254.65	119.35	6.45	19.95	54.32	19.35	219.42
13.	Haryana	303.98	194.12	-	37.73	-	-	231.85	104.85	19.81	29.21	12.43	19.80	186.10
14.	Himachal Pradesh	72.71	37.07	11.71	-	-	-	48.79	18.54	5.86	-	7.69	5.86	37.94
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	147.60	84.60	29.72	-	-	-	114.32	39.53	5.38	26.75	13.62	11.58	96.86
16.	Jharkhand	217.93	87.98	43.35	-	-	-	131.33	41.12	13.94	10.61	-	21.32	86.98
17.	Karnataka	410.30	222.58	-	-	-	-	222.58	111.34	37.84	69.42	-	3.16	221.76
18.	Kerala	273.32	201.60	-	-	-	-	201.60	99.98	30.72	13.14	7.60	12.18	163.63
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	376.28	221.82	16.78	18.82	-	-	257.42	108.96	6.78	18.23	16.43	21.73	172.13
21.	Maharashtra	2,517.20	928.31	-	641.20	-	-	1,569.51	590.41	84.11	52.14	260.89	88.82	1,076.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
22.	Manipur	43.38	32.35	-	-	-	-	32.35	10.66	5.67	16.02	-	-	32.35
23.	Meghalaya	41.48	22.43	-	-	-	-	22.43	11.21	-	-	-	-	11.21
24.	Mizoram	39.27	29.78	-	-	-	-	29.78	14.89	-	14.89	-	-	29.78
25.	Nagaland	71.86	41.30	-	-	-	-	41.30	29.92	-	-	-	-	29.92
26.	Odisha	289.50	177.74	5.42	11.37	-	-	194.53	88.18	4.72	22.80	33.54	9.41	158.65
27.	Puducherry	17.03	5.48	-	-	-	-	5.48	2.74	-	-	-	-	2.74
28.	Punjab	340.12	33.77	99.76	12.10	-	-	145.64	16.31	50.46	-	10.16	12.77	89.71
29.	Rajasthan	1,012.78	306.52	196.00	111.12	-	-	613.64	190.69	122.00	4.96	90.87	101.74	510.26
30.	Sikkim	19.91	17.92	-	-	-	-	17.92	8.96	-	-	8.96	-	17.92
31.	Tamil Nadu	566.11	337.74	-	62.71	-	-	400.45	245.63	70.93	11.59	34.48	36.06	398.68
32.	Tripura	43.64	38.05	-	-	-	-	38.05	22.19	12.36	-	2.80	-	37.35
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,295.84	614.94	177.76	33.70	-	-	826.41	286.04	198.20	198.97	4.69	0.44	688.34
34.	Uttarakhand	177.55	90.57	-	7.35	-	-	97.92	28.44	16.84	17.47	7.55	-	70.30
35.	West Bengal	944.36	709.02	-	-	-	-	709.02	464.63	34.16	147.57	33.07	17.25	696.68
	Grand Total	11755.52	5685.00	647.90	1187.26	0	0	7520.15	3343.63	861.86	699.66	799.89	430.79	6135.83

IHSDP: DUs Sanctioned and OU's Completed Year wise

Sl. No.	State/UT	Dwelling Units Sanctioned						Dwelling Units Completed					
		Upto 2010	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total	Upto 2010	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	40	-	-	-	-	40	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	39,914	-	-	-	-	39,914	18,387	2,366	3,476	803	857	25,889
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	176	-	-	-	-	176	-	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Assam	8,668	-	-	-	-	8,668	459	376	435	251	591	2,112
5.	Bihar	12,956	5,986	9,681	-	-	28,623	166	1,454	577	366	319	2,882
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	17,922	-	-	-	-	17,922	-	1,076	1,825	2,811	2,105	7,817

8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	144	-	-	-	-	144	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	16	-	-	-	-	16	12	2	-	-	-	14
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	70	-	-	70	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	18,858	-	7,144	-	-	26,002	822	2,385	593	2,189	3,255	9,244
13.	Haryana	15,480	-	195	-	-	15,675	3,760	1,456	1,819	1,277	461	8,773
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1,616	338	-	-	-	1,954	-	-	-	32	337	369
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	6,670	953	-	-	-	7,623	-	-	942	1,677	1,362	3,981
16.	Jharkhand	7,868	3,676	-	-	-	11,544	-	-	-	1,285	1,432	2,717
17.	Karnataka	17,237	-	-	-	-	17,237	4,126	2,639	7,882	-	1,926	16,573
18.	Kerala	26,205	-	-	-	-	26,205	6,487	3,806	3,175	2,042	721	16,231
19.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	20,739	1,104	1,155	-	-	22,998	973	122	448	2,660	2,459	6,662
21.	Maharashtra	66,270	-	40,474	-	-	106,744	6,216	2,278	7,618	6,429	3,839	26,380
22.	Manipur	2,829	-	-	-	-	2,829	-	-	832	1,637	50	2,519
23.	Meghalaya	912	-	-	-	-	912	-	-	48	-	-	48
24.	Mizoram	1,950	-	-	-	-	1,950	-	347	473	384	450	1,654
25.	Nagaland	2,761	-	-	-	-	2,761	-	480	-	-	-	480
26.	Odisha	12,119	316	662	-	-	13,097	501	1,352	1,211	1,165	1,619	5,848
27.	Puducherry	432	-	-	-	-	432	-	-	-	-	72	72
28.	Punjab	4,658	5,328	925	-	-	10,911	-	-	-	702	160	862
29.	Rajasthan	25,215	12,647	6,918	-	-	44,780	2,515	1,527	1,658	2,822	2,444	10,966
30.	Sikkim	39	-	-	-	-	39	-	-	-	-	39	39
31.	Tamil Nadu	32,889	-	4,826	-	-	37,715	7,180	11,878	6,033	3,916	2,041	31,048
32.	Tripura	3,115	-	-	-	-	3,115	-	903	663	919	310	2,795
33.	Uttar Pradesh	36,201	8,479	1,495	-	-	46,175	2,637	2,824	6,404	3,864	2,710	18,439
34.	Uttarakhand	5,032	-	378	-	-	5,410	6	336	666	264	-	1,272
35.	West Bengal	52,666	-	-	-	-	52,666	17,319	11,647	7,988	4,127	2,096	43,177
Grand Total		441597	38827	73923	0	0	554347	71566	49254	54766	41622	31655	248863

Minority Institutions

4119. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of minority institutions, including technical and non-technical, working in the country at present, Statewise;

(b) whether the financial assistance and other facilities are being provided by the Union Government to these minority institutions; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The data on the minority institutions, including technical and non-technical, working in the country at present, State-wise, is not Centrally maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is implementing various minority education schemes to ensure the educational advancement of minorities. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan gives priority to Minority Concentration Districts (MCD)/Areas in augmenting school infrastructure in order to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education. The SSA has also set up 544 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas in Minority Concentration blocks which are educationally backward. Other important steps for the benefit of minorities include the Scheme of Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI), Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM), the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme (JNV), setting up of Girls Hostels, Model Schools under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), the Mid-Day-Meal Scheme, Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS), establishment of the Model Degree Colleges, Women Hostels and Polytechnics in the Minority Concentration Districts.

[Translation]

Training Centres

4120. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of training centres of Cottage Industry and Khadi and Village Industry functioning in the country separately, State-wise, as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernise such training centres;

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

(d) the details of the identified centres for the said purpose and the norms for the identification of the said centres; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated by the Government and utilised for the modernisation of each centre during each of the last three years and the current year State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Promotion and development of cottage industries, which also includes providing training in such activities, is the responsibility mainly of the State Governments. However, the Government of India in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises supplements the efforts of State Governments by facilitating promotion and development of khadi, village industries and coir sectors through implementation of a number of schemes. Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) imparts training in the country through a network of 41 multidisciplinary Training Centres. State-wise number of such Training Centres is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) Improvement and upgradation including modernization of Training Centres is a continuous process, through the grants received by KVIC for Human Resource Development (HRD). KVIC has recently upgraded Dr. B. R. Ambedkar Institute of Rural Technology and Management, Nashik by installing facilities such as workshop and hostel, modern machineries and equipments for Khadi and agro and food processing laboratories and a computerized design studio for Khadi.

(e) The funds requirement of Training Centres of KVIC including their modernization is met from the HRD component of Village Industries (VI) Grant. The amounts released to KVIC during last 3 years and current year under the HRD Component of VI Grant as also the corresponding utilization is given below:—

(Rs crore)		
Year	Amount released to KVIC	Amount utilized by KVIC
2010-11	67.71*	6.96
2011-12	5.73	5.83
2012-13	9.73	5.71
2013-14#	1.73	3.37

*Total VI Grant (including HRD component) released to KVIC; separate HRD component was not indicated for 2010-11.

#upto January, 2014

Statement

State-wise number of training centres of KVIC

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of training centres
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	01
2.	Himachal Pradesh	01
3.	Punjab	0
4.	Chandigarh	0
5.	Uttarakhand	02
6.	Haryana	0
7.	NCT of Delhi	01
8.	Rajasthan	01
9.	Uttar Pradesh	04
10.	Bihar	01
11.	Sikkim	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	01
13.	Nagaland	01
14.	Manipur	0
15.	Mizoram	01
16.	Tripura	0
17.	Meghalaya	0
18.	Assam	02
19.	West Bengal	02
20.	Jharkhand	01
21.	Odisha	02
22.	Chhattisgarh	0
23.	Madhya Pradesh	02

1	2	3
24.	Gujarat*	0
25.	Maharashtra**	08
26.	Andhra Pradesh	01
27.	Karnataka	03
28.	Goa	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0
30.	Kerala	03
31.	Tamil Nadu	03
32.	Puducherry	0
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
Total		41

*including Daman and Diu.

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

Use of Optic Cable Network

4121. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to merge National Mission for Education and Rashtriya Gyan Network through information technology *via* optic cable;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the assessment being made about the use of optic fibre cable network by connecting educational institutions with it;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to provide common course and mutual improvement and exchange between educational institutions of the country with the help of benefit earned through optic fibre cable connectivity; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Madam, under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), it is envisaged to provide connectivity to over 25000 colleges and 2000 polytechnics in the country and to 419 universities/deemed universities and

institutions of national importance. Connectivity to the remaining universities/institutions falls under the ambit of the National Knowledge Network (NKN). The universities/institutions connected under the NMEICT Mission are being integrated with the NKN in order to avoid duplication and attain synergy.

(c) There are various components of the NMEICT Mission which include the provision of e-books and e-journals free to learners, support for the generation of e-content for Under-Graduate and Post-Graduate levels, the creation of web and video courses under NPTEL (National Programme in Technology Enhanced Learning) in all branches of engineering and physical sciences, the development of virtual laboratories, the development of vocational education modules, "talk to a teacher" schemes etc. By extending computer infrastructure and connectivity, the reach of these facilities is ensured to the academic community.

(d) and (e) The Government does not have any plan to provide common courses. But using connectivity and A-View video conferencing software developed by Amrita University, IIT Bombay, under the Talk to a Teacher Programme, has conducted a number of workshops for the teachers situated at remote centres.

[English]

Delegation of Powers

4122. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the misuse of delegation of power by the Vallabhbai Patel Chest Institute, a maintained institution of University of Delhi for suspension/termination of non-teaching gazetted/non-gazetted staff during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far against the errant officials in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) This information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

Change of Medium of Instruction

4123. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow private aided schools to change their medium of instruction from one language to other; and

(b) If so, the details thereof and its present status State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Education being a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and most of the schools being run by the State Governments, it is the responsibility of the respective State Government to take appropriate action in this regard. However, private aided schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have the option to adopt the medium of instruction as either English or Hindi.

(b) The details indicating State-wise and medium wise number of students in class X and XII respectively are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

Statement-I

Statement regarding Class X (2014-Examination)

State	English	Hindi	Other	Total
Arunanchal Pradesh	23849	171	9	24029
Assam	13454	19	68	13541
Andaman and Nicobar	3674	1983	890	6547
Andhra Pradesh	26166	14	76	26256
Bihar	68886	897	14244	84027
Chhattisgarh	17198	643	1376	19217
Daman and Diu	167	0	63	230
Delhi	89712	149207	61073	299992
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	453	0	52	505
Foreign School	19145	23	30	19198
Gujarat	14626	4	1621	16251
Himanchal Pradesh	10586	90	1329	12005

State	English	Hindi	Other	Total
Haryana	65150	3156	23961	92267
Jammu and Kashmir	7854	14	558	8426
Jharkhand	37723	582	6986	45291
Karnataka	26377	121	94	26592
Kerala	69187	303	243	69733
Lakshadweep	327	14	0	341
Meghalaya	1142	1	2	1145
Manipur	7196	79	57	7332
Madhya Pradesh	56426	1740	7576	65742
Maharashtra	30356	59	2966	33381
Mizoram	281	0	0	281
Nagaland	860	2	3	865
Odisha	16178	22	563	16763
Punjab	59701	115	3862	63678
Puducherry	963	0	1	964
Rajasthan	50548	760	5177	56485
Sikkim	9660	89	9	9758
Tripur	2091	6	16	2113
Tamil Nadu	28493	38	14	28545
Uttarakhand	28515	367	4038	32920
Uttar Pradesh	167981	4071	33569	205621
West Bengal	18117	404	554	19075
Chandigarh	10081	5623	1768	17472
Goa	669	0	58	727
Total	983792	170617	172906	1327315

Statement-II*Statement regarding Class XII (2014-Examination)*

State	English	Hindi	Others	Total
Arunachal Pradesh	17153	413	32	17598
Assam	9416	112	27	9555
Andaman and Nicobar	2844	1735	618	5197
Andhra Pradesh	8525	72	59	8656
Bihar	39281	868	175	40324
Chhattisgarh	13218	884	56	14158
Daman and Diu	118	18	0	136
Delhi	103500	156663	17224	277387

State	English	Hindi	Others	Total
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	286	0	0	286
Foreign School	12096	20	2	12118
Gujarat	10257	161	75	10493
Himanchal Pradesh	7967	286	65	8318
Haryana	60792	5081	2267	68140
Jammu and Kashmir	5454	103	116	5673
Jharkhand	34724	742	241	35707
Karnataka	7509	29	12	7550
Kerala	34500	511	8	35019
Lakshadweep	14	5	0	19
Meghalaya	1187	4	3	1194
Manipur	4834	826	9	5669
Madhya Pradesh	41700	1575	598	43873
Maharashtra	12349	226	66	12641
Mizoram	267	0	0	264
Nagaland	529	131	1	661
Odisha	9983	528	33	10544
Punjab	42928	971	386	44285
Puducherry	322	0	0	322
Rajasthan	47934	1598	357	49889
Sikkim	6162	41	3	6206
Tripura	1730	20	6	1756
Tamil Nadu	10746	37	10	10793
Uttarakhand	27084	692	337	28113
Uttar Pradesh	145801	4109	3273	153183
West bangal	17428	786	144	18358
Chandigarh	12603	4584	608	17795
Goa	411	13	2	426
Total	751652	183844	26813	962309

Changes in RTE Act

4124. SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to make changes in the Right to Education Act, 2009 to protect the existing single teacher schools operating in remote and tribal areas and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the measures taken by the Government to protect such schools;

(c) whether the Government is also planning any rehabilitation measures for the teachers working in such schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) No Madam. There is no such proposal to make changes in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Schedule to the RTE Act lays down the norms for elementary schools, including those operating in remote and tribal areas, wherein the mandated minimum Pupil-Teacher Ratio is of two teachers in every school. The deployment of teachers as well as decisions on the opening or closing of schools are taken by the respective State Governments.

[Translation]

Indians Arrested in Nepal

4125. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Indian nationals have been arrested in Nepal allegedly for trying to smuggle betel-nut; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) A group of 20 Indians were detained by local police in Bhadrapur of Jhapa district of Nepal on 29 January 2014 on suspicion of trying to smuggle betel-nut. However, they were released the next day by the local police as the charges were not established.

[English]

Funds to Schools

4126. SHRI R. DHROV NARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has given any grants or concessions to any schools in Delhi including Sanskriti school during the last three years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, school-wise and the parameters adopted to give grants/ concessions in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of HRD has not released any grants directly to any schools, including the Sanskriti school, during the last three years, in respect of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Gram Nyayalayas in UTs

4127. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Gram Nyayalayas have been set up in any of the Union Territories including Lakshadweep and if not, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any demands have been made by the Union Territories for greater financial assistance to implement these courts;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to meet these demands and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any States/UTs have conveyed their disinclination to set up such Gram Nyayalayas; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) As per the information available, 172 Gram Nyayalayas have been notified so far by nine State Governments. However, no Gram Nyayalayas has been notified by any Union Territory including Lakshadweep. Some of the reasons for this include urbanization, availability of regular courts and low pendency.

Though some of the States, like, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan and West Bengal have asked for greater financial

assistance for setting up Gram Nyayalayas, no Union Territory has asked for greater financial assistance for the purpose. The Central Government has decided, in principle, to merge the Gram Nyayalayas Scheme with Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Development of Infrastructure Facilities for the Judiciary. This may result in enhanced financial assistance for setting up of Gram Nyayalayas.

(d) and (e) The details of States/Union Territories, which have conveyed their disinclination to set up Gram Nyayalayas, are Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh & Tamil Nadu and Union Territories of Delhi & Chandigarh.

Introduction of Indian Ranking System

4128. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to introduce an Indian ranking system for higher education institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to make an independent ranking agency which could change the discourse in the world education market like the Chinese ranking; and

(d) 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 National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC) has undertaken a project to develop guidelines and parameters for the ranking of higher educational institutions.

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

Ban on use of Cell Phones

4129. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advised not to allow children below 16 years of age to use call phones in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some State Governments have banned the use of cell phones in the schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to ban the use of cell phones in all the educational institutions run by the Government/private educational Institutions; and

(f) 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) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) advised the schools affiliated to it in July, 2009 to restrict the use of mobile phones in schools and provide landline telephone facilities in schools for emergency use by both teachers and students.

(c) and (d) The circular of the CBSE is applicable to the schools affiliated to it across the country. However, most of the schools fall under the purview of the respective State Governments and it is their responsibility to issue such directions.

(e) and (f) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

Corruption Free country

4130. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Transparency International India has suggested several measures to make the country corruption free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken a decision to implement those suggestions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the draft for national Anticorruption strategy has been formulated; and

(e) if so, the salient features 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

Transparency International India represents a point of view. The fight against corruption is an ongoing process. The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has taken several measures to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Enactment of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;
- (iii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vi) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vii) Ratification of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (viii) 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;
- (ix) Issue of orders for setting up of 92 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States.

Besides these, 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 Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

- (v) The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

Teacher Training Institutes

4131. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the extant system and facilities regarding training of school teachers in the country;
- (b) whether private agencies are being permitted to undertake teacher training and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there are any guidelines for the functioning of such private teacher training institutes; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the mechanism in place to monitor the working of such private institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In-service training to school teachers is provided at the Government level through a multi-level institutional structure including the State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs) and Block Resource Centers (BRCs) etc. For teacher preparation, teacher education programmes are also undertaken by Private institutions recognized by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE).

(b) to (d) Teacher education programmes are undertaken by both Government and non Government institutions after seeking recognition from the NCTE in accordance with the norms and standards laid down by it under the NCTE Act, 1993 and its Regulations.

The NCTE conducts inspections of recognized teacher education institutions under section 13 of the NCTE Act to monitor their quality. It also withdraws recognition in respect of institutions which are found to be violating the NCTE Act and Rules and Regulations under section 17 of the NCTE Act.

[Translation]

Criteria For Visa Fees

4132. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria on the basis of which the visa fees is determined for the citizens of various countries visiting India; and

(b) the details of the time period for revision of such visa fees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Visa fees are determined taking into account factors, *inter alia*, visa fees charged by the concerned foreign country, exchange rate, type and duration of visa.

(b) Visa fees of other countries are monitored regularly and Indian visa fees are revised as and when there is a requirement.

Appointment of Urdu Teachers

4133. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any scheme to appoint Urdu teachers in schools having more than 25 per cent Urdu speaking students under the new 15 point programme of the Prime Minister;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such schools identified and the number of teachers appointed so far, State wise;

(d) the number of proposals received in this regard from various States including Delhi during the last one year, as on date; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken on those proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Financial assistance for the appointment of Urdu language teachers in the States/UTs. The earlier provision of the Scheme for the appointment of Urdu teachers in schools having more than 25 per cent of their population from the Urdu-speaking community has been modified recently in February, 2014 to provide Financial Assistance

for the appointment of Urdu teachers where 15 or more students in a class opt for the Urdu language.

(c) to (e) Under the Scheme, Financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for the appointment of Urdu teachers. No proposals have been received from States/UTs Including Delhi in the current financial year so far.

[English]

Time Limit for Furnishing Information

4134. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the average time taken to furnish information under the RTI Act to applicants by the RTI Cells in the Ministries/ Departments;

(b) whether there are any complaints regarding non-furnishing of information to RTI applicants in given time during the last two years and the current year;

(c) if so, the names of Ministries for which such complaints are highest and the least; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for prompt reply and strict compliance of stipulated time frame by all Ministries/Departments?

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) Madam, no such data is maintained. However, it is mandatory for all Public Authorities to supply information within the stipulated time period as provided in the Right to Information Act, 2005.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c)

No. of complaints	2012	2013
Highest	Ministry of Railways	Govt. of NCT of Delhi
Lowest	There are more than 90 public authorities against whom only one complaint has been received in the Central Information Commission	There are more than 100 public authorities against whom only one complaint has been received in the Central Information Commission

(d) The Right to Information Act, 2005 has an inbuilt mechanism to ensure that the applications under the Act are disposed of in time. The Act, *inter-alia*, provides for imposition of a penalty of upto a maximum of Rs. 25,000/- and/or disciplinary action against a Public Information Officer for malafidely not furnishing information in time.

[Translation]

Attacks on Minorities in Neighbouring Countries

4135. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D.VASAVA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the attacks on the minorities and their places of worships in Bangladesh and Pakistan during the last three years;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard at bilateral/international levels and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Government is aware of reports of attacks on members of minority communities in Bangladesh and Pakistan, including some incidents of desecration and vandaisation of Hindu Temples and Gurudwaras in Pakistan.

It is the responsibility of the Government of Bangladesh and the Government of Pakistan to discharge their obligations towards their respective citizens, including protection of their places of worship. Government has taken up the matter, at a bilateral level, both with the Government of Bangladesh and with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Bangladesh has reiterated its commitment to provide security for its minorities and to safeguard minority rights within the legal framework of Bangladesh's Constitution. The Government of Pakistan has stated that it

is fully cognizant of the situation and looks after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

Admission of Poor Students

4136. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to collect data on students belonging to the Below Poverty Line families admitted in institutions for higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the total number of such students who got admission for higher studies during the last three years, State/UT-wise and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide the higher education to the students belonging to poorest families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry has not conducted any survey to collect data on students belonging to the Below Poverty Line families admitted in institutions for higher education.

(c) In order to encourage students of lower income groups to pursue higher education, the Government has introduced scholarship programmes for them to supplement the cost of education. In addition, the Government has introduced a Scheme for Interest Subsidy on Education Loans to enable students from economically weaker sections to pursue professional education. The National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been launched with the objective of making the best use of ICT with the purpose of identification and nurturing of talent and life-long learning as well as for extending the facility of education to a larger section of people.

Bhikshapatra of Lord Buddha

4137. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the photograph of Bhikshapatra (begging bowl) of Lord Buddha has been received from the museum of Kabul, Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Archaeological Survey of India has examined the same and sent the historical and archaeological evidence to the authorities concerned in Afghanistan; and

(d) if so, the action taken/likely to be taken by the Government to bring the said Bhikshapatra back to Vaishali from Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR):
(a) to (d) Government has received a photograph of the bowl from the Embassy of India in Kabul. The bowl is presently displayed in the National Museum in Kabul city. The photograph has been examined by Director (Epigraphy- Arabic, Persian), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Nagpur. In his preliminary observations of the photograph, Director (Epigraphy-Arabic, Persian) has mentioned that the inscriptions on the outer surface of the bowl indicate that the bowl was connected with some Mosque (may be the Jama Masjid) of the city of Kandahar. He has suggested that the bowl should be physically and geologically examined to get more information about its origin. Government is examining, in consultation with ASI, further steps required, if any, to establish the provenance of the bowl.

[English]

Buses Under Jnnurm

4138. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise number of buses sanctioned under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) during the extended tenure of the Mission/current financial year;

(b) the funds sanctioned for procurement of buses under the scheme, State-wise, during the above said period;

(c) the details of the guidelines issued to States for the procurement of such buses under JNNURM and the

States which have set up Special Purpose Vehicles (SPVs) to operate and manage the buses under the mission;

(d) whether the Government proposes to purchase and distribute more buses to the Mission Cities under JNNURM Phase-II/12th Plan Period and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the manner in which our cities have benefited from the fleet of buses under JNNURM?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) and (b) Ministry of Urban Development has so far sanctioned Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for procurement of 9532 buses to 17 States during 2013-14 under the extended phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban, Renewal Mission (JNNURM). State-wise details of buses sanctioned during 2013-14 are at Statement.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development issued the detailed guidelines for funding of buses under extended phase of JnnNURM on 16.08.2013, the salient features of guidelines are as under:—

- (i) Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for sanction of up to 10,000 Buses and ancillary infrastructure projects including construction/ upgradation of depots/ terminals/ stations/ control centers, Intelligent Transport Management Systems (ITS).
- (ii) All cities/town/urban agglomeration are eligible for ACA under this project.
- (iii) Earmarking atleast 20% of the total ACA and a minimum of 2,000 buses for the hill States including North Eastern States, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.
- (iv) The ACA for ancillary infrastructure under this programme shall be limited to Rupees one crore for smaller cities and maximum of Rs.20 crore for the million plus cities
- (v) At least 30% of the buses procured under JnnNURM for all million plus cities should be premium segment/ Hybrid electric/ articulated/ low floor buses.
- (vi) 4 million plus cities will be sanctioned ACA as

35% of total project cost, 1-4 million cities 50%, hilly States 90% while other cities are eligible for ACA of 80% of total project cost.

(vii) Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) will sanction the project and also the process for the release of subsequent installments.

(viii) The ACA shall be released in three instalments *i.e.* of 50%, 40% & 10%, respectively.

(ix) The first Installment will be released after fulfilling the following conditions:-

(a) Setting up of city specific Special Purpose Vehicles (SPV).

(b) Placing the purchase order for the buses.

(c) Depot land/depot for workshop facilities to be transferred to the SPV.

(d) Furnishing the proof of tying up with financial intermediary for the cost of the buses.

(e) Submission of Mile tones for achievement of various reforms as stated in para i3 of the guidelines.

(x) Buses are to be procured as per Revised Urban Bus Specifications.

(xi) All the buses procured under JnNURM shall carry the distinguished JnNURM Logo on both sides as well as the backside.

Details of the States which have set up SPV are enclosed in the Statement.

(d) The contour of JnNURM-II has so far not been finalized.

(e) The benefits/likely benefits to the cities to which buses has been sanctioned/being sanctioned under JnNURM are as under.

✓ Planned growth and inclusive development of the cities/towns.

✓ Improvement in urban services particularly

urban transport, which is engine of the growth of any city/town.

✓ Empowerment of the local bodies and making the cities/towns liveable

✓ Uplift the image of public transport and thereby make public transport the preferred mode for commutation.

✓ Achieving the objective of National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 to ensure safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable access for the growing number of city residents to jobs, education, recreation, and such other needs within the cities.

✓ Reducing in pollution levels through changes in traveling practices, technological improvements, etc.

Statement

Details of buses sanctioned under JnNURM new bus funding Scheme during 2013-14

Sl. No.	States	No of Buses Sanctioned	Total estimated cost of buses	Status of SPV
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1037	416.34	Yes
2.	Assam	400	191	Yes
3.	Bihar	207	53.82	Under process
4.	Chandigarh	400	161.1	Cell under CTU
5.	Chhattisgarh	501	172.25	Under process
6.	Himachal Pradesh	800	227.98	Yes
8.	Karnataka	2104	974.21	Yes
9.	Kerala	400	193	Under process
10.	Maharashtra	1816	856.91	Yes
11.	Meghalaya	240	60	Yes

1	2	3	4	5
12.	Odisha	194	51.04	Yes
13.	Puducherry	50	20	Under process
14.	Punjab	70	17.55	Yes
15.	Rajasthan	286	124.5	Yes
16.	Sikkim	53	13.25	Yes
17.	Tripura	100	25.5	Yes
18.	West Bengal	874	383.52	Yes
Total		9532	3941.97	

Financial Condition of Telecom PSUs

4139. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial condition of both the telecom Public, Sector Undertakings (PSUs), the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MINL) is likely to remain poor during the years to come and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the expansion plans of these PSUs are likely to be affected severely because of litigation issues that are affecting their ability to compete with private companies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No Madam, Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) to recommend short term, medium term and long term measures for revival and revitalization of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MINL). It is expected that with the initiatives being taken and the expected revenue potential being harnessed, BSNL and MTNL would improve their financial condition in the years to come.

(b) BSNL and MTNL have informed that at present, there are no litigation issues, which are affecting their expansion plans.

(c) Does not arise in view of reply to (b) above.

[Translation]

Upgradation of Schools

4140. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of schools recognized upto class X in the rural and urban areas in the country, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the students passing class X from secondary schools do not get admission into class XI in any stream, namely Arts/Science/Commerce in other schools and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to upgrade secondary schools recognized upto class X to Class XII level;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Education being a subject in the Concurrent List of the Constitution and most of the schools being under the purview of the State Governments, recognition is granted by the respective State Governments under their extant rules. However, 4267 Secondary schools and 8601 Senior Secondary Schools affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are spread across the country. No such complaint has been received by the CBSE alleging that students are not getting admission in Class XI due to a shortage of Senior Secondary Schools. The CBSE follows a set of guidelines for granting upgradation to the affiliated secondary schools applying for upgradation to the +2 stage.

(d) and (e) Do not arise

Safety and Security of NRIs

4141. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) are feeling unsafe in many countries abroad including Arab

countries on account of violence resulting out of political instability in those countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/being taken to ensure the safety of life and property of NRIs in these countries;

(c) the details of the arrangements made to bring back the NRIs from the disturbed countries;

(d) whether any scheme has been prepared to provide proper livelihood to NRIs returning to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Indian Missions and Posts have not reported that Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) are feeling unsafe in many countries abroad, including Arab Countries. However, instances of violence resulting from political instability have been reported from countries like South Sudan and Libya. In the event of violence, Indian Missions issue suitable advisory to Indian nationals and provide assistance including safe air passage to stranded Indian workers, using the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF).

(c) If there are any disturbances abroad, State Governments are tied up to coordinate with the Indian Missions concerned as the Missions request for identification of the Indian Nationals who have no documents with them and approach the Mission for issuance of Emergency Certificates (ECs). The State Governments are also requested through Nodal Officers nominated for the purpose, for identifying the Nationality of the Indians on priority basis so that action for issue of EC could be initiated without any delay. The concerned Indian Mission issues EC and arranges for air tickets, wherever required, for repatriation of the Indians and the State Governments make arrangements for receiving the incoming Indians at the air port and sending them to their native places.

(d) and (e) Rehabilitation of returnees rests mainly with the State Governments. During review meetings conducted by Hon'ble Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs on 09.04.2013 and 25.06.2013 with Ministers/ representatives of major labour sending States, the States were asked to prepare Schemes for rehabilitating the returnees using State and Central Government schemes as well.

[English]

Amendment in AICTE Act

4142. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints regarding corruption in technical/educational institutions *vis-a-vis* All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise along with the response of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the Government has decided to amend the AICTE Act and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to insulate technical educational institutions from irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Yes Madam, the details of the state-wise and year-wise complaints received and the response of the Government are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Government has proposed to amend the AICTE Act 1987, by the way of a bill, so as to restore to the AICTE powers to regulate Technical Education by the redefining of Technical Institutions. The Cabinet has considered the bill and decided that the matter may be considered by the Group of Ministers.

(d) To insulate Technical Educational Institutions from irregularities, the AICTE has notified regulations and has an annual Approval Process Handbook containing norms and standards from time to time. Institutions violating these norms and standards are liable for punitive action as per the Approval Process Handbook. Further, the AICTE has introduced e-governance in all the processes to bring about transparency, accountability, flexibility by integrating the entire system.

Statement*Statewise and year-wise complaints received and the response of the Government*

Sl. No.	State	Number of Complaints	Response of AICTE
Year-2011			
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1 (one)	Complaint had been enquired by a Retired Joint Secretary & CVO, Govt of India and after Investigation the allegations made in the complaint remained unsubstantiated. No further action required on the complaint.
Year-2012			
1.	Chhattisgarh	1 (one)	CBI registered an FIR against Expert Visit Committee Members and filed a charge sheet in the Court of Special Judge CBI, Ahmadabad.
2.	Gujarat	1 (one)	CBI registered an FIR against Expert Visit Committee Members and filed a charge sheet In the Court of Special Judge CBI, Ahmedabad.
Year-2013			
1.	Maharashtra	1 (one)	Complaints against 13 Institutions inquired by a High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Retired Chief Justice of High Court. As per the recommendation of High Power Committee, action has been initiated against the erring Institutions.
2.	Uttar Pradesh	4 (four)	Complaints consisting of 95 representations from the complaints are being inquired by High Power Committee under the Chairmanship of Retired Chief Justice of High Court.
3.	Punjab	1 (one)	Complaint is being Inquired under the Chairmanship of Retired Chief Justice of High Court.

NCMEI

4143. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI);

(b) whether it is a fact that some administrative and financial powers of NCMEI were taken away by the Government in the recent past:

(c) if so, whether some other similar bodies in the country are still enjoying such powers; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Government to restore those powers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has been constituted by an Act of the Parliament viz. the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004 (2 of 2005).

(b) No, Madam. There is no change in the financial and quasi-judicial powers of the Chairman, NCMEI or of the Commission. Two amendments relating to Administrative Powers of the Chairman have been made on 28.2.2012, after vetting by the Ministry of Law and Justice, in order to bring the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Financial and Administrative Powers) Rules, 2005, and National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Procedure for Appeal) Rules, 2005, in conformity with the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004. The details are as under:—

Sl.No.	Provision in NCMEI Act	Rules prior Amendment	Present Rules i.e. after Amendment
1.	Section 6, Officers and other employees of Commission: (1) The Central Government shall provide the Commission with a Secretary and such other officers and employees as may be necessary for the efficient performance of the functions of the Commission under this Act	As per Item 1 of the Schedule to Rule 3, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Financial and Administrative Powers), the Chairperson shall have the powers in respect of appointments and promotions against vacancy in respect of sanctioned post	After deletion of item 1 of Schedule to Rule 3, the Central Government shall, have the powers in respect of appointments and promotions against vacancy in respect of sanctioned post.
2.	Section 9 (3), Procedure to be regulated by the Commission: All orders and decisions of the Commission shall be authenticated by the Secretary or any other officer of the Commission duly authorised by the Secretary in this behalf.	Rule 28, National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (Procedure for Appeal) provided that a copy of the order, certified by the Secretary, or such officer as Chairman appoints in this behalf.	Rule 28 now provides that a copy of the order, certified by the Secretary, or such officer as Secretary appoints in this behalf.

(c) and (d) In view of (d) above, the questions do not arise.

[Translation]

Facilities to Staff

4144. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of facilities provided to staff working on co-terminus basis with the Union Ministers, Chairmen of various commissions and several constitutional posts as per guidelines issued by DoPT;

(b) whether certain violations on the guidelines is noticed by the Government in some sub-ordinate commissions and several Ministries including the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken 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) to (c) This

Department has not issued any guidelines regarding facilities to be provided to the staff working on co-terminus basis with the Union Ministers, Chairmen of various Commissions and several constitutional posts. As such, no issue relating to violation has been pointed out by the Ministries/Departments. This Department has issued instructions/guidelines with regard to nomenclature of posts attached to personal staff of Ministers, skill/educational qualification, character and antecedent verification etc. only. The entitlement of functionaries having status of Ministers, but are not Members of the Union Council of Ministers, is to be determined by concerned Administrative Ministry/Department on the basis of actual work load and in consultation with Ministry of Finance.

[English]

Financial Assistance to Night Shelters

4145. SHRI P. L. PUNIA:
SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) whether the Government is providing financial assistance to various States including the North Eastern States for construction of night shelters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to expand the scheme throughout the country in future;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (e) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State Subjects, therefore it is the primary responsibility of the State Governments to provide housing to all homeless families. However, In order to complement and supplement the initiatives taken by State/UT Governments, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has introduced a new Scheme namely 'Shelt for Urban Homeless (SUH)' to provide permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless as a component of the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) during the current Five Year Plan Period.

The scheme is applicable for all the States/UTs in the country including the North Eastern States. The role of the Central Government would be to provide support in creation of infrastructure and facilities. Government of India would fund 75% of the cost of construction of the shelters and 25% would be the State contribution. In case of North Eastern and Special Category States (Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), this ratio will be 90:10. The Operation and Maintenance Cost of the shelters will also be shared between Government of India and States on 75:25 (90:10 for North-Eastern and Special Category States) basis for initial 5 years. It will be the responsibility of the State/ UT Governments to bring in land for the construction of shelters.

Radio Frequency Technology

4146 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the DoT and the Wireless Planning and Coordination (WPC) have developed an exclusive radio frequency technology/device for schools, colleges, hospitals, etc. to run their own telecom network for closed user group customers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the terms and conditions for use of radio frequency spectrum; and

(d) the time by which the radio frequency technology is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above

E-District Project

4147. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VSHWANATH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details and names of districts covered under the e-district programme, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and spent on the e-district mission-mode project, project-wise; and

(c) the number of districts proposed to be taken up under the project during 2014-15, State-wise along with the financial outlay envisaged for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) All districts of all the States/UTs of India are covered under e-District programme.

(b) The funds allocated and funds utilised State-wise on the e-District mission mode project till 31.01.2014 is as follows:-

Sl. No.	State	Funds Allocated (in Rs. lakhs)	Funds Utilised (in Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	6641.72	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	8842.98	350
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	5239.09	0
4.	Assam	6032.2	0

1	2	3	4
5.	Bihar	3428.12	0
6.	Chandinarh	11561.99	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	7113.34	520
8.	Daman and Diu	1923.57	3.2
9.	Dadra and Naear Haveli	7154.81	0
10.	Delhi	1206.37	2
11.	Goa	4881.28	0
12.	Gujarat	7913.18	0
13.	Haryana	6749.53	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17398.38	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3245.06	50
16.	Jharkhand	4073.08	940
17.	Kamataka	1193.72	10
18.	Kerala	6143.85	0
19.	Lakshadweeo	4356.39	0
20.	Maharashtra	709.02	412.27
21.	Manipur	6154.33	258.18
22.	Meghalaya	736.05	0
23.	Mizoram	961.05	228.26
24.	Madhya Pradesh	3213.3	490
25.	Nagaland	988.02	120
26.	Odisha	6969.02	561.21
27.	Puduchery	2361.6	40
28.	Punjab	6037.57	0
29.	Rajasthan	7960.02	120
30.	Sikkim	685.9	162.35
31.	Tamil Nadu	2460.76	0
32.	Tripura	1983.34	116.96
33.	Uttar Pradesh	3303.12	0
34.	Uttarakhand	1153.98	90
35.	West Bangal	1811.79	160
	Total	162587.53	4634.43

Fund utilization is based on the Utilization Certificates received till 31st Jan, 2014.

(c) Total number of districts under e-District project which may go live in FY 2014-15 is 200. The number of districts and financial outlay State-wise is as follows:-

Sl. No.	Name of State	No.of districts	Projected Financial Outlay FY 2014-15 (in Rs. lakhs)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	3	185.74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3596.42
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	1606.37
4.	Assam	10	2493.63
5.	Bihar	0	1281.26
6.	Chandigarh	1	617.36
7.	Chhattisgarh	5	2733.38
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1	332.19
9.	Daman and Diu	2	408.86
10.	Delhi		1212.83
11.	Goa	2	422.34
12.	Gujarat	19	6807.10
13.	Haryana	0	2664.03
14.	Himachal Pradesh	9	966.76
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	2230.45
16.	Jharkhand	9	2191.93
17.	Kamataka	1	4067.02
18.	Kerala	0	1284.06
19.	Lakshadweep	1	307.12
20.	Madhya Pradesh	0	6852.92
21.	Maharashtra	0	2665.47
22.	Manipur	9	1156.06
23.	Manipur	11	858.10
24.	Mizoram	7	1215.81
25.	Nagaiand	8	1326.00
26.	Odisha	0	3033.65
27.	Puducherry	2	664.79
28.	Punjab	20	1829.95
29.	Rajasthan	13	2845.76

1	2	3	4
30.	Sikkim	4	433.76
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	3302.58
32.	Tripura	10	747.38
33.	Uttar Pradesh	27	1200.61
34.	Uttarakhand	3	1192.53
35.	West Bengal	9	2048.49
Total		200	66782.71

Accountability of Administration

4148. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has failed in making the administration accountable;

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

(c) whether there is discontent against the inefficient and slow delivery of services provided by the Government departments/ agencies and a number of complaints have been received in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof, Ministry/ department-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure efficient and timely delivery of public services and to make administration accountable 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) to (e) No, Madam. The Government is committed to making administration accountable and ensuring efficient and timely delivery of public services, including timely redressal of grievances. A few major steps taken are listed below:—

- (i) **Citizens Charter** as a tool for empowering citizens with information about the Government organization and services delivered by it, was introduced in 1997 and a special portal was created in 2000. 131 Central Government and 729 State Government organizations created

their Citizens Charters.

- (ii) In 2005, the Citizens Charter was made a part of the newly created Quality Management System (QMS) called Sevottam, for bringing continual improvements in public service delivery. For capability building of employees eight workshops were organized. This was done to make the Citizens Charter Sevottam Compliant - (a) as a document of commitment for standards of service delivery by a Government organization, and (b) for giving contact details of persons responsible for each service delivery. In addition, a grievance redress mechanism was also included in the Citizen Charter for cases, where services were not delivered as per scheduled time limits. Till March, 2013, 72 Central Ministries /Departments have created and uploaded their sevottam compliant Citizen Charters on their websites.
- (iii) Centralised Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) <http://pgportal.gov.in> is a web based portal for grievance redressal. At present, it connects 105 Central Ministries/ Departments/ Organisations along with their 8894 subordinates/field offices across the country. The citizens may lodge their grievances, including complaints about service delivery, through this portal anytime, anywhere, and send it directly to the government organization concerned. During 2013-14, sixteen review meetings on pendency of grievances have been organized for speedy disposal of gnevances.
- (iv) Taking a **Rights based** approach, the Government has introduced 'The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of Their Grievances Bill, 2011, in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011. The Bill makes it mandatory for all public. authorities to prepare and publish their Citizens Charter with service standards for each service and time limits for redressal of grievances, in case services are not delivered as per commitment made in the Citizens' Charter. The bill is under consideration of Lok Sabha.

Law Colleges/Universities

4149. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for setting up of law colleges/universities in the country;

(b) the State-wise number of law colleges/universities functioning in the country at present;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more law colleges/universities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these are likely to be set up, location-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and also to improve the quality of legal education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Partnership Model of Aadhaar

4150. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIAI) has been implementing the Aadhaar project through a partnership model;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits accrued/likely to accrue as a result thereof; and

(c) the number of Aadhaar Cards issued so far, State-wise in the rural and urban areas?

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 UIDAI approach leverages the

existing infrastructure of Government and private agencies across India. The UIDAI functions as a regulatory authority managing a Central Identities Data Repository (CIDR), that issues UIDs, update resident information, and authenticate the identity of residents as required.

In addition, the UIDAI partners with agencies such as Central Ministries and Departments, State governments and other Governmental agencies such as Banks, Insurance Companies etc. who function as 'Registrars' for the UJDAI. Registrars process UID applications, and connect to the CIDR to de-duplicate resident information and receive UID numbers. These Registrars can either be enrollers, or appoint agencies as enrollers, who interface with people seeking UID numbers. The Authority also partners with service providers for authentication and electronic 'Know Your Customer' (eKYC) services.

(c) State/UT wise details of Aadhaar generated and assigned by UIDAI as on 31 January, 2014 are given in the enclosed Statement. Details of break-up according to urban/rural areas are not maintained.

Statement

State/UT-wise aadhaar issued as on 31.01.2014

Sl.No.	State	Aadhaar Issued
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,546,619
2.	Himachal Pradesh	6,380,803
3.	Punjab	23,577,865
4.	Chandigarh	926,593
5.	Uttarakhand	2,286,061
6.	Haryana	18,260,952
7.	Delhi	16,656,075
8.	Rajasthan	38,339,244
9.	Uttar Pradesh	24,032,276
10.	Bihar	6,420,517
11.	Sikkim	545,155
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	16,156
13.	Nagaland	814,858
14.	Maripur	959,382
15.	Mizoram	10,803

Sl.No.	State	Aadhaar Issued
16.	Tripura	3,139,426
17.	Meghalaya	11,359
18.	Assam	57,865
19.	West Bengal	34,926,512
20.	Jharkhand	25,822,525
21.	Odisha	18,362,154
22.	Chhattisgarh	2,548,674
23.	Madhya Pradesh	42,445,674
24.	Gujarat	26,435,408
25.	Daman and Diu	159,757
26.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	194,680
27.	Maharashtra	32,998,051
28.	Andhra Pradesh	79,068,715
29.	Karnataka	41,766,048
30.	Goa	1,329,634
31.	Lakshadweep	48,867
32.	Kerala	30,440,782
33.	Tamil Nadu	44,338,348
34.	Puducherry	1,134,603
35.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	163,304
Grand Total		576,165,725

[Translation]

Encroachments in Parks

4151. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) parks in Delhi, especially for children, location-wise;

(b) whether encroachments in these parks in the shape of religious structure is quite common;

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

(d) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) There are a total of 2286 parks under the jurisdiction

of DDA wherein some portion have facilities for children to play. However, there are no specific parks exclusively for children.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Do not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

Foreign AID for Development Projects

4152. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether some projects related to urban infrastructure, slum development poverty alleviation and housing sector are being implemented in various cities/towns of the States with foreign assistance including World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the details of the foreign assistance received by the States during each of the last three years and the time since when the said projects are being run along with the projects for which the said assistance has been utilized, State-wise including Karnataka;

(c) the details of development activities likely to be taken up, State-wise;

(d) whether some more such projects are likely to be implemented in the States with foreign assistance; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, project-wise along with the steps taken by the Government to ensure equal distribution of foreign aid received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. As reported by Department of Economic Affairs, the projects related to urban infrastructure, slum development poverty alleviation and housing sector presently being implemented in various States including Karnataka with foreign assistance and with the assistance of World Bank, are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(d) and (e) External Assistance Programme is a continuous ongoing programme managed by Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) through a well-established procedure in which States participate. The allocation of

foreign assistance is reported to be demand driven and is subject to the borrowing capacity of the State.

Statement-I*Funds released by Donor Agencies*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Centre/State Project	Donor Agency	Fund released during the last 3 year & Current Year
1	2	3	4
1.	Assam	Asian Development Bank	9.38
2.	Andhra Pradesh	GOJP- Japan	559.65
3.	Bihar	DFID	163.52
4.	Chhattisgarh	EEC- European Union	83.89
5.	Haryana	GOJP- Japan	9.39
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Asian Development Bank	700.80
7.	Karnataka	Asian Development Bank	385.83
8.	Karnataka	GOJP- Japan	2064.67
9.	Kerala	Asian Development Bank	338.56
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Asian Development Bank	416.04
11.	Madhya Pradesh	GOUK-United Kingdom	158.07
12.	Madhya Pradesh	GOUK-United Kingdom	224.64
13.	Madhya Pradesh	DFID	49.5
14.	Maharashtra	GODE- Germany	23.98
15.	Odisha	GOUK- United Kingdom	8.76
16.	Odisha	GODE- Germany	0.10

1	2	3	4
17.	Odisha	GODE - Germany	0.99
18.	Odisha	GODE - Germany	0.17
19.	Rajasthan	Asian Development Bank	655.26
20.	Rajasthan	GODE- Germany	0.85
21.	Rajasthan	EEC- European Union	168.75
22.	Rajasthan	GOFR- France	36.27
23.	Tamil Nadu	GOJP- Japan	50.03
24.	Uttarakhand	Asian Development Bank	176.86
25.	West Bengal	Asian Development Bank	468.63
26.	West Bengal	GOUK-United Kingdom	40.15
27.	West Bengal	GOUK-United Kingdom	236.26
28.	West Bengal	GOJP- Japan	79.59
29.	Central Project	Asian Development Bank	77.19
30.	Central Project	GOUK- United Kingdom	60.23
31.	Central Project	GOUK-United Kingdom	406.29
32.	Central Project	EEC- European Union	119.84
33.	Central Project	GOFR- France	873.29
34.	Central Project	GODE- Germany	0.34
35.	Central Project	GODE- Germany	53.25
36.	Central Project	GODE- Germany	32.69
37.	Central Project	GODE- Germany	18.62
38.	Central Project	GODE - Germany	230.33
39.	Central Project	GOJP- Japan	202.25
40.	Central Project	GOJP- Japan	12163.15
41.	Central Project	DFID	15.28

Statement-II*World Bank Assisted Projects*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Project Name	State	Agreement date	Fund Released during the last 3 year & Current year
1.	3rd Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project	Tamil Nadu	14.9.2005	656.08
2.	Karnataka Municipal Reform Project	Karnataka	02.05.2006	528.17
3.	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	Andhra Pradesh	22.1.2010	111.51
4.	Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	Central Project- Multi State	8.12.2011	4.76
5.	Sustainable Urban Transport Project	Central Project- Multi State	5.2.2010	164.30
6.	Mumbai Urban Transport 2A Project	Maharashtra	23.7.2010	191.32

Fake Caste Certificate

4153. SHRI ASHGK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of getting employment against reserved vacancies on producing bogus/fake caste certificate in MTNL and BSNL have been reported;

(b) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years and the current year, company-wise and State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such persons and also against the responsible officers of these companies for the lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Barat Saricbar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have informed that some cases of getting employment against reserved vacancies by producing bogus/fake caste certificate in BSNL and MTNL have been reported. Details of these cases, State-wise (including Uttar Pradesh) and year-wise, is given the enclosed Statement.

(c) BSNL and MTNL have reported that in cases, where charges of producing fake/bogus for obtaining employment have been established through inquiry, the officials have been either dismissed or disciplinary proceedings have been initiated. In some cases, the matter of verification of caste certificates is under investigation through concerned authorities. Where the allegations could not be established/substantiated, such cases have been recommended for closure.

Statement

State-wise and Year-wise details of getting employment against reserved vacartcies on producing bogus/fake caste certificate in MTNL and BSNL

Sl. No.	State	Number of casae reported (Year-wise)			
		2011	2012	2013	2014
1	2	3	4	5	6
Cases reported by BSNL					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	02	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Arunacha Pradash	0	0	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0	0	0
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0
12.	Karnataka	03	0	01	0
13.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	01	01	02	0
15.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	0
16.	Manipur	0	0	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0
18.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0
19.	Nagaiand	0	0	0	0
20.	Odisha	0	0	0	0
21.	Punjab	01	0	0	0
22.	Raiashthan	0	0	0	0
23.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0	01	01	0
25.	Tripura	0	0	0	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	01	0	03	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	01
28.	West Bengal	0	0	0	0
Total (BSNL)		08	02	07	01

Cases reported by MTNL

1.	Delhi	01	03	0	0
2.	Mumbai	0	0	0	0
Total (MTNL)		01	03	0	0

[English]

Statutory Status to SCP and TSP

4154. SHRI P. R. NATARAJAN:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give statutory status to the Special Component Plan (SSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) 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) to (c) To give statutory status to Scheduled Caste Sub-Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment has proposed a draft legislation. SCSP & TSP envisages for flow of outlays and benefits from all sectors of development in Annual Plans of States/UTs and Central Ministries/Departments atleast in proportion to their population both in physical and financial terms.

Complaints Lodging System

4155. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the complaints lodging system of both PSU telecom companies particularly of MTNL is not functioning satisfactorily and subscribers face problems in lodging their complaints;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of complaints lodged in BSNL and MTNL during the last three years and the current year, State-wise separately for landline and broadband;

(c) the details of the provisions prescribed by MTNL and BSNL for attending complaints separately of telephone and internet broadband subscribers and the time frame fixed for attending different kinds of complaints;

(d) whether the BSNL and MTNL are speedily balancing out complaints received through call centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the number of complaints received and balanced out within the prescribed time frame and the action taken by the Government for attending complaints within prescribed time frame?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has laid down the institutional mechanism and procedure for redressal of complaints of consumers by service providers through the Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2012.

TRAI has informed that BSNL & MTNL have set up complaint centres and also appointed the Appellate Authority for Basic Service (Wireline) and Broadband Service. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have informed that their complaint lodging system is functioning satisfactorily and subscribers are, in general, not facing any problem in lodging their complaints.

(c) The details of provisions prescribed by TRAI for attending complaints of telephone and broadband are as follows:

- Faults repair by next working day: 90%
- Fault repair in urban areas -100% within three working days.
- Fault repair in Rural areas- 100% within 5 working days
- Mean time to repair = <8 hrs.

(d) and (e) BSNL and MTNL are generally redressing the complaints within the time frame prescribed by TRAI. However, sometimes they face problems due to delay in getting digging permissions, cable theft, damage to cables by other agencies. The details of per centage of complaints which were redressed within prescribed frame during the 2013-14 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Per centage of complaint redressed by BSNL and MTNL within the prescribed time frame in their areas of jurisdiction

Sl. No.	Areas falling under jurisdiction of BSNL	Landline	Broaband
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	100	100

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	94	96
3.	Assam	197	99
4.	Bihar	98	99
5.	Chhattisgarh	100	100
6.	Chennai Telecom Distt.	90	88
7.	Gujarat	100	100
8.	Haryana	93	93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	99	100
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	95	93
11.	Jharkhand	162	94
12.	Karnataka	100	99
13.	Kerala	100	100
14.	Kolkata Telecom Distt.	80	99
15.	Madhya Pradesh	90	94
16.	Maharashtra	88	99
17.	North East-1	100	100
18.	North East-2	100	100
19.	Odisha	99	100
20.	Punjab	99	99
21.	Rajasthan	100	100
22.	Tamil Nadu	94	94
23.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	99	100
24.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	100	100
25.	Uttarakhand	97	95
26.	West Bengal	78	78
Areas falling under jurisdiction of MTNL			
1.	Delhi	93	95
2.	Mumbai	87	93

[Translation]

Funds to Backward Districts

4156. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the agencies through which

the Government has released funds allocated for the development of the backward districts, State-wise;

(b) whether the procedure adopted by the Planning Commission in this regard is not conducive for the development of the backward districts; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) There are two schemes being implemented which specifically aim to supplement the efforts of the State Governments to develop the backward districts. The first Scheme viz. "District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) which was initiated in 2006-07, presently covers 272 districts of 27 States. This Scheme is being implemented by the Ministry of Panchayati Raj. The second Scheme viz. "Additional Central Assistance for Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts', which has replaced the "Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts', initiated in 2010-11, now covers 88 districts of nine States including 82 districts covered under the IAP. This scheme is being implemented by the Planning Commission. As per the guidelines of both the schemes, funds are being released to the Consolidated Fund of the States for onward transfer to the implementing agencies/district authorities. This procedure of releases to the States enables them to keep an account of the transfers from the Central Government and to monitor the progress under the schemes. In the case of the District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), plans are to be prepared by the Panchayats and Urban Local Bodies and consolidated by the District Planning Committees. In the case of Additional Central Assistance for Left Wing Extremism Affected Districts/IAP, a Committee headed by District Collector/District Magistrate and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer is responsible for implementation. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need in consultation with the Local Members of Parliament and other elected representatives. There is no proposal to

change the procedure for release of funds under these two schemes.

[English]

Electronic Manufacturing

4157. SHRI M. ANANDAN:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of Preferential Market Access (PMA) Policy and the number of Indian industries accepted or approved by the Government for procurement of electronic goods;

(b) whether there were strong protests from international trade associations at the draft notification of PMA Policy;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the US and Japan are likely to make a long term investment in India for manufacturing hub for electronic systems and designs with technology transfer and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether a separate desk has been proposed to be set up to speed up the process and the progress made in this regard, so far; and

(f) the present status of FDI in domestic manufacturing taking into account of the security concerns of the nation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The revised policy Notification for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in Government procurement, has been issued *vide* DeitY Notification No.33(3)/2013-IPHW dated 23.12.2013.

(b) and (c) Earlier, Government had notified a policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic goods *vide* Notification No.8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10.2.2012. This policy was applicable to the following:—

- (i) Procurement by all Ministries/Departments (except Defence) and their agencies for electronic products purchased for Governmental purposes and not with a view to commercial resale or with a view to use in the production of goods for commercial sale.
- (ii) Electronic product or products having security implications.

Several representations were received by the Government both in favour of and against the policy, especially in relation to its applicability to electronic products having security implications. After considering the pros and cons of alternative approaches to handling security related products, the Government had decided to review the policy especially in relation to its applicability to electronic products with security implications.

(d) and (e) DeitY is making efforts to attract investment from US and Japan in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing. The National Policy on Electronics has been notified on 19.11.2012. Several Schemes such as Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC), Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) and policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products have been notified. A separate Help Desk for Japan has been created within DeitY to facilitate the Japanese companies in Electronics sector in India. A Sub-Group on US-India Bilateral Electronic Hardware Manufacturing Dialogue has also been constituted in order to *inter-alia* promote investment in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing sector in two countries.

- (f) The Information is being collected.

R&D in Khadi Sector

4158. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Research and Development (R&D) activities undertaken in the country during the last three years by Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) for promotion of Khadi products;

(b) whether any tie-up has been made by the KVIC with any National or State level Institution for promotion of Khadi products in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether difficulties are being faced in conducting of activities by KVIC;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the details of the schemes to revitalize Khadi sector launched by the Government during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) together with Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI) have taken a number of steps in research and development for promotion of khadi which include establishment of design centre for khadi/textile garments, quality assurance manual for khadi, low cost hand dyeing machine, improved dyeing process for khadi fabric, development and popularization of e-charkha, technology for soft and stiff finish of khadi fabric and technology package for value added products using local wool or blend of local and imported merino wool, etc.

Besides, KVIC has been implementing a specific programme for cluster development, namely, Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), under which assistance for replacement of obsolete equipments, setting up of common facilities centres, product development, market promotion and other supports are provided.

(b) and (c) With a view to popularize and promote Khadi and Village Industries (KVI) products, KVIC has been organizing District, State and National level exhibitions in collaboration with State/UT Khadi and Village Industries Boards. During the last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13), KVIC has organised a total of 114 such exhibitions in the country. KVIC also focuses on quality participation in international exhibitions to tap new/ emerging markets for KVI products.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) KVIC has initiated a number of steps during recent years to re-vitalize the khadi sector. These include

a comprehensive reform package for the khadi sector, namely, the Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), which includes capacity building of 300 khadi institutions and improved marketing. KRDP is being implemented with an assistance of US\$ 150 million from Asian Development Bank (ADB). Government has also introduced in 2009-10, a Scheme for 'Strengthening of Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure', which provides assistance for revitalization of sick and problematic khadi institutions and helps in renovation of sales outlets.

Government has introduced *w.e.f* 1 April, 2010, a flexible, growth stimulating and artisan oriented Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, in place of the erstwhile system of Rebate. Under MDA, financial assistance is provided to institutions @ 20% of the value of production of khadi and polyvastra, to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ratio 25:30:45. MDA provides institutions a flexibility to use the assistance for improving the outlets, products and production processes, besides giving incentive to customers, etc. and is also directed towards revitalizing the sector.

Violation of Master Plan by Schools

4159. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ordered to close down all unrecognised schools which are not meeting the prescribed guidelines of Master Plan Delhi-2021 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a number of such schools were closed down during the last three years and if so, the details thereof, year-wise; and

(c) the other actions taken against unrecognised schools for violating Master Plan stipulations and also for not providing better accommodation and cognitive ambience for students

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Madam, the Government of National Capital

Territory of Delhi has informed that no such order has been issued by them.

Disaster Management Lessons

4160. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether school children are being imparted disaster management lessons, both in Government and private schools in Delhi to meet any kind of eventuality during disasters and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether such training is also being imparted to students of other States of the country and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such students would be provided with certain gadgets for use during such eventualities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. School children are imparted lessons on disaster Management in all the schools of Delhi. The following activities are conducted in schools in Delhi:—

(i) Mock drill on disaster management/fire safety is conducted regularly in the schools.

(ii) Children of various schools were deputed to generate awareness among them while observing live demonstration of various equipments used during the rescue and relief operation at the time of any disaster.

(iii) Disaster management has been introduced as a compulsory part of the curriculum at the secondary level.

(b) Education being a subject in the Concurrent list of the Constitution and most of the schools being under the purview of the respective State Governments, it is the responsibility of the respective State Governments to take appropriate action in this regard. However, the Central Board Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken the following initiatives to impact education on disaster management in

the schools affiliated with the CBSE across the country:—

(i) The Board introduced the subject of Disaster Management in class VIII-X as a part of Social Sciences from the academic year 2003-04 onward in a phased manner and as a part of Geography and Sociology in class XI in the academic session 2005-06.

(ii) The Board had brought out textbooks in the topics of disaster management for each of the classes VIII, IX, X and XI with support from the Ministry of Home Affairs, Govt. of India.

(iii) The Board had issued a circular in July, 2009 requesting the schools to contact the National Disaster Management Authority for taking up disaster preparedness initiatives in their schools.

(iv) A Supplementary Textbook in Geography for class XI titled Natural Hazards and Disasters published by the CBSE lays adequate stress on preparing Disaster Management plans for schools.

(v) The Board has published a life Skills Manual in four volumes covering an important theme of Being Responsible and Safe.

(vi) The Board has brought out Safety Guidelines under its affiliation Bye-laws for the schools affiliated to it.

(vii) The topic Disaster Management has been made a part of Formative Assessment under School Based Assessment Scheme implemented from 2009.

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

Funds for IEDSS

4161. SHRI P. C. GADDIGUDAR: Will the Minister OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the budgetary allocations made and the funds utilized under the scheme of Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS), year-wise;

(b) the steps taken under the scheme to support secondary education of disabled children; and

(c) the number of students who have benefited from this scheme till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Budget Estimates and the funds released under the IEDSS Scheme from 2009-10 onwards are given below.

Year	Budget Estimates (Rs. in crore)	Funds released (Rs. in lakhs)
2009-10	70	5513.13
2010-11	70	8034.48
2011-12	100	8316.15
2012-13	70	2698.44
2013-14	50	3765.53
(Till 12.02.2014)		

(b) Under the IEDSS Scheme, assistance to States/ Union Territories which implement the Scheme is provided @ Rs. 3000/- per disabled child per annum for specified items that *inter-alia* includes identification and assessment of children with disabilities, provision of aids and appliances, access to learning material, provision of facilities like transport, hostel, scholarships, books, uniforms, assistive devices, support staff (readers, amanuensis), the use of ICT, development of teaching learning material. The State Government provides a top-up grant of Rs. 600/- per child per annum towards scholarship for each child.

Girl students with disabilities, in addition to availing facilities under all schemes specially targeting girls' education, are given an additional stipend @ Rs.200 per month at the secondary level.

(c) The total number of Children with Special Needs (CWSN) approved to be covered since the inception of the Scheme till now is 5,65,683.

Coir Bhoovastra and Geo Textiles

4162. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to include coir bhoovastra and coir geo textile materials in the list of

approved products in the Small and Medium Enterprises (SME) sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the specifications maintained by the local/regional/national regulatory authorities concerned with public construction;

(c) whether the Government proposes to support measures for the mass marketing of the coir geo textiles and coir bhoovastra and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to explore the possibility of having coir bhoovastra and geo textile to be promoted in ordinary civil and structural engineering processes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Coir products including coir bhoovastra/coir geo-textiles materials are regulated by the Coir Industry Act, 1953 and Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) implements a number of schemes for development of coir industry in the country. Coir units including those producing coir bhoovastra/coir geotextiles can also be categorized as Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) under section 7 of MSME Development Act, 2006 depending upon their investment in plant and machinery.

Coir Board has formulated standards and specifications for coir geo textiles/ coir bhoovastra and published the standards in association with Bureau of Indian Standards. Various Indian Standards for coir bhoovastra are as follows:-

- (i) IS 15868:2008 - Natural fibre geo textiles(jute geo textile and coir bhoovastra) - Methods;
- (ii) IS 15869:2008 -Textiles-open weave coir bhoovastra-Specifications;
- (iii) IS 15871:2009 - Use of coir geo textiles (coir bhoovastra) in unpaved roads - Guidelines;
- (iv) IS 12503(Part 2):1988- Coir matting, mourzouks and carpets; and
- (v) IS 15872:2009- Application of coir geotextiles(coir woven bhoovastra) for rain-water erosion.

(c) and (d) Coir Board is actively involved in marketing

and promotion of coir geo textiles/ coir bhoovastra through field demonstrations, participation in national and international fairs, conducting workshops/seminars with the active participation of contractors, PWD/CPWD engineers, etc. and formulating standards and specifications for the coir geotextiles/coir bhoovastra in line with geosynthetics coupled with establishment of facilities for testing of quality parameters of coir geotextiles/ coir bhoovastra and extending the facilities to the manufacturers and end users through awareness programs and technical consultancy.

Coir Board has already conducted more than 100 field demonstrations/case studies from 1972 onwards in association with reputed research institutes/ universities such as Central Road Research Institute, Border Roads Organisation, National Institutes of Technology and other institutions in promoting the use of coir geotextiles/ coir bhoovastra for prevention of soil erosion and reinforcement of unpaved/ paved roads leading to improved life of the roads. Coir Board has also got accreditation for the use of coir geotextiles/ coir bhoovastra from Indian Roads Congress, New Delhi in the construction of roads and has been identified as a nodal agency to use coir geotextiles/ coir bhoovastra for reinforcement of village roads in 9 States of the country.

Coir Board is also undertaking in-house research investigations for development of binder-less boards from coir geotextiles/coir bhoovastra for its use as a structural material for false ceiling/shutters for doors and windows in building construction. It has also developed an instant soil-less cocolawn containing only coir materials. The Coir Board has actively demonstrated this technology at IIM, Lucknow and has been pursuing to include the usage of coir geotextiles/ coir bhoovastra in manual/schedule of PWD/CPWD engineers.

Migration of Youths for Education

4163. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about 37 lakh youths have migrated from their home State to other States within the country for education, within a decade;

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

(c) the reasons for the same and the response of Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide better educational opportunities and better educational institutions in educationally backward areas of the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-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) The Central Government does not collect or maintain this information Centrally. However, as per media reports, a research paper on Internal Migration for Education and Employment among youth in India was commissioned by the United Nations Human Settlements Programme, UN HABITAT's Global Urban Youth Research Network in January, 2014. As per the research paper, migration among men was 26 lakh and 11 lakh among women. Of these, 6.2 lakh youths (or 17%) moved to a new State; 16.8 lakh shifted to another district within their home State in the last 10 years. Karnataka received the largest exodus (1.8 lakh) from other States and Uttar Pradesh sent out most students (1.1 lakh).

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) In 2009, the Ministry of Human Resource Development launched a Scheme wherein 374 districts were identified as Educationally Backward Districts (EBD) and one Model Degree College was proposed in each such district. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has recently launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) namely the Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for reforming the Higher Education System in the States, in which the 374 Model Degree College Scheme has been subsumed. The RUSA focuses on improving access, equity and quality in the State-level higher education system by expanding the institutional base by creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions in un-served and underserved areas, to achieve enrolment targets and to address critical regional and social gaps. The RUSA also targets to improve equity in higher education by providing adequate opportunities of

higher education to socially deprived communities; promote inclusion of women, minorities, SC/ST/OBCs and differently abled persons.

- (f) Does not arise.

Law of Torts

4164. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the country has an effective law of torts to provide relief to persons who have suffered from hann from the wrongful acts of others;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to codify the law of torts to protect the interest of victims of man-made disasters?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) In order to codify the law relating to Torts, a reference was made by the Central Government to the Law Commission of India to make its recommendations/report. The Law Commission of India is yet to submit its recommendations/report.

Case Pending Against Domestic Help

4165. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is aware of any case pending in Saket Court, India against the domestic help of ex-Counsul General of India in New York, USA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and its current status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Ministry is aware of a case filed by the former Deputy Consul General in New York, against the India Based Domestic Assistant in Saket Court, India. However, the case has been filed by the officer in her personal capacity and the Government of India is not a party in this case.

Upgradation of Parvati Water Treatment Plant

4166. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals form Pune Municipal Corporation (PMC) pertaining to renovation and upgradation of Parvati Water Treatment Plant and the Storm Water Line (Phase-II) in Pune;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds proposed to be released to PMC for the above said projects; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), two Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) namely, (i) Renovation and upgradation of Parvati Water Treatment Plant and (ii) the Storm Water Line (Phase-II) have been approved. Ministry of Finance has been requested to release the 1st Installment of both the approved projects. Details of both projects and implementation time are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of renovation and upgradation of Parvati Water Treatment Plant and the Storm Water Line (Phase-II) for PUNE under UIG of JnNURM

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Project name	Approved cost	ACA committed	Date of completion
1.	Construction of 500 MLD water treatment plant and clear water pumping station and recycling plant	17,108.27	8,554.14	January, 2016
2.	Storm Water Drainage Project Phase-II for Pune city.	46,173.16	23,086.58	February, 2017

[Translation]

Vocational/Professional Institutions

4167. **SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:**
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of expenditure incurred by the Government on establishing vocational/professional institutions in the country during the last three years as on date, State-wise; and

(b) the number of above institutions functioning in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Vocational Training is a concurrent subject and the establishment of ITIs is under the jurisdiction of respective State Governments. However, two Centrally Sponsored Schemes titled 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States & Sikkim' and "Skill Development in 34 Districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)" have been taken up for setting up of new ITIs with Central funding by the Ministry of Labour

& Employment. Under 'Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States & Sikkim', funds worth Rs. 87.14 crores have been earmarked for setting up of 14 new ITIs. The details of the funds released under the LWE scheme during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The details of the funds released under the Scheme "Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in North Eastern States & Sikkim" during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Under the Community College Scheme of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, 97 Polytechnics have been supported during 2013-14 for promoting Skill Development. The State-wise number of Community Colleges are listed given in the enclosed Statement-III. At present, 3524 Polytechnics are functional with an intake capacity of 12.12 lakh students per annum. The University Grants Commission (UGC) is also implementing a Scheme called the 'Introduction of Career Oriented Courses in Universities/colleges'. The assistance to institutions selected under this scheme by the UGC is Rs. 7.00 lakh per course as one time 'Seed Money' for five years in the Humanities and Commerce streams and Rs. 10.00 lakh per course for five years for the Science stream.

Statement-I

Details of funds released under the Scheme "Skill Development in 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism"

(Rs in crore)

Sl. No.	States	Fund released during last 3 year			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
		ITIs & SDCs	ITIs & SDCs	ITIs & SDCs	ITIs & SDCs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0	3.5584	0	3.5584
2.	Bihar	3.7677	3.1915	0	6.9592
3.	Chhattisgarh	18.8112	2.8173	0	21.6285
4.	Jharkhand	15.8717	2.4281	2.3474	18.2998
5.	Madhya Pradesh	2.5775	0.4532	0	3.0307
6.	Maharashtra	5.118	0.9063	0	6.0243
7.	Odisha	13.7245	1.8793	0	15.6038
8.	Uttar Pradesh	2.6964	0.3983	0	3.0947
9.	West Bengal	2.569	0.4571	0	3.0261
	Total	65.136	16.0895	2.3474	81.2255

Statement-II*Details of Fund released under the Scheme Enhancing Skill Development Infrastructure in NE States and Sikkim*

(Rs.in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released during last 3 years			
		2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0000	1.3797	6.7218	8.1015
2.	Nagaland	0.0000	3.1717	0.0000	3.1717
3.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.9632	0.0000	0.9632
4.	Manipur	0.0000	4.9500	0.0000	4.9500
5.	Mizoram	0.0000	3.6823	0.0000	3.6823
6.	Meghalaya	2.5636	0.0000	0.0000	2.5636
7.	Tripura	0.5803	1.2162	0.0000	1.7965
8.	Assam	2.2784	2.2291	0.0000	4.5075
Total		5.4223	17.5922	6.7218	29.7363

Statement-III*Details of Community Colleges*

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No. of Polytechnics
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
3.	Assam	6
4.	Chhattisgarh	2
5.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
6.	Daman and Diu	1
7.	Goa	1
8.	Gujarat	9
9.	Haryana	4
10.	Jharkhand	1
11.	Kerala	5
12.	Madhya Pradesh	4
13.	Maharashtra	9
14.	Meghalaya	2
15.	Nagaland	3
16.	New Delhi	3
17.	Punjab	2
18.	Sikkim	2

Sl.No.	State/UTs	No. of Polytechnics
19.	Tamil Nadu	10
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1
21.	Uttarakhand	10
22.	West Bengal	7
23.	Karnataka	3
Total		97

*[English]***Protection of Good Samaritans**

4168. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper legal provisions are in place to protect bystanders or good samaritans, who help injured persons on the road from being subjected to prolonged legal formalities and court procedures and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to introduce a national legislation for the protection of good samaritans, who help those in distress, from any kind of legal or procedural hassles;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Impact of Long Working Hours

4169. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of adverse impact of long working hours on people working in Government offices and certain Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs);

(b) if so, whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the statement of the Chief of the New Economic Forum Think Tank according to which the working hours should be reduced to 30 hours to maintain good health and not to put family life at risk;

(c) if so, whether the Government is contemplating to reduce the working hours of Government servants;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to reconsider the working hours; 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) Government employees working in Central Government Administrative Offices observe 40 working hours per week in 5 day week system. The 6th Central Pay Commission had separately examined this aspect and observed that since this system provides more time to the employees for rest and recreation while enabling them to fulfil their domestic and social obligations and actually contributes to their physical and mental well-being and consequently to increase of efficiency, it should continue. In the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) the working hours are governed by the appropriate labour laws.

(b) to (e) In view of (a) above, does not arise.

[English]

Electronic Governance Interface

4170. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government for creating electronic governance interface for all citizen centric and customer facing governance services; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to provide all electronic governance services over mobile phones, IVRS and voice portals?

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 has approved Common Service Centres (CSC) Scheme for establishing CSCs in the rural areas of the country. These CSCs are Information Communication Technology (ICT) enabled with broadband connectivity and provide various Government, business and social services near the localities of the citizens. The scheme is being implemented in Public Private Partnership mode. As on 31st December, 2013, 128,724 CSCs have been rolled out covering thirty three States/UTs.

Besides this, Government departments have their own websites to provide electronic governance services.

(b) The Mobile Seva has been developed by Department of Electronic & Information Technology (DeitY) as the core infrastructure for enabling the availability of electronic governance services through mobile devices. Mobile Seva enables the integration of the mobile platform with the common e-Governance infrastructure consisting of State Data Centres (SDCs), State Wide Area Networks (SWANs), State and National Service Delivery Gateways (SSDGs/NSDG).

As on date, 911 Central and State Government Departments are using Mobile Seva for providing SMS-based services and over 64.8 crore Short Messaging Service (SMS) have been sent to citizens for various mobile based services.

As on date, over 274 public services have been made available to the citizens and stakeholders through Mobile.

[Translation]

Criminal Justice System

4171. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Law Commission to prepare a detailed report in order to improve the criminal justice system;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to incorporate the recommendations of Malimath Committee and Madhav Menon Committee in the criminal justice system;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to amend the Acts concerned to bring about improvement in the criminal justice system; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL) (a) The Law Commission of India has been requested to examine and give a comprehensive report covering all aspects of criminal law so that comprehensive amendments can be made in various laws viz. Indian Penal Code, 1860, Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, Indian Evidence Act, 1872, etc.

(b) to (e) Further action will be taken on receipt of the report of the Law Commission of India in this regard.

[English]

Deficit in Administrative Services

4172. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to implement the report of the Indian Institute of Public Administration (IIPA) to end the deficit in administrative services;

(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) Yes, Madam.

(b) Regarding the requirement of Indian Administrative Services officers, the Baswan Committee, *inter alia*, recommended that the annual intake of Indian Administrative Services officers should be to the tune of 180 candidates from Civil Services Examination. The Central Government has decided to fill up 180 vacancies for Indian Administrative Services for Civil Services Examination, 2012 as well as for CSE 2013.

(c) Does not arise.

Expenditure Limit for Elections

4173. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission has asked the Government to raise the expenditure limit for Lok Sabha and Assembly Elections;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend the Representation of Peoples Act, 1951 to this effect; and

(d) if so, the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam. A proposal of the Election Commission to raise the expenditure limit for Lok Sabha and Assembly elections has been received on the 17th February, 2014.

(b) The details of the suggestion made by the Election Commission to this effect are attached as Statement.

(c) and (d) The matter is being examined and a decision to this effect will be taken in due course in accordance with laid down procedure.

Statement*By multiplying a factor with 1.75 and placing the NE/Hill States at par with States in Plane*

Sl. No.	State or Union Territory	Existing Limit		Proposed Maximum Limit	
		Parliamentary Constituency	Assembly Constituency	Parliamentary Constituency	Assembly Constituency
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. States					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	27,00,000	10,00,000	54,00,000	20,00,000
3.	Assam	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
4.	Bihar	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
5.	Goa	22,00,000	8,00,000	54,00,000	20,00,000
6.	Gujarat	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
7.	Haryana	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
8.	Himachal Pradesh	40,00,000	11,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	-----*
10.	Karnataka	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
11.	Kerala	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
13.	Maharashtra	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
14.	Manipur	35,00,000	8,00,000	70,00,000	20,00,000
15.	Meghalaya	35,00,000	8,00,000	70,00,000	20,00,000
16.	Mizoram	32,00,000	8,00,000	70,00,000	20,00,000
17.	Nagaland	40,00,000	8,00,000	70,00,000	20,00,000
18.	Odisha	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
19.	Punjab	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
20.	Rajasthan	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
21.	Sikkim	27,00,000	8,00,000	54,00,000	20,00,000
22.	Tamil Nadu	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000,	28,00,000
23.	Tripura	40,00,000	8,00,000	70,00,000	20,00,000
24.	Uttar Pradesh	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
25.	West Bengal	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
26.	Chhattisgarh	40,00,000	16,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand	40,00,000	11,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
28.	Jharkhand	40,00,000	16,00,000	170,00,000	28,00,000
II. Union Territories					
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	27,00,000	-----	54,00,000	-----
30.	Chandigarh	22,00,000	-----	54,00,000	-----
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	16,00,000	-----	54,00,000	-----
32.	Daman and Diu	16,00,000	-----	54,00,000	-----
33.	Delhi	40,00,000	14,00,000	70,00,000	28,00,000
34.	Lakshadweep	16,00,000	-----	54,00,000	-----
35.	Puducherry	32,00,000	8,00,000	54,00,000	20,00,000

*Fixed under the J & K rules by J & K Government in consultation with the Commission.

Information Under RTI

4174. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for information under the Right to Information Act in the Ministry during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, particularly in the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) and Directorate of Estates;

(b) the number of applications in respect of which information has been provided;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to providing incomplete information or information not based on facts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard and also against the persons responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUN): (a) to (d) The information relating to the number of applications and appeals (complaints) received under the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the Ministry of Urban Development and the Directorate of Estates during the last three years and the current year (upto January, 2014) and number of applications in respect of which information has been provided during the period is given in the enclosed Statement.

The appeals received under the RTI Act, 2005 are considered by the First Appellate Authority (FAA) and necessary orders are issued in writing with directions to the concerned CPIOs to furnish complete information, wherever the information furnished by the CPIO is found deficient/incomplete. A copy of order is also given to the appellant.

The information pertaining to the Central Public Works Department, (CPWD) for the corresponding period is being collected from various field offices and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Details of applications and appeals received and disposed of under RTI Act, 2005 in the Ministry of Urban Development

Year	Number of RTI applications received	Number of RTI applications for which information has been provided	Number of RTI applications for which information has received	Number of appeals (complaints) against Column. (3)	Number of appeals on which action taken
1	2	3	4	5	
2010-11	1020	1001	135	130	
2011-12	1141	1132	97	94	
2012-13	1257	1241	98	105	
2013-14 (till Jan, 2014)	1865	1744	158	116	

Details of applications and appeals received and disposed of under RTI Act, 2005 in the Directorate of Estates

Year	Number of RTI applications received	Number of RTI applications for which information has been provided	Number of appeals (complaints) received against Column (3)	Number of appeals on which action taken
1	2	3	4	5
2010-11	589	578	11	11
2011-12	765	742	97	97
2012-13	654	631	88	88
2013-14 (till Jan, 2014)	690	640	90	90

Help Cells in Embassies

4175. SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in the UAE has decided to set up a help cell to assist Indian nationals who were unable to correct their status before the end of amnesty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up help cells in other Indian embassies abroad to deal with the various problems of Indian labourers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons there for?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The Indian Missions in UAE have a dedicated Community Affairs Wing which deals with redressal of grievances of Indian Nationals, received by the Mission. Such requests also include matters related to resolution of irregular residence status in UAE followed by repatriation of the concerned individuals. In addition to this, there is one Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) at Dubai addressing grievances of the Indian workers which also offers free legal, psychological

and financial counseling to distressed Indians and also organize awareness campaigns at prominent labour camps to educate the Indian workers.

(c) to (e) There are already robust arrangements in place to deal with the problems of Indian workers in Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries which include Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC)/help line for providing counseling and other assistances, and the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) for need based and on-site welfare of distressed emigrants.

[Translation]

Low Cost Computer

4176. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise per centage of people who have access to computer and internet facilities in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make low cost computers available to people to overcome digital divide in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILND DEORA):(a) As per Census of India 2011, 9.4% of households of India have access to computers and 3.1 % of households have internet State-wise household data on access to computers and internet is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise Internet Subscribers as on 31.12.2013 as per Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(b) to (d) Government is in process of making low cost tablet Aakash IV available through DGS&D. The DGS&D tender process is underway. Once completed, any Government Ministries/ Departments or Organization can purchase Aakash-IV from empanelled rate contractors of DGS&D.

Statement-I

*Household data on Access to Computers and Internet
as per Census of India 2011*

State	Households	Access to Computers (In %)	Access to Internet (In %)
1	2	3	4
INDIA	246692667	9.4	3.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands#	93376	8.8	3.5
Andhra Pradesh	21024534	8.4	2.6
Arunachal Pradesh	261614	8.2	2
Assam	6367295	9.3	1.6
Bihar	18940629	7.1	0.9
Chandigarh#	235061	33.2	18.8
Chhattisgarh	5622850	4.6	1.2
Dadra and Nagar Haveli#	73063	8.3	2.8
Daman and Diu#	60381	9.3	2.8
Goa	322813	31.1	12.7
Gujarat	12181718	8.8	3.1
Haryana	4717954	13.2	5.3
Himachal Pradesh	1476581	8.4	2.8
Jammu and Kashmir	2015088	8.4	2.9
Jharkhand	6181607	6.9	1.5
Karnataka	13179911	12.8	4.8
Kerala	7716370	15.8	6.3
Lakshadweep#	10703	14.1	3.1
Madhya Pradesh	14967597	5.9	1.4
Maharashtra	23830580	13.3	5.8
Manipur	507152	9	2.1
Meghalaya	538299	7.6	1.5
Nagaland	399965	8.9	1.7
NCT of Delhi#	3340538	29.1	17.6
Odisha	9661085	5.1	1.4
Puducherry#	301276	13.6	6

1	2	3	4
Punjab	5409699	12.8	5.4
Rajasthan	12581303	6.9	1.8
Sikkim	128131	11.5	3.3
Tamil Nadu	18493003	10.6	14.2
Tripura	842781	7.2	1
Uttar Pradesh	32924266	9.1	1.9
Uttarakhand	1997068	11	3.2
West Bengal	20067299	8.3	2.2

Statement-II

Total Internet Subscribers as on 31st December, 2013

Sl. No.	State	Subscribers in Millions
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17.07
2.	Assam	3.97
3.	Bihar (including Jharkhand)	10.71
4.	Delhi	14.81
5.	Gujarat	17.92
6.	Haryana	5.10
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2.02
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	2.51
9.	Karnataka	14.97
10.	Kerala	10.77
11.	Madhya Pradesh (including Chhattisgarh)	15.36
12.	Maharashtra	38.78
13.	North East	2.79
14.	Odisha	4.57
15.	Punjab	9.29
16.	Rajasthan	11.62
17.	Tamil Nadu	19.65
18.	Uttar Pradesh	22.90
19.	West Bengal	13.90
	Total	238.71

Children Living in Jhuggies

4177. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of any survey conducted by the National Building Organization (NBO) stating that every eighth child of the age group zero to six year lives in Jhuggy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps for providing proper housing and education to such children; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) NBO has not conducted any such survey. However, the Registrar General of India (RGI) has released the data on slum child population in the age group (0-6 years) in Primary Census Abstract for Slum as a part of the Population Census-2011. According to the figures reported in the 2011 Census, about 8.0 million children are living in slums in India and they constitute 12.34 per cent of the total slum population of the urban areas of the 31 States/Union Territories reporting slums. State-wise Slum Population of (0-6 Age Group) in India-2011 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select 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). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06. JNNURM has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

In addition, Government launched Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in two phases; the preparatory phase in June, 2011 for a period of two years which ended in June, 2013 and

implementation phase in September, 2013. All cities/UAs can take advantage of the Scheme. The selection of cities/ UAs under the scheme is to be made by the States in consultation with the Centre. Government of India provides capital subsidy to the extent of 50% to 80% of unit cost of houses including infrastructure cost depending on the population of the city under this scheme.

Provision for Community Infrastructure like community centres to be used for pre-schools/child care centres etc. is admissible under JNNURM and RAY.

Statement*State-wise Slum Population of (0-6 Age Group) in India-2011*

State/UT*	Total Slum Population	Slum Population	% of 0-6 age group in the age group 0-6 the Total Slum Population
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	10186934	1149779	11.29
Arunachal Pradesh	15562	2226	14.3
Assam	197266	22229	11.27
Bihar	1237682	208383	16.84
Chhattisgarh	1898931	254080	13.38
Goa	26247	3240	12.34
Gujarat	1680095	240589	14.32
Haryana	1662305	225889	13.59
Himachal Pradesh	61312	6509	10.62
Jammu and Kashmir	662062	94204	14.23
Jharkhand	372999	53465	14.33
Karnataka	3291434	418295	12.71
Kerala	202048	20327	10.06
Madhya Pradesh	5688993	771999	13.57
Maharashtra	11848423	1428850	12.06
Meghalaya	57418	8241	14.35
Mizoram	78561	10430	13.28
Nagaland	82324	11114	13.5

1	2	3	4
Odisha	1560303	188962	12.11
Punjab	1460518	176257	12.07
Rajasthan	2068000	307035	14.85
Sikkim	31378	3229	10.29
Tamil Nadu	5798459	614969	10.61
Tripura	139780	14755	10.56
Uttar Pradesh	6239965	863392	13.84
Uttarakhand	487741	66176	13.57
West Bengal	6418594	656780	10.23
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	14172	1588	11.21
Chandigarh	95135	14720	15.47
NCT of Delhi	1785390	229029	1283
Puducherry	144573	16002	11.07
India	65494604	8082743	12.34

Source: Census of India 2011, Primary Census Abstract for Slums-2011

[English]

Setting up of IIITs

4178. SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up some more Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) in the country including Kerala;

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

(c) whether the Government has acquired the land for the same, especially in the State of Kerala; and

(d) the time by which the above IITs are likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam. Under the approved scheme for setting up of 20 new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIT) on a Not-for-profit Public Private Partnership (N-PPP), the Central Government has given approval for establishment of an Indian Institute of Information Technology in fourteen States including Kerala

(b) The details thereof State-wise are as under:—

Sl. No.	States whose proposals has been approved	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Chittoor
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Kakinada
3.	Assam	Guwahati
4.	Gujarat	Vadodara
5.	Haryana	Sonepat
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Una
7.	Karnataka	Dharwad
8.	Kerala	Kottayam
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
10.	Rajasthan	Kota
11.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruchirapalli
12.	Maharashtra	Pune
13.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
14.	West Bengal	Kalyani
15.	Tripura	Bodhjungnagar

(c) As per the approved Scheme, 50-100 acres of land, free of cost will be provided by the concerned State Government for setting up the IIITs. The Govt. of Kerala has identified 22.89 hectares (55 acres) land at Vallichira village, Meenachil Taluk, Kottayam District, Kerala for the establishment of the IIIT in Kottayam, Kerala

(d) The IIIT Kottayam, Kerala is expected to be operational for the academic session 2014-15.

BIS mark Electronic Items

4179. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made it mandatory to register some electronic and information technology items with the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS) for compliance;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether hardware manufacturing units have sought some more time to register their products with BIS; and

(d) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government of India *vide* notification entitled "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" issued on 3rd October, 2012 made it mandatory that 15 electronic items be registered with BIS based on their compliance to notified Indian safety standards. The order has been notified under the provisions of the Bureau of India Standards Act, 1986.

(b) The Gazette notification No. 1975 dated 3rd October, 2012 entitled "Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements for Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012" is available at http://deitv.gov.in/sites/upload_files/dit/files/NotificationStandarrds.pdf.

(c) The order was notified on 3rd October, 2012 and was to come into effect from 3rd April, 2013.

Yes, Madam. The stakeholders had sought some more time to register their products with BIS.

(d) Based on the requests from the stakeholders, an extension of 3 months was provided to the manufacturing units to comply with the provisions of the order. The order has come into effect from 3rd July, 2013. Further conditional interim extension was made available to desirous manufacturing units till 3rd January, 2014, enabling them to fully comply to the provisions of the Order. The Electronics and Information Technology Goods (Requirements of Compulsory Registration) Order, 2012 is fully effected from 3rd January, 2014.

Allotment of Land to Group Housing Societies

4180. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to allot land to the Group Housing Societies in Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the DDA has any proposal to construct houses for the Central Government employees in Delhi;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUN): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) There is no such proposal.

Centralised Monitoring System

4181. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a centralised monitoring system for lawful interception and monitoring of mobile phones, landlines and the internet in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a telecom research and development organisation has finalised any telecom security project for the said purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the same; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Government has decided to set up the Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) to automate the process of Lawful Interception & Monitoring of telecommunications.

(c) and (d) A project prepared with an estimated cost of Rs. 400 crores for CMS has been approved by the Government. The execution of the CMS project has been entrusted with Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT). The envisaged salient features of CMS are as follows:—

(i) Electronic Provisioning of target number by a Government agency without any manual intervention from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) on a secured network, thus enhancing the secrecy level and quick provisioning of target.

- (ii) Central and Regional Centres which will help Central and State level Law Enforcement Agencies in Interception and Monitoring.
- (iii) Research and Development (R&D) in related fields for continuous up gradation of the CMS.
- (e) Centralised Monitoring System has been planned to be implemented in phased manner in about 3 years.

Reservation Quota for Disabled Persons

4182. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) The nature of physical disabilities considered under the reservation quota for the purpose of admission in educational institutes;
- (b) whether the quota for the disabled is being filled up regularly in educational institutes in the country;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to increase the per centage of quota for the disabled; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per Section 2 (i) of Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995 (PWD Act), disability means:—

- (i) Blindness;
- (ii) Low vision;
- (iii) Leprosy-cured;
- (iv) Hearing impairment;
- (v) Locomotor disability;
- (vi) Mental retardation;
- (vii) Mental illness.

As per section 2(i) of the said Act, Persons with Disabilities (PwD) means a person suffering from not less than forty per cent of any disability certified by a medical authority.

As per section 39 of the PWD Act, all Government educational institutions and educational institutions receiving aid from the Government, shall reserve not less than three per cent seats for persons with disabilities.

(b) and (c) For implementation of the provisions of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, The University Grants Commission has issued guidelines to Universities and Colleges for providing three per cent reservation (horizontally) in admission for PwDs. Also, 3% reservation in admission is provided for PwDs in Central Educational Institutions under the Ministry of Human Resource Development. Further, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009 (RTE Act) provides for the right of children to free and compulsory education to the children of 6-14 years age group including children with special needs. Through an amendment in 2012, the RTE Act included children with disabilities under the category of 25% earmarked coverage for 'disadvantaged children'. As per the data available, 15,01,734 Children with Special Needs have been enrolled from Class I to XII in the year 2007-08 and in higher educational institutions a total of 53,975 PwD students were enrolled during the year 2010-11.

(d) and (e) In the Rights of Persons with Disabilities Bill, 2014, as introduced by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment in the Rajya Sabha on 7.02.2014, it has been proposed to provide reservation of not less than five per cent seats in all Government institutions of higher education and other higher education institutions receiving aid from the Government for persons with benchmark disabilities.

Road Map for IT

4183. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

- (a) whether the Information Technology (IT) market is likely to reach more than Rs. 3.00 lakh crore in 2014;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the road map prepared for the 12th Five Year Plan period for the IT Sector;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the growing influence of China in Indian Ocean Region in IT and telecom sectors;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to protect Indian interests;

(e) whether the Government is having any plan for investment in Maldives in IT and telecom sectors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) According to Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT), the estimated IT Hardware Market in 2013-2014 is likely to reach INR 3.00 lakh crores, as per the details given below:—

IT Hardware Products	2013-2014	
	Units (In Million numbers)	Value (In INR crore)
Desktop PC	6.99	16176
Note Book/Note Book PC	5.12	15605
Smartphone	21.46	253121
Tablet PC	3.84	4445
Printer (IJP+LJP)	2.87	8685
Total Market	40.28	298031

As per the report of Sub-Group on "e-Industry-Electronics Hardware Manufacturing" for the 12th Five Year Plan, Electronics is a flagship sector of strategic importance. With the demand for electronics hardware expected to rise rapidly, India has the potential to become an electronics hardware-manufacturing hub and contribute significantly to the increase in our GDP, employment and exports. Electronics Hardware Manufacturing continues to be a thrust area for the Government. The vision is to establish India as a leading global destination for the manufacturing of Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM). The aim is to create a level playing field and an enabling environment for the industry to

compete globally. This requires several initiatives including setting up of a semiconductor fab, providing support to manufacturing across the value chain, providing world-class infrastructure through Electronics Manufacturing Clusters, supporting R&D and innovation by setting up of Electronics Development Fund. Besides, efforts to institute a mechanism for mandating compliance to standards for electronics goods, communications and brand development, marketing of India as an investment destination and human resource development are some of the other initiatives which need to be pursued. An outlay of Rs. 9500 crores (approx.) has been provided for various programmes/schemes for the promotion of ESDM sector during the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) As per the Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), as such there is no influence of China in Indian Ocean Region in IT and telecom sectors. However, based on commercial viability, Indian companies are investing in different countries such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, Mauritius, Seychelles etc.

(e) and (f) Government of India has no plan for investment in Maldives in IT and Telecom sector.

[Translation]

Complaints Submitted in PMO

4184. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints relating to corruption of officers submitted by the Members of Parliament in the Prime Minister's Office (PMO);

(b) the number of complaints out of which acknowledgement has been sent to the Members of Parliament;

(c) the number of complaints out of which final reply after inquiry has been given to the Members of Parliament;

(d) whether the PMO takes action on the letters of the Members of Parliament; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective 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) to (e) All complaints received in the PMO against officers, including those received from Members of Parliament are examined in various sections in the Prime Minister's Office. Since no details of these complaints are maintained complaint-wise or based on the nature of allegations, it would not be possible to indicate the number of complaints of corruption received from MPs. All letters received by the Prime Minister from the Members of Parliament, including those related to corruption are acknowledged by the PM himself. All the complaints received in the PMO, including those received from Members of Parliament, are examined for appropriate action, which includes forwarding to the Ministry of Home Affairs/Department of Personnel & Training/Cabinet Secretariat/Cadre Controlling Authorities/Secretaries of the concerned Ministries/Chief Secretaries of the concerned State Governments, etc., depending on the subject of the complaint. The recipient agency/Ministry examines such complaints, takes appropriate action thereon and replies to the Members of Parliament.

Dilapidated Condition of School Buildings

4185. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify Government schools which are being run in dilapidated buildings in the country, particularly in Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the amount allocated/utilised during each of the last three years and the current year for repairing of these school buildings, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Every year, the National University of Education Planning and Administration (NUEPA) brings out the District Information System for Education

(DISE) which provides information on key components of school infrastructure including dilapidated buildings at the elementary level. As per the Unified DISE 2012-13, there are 4544 Government elementary schools in dilapidated condition. However, no dilapidated school building has been reported from Delhi. A State-wise Statement-I showing the details of dilapidated school buildings in the country at the elementary level, is enclosed.

(c) and (d) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), details of the funds for the re-construction of dilapidated school buildings and major repairs provided during the last 3 years and the current year, State /UT wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I

Dilapidated school buildings in the country at elementary level as per UDISE 2012-13

State/UT	Number of Schools in dilapidated building
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3
Andhra Pradesh	215
Assam	136
Bihar	332
Chhattisgarh	1085
Haryana	19
Himachal Pradesh	9
Jammu and Kashmir	6
Jharkhand	347
Karnataka	11
Kerala	33
Madhya Pradesh	456
Maharashtra	245
Manipur	35
Meghalaya	200
Mizoram	64
Nagaland	12
Odisha	125
Punjab	9

1	2	1	2
Rajasthan	190	Uttar Pradesh	253
Sikkim	7	Uttarakhand	644
Tamil Nadu	10	West Bengal	62
Tripura	16		

Statement-II

Outlay approved for dilapidated buildings and major repairs under SSA during last 3 years and the current year

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	535.36	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	499.01	546.78	-
3.	Assam	-	631.81	-	888.31
4.	Bihar	1961.80	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	2319.30	84.99	659.78	-
6.	Daman and Diu	3.92	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	125.85	-	-	-
8.	Goa	40.19	13.15	13 15	-
9.	Gujarat	-	3266.41	-	-
10.	Haryana	663.68	70.69	219.13	81.27
11.	Himachal Pradesh	612.25	-	985.92	148.00
12.	Jbarkhand	-	-	945.45	-
13.	Kamataka	2421.78	106.75	2331.63	-
14.	Kerala	286.65	1101.06	7347.20	8835.69
16.	Lakshadweep	1.01	-	-	-
17.	Madhya Pradesh	-	830.30	3204.30	1210.44
18.	Maharashtra	109.50	5003.37	3432.26	49.81
19.	Manipur	-	31.22	101.81	-
20.	Meghalaya	-	3.37	3.37	-
21.	Mizoram	140.03	-	4612.00	3665.00
22.	Nagaland	-	-	1016.53	-
23.	Odisha	42.19	257.36	79.56	28.35
24.	Puducherry	28.49	-	-	-
25.	Punjab	928.24	917.40	1667.44	-
26.	Rajasthan	-	2313.82	2984.59	-

Sl.No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
27.	Sikkim	-	82.53	14.59	4.33
28.	Tamil Nadu	1756.75	-	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7333.16	-	-	-
30.	Uttarakhand	488.39	2907.76	4283.16	1762.76
31.	West Bengal	-	2020.16	1796.29	-

Irregularities in Entrance Examinations

4186. SHRI HARISH CHODHARY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the details of complaints received by the Government regarding reported Irregularities / violation of norms in entrance examinations for admission into engineering colleges in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether any investigation has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the persons/ colleges found guilty in the matter and the action taken against them, State-wise; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government to curb such irregularities in conducting entrance examinations for admission to engineering colleges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As reported by the Organising Chairmen, Joint Entrance Examination (JEE), 2011, 2012 and 2013 and the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), there are no complaints of irregularities/violation of norms in the Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) and the All India Engineering Entrance Examinations (AIEEE) for admission to the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the National Institutes of Technology (NITs), etc, in the country in the last three years.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Fee Hike in IITs and IIMs

4187. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) for hiking their fee structure;

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

(c) the impact of fee hike on students belonging to weaker sections of the society in their pursuit for higher education and the remedial measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the performance of the above institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 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 actual costs during the year 2010. 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 Undergraduate (UG) students of the IITs from Rs. 50,000 per annum to Rs. 90,000 per annum from the academic year of 2013-14. The present increase in the annual fees of the UG students has come after the last increase from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 50,000 in 2008-09.

There is, however, no proposal with the Government for a fee hike in the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs).

(c) 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 rent, basic messing and pocket allowance. The students (other than SC/ST categories), upto 25% of intake strength, whose annual parental income is less than Rs. 4.50 lakhs, are also exempted from payment of tuition fee and are paid a stipend for ten months in an academic year. Similarly, the IIMs provide need-based scholarships/financial assistance to the financially weaker students. Also, easy bank loans are made available to the students, ensuring that no student is denied opportunity to pursue a course in higher education for want of adequate resources.

(d) In order to improve the performance of the IITs and the IIMs, the Institutes have initiated external peer reviews to look into the issues of quality of governance, teaching, research, etc.

[English]

Performance of JNVs

4188. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any review of the academic performance of students of the JawaharNavodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) functioning in the country;

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

(c) the details of the monitoring mechanism put in place for maintaining the high standards of education in JNVs;

(d) whether the Government proposes to open JNVs in each district in the country particularly in the rural areas in order to improve the standard of education as well as provide technical education to the poor students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and 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) to (c) The apex body for monitoring the performance of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), headed by the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. For effective management of monitoring, the Samiti is supported in its functions by different committees viz., the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee and the Academic Advisory Committee. Apart from this, the NVS has the following 4 tier system of academic monitoring and supervision:—

- i. The Principal and Vice-Principal do academic monitoring and supervision at the Vidyalaya level.
- ii. The Assistant Commissioner, Cluster In-charge perform academic monitoring and supervision at frequent intervals of time.
- iii. Panel inspection is conducted once in a year and officers from NVS Headquarters also visit the Vidyalayas from time to time.
- iv. The NVS does academic monitoring and supervision through Perspective Academic Planning.

(d) and (e) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for opening of one Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya in each district of the country including backward areas. Apart from this, the Government of India has also sanctioned opening of one additional JNV in 22 districts having a large concentration of SC/ST population, as a special case. The main objective is to provide good quality modern education to the talented children predominantly from the rural areas. A total of 598 JNVs have been set-up in 576 districts in 34 States/UTs so far. Providing technical education is not under the purview of NVS. There is no proposal to set up JNVs for providing technical education.

MSME Schemes in Operation

4189. SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
 SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI VINCENT H. PALA:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the various schemes launched to promote Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSME) sector and operational in various States including North Eastern States;

(b) the amount allocated and utilized by States under the said schemes during each of the last of three years and the current year, State-wise including Sikkim;

(c) whether there has been any delay in the implementation of these programmes;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing various schemes and programmes for promotion of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise (MSMEs) across the country including North Eastern States. The major schemes/programmes include Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Cluster Development Programme, Marketing Development Assistance, Skill Development Programmes, International Cooperation Scheme etc.

(b) All plan schemes implemented by Ministry of MSME are Central Sector Schemes. Therefore, funds are not allocated State-wise, under these schemes.

(c) to (e) No Madam, the plan schemes meant for

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) being implemented by Ministry of MSME are of continuing nature.

Nalanda University

4190. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned any financial support to Nalanda University;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the details of terms and conditions for such financial support;

(c) whether voluntary contributions have been made by any participating countries to the said university;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of students from various countries who are likely to be benefited from the said university?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Government has sanctioned Rs.2727.10 crore to the University during its establishment phase from 2010-11 to 2021-22.

(b) The estimated capital cost of the project is Rs.1749.65 crore. The recurring expenditure projected from 2014-15 onwards is Rs.977.45 crore. Funds will be allocated from Ministry's Plan Budget as per annual funding requirements.

(c) Yes.

(d) The following participating countries have so far made voluntary contributions:

China: US\$ 1 million for a China floor in the library

Thailand: US\$ 100,000

Laos: US\$ 50,000

Indonesia: US\$ 301000

Citizens of Singapore have offered to design, build and deliver University's library at a cost of US\$ 5 million. Australia has offered Australian \$ 1 million for a Chair in the School of Ecology and Environment Studies. Japan has pledged to use its Official Development Assistance for the renovation of highways leading to the University.

(e) The total number of students is expected to be 2,450 when all the seven Schools start teaching by the year 2017-18. It is not possible at this stage to assess the number of foreign students.

Shortage of Manpower in Passport Offices

4191. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Regional Passport Offices (RPOs) in the country are facing huge shortage of manpower;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of vacancies reported from various RPOs, State-wise;

(c) whether the work in many RPOs is being offloaded to private parties/agencies and if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken to fill the existing vacancies at the RPOs; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to conduct cadre review of all RPOs in the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) A number of Regional Passport Offices in the country continue to face shortage of manpower due to the gap between the sanctioned and working cadre strength of the Central Passport Organization (CPO). To implement the Passport Seva Project, the Government had increased the sanctioned strength of the CPO cadre from 2349 to 2697 in 2008 to cater to increased demand for passport services. However, the working strength has not reached to its optimal level due to several factors such as pending indent with the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) for the post of Assistant and Lower Division Clerks; large number

of retirements/voluntarily retirements; and lack of eligible officials for promotion to higher posts. As against the sanctioned strength of 2697, as on date, the Organization has 2000 regular employees apart from 400 Data Entry Operators who have been recruited against the vacant posts at non-Gazetted Group 'B' and 'C' level.

(c) Despite extensive computerization, opening of new Passport Offices and reforms in the Central Passport Organization (CPO) during 2000-2006, a need was felt for change in the then existing system due to rapidly growing volume of passport seekers. To address this need, a Mission-Mode Project titled "Passport Seva Project" was identified under the Nationale-Governance Plan (NeGP) of the Government of India. The basic design involves outsourcing of non-sensitive front-end activities to a service provider and retaining sovereign and sensitive functions with the Government. 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) have been set up by the Service Provider.

(d) The Government has taken following steps to fill up the existing vacancies at the Passport Offices:—

(i) The regular placement of indent for recruitment of Lower Division Clerks and Assistants with Staff Selection Commission (SSC) and pro-active follow up with them.

(ii) To fill up the existing vacancies at the Passport Offices through fast track promotion, wherever necessary with the relaxation of eligibility norms/down gradation of some posts and with the approval of Department of Personnel & Training and Union Public Service Commission.

(iii) As per the provisions of the Recruitment Rules, the Ministry has taken officers on deputation.

(iv) As a temporary measure, the Ministry has obtained approval for engagement of 450 Data Entry Operators in lieu of vacant non-Gazetted post at Group 'B' and 'C' level.

(v) The Ministry has implemented Productivity Linked Incentive Scheme (PLIS) on 21th March, 2013, having retrospective effect, to financially incentivize individual performance measured against pre-set parameters. This has brought in increased efficiency and productivity per employee.

(e) To implement the Passport Seva Project, the

Government approved expansion of the Central Passport Organization cadre in 2008 which involved augmentation of posts from 2349 to 2697. Thereafter, Ministry undertook a review exercise in 2010 to restructure the cadre which led to creation of 320 new Gazetted posts of Passport Granting Officers after abolition of 213 posts of Assistant and rationalization of some other posts. In view of the 2010 exercise, there is no further proposal for cadre review at present.

[Translation]

Design Schools/Centres

4192. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:

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

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) have decided to set up design schools/centres to develop a design spine in engineering education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the IITs are considering to ensure that design thinking percolates into other areas of expertise; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A design manifesto has been prepared through workshops organised by IIT Bombay and IIT-Hyderabad and the Ministry of Human Resource Development that delineates the framework for design education in engineering education. The design programmes are envisioned as inter disciplinary spaces for the co-creation of design education, research and user centric applications aimed at creating a working environment enabling knowledge sharing and experience exchange by developing a collaborative environment among students, researchers, academicians and industry.

The concept of setting up of the Centres is to give a new kind of design-oriented pedagogy in the IITs and the Industry and which would eventually percolate into other areas of expertise. The design thinking in the programme is interlaced with various subject-specific inputs. The Centres

organise workshops, seminars, exhibitions and short duration courses and training programmes on design and innovation where the students participate and get involved in projects with a focus on design.

Harassment of Indian Diplomats

4193. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI P. C. MOHAN:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of cases of objectionable and unacceptable treatment of Indian diplomats, officials and other citizens in the United States during last three years;

(b) whether the Government had taken up these complaints with the US authorities concerned;

(c) if so, whether the US had taken any corrective measures in this regards; and

(d) if not, the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Dr. Devyani Khobragade, Acting Consul General of India in New York, was arrested by officers of the Diplomatic Security Service of the U.S. State Department on 12 December, 2013. She was handcuffed, strip-searched, fingerprinted by U.S. law enforcement authorities, who claimed it was part of their normal procedures, before being released by a U.S. Court on bail. Apart from this incident, there have been instances of Indian diplomats, political leaders, and other eminent people being subjected to enhanced security screening at the port of entry in the U.S. Such incidents during last three years include Dr. A. P. J. Abdul Kalam, former President [John F. Kennedy International Airport, New York; September 2011]; Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises [Chicago O'Hare Airport; June, 2013]; Shri Mohammed Azam Khan, Minister of Urban Development and Parliament Affairs, Government of UP [Logan International Airport, Boston; April 2013]; and Shri Shah Rukh Khan, Actor (White Plains Airport, New York; April, 2012).

(b) to (d) The Government has conveyed to the U.S. Government its strong objection to both the arrest of Dr. Khobragade and the manner in which action was taken. The U.S. Government expressed regret at this Incident. The two countries have since agree to initiate an official dialogue to comprehensively address all aspects related to the case against Dr. Khobragade, including India's demand for dropping of all charges, and all issues arising from differing perspectives on diplomatic privileges and immunities.

The Government has consistently expressed its displeasure to the United States Government over Incidents of enhanced screening of Indian officials at the U.S. airports. It has urged the U.S. Department of State and the Department of Homeland Security to ensure prevention of such occurrences in future. The U.S. Government has expressed regret at several of these Incidents and conveyed that it would look at ways to prevent such Incidents.

[English]

Representation of Socially Deprived Classes Students

4194. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of representation of students belonging to socially deprived classes in the educational and technical institutions in the country during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has taken/proposed to take effective steps to ensure reservation for admission of these students in such institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of representations received from the people's representatives and other social organisations in this regard during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) 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) As per the Statistics of Higher and Technical Education, compiled by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), and the All India Survey of

Higher Education (AISHE), the per centage representation of students belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes categories in enrolment in higher education for the last three years of compiled data, is as under:—

Year	Number of SCs/STs enrolled	
	SCs	STs
2009-10 (provisional)*	2439585	1080898
2010-11**	3045125	1208435
2011-12 (provisional)**	3482835	1278995

* Statistics of Higher and Technical Education

**AISHE

(b) The Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 provides 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation in admissions out of the annual permitted strength in each branch of study, to the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and the Other Backward Classes of citizens respectively, in Central Educational Institutions. The University Grants Commission has reported that it is monitoring the reservations in Central Universities. The MHRD is also monitoring adherence to the reservation policy in all Central Educational Institutions.

The XIIth Plan has significantly enhanced funding for equity-related measures such as enhancing the reach of scholarships and student loans with Government guarantees, strengthening the current remedial teaching programmes with teaching/coaching module preparatory training and special coaching for entrance examinations, etc.

(c) and (d) The Ministry receives representations, from time to time, on the lack of adequate representation of socially deprived classes in Central Educational Institutions. All such representations are processed on a priority basis by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the concerned institutions asked to undertake remedial action, if required. Data on such representations changes from day to day and is not Centrally maintained. The Ministry and the UGC conduct periodic reviews of the extent of representation of socially deprived classes in Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) and Central Universities (CUs) respectively. As and when any shortfall in such representation is found, provisions of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006 are reiterated to CUs and CFTI for compliance.

[Translation]

Tripartite Maritime Agreement

4195. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has held any trilateral talks related to the issues of fishermen and the marine security with Sri Lanka and Maldives;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the tripartite maritime agreement signed, if any;

(c) whether any concrete steps have been taken to tackle the disputes between India and Sri Lanka regarding the Indian fishermen; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Governments of India, Sri Lanka and Maldives have been engaged in trilateral discussions on maritime security. In this context, during the 2nd NSA-Level Meeting on Trilateral Cooperation on Maritime Security between India, Sri Lanka and the Maldives held in Colombo on 8th July, 2013 an "Outcome Document" on strengthening cooperation in maritime security was signed.

(c) and (d) Government attaches the highest importance to the safety, security and welfare of our fishermen. The matter has been consistently taken up during bilateral meetings with the Government of Sri Lanka at various levels. Government continues to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to ensure that fishermen on both sides can continue to pursue their livelihood in a safe, secure and sustainable manner.

[English]

Caste based Discrimination

4196. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incident of alleged caste based discrimination among judges of Civil Courts, High Courts or the Supreme Court has been reported;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) No specific incident of alleged caste based discrimination among the Judges of the Supreme Court. High Courts or the Civil Courts has been reported. As per the established in-house mechanism' for the higher judiciary, Chief Justice of India receives complaints against the conduct of Judges of the Supreme Court and the Chief Justices of the High Courts. Similarly, the Chief Justices of the High Courts receive complaints against the conduct of High Court Judges.

Under Article 235 of the Constitution of India, the administrative control over the members of subordinate judiciary in the States vests with the concerned High Court and the State Government. Therefore, the disciplinary control in respect of judicial officers of subordinate judiciary lies with the concerned High Court and the State Government.

Social Issues of Urbanisation

4197. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted/proposed to conduct a study on the social issues of urbanisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up an exclusive research institution to study such aspects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Policy making is a continuous and ongoing exercise and feedback on all issues, including social issues, is regularly received from stakeholders. However, no specific study on the social issues of urbanization has been undertaken.

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Infrastructure Projects under PPP Mode

4198. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are several infrastructural projects being carried out under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details during the last three years, year, project and state-wise;

(c) whether there is any agreement for sharing dividend in these projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the monitoring mechanism that is in place to supervise these project?

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. The number of PPP infrastructure projects completed and under implementation during the last three years in the Central sector are given below:—

Sector	Projects Completed during 2010-11, 2011-11 and 2012-13		Projects Under Implementation as on March 31, 2013	
	No. of Projects	Projects Cost (Rs. crore)	No. of Projects	Projects Cost (Rs. crore)
National Highways	32	15,537	161	1,55,438
Major Ports	7	3,417	29	8,561
Airports	0	0	2	25,237
Railways	1	395	3	3,441
Total	40	19,349	195	1,1,677

(c) The PPP framework provides for a capital grant up to a maximum of 40 per cent of the project cost based on transparent competitive bidding. In viable projects which do not require grant, bidders are free to offer a premium in the form of share in revenue instead of seeking a capital grant.

(d) The Government has issued Guidelines for Monitoring of PPP projects to be followed by all Ministries, Departments, Statutory Authorities and Public Sector Undertakings, These Guidelines also apply to State Governments for State projects that receive Viability Gap Funding (VGF) from the Central Government. The Guidelines have created an institutional framework to ensure compliance of the concession agreements for PPP Projects mainly with a view to safeguarding the interests of the public exchequer and the consumers users. The

Guidelines require the Project Authorities to create a two-tier mechanism for monitoring the performance of PPP Projects which should consist of:—

- (i) PPP Projects Monitoring Unit (PPP PMU) at the project authority level; and
- (ii) PPP Performance Review Unit (PPP PRU) at the Ministry or State Government level, as the case may be.

A quarterly report is placed before the Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for review of the compliance by the Ministries with the aforesaid Guidelines.

Missing of Files in DDA

4199. SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D. B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of files of crucial projects of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) have gone missing or misplaced;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against the officers responsible for the missing files; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the records of DDA are digitized at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) According to the information furnished by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA), no files of crucial projects are missing or misplaced.

(b) and (c) Do not arise in view of the (a) above.

(d) DDA has informed that it has initiated the process of digitization of the records.

[Translation]

Public Interest Litigations

4200. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Interest Litigation (PILs) filed in the Supreme Court and various High Courts during the last three years and the current year, court wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware of a large number of frivolous litigations being filed under the guise of PIL;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to initiate action to check such frivolous litigations; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

SC, ST and OBCs in Foreign Services

4201. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of officers belonging to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) appointed in various embassies/commissions abroad during the last three years as on date;

(b) the details of the norms followed for their appointment;

(c) the number of IFS officers belonging to SC, ST, and OBC working in the Ministry as on date, category-wise; and

(d) the effective measures being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government for the appointment of officers belonging to the said categories in Indian Missions in proportion to their population?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As per records, (41 SC, 22 ST and 19 OBC) Officers belonging to the Indian Foreign Service are posted in various Embassies/High Commissions abroad as on date.

(b) The Indian Foreign Service Officers are posted/transferred to various Indian Missions/Posts abroad on the recommendation of the Foreign Service Board based on availability of posts, suitability and seniority. The criteria for consideration for a posting/transfer abroad is the same for all officers of the Indian Foreign Service including the officers belonging to the SC, ST and OBC.

(c) As on date the category wise break-up of IFS officers belonging to SC, ST and OBC working in the Ministry of External Affairs, including in over 183 Missions/Posts abroad is as follows:—

Sl.No.	Category	No.
1.	Scheduled Caste	121
2.	Scheduled Tribes	54
3.	Other Backward Class	102
4.	General	483
Total		760

(d) The postings/transfers of officers belonging to the Indian Foreign Service are done on the recommendations of the Foreign Service Board based on availability of posts, suitability and rotation principle. All the postings and transfers are done in public interest taking into consideration functional requirement of MEA headquarters in New Delhi and the Missions/Posts abroad.

Zero Tolerance

4202. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAJSWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has adopted the policy of zero tolerance to root out corruption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken under this policy; and

(c) the extent to which the Government has been successful in tackling corruption in the country after adopting the said policy?

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 is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption"

and has already taken several measures to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:—

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Enactment of Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013;
- (iii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iv) 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;
- (v) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (vi) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vii) Ratification of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (viii) 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;
- (ix) Issue of orders for setting up of 92 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States.

Besides these, 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 Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.
- (v) The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill, 2013.

(c) The fight against corruption is an ongoing process and it is the endeavour of the Government to strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism.

Role of Local MPs

4203. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the local Members of Parliament (MPs) have no roles in the works being done in States under the Centrally Sponsored Programmes;

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

(c) if not, the roles of the MPs in the implementation of Central schemes in the 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) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) are formulated by respective Administrative Central Ministries/Departments in consultation with the States/UTs and other stakeholders. The modalities in respect of the implementation of Centrally Sponsored Schemes are worked out by the concerned implementing Ministries/Departments of Central Government. These schemes are implemented eventually by the State Governments/their agencies as per the guidelines issued by the Central Ministries/Departments which release the funds to the States for execution of the scheme accordingly. The final responsibility of implementation at the field level lies with the States/UTs. There is no single Supervisory and Monitoring Committee for the Centrally Sponsored Schemes. A note prepared by the Planning Commission on involvement of MPs in implementation of CSS by various Ministries/Departments for a few important CSSs is given in the enclosed Statement. In addition, a separate MPLAD Scheme is already in place under which all projects/programmes of the scheme are implemented on recommendations of local MPs

Statement

Note regarding participation of MPs in Implementation of various Centrally Sponsored Schemes.

Scheme-wise arrangements regarding participation of MPs in implementation of some of the important Schemes

are as follows:—

1. Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana:

Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) is a major Centrally Sponsored Scheme. The position with regard to participation of M.Ps in the implementation of this scheme is as follows:—

PMGSY is implemented by the States. The guidelines issued by the Ministry of Rural Development ensure wider participation of elected representatives at various levels of decision making. These guidelines also provide for consultation with Members of Parliament. Some of the important existing arrangements outlined in the guidelines are as follows:—

- (a) The Core Network and District Rural Roads Plan are to be finalized by the District Panchayat after giving full consideration to the suggestions of the Member of Parliament.
- (b) Suggestions of the Members of Parliament are to be taken while finalizing the Comprehensive New Connectivity Priority List (CNCPL) and Comprehensive Upgradation Priority List (CUPL).
- (c) The Annual Plan proposals are to be finalized in consultation with the Lok Sabha Members in respect of their constituencies and Rajya Sabha Members in respect of that district of the State they represent for which they have been nominated as Vice-Chairman of the District Vigilance and Monitoring Committee of the Ministry of Rural Development.
- (d) The proposals received from the Members of Parliament by the stipulated date have to be given full consideration in the District Panchayat which is expected to record reasons in each case of non inclusion, and the Member of Parliament should be informed of the inclusion/non-inclusion of their proposals along with the reasons given in each case in the event of non-inclusion.

The elected representatives are also involved in the joint inspection of PMGSY Projects. So far as participation of M.Ps is concerned, the superintending Engineer concerned

of the zone/region requests the Hon'ble MP and Zila Pramukh representing that zone/region once in six months to select any PMGSY project (s) for joint inspection. The schedule of joint inspection is fixed as per the convenience of the MP/Zila Pramukh.

2. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA):

SSA has been drawn up with specific goals and targets set for achieving universalization of elementary education. Programme Budgets are accordingly earmarked towards activities required to meet these goals. Democratic structures starting from the village level upwards through VECs, Gram Panchayats, are integral parts of the decision making process in the Programme. SSA Framework of implementation also provides for District Level Committees, comprising public representatives to monitor the implementation of the programme. All MPs, MLAs, ZPs elected from the district are members of the Committee. The Committee is apprised of the progress under SSA in terms of targets and achievements as well as outcome indicators, such as enrolment, drop out, learning achievement, etc. The SSA Framework of implementation provides that suggestions of the members may be taken into consideration, within the parameters of the SSA guidelines. The Committee is also required to examine the synergy and convergence of other support services for children in the 6-14 age groups.

3. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM):

National Rural Health Mission is a major Centrally Sponsored Scheme being implemented by the States. The guidelines issued by the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare ensure wide participation of elected representatives at all levels of decision making *i.e.* at National, State, District Levels, District Hospitals, Sub District Hospitals/Community Health Centres (CHCs)/ First Referral Units (FRUs).

National Level: At the National level, the NRHM has a Mission Steering Group (MSG) headed by the Union Minister for Health & Family Welfare and an Empowered Programme Committee (EPC) headed by the Union Secretary for Health & FW. Mission Director implements the NRHM under the overall guidance of the MSG.

State Level: At the State level, the National Rural Health Mission would function under the overall guidance

of the State Health Mission headed by the Chief Minister of the State. The functions under the Mission are carried out through the State Health & Family Welfare Society.

Panchayati Raj, State representative, representatives of MNGO/SNGO, etc

Composition of State Health Mission

Chairperson	:	Chief Minister
Co-Chairperson	:	Minister of Health and Family Welfare, State Government
Convener	:	Principal Secretary/Secretary (Family Welfare)
Members	:	Amongst others include nominated public representatives (5 to 10 members) such as MPs, MLAs, Chairmen- Zila Parishad, Urban Local Bodies.

District Level: On the lines of the State Health Mission, every district is to have a 'District Health Mission' headed by the Chairperson, Zila Parishad. It will have the District Collector as the Co-Chair and Chief Medical Officer as the Mission Director. To support the District Health Mission, every district is to have an integrated District Health Society (DHS) and all the existing societies as vertical support structures for different national and State health programmes merged in the DHS.

Composition of District Health Mission

Chairperson	:	Chairman, Zilla Parishad
Co-Chair	:	District Collector/DM
Vice Chair	:	CEO Zila Parishad
Convener	:	Chief Medical Officer/CDMO/CMHO/Civil Surgeon
Members	:	MPs, MLAs, MLCs from the district, Chair-persons of the Standing Committees of the Zilla Parishad, Project Officer (DRDA), Chair persons of the Panchayat Samitis and Hospital Management Societies, District Programme Managers for health, ICDS, AYUSH, education, social welfare,

Rogi Kalyan Samiti (RKS)/Hospital Management Society (HMS): RKS/HMS would be a registered society set up in all District Hospitals/Sub District Hospitals/CHCs /FRUs. It may consist of the following members:—

People's representatives- MLA/MP

- Health officials (including an Ayush doctor)
- Local district officials
- Leading members of the community
- Local CHC/ FRU in-charge
- Representatives of the Indian Medical Association
- Members of the local bodies and Panchayati Raj representative
- Leading donors

4. National Drinking Water Mission:

National Drinking Water Mission is known as National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP) which is a CSS and presently being funded on a 50:50 sharing basis between GOI and State Governments except for North East and Jammu & Kashmir where it is in the form of 90:10.

- (a) NRDWP is being dealt with by the Department of Drinking Water Supply (Ministry of Rural Development). This scheme is implemented by the State Governments through Department of Rural Development/Public Health Engineering Department (PHED)/State Water Supply and Sanitation Boards, etc. with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), Line Departments and Non-Government Organizations (NGOs).
- (b) With a view to review the performance of the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development including NRDWP, State and District Level Vigilance Committees have been constituted by the Ministry of Rural Development wherein the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in the State

Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions are the members. The local MP is Chairman of the District Vigilance Committee.

5. District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs):

- (i) The SGSY and IAY are being implemented by the District Rural Development Agencies (DRDAs) with the active involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs), the banks, the line departments and the Non Government Organisations (NGOs).
- (ii) With a view to fulfill the objective of ensuring quality in implementation, particularly in the context of large public funds being spent under all the programmes of the Ministry of Rural Development, the Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are constituted for providing a crucial role for the Members of Parliament and elected representatives of the people in State Legislatures and Panchayati Raj Institutions in the implementation of the Rural Development Programmes.

To summarize, the Ministry of Rural Development (MoRD) have devised a system under which the district-level Vigilance & Monitoring Committees have been set up Chaired/ Co-chaired by Members of Parliament. These Vigilance & Monitoring Committees are required to meet once in three months to review the implementation of various rural development programmes. The MoRD has issued detailed guidelines for this institutional mechanism. Such an arrangement provides a platform where the elected representatives of the people get an opportunity to provide the feedback and make suitable suggestions for any change of policy framework.

[English]

NUEPA Study on Improvement of Education

4204. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give incentive to the best performing States in the field of universal elementary education at the primary and upper primary levels as well as the composite elementary level under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any survey has been conducted by the National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) to evaluate the progress made regarding universal Elementary Education at the primary and upper primary levels as well as the composite elementary level under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the present level of primary and upper primary education, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) No, Madam, there is no proposal to give an incentive to the best performing States under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The National University of Educational Planning and Administration (NUEPA) has been collecting and collating the District Information System for Education (DISE) on elementary education from all schools including composite schools imparting elementary education in the country since 2004-05. Based on this DISE data, NUEPA brings out several publications each year and these include Flash Statistics (last published for 2012-13) along with State rankings on an Educational Development Index (EDI), State and district report cards and analytical reports. All these publications are available on the website www.dise.in.

As per DISE data 2012-13, the EDI rank (composite for primary & upper primary levels) showed Lakshadweep at number 1 position and Puducherry and Tamil Nadu at number 2 & 3 respectively. The State-wise rankings are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Educational Development Index (EDI) Rank

State	EDI (Composite Primary & Upper Primary Level)	Rank (Composite Primary & Upper Primary Level)
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.598	16
Andhra Pradesh	0.579	23

1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	0.587	19
Assam	0.527	32
Bihar	0.532	30
Chandigarh	0.597	17
Chhattisgarh	0.582	22
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.612	13
Daman&Diu	0.645	7
Delhi	0.627	11
Goa	0.520	33
Gujarat	0.591	18
Haryana	0.585	20
Himachal Pradesh	0.626	12
Jammu and Kashmir	0.602	15
Jharkhand	0.452	35
Karnataka	0.661	5
Kerala	0.603	14
Lakshadweep	0.712	1
Madhya Pradesh	0.552	28
Maharashtra	0.635	8
Manipur	0.632	9
Meghalaya	0.576	24
Mizoram	0.627	10
Nagaland	0.569	26
Odisha	0.565	27
Puducherry	0.696	2
Punjab	0.647	6
Rajasthan	0.572	25
Sikkim	0.672	4
Tamil Nadu	0.683	3
Tripura	0.545	29
Uttar Pradesh	0.508	34
Uttarakhand	0.585	21
West Bengal	0.527	31

Growth of Small Enterprises

4205. SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI A. K. S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Small Industries Corporation (NSIC) facilitates the growth of small enterprises by increasing the share of Government purchases from this sector and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the number of micro and small industries, registered under Single Point Registration Scheme of NSIC, has increased over the years;

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

(d) whether the NSIC has launched a programme exclusively for women entrepreneurs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, including Tamil Nadu and the response of women entrepreneurs in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) National Small Industries Corporation Limited (NSIC), a public sector undertaking under the administrative control of the Ministry of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises facilitates Micro and Small Enterprises (MSEs) in participation for Government Stores Purchase Programme. The MSEs registered with NSIC under its Single Point Registration Scheme get the following facilities:

- (i) Issue of tender set free of cost.
- (ii) Exemption from payment of earnest money.
- (iii) In tender participation, MSEs quoting price within the price band of L1+15 per cent shall also be allowed to supply a portion upto 20% of requirement by bringing down their price to L1 price where L1 is non-MSEs.

(b) and (c) The registration of micro and small enterprises under Single Point Registration Programme of NSIC is in increasing trend. State-wise and year-wise number of MSEs registered under the Single Point

Registration Programme of NSIC during last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

State-wise and year-wise number of MSEs registered under the Single Point Registration Programme of NSIC during last three years

State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Uttar Pradesh	833	811	966
Uttaranchal	0	59	52
Rajasthan	343	398	324
Punjab	373	312	455
Chandigarh	120	137	123
Haryana	56	126	144
Delhi	409	445	554
Tamil Nadu	1134	1101	888
Puducherry	27	45	35
Andhra Pradesh	336	378	439
Karnataka	354	343	396
Kerala	74	97	99
Odisha	149	180	194
West Bengal	1605	1669	1773
Jharkhand	270	252	244
Bihar	0	44	38
Assam	0	92	88
Maharashtra	1107	1189	1332
Dadra Nagar Heveli	40	56	51
Gujarat	393	362	452
Chhattisgarh	113	105	96
Madhya Pradesh	211	212	237
Total	7947	8413	8980

Promotion of Small Savings

4206. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS:

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) the present worth of postal savings in the country as compared to banks;

(b) whether the interest rates of postal savings are lower than banks and other financial institutions;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to increase the interest rates of postal savings; and

(d) the other measures taken and facilities provided by the Government to customers of postal savings schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Madam, as on 31.03.2012 the outstanding balance in Small Savings Schemes was Rs 606585 crore and in Savings & Term Deposits of Public Sector Banks the outstanding balance was Rs 4120201 crore.

(b) and (c) The Small Savings Schemes, carrying different terms and rates of interest administered by Government of India, are designed to provide safe and attractive option to all individuals who invest in these savings schemes. Banks have been given freedom by Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to fix their rates on domestic term deposits of various maturities. Interest rates on Small Savings Schemes have been aligned with Government Securities rates of similar maturity with a spread of 25 basis points (bps) with two exceptions. The spread on 10 year NSC will be 50 bps and on Senior Citizens Savings Scheme 100 bps. The interest rates for every financial year are notified before 1st April of that year. Therefore, interest rates of Small Savings Schemes are not comparable with the rates being offered by the Banks for their various term deposit schemes. However, presently interest offered on Small Saving by Post Offices on all tenors is higher than the modal deposit rate offered by the Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) on all tenors.

(d) Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularize Small Savings Schemes through print and electronic media as well as holding seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved in mobilizing deposits under various Small Savings Schemes. Further, with a

view to sustaining investor's interest in the Small Savings Schemes, the features of the schemes are reviewed from time to time and various improvements and amendments in the schemes are introduced.

Khadi Sales Centres

4207. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of khadi sales centres/outlets being run by the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) in the country including Jharkhand along with their locations, State-wise;

(b) the details of profits earned/losses incurred by these centres during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) the details of the production of khadi, cotton khadi and poly clothes in the country including Jharkhand during the said period, State-wise;

(d) the details of funds provided to various Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIC) in the country including Jharkhand during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government and KVIC to promote khadi sector in the country including Jharkhand?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) At present, 09 Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans (KGBs) are run by Khadi and Village Industries

Commission (KVIC). State-wise number of KGBs and its branches alongwith their location is given in the enclosed Statement-I There is no KVIC operated khadi sales centres/outlets in Jharkhand State.

(b) Surplus generated/loss incurred by the KGBs (including branches) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(c) State-wise production of khadi, cotton khadi and polyvastra during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(d) State-wise details of funds provided by KVIC to Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVBs) during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) KVIC implements a number of schemes for the holistic development and promotion of khadi and village industries in the country including Jharkhand. The Schemes for khadi include: (i) Market Development Assistance (MDA), (ii) Interest Subsidy Eligibility Certificate (ISEC) for khadi and polyvastra, (iii) Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), (iv) Workshed Scheme for Khadi Artisans, (v) Product Development, Design Intervention & Packaging (PRODIP), (vi) Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure and (vii) Scheme for Enhancing Productivity & Competitiveness of Khadi Industry and Artisans. In addition, Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), a comprehensive package for revitalization of the khadi sector, including capacity building of 300 khadi institutions and improved marketing, is being implemented with assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB).

Statement-I

State-wise number of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans/outlets functioning under the KVIC

Sl. No.	State	Number of Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans	Number of Outlets (including main outlets)	Locations of the outlets
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi	2	11	Khadi Gramodyog Bhavan Connaught Place), 'Gramshilpa' (Connaught Place), Udyog Bhavan, RK Puram, Hauz Khas, Madhu Vihar, Chanakya Puri, Sonpet (Haryana), Mandi (Himachal Pradesh), Jodhpur (Rajasthan) and Noida (U.P.)

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Madhya Pradesh	1	2	Jawahar Chowk (Bhopal) and Bhadbada Road (Bhopal)
3.	Maharashtra	1	2	Vile Parle West (Mumbai) and S.V. Road (Mumbai)
4.	Goa	1	2	Margaon (Goa) and Panaji (Goa)
5.	Kerala	1	3	Ernakulam, Trivandrum and Guruvyoor
6.	West Bengal	1	5	Chitaranjan Avenue (Kolkata), Burdwan, Gariahat Road (Kolkata), Dwjeeling and Kharagpur
7.	Bihar	1	1	Patna
8.	Tripura	1	1	Agartala
Total		9	27	

Statement-II*Surplus generated/loss incurred by the KGBs (including branches) of KVIC*

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Outlets	Surplus(+)/loss(-)		
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1.	Delhi	KGB, New Delhi	(+) 8.22	(+) 20.01	(+) 24.77
		Gramshilpa, New Delhi	(-) 63.84	(-) 21.69	*
2.	Bihar	KGB, Patna	(-) 3.05	(-) 12.55	(-) 13.28
3.	Tripura	KGB, Agartala	(-) 2.80	(-) 4.48	(-) 4.49
4.	West Bengal	KGB, Kolkata	(-) 108.92	(-) 45.26	(-) 82.69
5.	Madhya Pradesh	KGB, Bhopal	(-) 7.31	(-) 5.25	(+) 0.43
6.	Maharashtra	KGB, Mumbai	(+) 21.23	(+) 26.66	(+) 27.02
7.	Goa	KGB, Goa	(-) 4.91	(-) 3.08	(+) 0.13
8.	Kerala	KGB, Ernakulam	(-) 4.46	(+) 5.03	(+) 1.24

*temporarily closed due to renovation of KGB, New Delhi.

Statement-III*State-wise production of khadi, cotton khadi and polyvastra*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		Khadi (including cotton khadi)	Cotton khadi	Poly-vastra	Khadi (including cotton khadi)	Cotton khadi	Poly-vastra	Khadi (including cotton khadi)	Cotton khadi	Poly-vastra
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1.59	0.17	0.00	13.10	0.25	0.00	13.83	0.26	0.00
2.	Himachal Pradesh	4.81	1.15	0.16	4.68	1.12	0.16	4.94	1.19	0.17
3.	Punjab	11.95	8.65	0.00	12.20	8.75	0.00	12.86	9.29	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
4.	UT Chandigarh	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.61	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00
5.	Uttarakhand	14.74	7.63	0.26	16.38	8.49	0.26	17.35	9.02	0.27
6.	Haryana	62.38	30.99	1.50	70.19	35.85	1.53	74.56	38.14	1.58
7.	Delhi	2.48	2.28	0.21	2.58	2.37	0.21	2.74	2.52	0.22
8.	Rajasthan	44.78	25.97	13.48	45.28	26.23	13.72	48.08	27.88	14.16
9.	Uttar Pradesh	170.38	147.06	13.43	177.11	150.90	14.68	188.63	160.87	15.14
10.	Bihar	12.54	8.18	0.66	13.39	8.59	0.67	14.23	9.13	0.69
11.	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.12	0.01	0.00	0.12	0.12	0.00	0.13	0.02	0.00
13.	Nagaland	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00
14.	Manipur	0.71	0.27	0.01	0.74	0.27	0.01	0.79	0.29	0.01
15.	Mizoram	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.01
16.	Tripura	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.02	0.02	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.02	0.02	0.03	0.05	0.04	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03
18.	Assam	9.08	0.52	0.28	9.93	0.57	0.29	10.55	0.61	0.30
19.	West Bengal	78.75	16.86	0.37	89.29	18.21	0.37	94.84	19.35	0.39
20.	Jharkhand	5.18	0.83	0.33	8.37	1.66	0.33	8.90	1.76	0.34
21.	Odisha	5.32	1.42	0.98	6.33	1.71	0.99	6.78	1.81	1.02
22.	Chhattisgarh	14.69	1.27	2.95	16.28	1.46	3.00	17.30	1.56	3.10
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9.57	3.18	2.87	9.66	3.21	2.92	10.27	3.41	3.02
24.	Gujarat*	36.05	25.25	13.97	36.48	25.50	14.23	38.70	27.11	14.68
25.	Maharashtra**	4.90	4.90	0.34	4.96	4.95	0.35	5.26	5.26	0.36
26.	Andhra Pradesh	21.22	20.10	1.21	27.39	20.29	1.24	29.09	21.56	1.27
27.	Karnataka	42.89	21.22	3.37	43.33	21.43	3.43	46.01	22.78	3.54
28.	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
30.	Kerala	27.53	26.37	1.95	27.83	26.66	1.99	29.58	28.35	2.05
31.	Tamil Nadu	15.28	34.58	13.75	81.16	37.72	14.00	86.34	40.28	14.44
32.	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.00
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		673.01	388.92	72.12	716.98	406.44	74.42	761.91	432.59	76.79

*including Daman & Diu

**including Dadra & Nagar Haveli

Statement-IV*State-wise details of funds provided by KVIC to State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs)*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
		PMEGP#	Other Schemes	Total	PMEGP#	Other Schemes	Total	PMEGP#	Other Schemes	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	1435.80	73.80	1509.60	1725.75	76.13	1801.88	1482.56	95.66	1578.22
2.	Himachal Pradesh	347.60	2.84	350.44	282.34	154.45	436.79	424.09	7.39	431.48
3.	Punjab	445.55	5.46	451.01	548.26	5.46	553.72	457.02	0.00	457.02
4.	UT Chandigarh	47.99	0.00	47.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.97	0.00	13.97
5.	Uttarakhand	335.00	0.00	335.00	268.00	0.00	268.00	593.56	31.08	624.64
6.	Haryana	568.03	0.00	568.03	427.61	0.00	427.61	344.72	0.00	344.72
7.	Delhi	161.47	0.00	161.47	176.40	0.00	176.40	111.2.5	0.00	121.25
8.	Rajasthan	1037.84	16.82	1054.66	1049.37	0.00	1049.37	1820.34	0.00	1820.34
9.	Uttar Pradesh	4310.67	2.50	4313.17	5117.47	0.00	5117.47	3155.2.5	3.25	3158.50
10.	Bihar	725.00	35.84	760.84	590.00	45.43	635.43	922.89	0.00	922.89
11.	Sikkim	88.66	0.00	88.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	1.20
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	129.32	0.00	129.32	104.78	0.00	104.78	45.73	0.00	45.73
13.	Nagaland	214.2.5	0.00	214.25	208.64	0.00	208.64	585.51	0.00	585.51
14.	Manipur	181.37	0.00	181.37	189.12	0.00	189.12	404.64	0.00	404.64
15.	Mizoram	13.5.46	0.00	135.46	152.40	0.00	152.40	280.00	0.00	280.00
16.	Tripura	160.95	0.00	160.95	860.41	0.00	860.41	562.46	0.00	562.46
17.	Meghalaya	257.08	0.00	257.08	250.03	0.00	250.03	380.98	0.00	380.98
18.	Assam	1329.57	7.30	1336.87	1439.61	12.41	1452.02	1423.06	0.00	1423.06
19.	West Bengal	2531.55	0.00	2531.55	1294.99	0.00	1294.99	2870.45	851.30	3721.75
20.	Jharkhand	317.13	35.61	352.74	398.04	362.3	434.27	429.41	22.14	452.25
21.	Odisha	1512.12	0.00	1512.12	1166.26	0.00	1166.26	2331.54	24.16	2355.70
22.	Chhattisgarh	2984.00	0.00	2984.00	3182.98	0.00	3182.98	1274.60	0.00	1274.60
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1557.02	80.60	1637.32	1551.92	75.25	1627.17	2239.96	21.13	2261.09
24.	Gujarat*	378.10	1910.51	2288.61	1857.88	1223.05	3080.93	1529.51	1088.47	2617.98
25.	Maharashtra**	2309.60	0.00	2309.60	1433.25	0.00	1433.25	2324.75	0.00	2324.75
26.	Andhra Pradesh	3314.96	11.51	3326.47	1757.85	16.75	1774.58	2537.39	25.71	2563.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
27.	Karnataka	1036.86	64.25	1101.11	1165.73	51.78	1217.51	1149.20	468.93	1618.13
28.	Goa	256.14	4.41	260.55	171.64	5.05	176.69	44.96	0.00	44.96
29.	Lakshadweep	93.23	0.00	93.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Kerala	992.75	269.34	1262.09	889.54	334.84	1224.38	824.77	121.11	952.95
31.	Tamil Nadu	989.21	270.90	1260.11	842.73	127.80	910.53	254.51	95.97	3S0.48
32.	Puducherry	86.00	4.36	90.36	167.32	11.36	178.68	50.41	2.35	52.76
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	64.03	0.00	64.03	171.75	0.00	171.75	69.48	0.00	69.48
Total		30334.31	2796.05	33130.06	29441.05	2175.99	31618.04	309541.17	2866.41	33816.59

*including Daman and Diu

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

#PMEGP- Prime Ministers Employment Generation Programme

Expenditure on Education

4208. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that around 2 per cent of GOP is spent on education;

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

(c) whether there is a need for rethinking on optimization of the allocation in a proper manner and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a proposal that instead of funding schools, the Government may fund students directly to achieve better results; and

(e) if so, the details thereof 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) to (c) No, Madam. The public expenditure on education as a per centage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is 4.17% (Provisional) during 2011-12 (Budget Estimates). The National Policy on Education, 1986, as modified in 1992, had also laid down that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of the National Income as early as possible.

The outlay of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) for the XII Five Year Plan is Rs. 453728 crore (Rs. 343028 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.110700 crore for the Department of Higher Education) as compared to the outlay of the XIth Plan, which was Rs. 269873 crore Rs.184930 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs. 84943 crore for the Department of Higher Education. This is an increase of 68%. This increase in Central plan outlay for education represents a determined effort on the part of the Central Government for raising public spending on education towards the national goal of spending 6% of GDP for education.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years for which norms and standards have also been specified.

Punishment under Hit and Run Cases

4209. SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Law Commission of India, in its 234th report submitted to the Government, has recommended for enhancement of punishment under Section 304A of Indian Penal Code in light of meager punishment awarded to rich and famous persons involved in hit and run cases and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Law Commission of India has also recommended that the offence under Section 304A should be made non-bailable;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The Law Commission of India in its 234th Report titled 'Legal Reforms to Combat Road Accidents' has recommended that even the maximum term of imprisonment of five years in section 304A, IPC would not be adequate on the touchstone of the theory of deterrence keeping in view the present days' practical reality and the same should be increased to ten years (also for the proposed sub-section (2) thereof). It is also felt that the offence under section 304A, IPC should be non-bailable.

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

Safety Audit of Atomic Power Plants

4210. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to carry out a safety audit of all atomic power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to conduct a survey in the areas around atomic plants to understand the health and environmental implications; 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 PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) All the nuclear power plants in India are under continuous regulatory surveillance by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB). Periodic safety audit of all atomic power plants in India is carried out by the AERB. All nuclear power projects undergo an elaborate in-depth safety review during the

consenting stages, viz. siting, construction, commissioning, etc. After satisfactory review during project stage, AERB issues operating licence to a nuclear power plant for period of upto five years. During the licence period, nuclear power plants are under regulatory surveillance and their safety performance is monitored in compliance with prescribed guidelines. A minimum of two regulatory inspections of each nuclear power plant is also carried out in a year to verify compliance with various safety requirements. A consolidated safety assessment of the plant is undertaken while renewing the operating licence.

In addition to the prescribed safety review assessments, comprehensive safety audits of all Indian nuclear power plants against external events were undertaken by AERB and the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. following the Fukushima accident.

(c) and (d) The environmental matrices like air, water, soil, vegetation, crops, milk, fish, etc. around each of the nuclear power plant site are regularly monitored by an independent Environmental Survey Laboratory (ESL) set up at each of the site prior to operation of the plant. The samples for analysis are selected on the basis of potential pathways of exposure and an area upto a distance of 30 km is covered. The data collected has not indicated any measurable change in radiation levels in the environment and radioactivity in the environmental matrices compared to the base line data.

Epidemiological survey for health assessment in respect of employees and their families staying in the nearby township and villages of each of the nuclear power plant have been carried out by reputed local medical colleges and analysis has been carried out by Tata Memorial Hospital (TMH), Mumbai. In addition, annual medical check-ups are carried out for all workers regularly. The examinations/studies have found that the morbidity pattern of all ailments is lower than the national average of the corresponding ailments. There has also not been any rise in cancer morbidity compared to national average.

Incubation centres for Small Entrepreneurs

4211. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering setting up of incubation centres for small entrepreneurs who want to start sustainable businesses;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to make the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises environment friendly and sustainable?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K. H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per approved guideline of the Scheme "Support for Entrepreneurial and Managerial Development of SMEs through Incubators", implemented by Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME), Government has been recognizing various academic/R&D/Technical institutions as Host Institutes for supporting the development of new ideas and their subsequent commercialization.

(c) Ministry of MSME has launched "Clean Technology Innovation programme" in partnership with United Nations Industrial Development Organization (UNIDO), Global Environment Facility (GEF) and Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry (FICCI). The main objectives of the project are to promote clean energy technology innovations and entrepreneurship in selected SMEs in India through Clean tech innovation platform and entrepreneurship acceleration programme.

In addition, Government has also launched TEQUP scheme (Technology and Quality Up-gradation Support to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises). One of the activities under this programme is to encourage MSMEs in adopting energy efficient technologies that will make MSMEs environment friendly.

[Translation]

Working of IVRS in MDMS

4212. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision to fully computerise the monitoring of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) for school children of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof:

(c) whether the Government has made any arrangement for registering the complaints of mid day meal programme through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS);

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether IVRS has been put in place; and

(f) if so, whether the Government has reviewed its utility and 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 Ministry of Human Resource Development had launched a web portal in June, 2012 for the online collection of data on the scheme. The Mid-Day Meal-Management Information System (MOM-MIS) portal has been developed to monitor the scheme uniformly at all levels across the country. The portal captures information on important parameters like category-wise enrollment, fund utilisation, details of cook-cum-helpers, availability of infrastructural facilities like kitchen-cum-stores, kitchen devices, mode of cooking, drinking water, toilet facilities etc on an annual and a monthly basis.

(c) to (f) No Madam. The MDM-MIS has scope to integrate with the Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) to monitor the scheme on a real-time basis through community participation.

[English]

Scholarship Scheme for Students

4213. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scholarship scheme for the students in the country including Uttar Pradesh to pursue the diploma/degree courses under various institutes recognised by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of students benefited under the scheme during the last three years;

(c) the details of applications received by the Government of AICTE scholarships for academic year 2013-14 and the details of students granted scholarships under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints against some NGOs/institutes for misuse of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No Madam, the Ail India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has no scheme of scholarships for Under graduate and Diploma level students in Technical Institutes approved by it.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

Expansion of Bandwidth

4214. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides funds for expansion of bandwidth in isolated and far flung areas in Lakshadweep as part of a national project to improve connectivity;

(b) if so, the proposals received from the Lakshadweep Administration regarding the same;

(c) whether the Government is aware that apart from Kavaratti which has bandwidth of 8mbps, the remaining islands have 2mbps only, which is not sufficient for ATMs, mobiles and internet; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to ensure that the bandwidth allocation is increased in the isolated islands?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that it has received a proposal from Lakshadweep Administration (LDA) for enhancing bandwidth for BSNL network and State Wide Area Network (SWAN) as per details given below:—

Sl. No.	Name of Island	Existing bandwidth (Mhz)		Proposed by LDA (in Mhz)	
		BSNL	SWAN	BSNL	SWAN
1.	Kavaratti	26	8	28	36
2.	Mincoy	8	2	26	6
3.	Agathi	8	2	19	5
4.	Androth	6	2	28	7
5.	Kadmatt	8	2	14	5
6.	Amini	8	2	19	8
7.	Chetlat	2	2	5	5
8.	Bitra	2	2	1	2
9.	Kiltan	6	2	10	4
10.	Kalpeni	2	2	11	4

(c) and (d) BSNL has reported that the available bandwidth in Lakshadweep is not sufficient for providing internet connectivity in Androth, Chelet, Bitra and Kelpani. In other Islands BSNL is providing internet services with minimum bandwidth. The existing bandwidth is sufficient for mobile connectivity and for providing ATM connectivity. BSNL has further reported that additional bandwidth is required for expansion of mobile network and for providing internet.

Government is working on a comprehensive telecom development plan for Lakshadweep Islands and Andaman & Nicobar Islands. The recommendations of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) are awaited.

Funds Allocated for Primary Education

4215. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: 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 book/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) to (c) The budget allocated under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) for elementary education during 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 was Rs. 19838.00 crore, Rs. 21000.00 crore, Rs. 23875.83 crore, and Rs. 26608.01 crore respectively. The release of funds has been 98.77% during 2010-11, 98.93% during 2011-12, 99.84% during 2012-13 and 76.10% during 2013-14 (as on 31.01.2014), of the allocated amounts. The State/UT wise release of Central funds under the SSA for elementary education in the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The details on expenditure* for infrastructure,

salary of teachers and free textbooks/uniforms under the SSA are given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Year	Infrastructure	Salary of teachers	Free Textbooks	Uniforms
1.	2010-11	948781.00	1297841.50	105981.34	134668.56
2.	2011-12	1211057.89	1453206.00	129220.33	132626.23
3.	2012-13	1289800.70	1849928.40	149460.39	315305.88
4.	2013-14	172406.40	1817081.37	92200.02	250193.45

(Expenditure upto Dec., 2013)

*the expenditure include Central share, State share, 13th Finance Commission Award, and unspent balance of previous year.

(e) The amount of education cess allocated to the SSA for the year 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (upto 12.02.2014) was Rs. 9433.00 crore, Rs. 11992.33 crore, Rs. 14004.58 crore and Rs. 15869.23 crore respectively. Out of which Rs. 9433.00 crore, Rs. 11839.82 crore, Rs. 13508.57 crore and Rs. 10634.54 (up to 12.02.2014) respectively have been expended under SSA.

Statement

Central funds release under SSA during 2010-11 to 2013-14

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Releases			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 31.1.2014)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81000.00	183551.72	141049.46	172099.39
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20401.77	23880.10	43764.67	9325.85
3.	Assam	76854.35	106921.15	130881.60	91429.44
4.	Bihar	204789.63	185108.20	275462.25	136508.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	87863.00	69870.22	85015.73	62064.11
6.	Goa	671.27	1079.14	1013.04	718.80
7.	Gujarat	44065.01	88027.79	113918.08	80559.63
8.	Haryana	32786.11	40461.41	33810.35	18017.26
9.	Himachal Pradesh	13786.66	14192.78	10737.30	6144.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40348.79	30070.50	50805.85	80025.50
11.	Jharkhand	89562.26	57903.46	56183.87	45010.71
12.	Karnataka	66903.00	62788.35	8450.58	49519.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Kerala	19660.73	17021.85	3449.14	16327.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	176783.00	190427.12	135343.30	185826.34
15.	Maharashtra	85537.00	117962.58	106854.62	65653.65
16.	Manipur	13253.77	3940.55	17362.44	13193.93
17.	Meghalaya	18540.90	14410.60	18670.78	10673.41
18.	Mizoram	10115.31	10814.05	15317.60	10657.69
19.	Nagaland	8636.83	9798.33	11231.95	9803.02
20.	Odisha	73177.85	92719.98	104307.62	53637.41
21.	Punjab	39612.74	48112.44	49472.68	26181.72
22.	Rajasthan	146182.29	148580.86	153520.11	188624.58
23.	Sikkim	4469.19	4022.84	2693.85	4195.08
24.	Tnmil Nadu	69068.57	68141.96	71637.13	75379.81
25.	Tripura	17121.48	17493.76	12010.11	11749.28
26.	Uttar Pradesh	310462.88	263682.61	375476.26	466898.02
27.	Uttarakhand	25793.94	20892.49	17941.10	16055.80
28.	West Bengal	174703.17	177652.74	258056.58	109269.42
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	357.78	907.36	1089.28	440.39
30.	Chandigarh	2155.89	1611.21	1772.64	2276.76
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	413.78	564.35	652.76	386.24
32.	Daman and Diu	162.99	257.06	433.12	145.54
33.	Delhi	3552.71	3783.29	429324	5822.82
34.	Lakshadwecp	127.39	127.86	57.62	0.00
35.	Puducherry	485.38	757.62	918.91	299.02

Education for Differently Abled

(b) if so, the details thereof;

4216. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI BHSMA SHANKAR ALLAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

(c) whether schools have failed to provide differently abled students educational material friendly to them;

(d) if so, whether 57% teachers are also not trained to understand the special needs of differently abled students; and

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

(a) whether after implementing the Right to Education (RTE) Act for over three years, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) study has found that differently abled students in school across the country still have serious infrastructure and pedagogy problems/ handicaps;

(e) if so, the steps taken or being taken by the Government to address the issues being faced by the differently abled children in schools in light of the study of NCERT?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational

Research and Training (NCERT) has conducted a study titled the, Status of Implementation of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in context of disadvantaged children at Elementary Stage' in 6 States and 2 UTs, namely: Jharkhand, Kerala, Odisha, Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Uttarakhand and two UTs, Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Puducherry covering 84 schools during 2012-2013. The objective of the study was to find out the status of implementation of various provisions of the RTE Act, 2009 in States and UTs with special reference disadvantaged children and Children With Special Needs (CWSN). The study focussed on the shortcomings in infrastructure, non-availability of appropriate furniture for CWSN, poor quality of aids and appliances etc.

(c) to (e) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan(SSA) programme, 23.84 lakh (52.74%) teachers have been provided a 3-6 day orientation specific to inclusive education. SSA interventions for CWSN include identification, functional and formal assessment, appropriate educational placement, provision of aids and appliances to these children, removal of architectural barriers, bridge programmes for Children With Special Needs (CWSN) with the objective of mainstreaming them to schools, home-based education for children with severe profound disabilities etc. Till now, 11.42 lakh schools (79.78%) have been provided with barrier free access and 2,12,197 schools have been provided with disabled friendly toilets.

In addition, in keeping with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009, the SSA provides access to CWSN in neighbourhood schools, transport and/or escort if needed, free textbooks, free uniforms to SC, ST and BPL CWSN. Mid-day meals are also provided for CWSN in schools.

[Translation]

Corporate Social Responsibility

4217. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and agencies under the administrative control of the Ministry have utilised any funds under the corporate social responsibility;

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

(c) the details of the works and areas where the funds have been used during the last three years;

(d) whether any irregularities have been noticed in the utilisation of the said funds by the officers; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the corrective steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Students Drop Out

4218. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether substantial number of students drop out before completing twelfth standard;

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

(c) whether corruption cases in educational sector have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(e) the steps taken or likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The dropout rates for students of Classes I-V, Classes I-VIII and Classes I-X during 2010-11 (Provisional) in the country are 27.0, 40.6 and 49.3 respectively. The incidence of high drop-out rate may be attributed to inadequate school infrastructure and facilities, adverse pupil teacher ratio, children engaged in household or other kinds of work, seasonal migration cultural and economic pressures etc.

(c) to (e) The complaints alleging corruption in educational institutions received in the Ministry from time to time from the Central Vigilance Commission, the Central

Bureau of Investigation and other sources are addressed as per the established procedures.

[English]

Elections in Kendriya Bhandar

4219. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether large number of Government servants contested election in Kendriya Bhandar without obtaining prior permission from the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Secretary (Personnel) took a decision that action will be initiated against all those Government servants who have contested election without obtaining prior permission from the Government violating CCS (Conduct) Rules; and

(d) if so, the reasons for not taking action against delinquent Government servants for infringing CCS (Conduct) Rules?

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) It has been ascertained from Kendriya Bhandar that prior permission was obtained by 68 out of 106 elected delegates. Permission in respect of 22 delegates was received at post election stage. Kendriya Bhandar has written letters to remaining concerned elected delegates to furnish the permission letter from organisations where they are working.

(c) and (d) Secretary (Personnel) had taken a decision that in case the Govt. employees do not furnish the requirement under section 15 (1) (c) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, the respective departments would be informed for taking further action as per rule. The concerned departments were accordingly advised.

IT Research Academy

4220. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has setup any Information Technology Research Academy (ITRA) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof. location-wise and the role and the achievements of these Academy/Academies;

(c) whether Mobile Computing, Networking and Applications (ITRA-Mobile) and IT based innovations in Sustainability of Water Resources (ITRA-Water) have been launched by the Government in the recent past;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of these projects and

(e) the funds allocated and released for the same along with the present status of each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Information Technology Research Academy (ITRA) is setup as National Programme to help build a national resource for advancing the quantity and quality of R&D in Information Technology and Electronics (ICTE, or IT for short) and its applications in IT and related institutions across the country. This will be accomplished by: (i) Building R&D Groups in IT; (ii) Networking the Groups and connecting them to industry and society; (iii) Producing high quality PhDs for industry, R&D labs and Academic Institutions; (iv) Enabling innovation in IT; (v) Enhancing societal problem solving skills

The enhanced IT R&D capacity created through ITRA will impact the overall ecosystem of Information Technology, to be reflected in the numbers of research groups and labs created, new research areas initiated, scale of PhD graduations, new curricula, innovative solutions to industrial and societal problems, strong linkages with R&D groups, etc.

The ITRA Programme has been conceived by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) and its implementation has been entrusted to Media Lab Asia, a section 25 not for profit organization of DeitY. Media Lab Asia operates out of its offices in Mumbai and New Delhi.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Nine (09) team R&D projects have been taken up in "Mobile Computing, Networking and NP lications (ITRA-Mobile)" across 30 institutes. These projects are on the themes of (i) Context aware sensing, inference and actuation in Energy and Health Care; (ii) Post-Disaster Situation Analysis and Resource Management; (iii) Remote Healthcare Services; (iv) De-congesting India's transportation network; (v) Communication Assisted Road Transportation Systems; (vi) Voice and Gesture based virtual assistant; (vii) Mobile Broadband Service Support over Cognitive Radio Networks; (viii) Uncoordinated, secure and energy aware access in Wireless network; (ix) Coastal Region Offshore Communications & Networks.

Five (05) team R&D projects have been taken up in "IT based innovations in Sustainability of Water Resources (JTRA-Water)" across 23 institutions. These projects are on the themes of (i) Improving Groundwater Levels and Quality through Enhanced Water Use Efficiency in Eastern Indian Agriculture. (ii) Improving Groundwater Levels and Quality (iii) Management of Urban Water Quantity and Quality (iv) Integrated Urban Flood Management in India: Technology Driven Solutions (v) Water and Pest/Disease Management

(e) The approved outlay for ITRA is Rs. 148.83 crore out of which Rs. 31.33 crore have been released to Media Lab Asia for ITRA activities. 14 team proposals have been so far initiated in the current financial year 2013-14.

Distance Education Centres

4221. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deemed-to-be universities functioning in the country along with the number of students studying therein, State-wise;

(b) the details of the Distance Education Centres run by the Central Universities;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to regulate the quality of courses offered by these Centres; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The State-wise list of the number of deemed universities functioning in the country along with the number of students studying therein is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As on date, there are 16 (sixteen) Central Universities in India running programmes in open and distance learning mode, the details of which are available at the University Grants Commission (UGC) *website* www.ugc.ac.in/deb/.

(c) and (d) In August, 2010, the Government constituted a committee under the Chairpersonship of Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon to examine the various aspects of distance education. The Ministry has, in principle, accepted the broad recommendations of the Committee. and directed the UGC to develop appropriate regulations for maintaining standards in Open and Distance Learning (ODL) programmes/courses for the growth and development of the ODL education system in the country with proper quality assurance in the light of the recommendations of the Madhava Menon Committee Report.

Statement

No. of students enrolled in "Deemed-to-be-Universities" in the year 2010-11

State	No.of Universities	No. of Students
Andhra Pradesh	7	20985
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1441
Bihar	2	350
Chandigarh	1	1996
Delhi	11	12312
Gujarat	2	3163
Haryana	5	18430
Jharkhand	2	7603
Karnataka	15	44136
Kerala	2	524
Madhya Pradesh	3	2043
Maharashtra	21	55613
Odisha	2	13554

State	No. of Universities	No. of Students
Punjab	2	8013
Puducherry	1	674
Rajasthan	8	33113
Tamil Nadu	29	168947
Uttar Pradesh	10	24952
Uttarakhand	4	11298
West Bengal	1	934
Total	129	4,30,081

Efforts to Increase Growth Rate

4222. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of economic, industrial and agricultural growth rates of the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) whether the above growth rates are far less than those of our neighbouring countries;

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

(d) whether the Government has made efforts to increase the declining growth rates in different sectors; and

(e) 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) The details of economic growth rate, industrial growth rate and agriculture growth rate of the country during the last three years are given below:—

Growth Rates (in %) (At Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)

Year	Agriculture	Industry	GDP
2010-11 [^]	8.6	7.6	8.9
2011-12 [@]	5.0	7.8	6.7
2012-13 [*]	1.4	1.0	4.5
2013-14 [#]	4.6	0.7	4.9

*1st Revised Estimates (RE); @ 2nd RE; ^ 3rd RE; # Advance Estimates
Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

(b) and (c) As per the World Economic Outlook (WEO) October, 2013 released by International Monetary Fund (IMF), the growth rate of GDP at constant prices for India and its neighbouring countries for last three years are given in the table below. The reasons for differences in GDP growth rates of different nations can be attributed to the different levels of development besides other factors such as natural resource endowments, economic policies, political stability, differences in skills & technologies, level of population etc.

Country	2010	2011	2012
Afghanistan	8.4	6.1	12.5
Bangladesh	6.4	6.5	6.1
Bhutan	11.7	8.5	9.2
China	10.4	9.3	7.7
India	10.5	6.3	3.2
Maldives	7.1	6.5	0.9
Myanmar	5.3	5.9	6.4
Nepal	4.8	3.4	4.9
Pakistan	2.6	3.7	4.4
Sri Lanka	8.0	8.2	6.4

(d) and (e) Several steps have been undertaken to address the slowdown in GDP growth, including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCD) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector; steps to increase infrastructure financing; permitting FDI in areas such as multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that *inter alia* include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. Regarding agriculture, the initiatives included starting a programme of crop diversification that would promote technological innovation and encourage farmers to choose crop alternatives, allocation for Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana and National Food Security Mission, Credit Guarantee Fund to be created in the Small Farmers' Agri Business Corporation with an initial corpus of Rs. 100

crore etc. It is expected that these measures would help revive market confidence and boost growth.

The Twelfth Five Year Plan highlights various strategies and steps needed to achieve the targeted growth rates in different sectors. An important facet of the 12th Plan's Strategy for growth is that there is an endeavor to increase the productivity as one of the key drivers of the growth. The Twelfth Plan identifies key thrust areas for growth in agriculture sector which include viability of farm enterprise and returns to investment, availability and dissemination of appropriate technologies to ensure sustainability of natural resources, improvements in total factor productivity; Plan expenditure on agriculture and in infrastructure along with leveraging the required private investment, governance in terms of institutions that make possible better delivery of services like credit, animal health and of quality inputs like seeds, fertilisers, pesticides and farm machinery, etc. The Twelfth Five Year Plan emphasizes that given the limited capacity of the services sector to absorb most of the job seekers, the manufacturing sector will have to provide at least 100 million additional jobs by the year 2025. For this purpose a National Manufacturing Plan has been developed for translating various components of the policy into desired outcomes. In addition, other initiatives such as development of physical infrastructure, improvement in business regulatory environment, promoting the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), availability of skilled workforce are the priority areas to boost the manufacturing sector.

[Translation]

Sexual Harassment in Universities/Colleges

4223. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the cases of sexual harassment in the university premises have been increasing over the years;
- (b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years, State wise, 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) No, Madam. This Ministry is not in receipt of any report indicating a rise in cases of sexual harassment on university premises.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken several preventive measures against sexual harassment and discrimination in universities/colleges. The UGC had asked all Vice Chancellors/Directors of all institutions of higher learning in the country to review the security arrangements for girls and women in university/college campuses and in girls' hostels. It has also constituted a task force to recommend measures to further ensure the safety of women and devise programmes for Gender Sensitization on campuses across the country. The Task Force has submitted its report. The UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 prohibit discrimination/harassment, on the basis of gender, in Higher Educational Institutions.

Representation of SCs/STs/OBCs

4224. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFS) officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) as on date;
- (b) whether representation to these communities has not been provided as per their population; and
- (c) if so, the details thereof and 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) The total number of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFoS) officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) is as follows:—

	SC	ST	OBC
IAS§	155	241	521
IPS*	352	170	358
IFoS#	268	155	233

§ Direct Recruits, as on 14.02.2014.

* Direct Recruits, as on 01.01.2013.

Direct Recruits, as on 01.01.2013.

(b) and (c) The reservation of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in IAS, IPS and IFoS is in accordance with the policy of the Government, which prescribes for 15%, 7.5% and 27% reservation for these categories, respectively.

[English]

National Education Plan

4225. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Eleventh Five Year Plan was also described as a "National Education Plan and if so, the achievements made in this regard during the aforesaid plan period;

(b) whether the experts have raised concerns over the quality of education;

(c) if so, whether the World Bank Report estimates that only 10 to 25 per cent of general college graduates are suitable for employment and if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the country would need 5 million knowledge professionals by 2015; and

(e) 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 Eleventh Five Year Plan is usually referred to as an "Education Plan" because it accorded a high priority to education for achieving rapid and inclusive growth. It presented a comprehensive strategy for strengthening the Education Sector covering all segments of the education pyramid. The actual plan allocation of Ministry

of Human Resource Development during the XIth Five Year Plan (2007-12) is Rs. 1,93,570 crore as compared to the Xth Five Year Plan (2002-07) allocation of Rs. 58264 crore which is a 3.4 times increase over the Xth Five Year Plan.

During the above period, the Right to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was made operational from 1st April, 2010, and the vision and strategies of the ongoing Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) were harmonized with the RTE mandate and the programme norms were revised accordingly. Under the SSA, the country has witnessed massive infrastructure development at the school level. Apart from opening over 3 lakh new schools, the SSA has also provided basic facilities in existing schools. The average Student Classroom Ratio (SCR) which was 39 in 2005-06 has come down to 32 in 2009-10. Girls account for the majority (5.3 million) of the additional enrolment of 7.21 million children between 2006-07 and 2009-10. More than half of them (53%) belong to SCs and STs. The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level has increased from 111.2% in 2006-07 to 115% in 2009-10 and at the upper primary level it improved by 11.8% in the four years between 2006-07 and 2009-10. At present, at the elementary level, there are 1.5 million schools and the number of total students enrolled in schools is 254 million. Also, 2.18 million Children with special needs are enrolled in class 1-8.

Secondary schooling also received a major thrust during the Eleventh Plan with the launch of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally-Sponsored Scheme with a funding pattern of 75:25 between Centre and States (90:10 for Special Category and NE States). Around 2.4 million additional students were enrolled in secondary schools during the Eleventh Plan Period.

The Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education has increased from 12.3% in 2006-07 to 17.9% in 2011-12 and is estimated to be 20.4% at present. To increase access, improve quality and to remove regional imbalances in higher education, the Government has established 16 Central Universities including the conversion of three State Universities to Central Universities during the XI Five Year Plan. 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 5 new Indian Institutes

of Science Education & Research (USERS), and 2 new Schools of Planning & Architecture (SPAs) were also established.

The Government has continuously endeavoured to ensure equitable and sustained improvement in the quality of education at all levels, for which several initiatives have been taken both at school and higher education levels. These include, among others, Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation, Teacher Eligibility Test, teacher training, improving teaching outcomes through appropriate strategies in RTE-SSA, RMSA in school education. In higher education, several initiatives, such as the National Mission on Education through ICT (NMEICT), academic, curricular and examination reforms, Increasing research fellowships, Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP), have been taken. Further, there is increased focus and emphasis on the employability of our graduates by providing meaningful and marketable skill development and vocational experiences to the graduates in the higher education system. With the approval of the National Skill Qualifications Framework (NSQF) the country now has an integrated and unified qualifications framework linking technical & vocational education on one hand, with general education on the other.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The XII Five Year Plan (2012-17) envisages an additional enrolment of 10 million students in the higher education sector. Several initiatives have been taken to improve the quality of higher education including the launch of a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme of the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) with an approved outlay of Rs. 22,855 crore in October, 2013.

Telecom Policy and WTO Agreement

4226. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria in telecom policy regarding licence application fees, capitalisation requirement and Foreign Direct Investment (FDD);

(b) whether the Government has any commitment under the WTO agreement on telecom policy and manufacturing of electronic and telecom goods;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the impact of WTO agreement on domestic manufacturing and procurement of goods; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that the interests of domestic manufacturers in the country is not harmed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There is no criteria in National Telecom Policy 2012 (NTP 2012) regarding licence application fees and capitalization requirement; however, with regard to FDI, NTP 2012 has 'Mission' statement: "to attract investment, both domestic and foreign."

(b) and (c) The Government has no specific commitment under the World Trade Organisation (WTO) agreement on telecom policy and manufacturing of electronic and telecom goods. However, India is a signatory to the Information Technology Agreement (ITA), an agreement of the WTO since 1997, that committed participating countries to eliminate their custom duties on specific information technology products, which also included some telecom products. In line with provisions of this agreement, India has completely phased out customs duties on these 217 products in 2005.

(d) With a view to promote domestic manufacturing of electronic products which include telecom products also, Department of Electronics and Information Technology has notified policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products 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 or commercial sale.

Delivery of Postal Articles

4227. SHRI M. I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

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

(a) the procedure in place for monitoring postal distribution works and the details of shortcomings identified during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the efforts made by the Government to remove the shortcomings and correct the system;

(c) the number of complaints received separately regarding non-delivery or late-delivery of registered letters, parcels, speed posts etc. especially from the rural areas during the last three years and the current year and the number out of them redressed along with the number of pending complaints with reasons for their pendency;

(d) the comprehensive mechanism in place or proposed to be put in place to manage the optimization of delivery of postal articles since the implementation of project arrow and modernization of delivery and management of postal service;

(e) whether the Government proposes to re-introduce Certificate of Posting and Sea Mail as these were useful to people and earning income for the department; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) The monitoring of distribution/delivery of postal articles is done in the following ways:-

- (i) Review of the performance of postman/delivery staff by the postmaster of the delivery post office concerned;
- (ii) Review of delivery of mail by visiting officers/officials;
- (iii) Posting of test letters and trial cards; and
- (iv) Annual All India Mail Survey.

Bringing improvement in the quality of delivery of mail is a continuous activity and remedial measures are taken from time to time by the administrative/operative units concerned. As part of Mail Network Optimization Project (MNOP), the Department has developed an online monitoring system to monitor the delivery performance of Speed Post and Registered mail. The performance of various Postal Circles is also reviewed through video conference on fortnightly basis.

(c) The required information is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Under MNOP, a comprehensive mechanism has been put in place to monitor the performance of delivery post offices in terms of delivery of Speed Post and Registered mail. This includes the number of articles sent by the linked Sorting Hub/Mail Office, number of articles received by a delivery post office, number of articles delivered by that office (against number of articles received) on the day of receipt, 0+1, 0+2, D+3 and 0+4 (where 'D' denotes the day of receipt at the post office). Besides, the per centage of missent mail and Town Delivery (TD) articles without delivery information is also measured and monitored. As part of Project Arrow, the performance of delivery post offices have been computerized and connected through a web based data extraction tool. The delivery quality is monitored based on various Key Performance Indicators (KPI's) such as per centage of mail sent for delivery, per centage of mail delivered same day, per centage of mail in deposit and per centage of missent mail.

(e) and (f) Madam. There is no such proposal to reconsider the introduction of Certificate of Posting and Sea Mail at present.

Statement

Number of Complaints Non Delivery/Late Delivery of Speed Post, Registered Letter and Parcels

Year	Received			Disposed			Pending		
	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Speed Post									
2010-11	40291	130085	170376	38180	122688	160868	2111	7397	9508
2011-12	37968	140064	178032	36846	133848	170694	1122	6216	7338

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
2012-13	41786	150260	192046	40473	142135	182608	1313	8125	9438
Up to Dec, 2013	28252	106387	134639	26107	96293	122400	2145	10094	12239
Registered Letter									
2010-11	65565	150083	215648	63534	145716	209250	2031	4367	6398
2011-12	76067	171192	247259	64738	171031	235769	11329	161	11490
2012-13	65265	153105	218370	64533	148443	212976	732	4662	5394
Up to Dec, 2013	45148	108383	153531	43037	104312	147349	2111	4071	6182
Parcel									
2010-11	6172	13036	19208	5833	11592	17425	339	1444	1783
2011-12	6649	118424	125073	6254	115798	122052	395	2626	3021
2012-13	8995	110176	119171	8382	106808	115190	613	3368	3981
Up to Dec, 2013	5920	123142	129062	4964	118694	123658	956	4448	5404

Reasons for their pendency of non delivery /late delivery of articles mentioned above are as follows:-

- (i) Furnishing of incorrect/insufficient particulars of addressee including wrong PIN Code number.
- (ii) Shifting of addressees without further instructions.
- (iii) Local disturbances/natural calamities.
- (iv) Refusal by addressees especially in case of legal notices /loan recovery notices issued by banks.

Saakshar Bharat

4228. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed village co-ordinators for proper implementation of Saakshar Bharat by giving them training from time to time;

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

(c) the amount spent for such training during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam. Under the Saakshar Bharat, there is a provision to engage two village co-ordinators (Preraks) in each Adult Education Centre (AEC) set up in

a Gram Panchayat for the proper implementation of the programme. They are imparted training in different facets of the programme from time to time.

(b) and (c) State-wise Statement showing the number of Preraks sanctioned at the Gram Panchayat level and the amount released for the training of all co-ordinators including those engaged at the Adult Education Centres during the last three years is enclosed Statement.

Statement

The details of co-ordinators engaged and amount spent for their training during the last three years

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Preraks sanctioned to be engaged at Gram Panchayat level	Amount released for training of all co-ordinators during the last three years (2010-2011, 2011-12 & 2012-13)*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	37,976	315.77
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2,998	24.57
3.	Assam	4,976	4.09
4.	Bihar	16,944	84.17

1	2	3	4
5.	Chhasttisgarh	16,988	112.69
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	20	0.12
7.	Gujarat	15,386	0.4
8.	Haryana	5,974	15.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	566	5.77
10.	Jharkhand	8,206	46.51
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5,294	16.34
12.	Karnataka	7,572	74.82
13.	Madhya Pradesh	37,232	98.78
14.	Maharashtra	14,636	10.68
15.	Manipur	514	5.35
16.	Meghalaya	1,184	3.62
17.	Nagaland	508	6.1
18.	Odisha	7,704	24.82
19.	Punjab	5,470	16.6
20.	Rajasthan	18,042	36.21
21.	Sikkim	152	0.8
22.	Tamil Nadu	6,530	19.77
23.	Tripura	260	1.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	1,00,780	234.37
25.	Uttarakhand	5,472	37.80
26.	West Bengal	2,732	0

*Also include co-ordinators engaged at Adult Education Centres.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the Clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

... (Interruptions)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

12.0 ¼ hrs.

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

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri Vayalar Ravi, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre, Gurgaon, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre, Gurgaon, for the year 2012-2013.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10875/15/14)

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kapil Sibal – Not present.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri G.K. Vasani, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Hooghly Dock and Port Engineers Limited, Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General 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 10878/15/14)
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of Section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
- (i) G.S.R. 687(E) published in Gazette of India dated 15th October, 2013 approving the Kolkata Port Trust Employees' (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Regulations, 2013.
- (ii) G.S.R. 729(E) published in Gazette of India dated 11th November, 2013 approving the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Grant of Conveyance Advance)(Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
- (iii) G.S.R. 376(E) published in Gazette of India dated 18th June, 2013 approving the Chennai Port Trust Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10879/15/14)
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, Noida, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Inland Waterways Authority of India, Noida, for the year 2012-2013.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10880/15/14)

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): On behalf of Shri Salman Khursheed, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (3) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10881/15/14)

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under sub-section (2) of Section 25 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985:—

- (1) Notification No. IG/Admn.(G)/ST.4/Pt./2012 published in weekly Gazette of India dated 6th September, 2013, making certain amendments to Clause (1)(ii)(a) of Statute 4 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, concerning appointment of Directors of the Schools of Studies in the University.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10882/15/14)
- (2) Notification No. IG/Admn.(G)/DEC/2013/3148 published in Gazette of India dated 6th August, 2013, approving repealing of Statute 28 of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act, 1985 concerning the Distance Education Council.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10883/15/14)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida, for the year 2012-2013.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10884/15/14)
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati, for the year 2012-2013.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10885/15/14)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Central Footwear Training Institute), Chennai, for the year 2012-13.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10886/15/14)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH

GHATOWAR): On behalf of Shri Jitendra Singh, I beg lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 123 of the Coast Guard Act, 1978:—
 - (i) The Ministry of Defence, Coast Guard General Duty Officers Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. S.R.O.78 in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2013.
 - (ii) The Ministry of Defence, Coast Guard (Technical Officers) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. S.R.O.79 in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2013.
 - (iii) The Ministry of Defence, Coast Guard (Law Officers) Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. S.R.O.80 in Gazette of India dated 30th November, 2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10887/15/14)

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): On behalf of Shri E. Ahamed, I beg lay on the Table a copy of Notification No. S.O. 46(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 8th January, 2014, regarding composition of members of the New Council of Indian Council of World Affairs for a period of three years with effect from 4th December, 2013, issued under sub-section (2) of Section 7 of the Indian Council of World Affairs Act, 2001.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10888/15/14)

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): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and

English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—

- (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 44(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2014.
- (ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 45(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2014.
- (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 46(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2014.
- (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 47(E) in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2014.
- (v) The Indian Administrative Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 67(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2014.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 68(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2014.
- (vii) The Indian Forest Service (Cadre) Amendment Rules, 2014 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 69(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th January, 2014.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10889/15/14)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, for the year 2012-2013, 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 10890/15/14)

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2012-2013, 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 10891/15/14)
- (5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10892/15/14)
- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak, for the year 2012-13, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10893/15/14)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Preneet Kaur, you have to lay the papers at Sl. No. 12. Earlier you have laid the papers on behalf of some other Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): Yes, Madam. I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Nalanda University Financial Regulations, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S/321/24/2011 in Gazette of India dated 30th December, 2013 under sub-section (2) of Section 42 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10894/15/14)

- (2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 163(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 22nd January, 2014, regarding privileges and immunities of Nalanda University's academic staff issued under Section 21 of the Nalanda University Act, 2010.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10895/15/14)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10896/15/14)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Kurukshetra, for the year 2012-13, 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, Kurukshetra, for the year 2012-2013.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10897/15/14)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Sardar Vallabhbhai National Institute of Technology, Surat, for the year 2012-13, 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 2012-13.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10898/15/14)

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2012-13.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2012-2013.

- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the National Institute of Open Schooling, Noida, for the year 2012-13.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10899/15/14)

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

- of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10900/15/14)
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Delhi, for the years 2010-2011 and 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, Delhi, for the years 2010-2011 and 2011-2012.
- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10901/15/14)
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, for the year 2012-2013, 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, Vijayawada, for the year 2012-2013.
- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10902/15/14)
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.
(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (iv) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10903/15/14)
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10904/15/14)
- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Ahmedabad, Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-2013.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10905/15/14)
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bengaluru, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Bangalore, Bengaluru, for the year 2012-2013.
- (20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10906/15/14*)
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Lucknow, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Lucknow, Lucknow, for the year 2012-2013.
- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10907/15/14*)
- (23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Shillong, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Shillong, Shillong, for the year 2012-2013.
- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10908/15/14*)
- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Region), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.
- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10909/15/14*)
- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai, for the year 2012-13.
- (28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10910/15/14*)
- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2012-13, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management Tiruchirappalli, Tiruchirappalli, for the year 2012-13.
- (30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.
(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10911/15/14*)
- (31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management Indore, Indore, for the year 2012-13, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working

of the Indian Institute of Management Indore, Indore, for the year 2012-13.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10912/15/14)

(33) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Durgapur, Durgapur, for the year 2012-13.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Durgapur, Durgapur, for the year 2012-13, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Durgapur, Durgapur, for the year 2012-13.

(34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10913/15/14)

(35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Goa, Goa, for the year 2010-11, 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 Goa, Goa, for the year 2010-11.

(36) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10914/15/14)

(37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Goa, Goa, for the year 2011-12, 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 Goa, Goa, for the year 2011-12.

(38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10915/15/14)

(39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Goa, Goa for the year 2012-2013, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Goa, Goa, for the year 2012-13.

(40) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10916/15/14)

(41) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Hamirpur, Hamirpur, for the year 2012-13, 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 Hamirpur, Hamirpur, for the year 2012-13.

(42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (41) above.

(Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 10917/15/14)

(43) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Rourkela, Rourkela, for the year 2012-13, along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Rourkela, Rourkela, for the year 2012-13.

- (44) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (43) above.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10918/15/14*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): On behalf of Shri Milind Deora, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—
- (i) The Mobile Banking (Quality of Service) (Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 305-27/2010-QoS in Gazette of India dated 26th November, 2013.
- (ii) The Telecom Consumers Protection (Seventh Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 308-3/2012-QoS in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2013.
- (iii) The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Consumers Protection (Fourteenth Amendment) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. 311-28/2013-QoS in Gazette of India dated 3rd December, 2013.
- (Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10919/15/14*)
- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 89 of the Information Technology Act, 2000:—
- (i) The Information Technology (Recognition of Foreign Certifying Authorities operating under a Regulatory Authority) Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 204(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2013.
- (ii) The Information Technology (Recognition of Foreign Certifying Authorities not operating under a Regulatory Authority) Regulations, 2013

published in Notification No. G.S.R. 205(E) in Gazette of India dated 6th April, 2013.

(Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10920/15/14*)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design Registry, for the year 2012-13, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Semiconductor Integrated Circuit Layout Design Registry, for the year 2012-13.
- (Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10921/15/14*)
- (4) A copy of the National Policy on Universal Electronic Accessibility (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 18(2)/2009-E-Infra-Preamble in Gazette of India dated 1st November, 2013.
- (Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10922/15/14*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (Placed in Library, *See No. LT 10923/15/14*)
- (3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) issued under Section 57 of the Delhi Development Act, 1957:—
- (i) S.C 240(E) published in Gazette of India dated 24th January, 2014, making certain further amendments in the Notification No. S.O.1606(E) dated 17th July, 2012.

- (ii) S.O.03(E) published in Gazette of India dated 1st January, 2014, making certain amendments in Regulations for Regularization of Farm Houses in Delhi.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10924/15/14)

- (4) A copy of the Annual Statement (Hindi and English versions) of the discretionary allotments made under 5% discretionary quota during the calendar year 2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10925/15/14)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.

(ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Broadband Network Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General 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 10926/15/14)

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON ABSENCE OF MEMBERS FROM THE SITTINGS OF THE HOUSE

11th Report

[Translation]

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the 11th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Absence of Members from the Sittings of the House.

12.04 ½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON SUBORDINATE LEGISLATION

39th and 40th Reports

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I beg to present the 39th Report and 40th Action Taken Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Subordinate Legislation.

12.04 ¾ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT LOCAL AREA DEVELOPMENT SCHEME

13th Report

[English]

SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): I beg to present the 13th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on MPLADS regarding Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 11th Report of the Committee on the subject "Execution of MPLADS works through Societies/Trusts/NGOs".

12.05 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HOME AFFAIRS

176th to 180th Reports

[English]

SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL (Kurukshetra): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Home Affairs:—

- (1) 176th Report on the Functioning of Delhi Police.
- (2) 177th Report on the Coastal Security Scheme.
- (3) 178th Report on the Disaster Management in the Country.
- (4) 179th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in its 137th Report on Rehabilitation of J & K migrants.

- (5) 180th Report on the Administration of Union Territories (Daman & Diu, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Chandigarh).

12.05 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON INDUSTRY

257th to 259th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Industry:—

- (1) 257th Report on Action Taken on 250th Report of the Committee on Impact of Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Multi-Brand Retail on MSME Sector pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- (2) 258th Report on Action Taken on 245th Report of the Committee on Review of the Implementation of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.
- (3) Two Hundred Fifty-ninth Report on Review of the Implementation of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) Act, 1956 pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

12.05 ¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON TRANSPORT,
TOURISM AND CULTURE

210th to 213th Reports

[Translation]

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI (Jaipur): Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture:—

- (1) The 210th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in its 188th Report on Functioning of Commission of Railways Safety.
- (2) The 211th Report on the Upkeep of various Monuments in Delhi, National Museum and other important issues pertaining to the Ministry of Culture.
- (3) The 212th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Observations/ Recommendations of the Committee contained in its 119th Report on Development of Tourism in Darjeeling and Sikkim.
- (4) The 213th Report on the Action Taken by the Government on the Report on Development of Tourism, National Highways and Water Transport in Kerala and Cochin Shipyard Limited.

12.06 hrs

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 listed for the day shall be laid on the Table of the House. Hon. Members may personally hand over slips at the Table immediately as per the usual practice.

...(Interruptions)

(i) **Need to sanction Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme Polyclinic for Chamarajanagar district in Karnataka**

SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards sanction of Ex-Servicemen Contributory Health Scheme (ECHS) Polyclinics in my Constituency *i.e.*, in Chamarajanagar District (Karnataka State).

The Union Government sanctioned about 199 new Polyclinics (eight of them in Karnataka) in the country for the benefit of ex-servicemen living in far-flung areas with

*Treated as laid on the Table.

an estimated cost of Rs. 141 crore. But Chamarajanagar District is not included in the above sanctioned list. Chamarajanagar Lok Sabha Constituency is a "Reserved Constituency" and it is one of the most backward Districts in Karnataka, according to Dr. Nanjundappa's Committee report on redressal of "Regional Imbalance" ranked it 25th in the State Human Resource Development Index. Population of SC/ST category in this District is about 40%. The Ex-servicemen population also has fair share of the poor and backward. Chamarajanagar District of my Constituency contains 4 Talukas and in this District, the Ex-Servicemen and their dependents' population are more than 650. The distance of the nearest ECHS Polyclinic is presently more than 100 Kms. from the District borders. Hence they are not in a position to avail the ECHS facilities due to expenditure involved in travelling to a far off place.

Hence I humbly request the Union Government to sanction ECHS Polyclinic in my Constituency *i.e.*, in Chamarajanagar District Headquarters (Karnataka State) for the benefit of Ex-servicemen and their dependents.

(ii) Need to issue smart cards to BPL families under Rashtriya Swsathya Bima Yojana in Pratapgarh Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): A smart card is issued to people living below poverty line by the Ministry of Health, Government of India under National Health Insurance Scheme for treatment upto Rs. 30 thousand in any hospital. I regret to inform the House that in my constituency Pratapgarh, these smart cards have not been issued and in the absence of smart cards they are facing difficulty in getting treatment. People are dying for want to treatment. During my visit to my constituency people have complained about this.

I would request the Government that eligible people in my constituency may be issued smart cards so that they could avail of the benefits of Government policies.

(iii) Need to amend the Food Security and Standard Act, 2006 to rescind the provision

prohibiting farmers to sell their crop damaged due to adverse weather conditions

SHRI JVARAJ SINGH (Kota): I would like to bring it to the notice of Government that due to some shortcomings in Food Safety and Standard Act, 2009, farmers are incurring heavy losses. According to this Act, if certain crop like Wheat, Corn, Soyabeans etc. of farmers are damaged due to any natural calamity or their quality gets deteriorated due to some reasons, the farmers will not be able to sell them in the market because those who are engaged in storage or transportation of such crop can be jailed. In such circumstances farmers are compelled to burn it.

Through the House, I would request the Government that the ban with regard to selling damaged crop may be removed from the Act so that farmers do not face any difficulty in selling their crop.

(iv) Need to impress upon the Government of Haryana to redress the grievances of guest teachers in the State

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): Thousands of guest teachers of my Faridabad constituency adjoining NCR Delhi are sitting on fast unto death at Jantar Mantar for the last 15 days, for their justified demands. Due to fast for the last 15 days the condition of many teachers, especially women teachers is very serious. Anything can happen at any time. All these guest teachers are rendering their services in the field of education for the last nine years as temporary teachers, but they have not been made permanent so far. In addition to this, they have many other genuine demands. I would request the Government of that their demands may be considered on human grounds so that they could break their fast and join their service again.

(v) Need to ensure expeditious completion of four laning of Indapur-Zarap stretch in the Mumbai-Goa section of the National Highway No. 17

[English]

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE (Ratnagiri-Sindhudurg): Mumbai-Goa section of NH-17 is prone to accidents. Sharp twists and turns on the Highway have resulted in several accidents. Over a six-year span, there

have been over 6200 accidents with 1500 people dying and nearly 2500 injured. Widening of this entire highway by making it four lane is of paramount importance. However, there has been a tardy progress in the four-laning of the Highway between Mumbai and Goa. The work relating to four-laning of the 84 Km. long Panvel-Indapur Section of NH-17 in Maharashtra has started. However, the project is running behind the schedule. But, the work in the vital stretch between Indapur and Zarap has not commenced, though the Deputy General Manager of National Highways Authority of India, New Delhi, invited tender for four-laning of Indapur-Zarap section from 84 km to 454 km of NH-17 in Maharashtra in the year 2010 to be executed under BOT. Since this is a vital section providing connectivity to the visiting tourists to the three important districts of Maharashtra Konkan such as Raigad, Ratnagiri and Sindhudurg, the four laning of this section assumes extra importance. The widening of the NH-17 is bound to create positive spin-off effect on connectivity, traffic movement, development of tourism and business in this region. Three years have already been elapsed. But, the project is yet to make any significant headway. This has caused considerable frustration among the people of the region, especially in the context of frequent road accidents on NH-17.

I urge the Government to ensure expeditious completion of the four laning of Indapur-Zarap stretch in the Mumbai-Goa section.

(vi) Need to open a Passport Seva Kendra in Bikaner, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): With a view to de-centrale the Passport Service, the Government of India has decided to open Passport Sewa Kendra's at other places in addition to the capital of the State. In this series, Passport Centres have been opened in Jodhpur and Sikar in addition to Jaipur. I come from Bikaner constituency and Bikaner is a divisional H.Q. The people of Bikaner area will have to go to Sikar to get their Passports issued, whereas the distance between Sikar and Jaipur is only 110 kms and the distance between Bikaner and Sikar is 220 kms and if we see the distance of Shriganganagar, it is 460 kms from Sikar. If this service is to be given to the people of Bikaner

Division, then the Passport Sewa Kendra may be opened in Bikaner itself. If you count the number of passport holders of Bikaner, Shriganganagar, Hanumangarh, Churu and Nagore, it will also be more than the number of passport holders of Sikar district. From geographical point of view, Bikaner is situated in the Centre of these five districts.

I therefore, demand from the Ministry of External Affairs of the Government of India, that a Passport Kendra may be opened in Bikaner so that all residents of Rajasthan could avail of the benefit of decentralised Passport service.

(vii) Need to release a commemorative stamp in honour of Freedom Fighter Chaudhary Raghuvveer Narain Singh

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): Born on 23, May, 1875 in the famous landlord family of north India, Chaudhary Raghuvveer Narayan Singh had been the first Chairman and special Magistrate of Hapur. Decorated with the title of Rai Sahib, Raghuvveer Singh joined the freedom struggle after getting inspired by Mahatma Gandhi. He also presided over the provincial session of Congress held in Ganga Mela of Garhmukteshwar in November, 1921. Raghuvveer Narayan Singh was the first landlord of the country who returned the title of Rai Sahib and started creating atmosphere against the British in rural areas. As a result, he was arrested in 1922 for the first time and sent to jail. He was arrested four times till the country got freedom. As a residence of Raghuvveer Narayan Singh remained the meeting point of revolutionaries. In addition to Gandhi ji, top leaders like Subhash Chandra Bose, Pt. Moti Lal Nehru and Jawahar Lal Nehru also used to frequent that place. Raghuvveer Narayan Singh led the Salt Movement of Mahatma Gandhi in Western U.P. and broke the law on 13th April, 1938 by making salt on the banks of Hindon River in Loni. Former Prime Minister Chaudhary Charan Singh and he was arrested for this crime. Raghuvveer Narayan Singh used to help Congress financially and the people engaged in freedom fight. In addition to Assuada, his Meerut residence was also used as Congress office. Raghuvveer Narayan Singh established Vishal Gandhi Ashram and as a token of sympathy towards Dalits he also established a hostel for Dalit students which is known as Kumar hostel. He gave impetus to Khadi Movement of Mahatma Gandhi by donating land worth billions of rupees

for only one rupee. Raghuvveer Narayan Singh played an important role in Non-Cooperation Movement and Civil Disobedience Movement. He was also the President of Welcome Committee of National Conference of Congress held in Meerut in August, 1946. Raghuvveer Narayan Singh followed the principles of Mahatma Gandhi throughout his life. Spinning Charkha was his daily routine.

I would request the Government to pay homage to Chaudhary Raghuvveer Narayan Singh on behalf of the whole nation by releasing a commemorative stamp in his memory.

(viii) Need to subsidize premiums paid by farmers under Agriculture Insurance Scheme and restructure the scheme to ensure increased benefits to the farmers

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): As a result of reduction in the subsidy given on agriculture insurance given by the Government and reducing the share of Government of India and State Government, the amount of premium given by the farmers has increased considerably. The condition of farmers is already critical. They have never been paid complete amount of their Crop Insurance. In the absence of effective mechanism for evaluating the loss to crop, the farmers are deprived of their bonafide right. Atmosphere based equipments have been installed, but they are not providing correct figures and the figures given are not being made public. As a result of increased burden of premium, farmers are facing serious crisis.

I would request the Government that the farmers should be charged premium, as it was being done earlier, so that they could get more and more benefit of this scheme.

(ix) Need to permit operation of Petrol pump and LPG Agency by the largest shareholder in the event of death or departure of one of the shareholders

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SACHAN (Fatehpur): The persons operating petrol pumps and gas agencies in the country are facing huge difficulties. According to the guidelines announced for allotment of petrol pump and gas agencies,

if one of the shareholders departs or dies, then other shareholders cannot operate that petrol pump or gas agency even after having 80 per cent shareholding in the agency. The operation of such petrol pumps and gas agencies is managed by the concerned oil companies themselves. At this time, about 1032 petrol pumps are being run by the concerned oil companies themselves. The reason of such a situation is that in the event of death of a small shareholder the relatives of the deceased or rest of the shareholders who have 5 to 10 per cent shareholding in petrol pump and gas agency, do not cooperate to big shareholders (70 to 90 per cent) in running the agency. Such petrol pumps and gas agencies are there in my Parliamentary Constituency Fatehpur (U.P.) also.

Therefore, I demand from the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas Government of India that they should change these guidelines so that big shareholders (70 to 90 per cent) should not be deprived of running petrol pump and gas agency due to small shareholders and they should be given right to operate petrol pumps and gas agencies.

(x) Need to set up a Cancer Research Institute in Kanyakumari, Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON (Kanyakumari): Every year from my constituency Kanyakumari, people are travelling to the neighbouring State of Kerala for treatment of Cancer. In Kerala, from children to old age people, all are falling prey to this disease.

The nuclear research establishment conducted a detailed health study among the people living in Higher Natural Background Radiation Regions (HBRRs) in Kerala and Tamil Nadu. Due to the presence of thorium and uranium, the background radiation in the fishing villages of all the coastal villages in the Kanyakumari district is very high.

So far, the Centre has completed a survey in Kerala and Tamil Nadu HBRR (*i.e.* Higher Natural Background Radiation Regions). There are clinical records of 16,000 cancer patients from hospitals in Kanyakumari district. Unable to get proper treatment and care, they end up their life.

Most of the people in Kanyakumari are economically backward people, due to which they are unable to spend huge amount for treatment like Chemotherapy, blood transfusion etc. and for getting treatment they have to travel to far off places to other State or to Chennai.

So I urge upon the Government to set up Cancer Research Institute in Kanyakumari in Tamil Nadu which will be helpful not only for my constituency but also for nearby districts.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now let us take General Budget. It will be taken in the remaining time after general budget. Now, we take general budget.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let us do it.

...(Interruptions)

12.07 hrs

At this stage, Shri A.K.S. Vijayan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

12.07½ hrs.

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that Shri L. Rajagopal, an elected Member from the Vijayawada parliamentary constituency of Andhra Pradesh *vide* his letter, dated 18th February, 2014 has resigned from the membership of Lok Sabha. I have accepted his resignation with effect from 19th February, 2014.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : Now, let us to discuss Interim Budget and it has to be passed. Therefore, you sit down. This is our constitutional duty. You sit down. We will do after that.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Tell me what is to be done. How will it be, if we do not pass the Budget?

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER : If the Budget is not passed, how will the country run? Everything will stop. All the work will stop. Everything will, get standstill. Let the General Budget be passed first.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, There are only two issues. First issue is being taken up by Shailendra ji for getting some castes included in Scheduled Castes and other is related to fishermen for which my notice is also there. ...(Interruptions) I think both these issues will conclude in five minutes each and then we will be able to discuss Interim Budget very easily. ...(Interruptions) you let them take up their issue in five minutes each and they will get back to their seats. Then we will be able to discuss Interim Budget in a peaceful manner ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There are two subjects. One is from Shailendra ji. Thambidurai Ji, on what subject you will speak?

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: This subject is related to fishermen. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, do you want to speak on the issue of fishermen?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Yes, I have given a notice for Adjournment Motion on this issue. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: How many Members will speak? Will two Members speak?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We cannot have a long discussion.

...(Interruptions)

12.09 hrs

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE — *Contd.*

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take up item no. 3.

Shri Kapil Sibal

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Constitutional and Parliamentary Studies, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10876/15/14)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Centre for Alternative Dispute Resolution, New Delhi, for the year 2012-13.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 10877/15/14)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: We are allowing you to speak. But you should not make a lengthy discussion on it. It should not be so that along discussion is being made on this only.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

12.10 hrs

(At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. members went back to their seats).

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Three people will be allowed to speak. Shailendra ji, you may speak, but be brief.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be brief. I say this because you take a long time.

...(Interruptions)

12.11 hrs

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

- (i) **Re: Pitiabile condition of Muslims and 17 backward castes of Uttar Pradesh and their inclusion in the Scheduled Caste List.**

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak. In Uttar Pradesh, besides 17 castes, there are some more castes whose educational, economic and social level is very backward. The communities of Rajbhar, Nishad, Mallah, Kahar, Kashyap, Kumhar, Dhimar, Bind, Prajapati, Dhivar, Biyar, Kewat, Batham, Machhua, Turala, Majhi, Gaud are very backward. These are not developed at all. It is their old and constant demand that they should be excluded from the Backward Caste and included in the Scheduled Castes list. The Uttar Pradesh

Vidhan Sabha has prepared a proposal and sent it to the Central Government. The matter is lying pending with the Central Government. We have raised our voice in the House constantly and said all the things. Our leader hon. Mulayam Singh has also raised this issue but no reply is coming from the Government. Similarly, Kol caste is also comes under Scheduled Caste who wants to move under Scheduled Tribe.

Thank you very much for listening my point. I request you that positive reply should come from the Government because 17 castes are very backward in the society, they are not being developed, their living standard is very poor. We want that you instruct the Government so that some positive reply can come and these communities could get justice. This is my request. We want that some reply should come from the Government. This is very serious issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): We are demanding to include some castes in the list of Scheduled Caste in Bihar also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You send your name on the table to include.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, Some communities have been left. I would like to say about them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Shailendra ji is speaking. I will call you. Your name is there. Sit down please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shailendra ji.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down please. I will call you.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: They have ensured their involvement in the composition of society. They have played an important role in the development of society and the country. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: I want that you instruct the Government to give a positive reply and think over it. The previous Government has also had sent a proposal and this time also the Government of Uttar Pradesh has prepared a proposal and sent to the Government. I want that the Government should give some reply. We have demanded continuously.

The Minister of Parliamentary Affairs alongwith a number of Cabinet Ministers are present here. It must get a reply. Sachchar Commission report was not implemented in Uttar Pradesh. The condition of Muslims is worse than Dalits, this is what Sachchar Commission had observed. Neither the Government discussed this issue so far, now any positive reply was given. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: There are a number of such castes regarding it which the Government should reply and consideration should be given. However the Government is silent over it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright Dara Singh ji, you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We would like you to direct the Government so that a reply is given by them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You cannot force. You know it.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We will not unless a reply comes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can not force a reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: We raised this issue a number of times. Uttar Pradesh Vidhan Sabha has sent the resolution passed unanimously. The Government should at least say that the same is under consideration or it will be considered. ...*(Interruptions)* This sort of reply must come. You kindly direct the Government to make a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: A number of Ministers are present here who are listening to what you are saying.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You kindly let Dara Singh ji speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: It is not possible for us to sit down till a reply comes. The least what is expected from the Government is a reply. We wish that financial budget should be passed. We are committed to it. We are prepared to let the Budget passed. We want that a reply should come from Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: You please direct the Government to give a reply. We urge you. These castes are neglected. They are neglected in the society. We want that the Government should give a reply. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shri Sohan Potai and Shri Nishikant Dubey may be associated with the issue raised by Shri Shaileendra Kumar.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, at the time when Bahujan Samaj Party was in power in U.P., a number of communities which were left were included and a resolution was passed in U.P. Vidhan Sabha to this effect and was sent here. Through the resolution, it was recommended that the reservation quota may be increased and these communities may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes. The resolution was sent duly passed by Vidhan Sabha during the period when Ms. Mayawati's was the Chief Minister. The list which has been circulated today had some communities left from being included though they appeared in the first list. My humble submission is

that those communities may kindly be included in the list of Scheduled Castes.

In addition, I would also submit that the Bill pending in Rajya Sabha for granting reservation in promotions to Scheduled Castes may be passed without any delay. This is what we demand.

12.15 hrs.

(ii) Re: Attacks on Indian fishermen and retrieval of Katchatheevu Island in order to find a permanent solution to the Tamil Nadu fishermen issue.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): The fishermen of Tamil Nadu are daily subjected to coercion; they are even whipped and beaten to bleed. It becomes a daily ritual. The Sri Lankan Navy is arresting our fishermen in the mid-sea. That too, they intrude into the Indian waters and arrest our fishermen. They are arresting our fishermen and snatching their harvest, their nets and damaging their boats. For that matter, recently, I have taken a delegation of Members of Parliament of both the Houses belonging to the D.M.K to the hon. Prime Minister, and requested him to see that he takes necessary action to stop all these undoings of the Sri Lankan Navy. I have also requested the hon. Prime Minister to see that the stakeholders, representatives of both the Governments, along with the elected representatives of both the countries, sit together to see that the problem is solved once for all so that fishermen of both the countries go for fishing, without any problem whatsoever.

This problem has been lingering on for the past many years. In the past two or three years, more than 500 fishermen were subjected to coercion and many of them were killed by bullets. So, I would request the Government of India to intervene and a mechanism is arrived at so that the problem is solved once for all.

As of now, 52 fishermen were under arrest and kept in Sri Lankan jail. The Government of India should come forward and initiate a mechanism so that there will be permanent peace and Tamil Nadu fishermen do not face any further problem. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia is allowed

to associate with the issue raised by Shri T.R. Baalu.
...(*Interruptions*)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, Speaker, the issue of fishermen of Tamil Nadu is a serious matter. For many years, the Sri Lankan Navy has been arresting our fishermen and taking them to their prisons and keeping them there. Many incidents took place. About 500 fishermen were killed. Such sad incidents are continuously taking place. Our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written many letters to the hon. Prime Minister and requested him to take necessary action. But the Union Government is not taking any action to see that arrested fishermen who were captive in Sri Lankan prisons are released. Recently, our Hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has written a D.O. letter to the Prime Minister stating that the Sri Lankan Navy is now acting with greater impunity and effectively thwarting Indian fishermen coming from the coastal districts of Tamil Nadu from peacefully pursuing their livelihood in their traditional fishing waters in the Palk Bay. Every fishing voyage of our fishermen is now laden with danger and the anxiety of possible attack, harassment, apprehension and custodial detention by the Sri Lankan authorities. It is extremely disheartening that hostile actions have been intensified by the Sri Lankan Navy after the recent fishermen level talks hosted in Chennai, which represented a positive step forward to resolve the livelihood issues through mutual agreement, between the fishermen of Tamil Nadu and of Sri Lanka with the support of their Governments.

In spite of peaceful talks being taking place, recently, seven mechanized fishing boats were taken away by the Sri Lankan Navy and also 29 fishermen were taken into custody and kept in jail. Apart from that, nearly 121 Tamil Nadu fishermen are there in Sri Lankan prison. I want to know what action is being taken by the Government of India on the efforts being taken by the Members of Parliament here, and also letters being written by our hon. Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

What action is the Government taking on this matter? DMK is telling that our Chief Minister is going on writing letters to the Prime Minister? What can our Chief Minister do? She can only write letters to the Prime Minister stating that the Tamil Nadu fishermen are suffering and they

are arrested by Sri Lankan Navy. DMK was an alliance partner in the Coalition and for so many years they were in the Government. Why can the DMK not persuade the Prime Minister to take action and see that our fishermen are released?

Madam, Katchativu Island is a very important issue. Katchativu was a part of India, but it was ceded to Sri Lanka without following any procedure. The Parliament has to accept and approve that, but no Resolution was passed in Parliament. How can the Government of Sri Lanka claim that Katchativu is a part of Sri Lanka? It is our territory. Katchativu is the place where we are able to get good fishes and that is why our Tamil Nadu fishermen are traditionally going there. But Sri Lanka is taking advantage of this position and arresting and also killing our fishermen. They are allowing Chinese people to come and fish there. This kind of thing is taking place. So, China is taking advantage of the situation. Our Foreign Policy has completely failed.

Recently, what did the Central Government say in the Supreme Court? They said that Katchativu issue is settled once and for all. How can they say that? So, we request the Central Government to take steps and get back Katchativu so that our fishermen can get their rights to fish in that area. Since we lost our rights, the Sri Lankan Government is misusing that and the Sri Lankan Navy is arresting our fishermen. We do not know what our Indian Navy is doing. Why can they not prevent this kind of arrest of our fishermen? So, these kinds of incidents are taking place. Therefore, we reiterate our demand that based on our Chief Minister's letter to the Prime Minister, the Government of India should take action immediately and release the 121 fishermen who are in prison in Sri Lanka.

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Chandra Dome will associate himself with the matter raised by Dr.Thambidurai.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Thank you, Madam Speaker.

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Madam-Speaker, kindly allow me also to speak for a minute.

MADAM SPEAKER: You can speak after her.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: It is the issue concerning fishermen. Madam, you must be remembering that you had called an all party meeting and in that meeting, I had taken up this issue also while speaking on other issues as well. Today, because the matter has been raised in the House, I would like to associate myself with it, with your permission. I would not call them fishermen from Tamil Nadu or Tamil Nadu fishermen, I would rather call them Indian fishermen from Tamil Nadu. They are Indian fishermen hailing from Tamil Nadu. It is not merely change of word. As soon as you change the word, you can understand the wide perspective which is enough to change your entire vision about it. They are Indian fishermen and Government of India is responsible for their security. When we call them Tamil Nadu fishermen, it sends the message that it is a problem relating to the State. However, they are Indian fishermen, our brethren. We hold the responsibility of their security. I would like to tell you that when I headed a delegation to Sri Lanka, I strongly raised this issue during my discussion with the President of Sri Lanka. He said that the fisherman only looks at the fish, nothing beyond that. Then I said, if you feel like that, then why don't you ask your navy not to arrest them or kill them. However, after my return from there, five fishermen were killed. Subsequently also, many more were killed. Recently, I went to Rameshwaram. So before my departure, 38 fishermen were caught and again 15 more fishermen were caught. As per Thambidurai ji statement, which he made just now, that fishermen 121 to 125 in number are lodged in Sri Lanka jail.

Balu ji was talking of mechanism. That was there, no doubt, but merely on paper. The mechanism was that joint secretaries of both the sides will sit from time to time and do the exercise to hammer out a solution to this problem. However, I regret to inform that when I talked to the then Minister of Foreign Affairs, I came to know that there was no such meeting for years together. In that case, such mechanism which is restricted to paper only serves no purpose. Today, I want to tell you here that at that time it was decided that fishermen from both the side would sit together, and in this meeting, representatives of the fishermen would participate and thus they would hammer out a solution to the problem. I don't think if there has been any meeting so far. Therefore, today in this House

I demand through you an immediate intervention by the Government of India in the matter and make efforts to secure release of our Indian fishermen who hail from Tamil Nadu.

Another thing I want to say is that the mechanism which is confined to paper only should be activated to ensure regular meetings.

Thirdly, in that meeting it was decided that representative of fishermen will sit together. They know their problems better and also related to each other. They will be able to find a permanent solution to the problem. Efforts should be made to arrange this meeting immediately with a view to avoid recurrence of such incidents. It sends a shock wave when we come to know that Father of a 3 years old girl child was killed. Recently, when I visited Rameshwaram, I came across a number of widows and a number of mothers whose children were killed. This is not a small number. Hundreds of our fishermen have been killed and hundreds of them have been caught by Shri Lankan Navy. We must move at once to secure their release. I demand from the Government of India, though the Minister of Foreign Affairs is not present, I would like to say to the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs that he should request the Government of India to intervene immediately and make efforts to secure release of our Indian fishermen who belong to Tamil Nadu. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Virendra Kuman, Shri Virendra Kashyap and Shri Ashok Argal associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR : Madam, we want that Government should come out with some kind of reply on this. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Presently Shri S.S. Ram Subhu is speaking on this subject. You can speak after him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Madam, the hon. Minister wants to respond. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let Mr. Ramasubbu also speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Thank you, Madam. The fishermen community issue is a very important issue. The fishing community is affected in so many ways from the Sri Lankan side. This problem is taking place in Tamil Nadu and Sri Lankan Border sea shore area frequently. This is an important and crucial problem of fishermen in Tamil Nadu.

The UPA Government is taking various steps by talking to the Sri Lankan Government...(Interruptions) Madam, he has already spoken...(Interruptions) Why is he shouting?...(Interruptions) This is a very important issue. I am also concerned about the fishermen community; our Government is also more concerned about the fishermen community...(Interruptions) I am telling the fact.

Madam, our fishermen community should have to be protected. It is a fact that in this regard the problem is always there with Sri Lanka. So, both the Governments and both the fishermen communities have to talk mutually to solve this problem. Our Government has made some suggestions to the Sri Lankan Government also. Our Government informed them to settle the matter amicably. But in spite of that, our Tamil Nadu fishermen are affected and they are put in jail in Sri Lanka. Our Government has already told the Sri Lankan Government to release these fishermen who are in prison. Our Government is taking this action.

Madam, it is continuously taking place there. We have to put an end to this fishermen community problem. Both the fishermen from Indian side and also from the Sri Lankan side have to sit together and have to bring an amicable settlement to this issue. Our Government have to insist the Sri Lanka Government to bring an amicable settlement there. The fishermen community people have to be protected. It is very important. They should not be in prison and they should be released immediately.

Madam, our UPA Government is taking action and in spite of that, though the Tamil people are affected there. Our UPA Government already gave more attention for the rehabilitation of the Tamils in Sri Lanka. In the same way our Tamil fishermen should also be protected.

Madam, I would like to give one suggestion here that we need a separate Ministry for Fisheries. If there is a separate Ministry in the Centre then it would be easy for the settlement of all these problems of our fishermen. So, there should be one separate Ministry, a separate Minister and funds should be allotted for the fishermen community people and then only all the problems will be solved. So, I would urge upon the Government to look into this suggestion so that our fishermen are protected and our Government should take all the necessary action.

Thank you, Madam...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is the subject? I do not have your notice.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I do not have anyone's notice.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Notice! What is the subject?

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, we share the concerns of the hon. Members on the issue of fishermen community with Sri Lanka...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down please. I have called the hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam, please listen to us also. ...(Interruptions) I have given a notice also...(Interruptions) I have mentioned about SC, ST and OBC ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Just a minute. Dom ji, what is the subject you are speaking on?

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER : Do not get up just like that.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, we want a reply. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister will give a reply only when they will sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down please.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Ram Chander Dom ji, please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Member, nothing is going on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji, I will call you. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, we share the concern of hon. Members on the issue of the fishermen. It is because of the efforts of the Government of India that many fishermen have been released. We will continue to engage with Sri Lanka and ensure that no arrests are made. I will also bring this to the attention of the External Affairs Minister of the concerns expressed in this House, But I would like to assure everybody that the Government

of India has viewed this with concern, has taken it up, has engaged and it is because of that so many fishermen have been released. ...(Interruptions) [TRANSLATION] What our hon. member was saying. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI T. R. BAALU : Sri Lankan Navy has arrested our fishermen when our boats are drifted whereas Sri Lankan fishermen were going up to Andhra and Odisha. How come are they going? Indian Navy should look at it. They are allowing them to go. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete. [TRANSLATION] You tell him.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, this is not merely a concern of Members or of political parties, this is a concern of the whole country. I have said that due to the Government of India's efforts a large number of fishermen have been released.

We will continue with this engagement to ensure that there are no arrests made in future and all those who have been arrested are also released. That is our prime importance.

With regard to hon. Members concern about [TRANSLATION] Uttar Pradesh Assembly has passed a resolution regarding 17 backward classes and these castes should be included in the Scheduled Castes....(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Some Castes have been left out from inclusion in the earlier list. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I am talking about these 17 Castes....(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Our Government had passed a resolution earlier also. Some castes have been left out from inclusion. These castes should be included and quota should be increased. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, there is not only one proposal on this subject. Various Governments have brought various proposals from time to time. I will collect information in this regard and will inform the Home Minister. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right Sharad Yadav ji, what do you want to say?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam, I want to say about the SC, ST and OBC. ...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA (Rampur): Madam, I want to take your one minute. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have not got your notice. I want to know what you want to speak on.

...(Interruptions)

12.33 hrs

At this stage, Dr. M. Thambidurai and some other hon. Members left the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Just send me the notice as to what you want to say. I have no idea about what you want to say.

...(Interruptions)

12.34 hrs

(iii) Re: Passing of Women Reservation Bill in Lok Sabha.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Madam, perhaps the entire House would agree with the matter I want to raise here. I would like to remind you about the Women Reservation Bill. The tenure of the House is going to end. We repeatedly say that we should discuss the Women Reservation Bill, but the matter which is being raised here is related to the Scheduled Castes. I am very much concerned about them also. I am equally concerned about this matter along with women reservation. I want to raise the voice of all the women folk of India by supporting them. ...(Interruptions) I would like to say to the Government that ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Let her speak. When you were speaking she was listening quietly.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR: Madam, reservation should be there for women also. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to her. You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Madam, some parties do not want to give reservation to women. Rajya Sabha has passed this Bill. If the Government has got the Andhra Pradesh bifurcation passed with so much exercise, than I want to ask what is the intension of the Government on this issue? ...(Interruptions) I want to raise this matter in the presence of all the women Members and I want to talk about the social cause. Many parties evolve consensus in polity and get the thousand of Bills passed, but what is their opinion about Women Bill? I want to know this. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Why do you stand up every time? If you are associating yourself, than send your name.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The names of Dr. Prasana Kumar Patasani, Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi and Shri Ramesh Vishwanath Katti are associated with the matter raised by Shrimati Jayaprada.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam Speaker, I totally agree with the hon. Member. If the House agrees, I am ready to get this Bill passed by extending the time of the sitting.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Please tell us about the view on reservation of SC and ST. ...(Interruptions) What will be their view about reservation in promotion. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen to Sharad Yadav ji, you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sharad Yadav ji, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You people sit down. What type of meeting is going on? Why are these people holding meeting here? You take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point. You sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Bwiswmuthiary, I will call you later.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down. Sharad Yadav ji, you please speak.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, the Women's Reservation Bill is pending for the last many years. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You sit down Basu Deb Acharia ji.

Now, Shri M.B. Rajesh.

12.37 hrs

(iv) Re: Alleged incident of assault by CRPF and Delhi Police on Members of Parliament.

[English]

SHRI M.B. RAJESH (Palakkad): Madam, with deep pain and anguish, I would like to draw the attention of this august House, the Government and the hon. Speaker to a shocking incident of assault by CRPF and Delhi Police on me and another hon. Member of the other House, a senior aged hon. Member of the other House.

Madam Speaker, on 14th February by around 4.30 p.m. we were waiting for a car, which was sent from the Kerala House, in front of our home in the V.P. House in Rafi Marg. At that time we saw a group of North East students being attacked by CRPF right in front of the V.P. House. We were witnessing that. Then, as responsible Members of Parliament and as responsible representatives of the people, we went there and asked the police, "Why are you brutally attacking these innocent students?" We introduced ourselves and we showed our Identity Cards. We told them that we are the Members of Parliament. Despite that, they caught our collar and dragged us on the road, and they thrown us inside the bus. I was hit with *lathi* just below my chest and I was beaten on my right leg, and then they abused us, insulted us and threatened us. This is shocking. They told us: "You all MPs are criminals". They abused us like anything. Then, we were taken to the Parliament Street Police Station and there we saw a group of students, most of the girl students from the Delhi University and many other Universities. They complained to us that the male police not only attacked them but also they sexually harassed them. They pointed out who are the responsible police officers. Some students were present there. They complained that these people even sexually harassed them.

Then, senior leaders and Members of Parliament came; the police officials apologized to us and we were released after one hour.

I do not accept their apology because it was an insult and it was a blatant violation of privilege.

Madam Speaker, what we did was in the true spirit of the concern expressed by this House a few days ago.

Madam Speaker, the other day, you made an announcement from the chair condemning the attacks on the North-Eastern students; and the entire House, despite various other differences, unanimously accepted that announcement.

I believe that I also acted in the true spirit of that condemnation of this House. It was proper for me ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right.

SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Madam, give me just one more second. I want to conclude... *(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Just one minute. I want to speak. What is this? I want to speak from the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. B. RAJESH: Madam, let me conclude

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I want to speak from the Chair. I want to speak on behalf of all of you from the Chair.

Let me speak because I want to really condemn this incident on behalf of the whole House unequivocally. It is concerning the safety and the dignity of the Members of Parliament – Members of this House – and also the safety and dignity of all the people – young, old of North-East -- and also of the women and girls of our country.

So, we have taken cognizance of it. You please send me a written complaint. I will take action on that.

I would now request the hon. Minister to kindly respond.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam. ...*(Interruptions)*

12.45 hrs

(v) Re: Alleged ill-treatment to the students and people of North-Eastern region.

[English]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati):

Madam Speaker, I want to bring it to your notice that nowadays, North-Eastern students and other North-Eastern people who are doing jobs in Delhi, have been issued urgent notices to vacate their residential houses.

Madam, as we also know, the North-East comprises of seven States and Sikkim has also joined them. The important point is that thousands and thousands of students and other people from the North-East are here in Delhi for better education, for better facilities and better jobs. But now, all of a sudden, they have been given notices to vacate their houses.

You know that there is already a sense of alienation in the minds of such people. If such things happen, what will be their fate? The entire North-East is surrounded by the foreign countries. China is already increasing its activities in Arunachal Pradesh. Myanmar is now a hub of extremists. So, if such things happen here, where will the people of North-East go?

That is why we urge, Madam Speaker, that you must come to the rescue of the North-Eastern people. Your intervention will only help them.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, what the hon. Member has said. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister is responding. Please listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, what the hon. Member has said is deplorable and condemnable; and I think the strictest possible action should be taken against the those police officials. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER. Listen please, hon. Minister wants to say something. Please Listen to him.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This House is concerned.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know it is a very sensitive matter.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI KAMAL NATH: This House is concerned about what is being happening with those from the North-East -- young and old. The Government is seized of this matter. I would request that as soon as this Report from the hon. Member about the incident, which, I repeat, is deplorable and condemnable is received, I will request the hon. Home Minister also to take the strictest possible action against those officials for the misbehaviour and also for the attitude and approach towards the North-Eastern students.

MADAM SPEAKER: And, the girls.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Yes, of course. It is incumbent upon us to stand by them at this point of time.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Shri Sharad Yadav.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Those who want to associate themselves with this incident, they may send the slips; and their names will be associated.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The names of Shri Badruddin Ajmal, Shri Prem Das Rai, Shri Jitender Singh Malik, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Khagen Das, Shri Joseph Toppo, Shrimati Jayaprada, and Shri Lalit Moha Suklabaidya will be associated in connection with the issues raised by Shri M.B. Rajesh and Shrimati Chakravarty.

12.50 hrs

(vi) Reservation policy for SC/ST/OBC in the aftermath of judgement of Supreme Court of India on the writ petition of AIIMS faculty vs. Government of India.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Those hon. Members who wish

to associate themselves with this matter, may send their names to the Table.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I support the matters raised in the House. I want that the fisherman of Tamil Nadu should be released. I want to make a submission and I have given you notices many times. The matter of SC, ST and OBC was raised in the House. A new Bench was constituted under the Chairmanship of Altmas Kabir, the Chief Justice and he observed that the Government should decide the matter itself. Kamal Nath ji is here. It is a matter of 80 per cent population. You have said that if no proper judgement is given by the court, then we will bring a Constitution amendment. I agree that you had told the entire House that Constitution amendment is the only solution. The court has given in writing that Government should decide it itself. The Office Memorandum was issued by DOPT in favour of those who were opposing it. I want to ask the public sector, I want to ask the University. Tell me what is super specialty post? Kapil Sibal Saheb has said that we will not allow to change the existing reservation policy, we are going to the Court. The Court has delivered its order. Kamal Nath ji, you had also said in the House in its favour. It is disrespect to this House. Who is DOPT? Do you want to offer a goat to the tiger? The people sitting here have destroyed them and they never raise the cause of these 80 per cent people. They raise all the matters but do not raise the matter of these poor people of India.

Madam Speaker, I would like to say that it was decided in front of you that a Constitution amendment would be brought. It is upto the Government. The matter of 1971 is raised here today. What happened? The agreement made between Mahatmaji and Baba Saheb Ambedkar has been broken on the very first day. If you don't want to do that, then abolish it. Why have you taken such a step arbitrarily which is useless and we are breaking our heads here. Why do not you bring a Constitution Amendment? Who is this DOPT? Why it has given this work to those people who suppress this work, abolish this work. What happened about backward class? What happened in your budget? You took the name of all. Two third population is of backward people.

Chidambaram Sahib, I have not come here by taking the benefit of reservation. I have come as you have come taking education. I am first class first. I never got the benefit of reservation. But this issue is not raised by Sushma ji, not raised by you. I feel pained that every time I rise.

The Judgment of Supreme Court which has been given by Dattu Saheb, was handed over to you. Why are you giving this Judgment in the hands of other? Why are you giving it to those people? UPSC spoils the careers of candidates of Indian regional languages. But you do not speak. Narayansamyji has left just now. You have done like that? For which thing you have done it? Would you like to see here some kind of conflict? You abolish this reservation. We don't want it. You had risen immediately on the issue of reservation for women. There was a consensus here that all would do it together. You do it. We are saying that whatever be the reality of India, you enact it hundred per cent. You give hundred per cent reservation to women. I will be the first man to rise on this issue. But, you want to destroy these backward classes by giving reservation to a few people. You want to restrict the entry of Muslim who already are in a very limited number coming here it. You had given an assurance in this very House. Why do you want to change it? This is the last session. This House is unable to function, otherwise you would know the number of your people and the number of ours. But, they are under pain and sorrow. They have no voice. They are unable to raise their voice. Your Government makes conspiracy against them on daily basis. It would be better if you abolish it. Why you keep it running forcibly. On one side, you tell the people that they have walked out.

You give 4.5 per cent in group A. There is no Joint Secretary, or Secretary in the entire population belonging to this caste. You say that this benefit has been availed by some people. Tell the names of those people. You do not serve the food in the plate and distribute it. You say that reservation is to be made for this and that, why you have given it? Why has DOPT issued this memorandum. By whose consent it had been issued? I have written to Hon'ble Prime Minister. I would like to say that this is the last Session, but it will be raised next time also. We have been here for the last 40 years, we will come again. ...*(Interruptions)* You can't behave like that. You bring a Constitution Amendment. ...*(Interruptions)* Mulayam Singh

ji, Dara Singh ji, Balu ji, all have said that you should bring a Constitution Amendment. All the people have said so. We are in majority, we are bound to our parties that's why we do not speak. All those who are sitting with you, clap silently over my words. Do not think that, you are sitting in Delhi. We have swept all the States, we will not even spare you here. You do whatever you like, but you should not humiliate us on daily in the name of reservation. You do not make us standing to shout on day today basis. You are responsible for this. You had said that a Constitution Amendment was the will of the House, and you would do it. You have again got a bench for Constitution Amendment constituted. Then the court said that it was not their task, it is the task of Government. You also conducted caste census. You did so in four parts. You do not want to count us and you want the country to run. You bring this budget for some selected people, there is nothing in this budget for us. Baba Saheb and Mahatma ji had given it to some extent and you snatch it daily, suppress and destroy. We are unable to rise. Is there any problem bigger so than it? They are suffering for thousands of years. They are in grief and sorrow for thousands of years. There is no sympathy for them. Society will change only when mind will change, but your mind is not prepared to change. It does not matter how much we speak your mind does not change. You had said, all have said. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: We also said ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD VADAV: You said all the things but you did not speak about this suffering. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You should speak addressing the cChair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD VADAV: They speak and you speak. ...*(Interruptions)* Sushma ji has been with us, but she never realized the suffering...*(Interruptions)* You have been with us.... *(Interruptions)* What are you talking about. You are here because of Madhulimaye ji, Dr. Lohia and Jay Prakash ji.

Madam Speaker, the Government should reply immediately. The Government should tell. The notification of DOPT should be taken back. You have to decide

it. When you said that the reservation which has been made recently.....*(Interruptions)* You have divided this caste census in four parts. It has been assigned to State Government, Rural Development and Urban Development. Chidambaram Saheb is sitting here, he may be an innocent person, but he does not forget his birth. He has completely abolished it. You are not ready to conduct our census. You are talking about the reservation for women. The woman of India feels herself a slave with regard to caste based marriage. Break this caste system. I had said that security should be provided to the persons performing inter-caste marriage, but you don't provide it. It is a clear-cut atrocity against the mother-sister-daughter. Whatever law you make, it will not end. You have made the mother as slave in the name of caste system in India. That is why this country has been ruined. It has been ruined by caste system. This system could not be checked by anybody for the last thousands of years. No one talks about it. You keep on taking advantage of castes. This whole of Delhi is in your control. You deprive us everywhere. Why did you give it?.....*(Interruptions)* Why did DOPT issue Office Memorandum? What have you done regarding caste census? What is your position, you tell us?.....*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, I would only like to say, please forgive me, I have spoken in a very painful situation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now you all associate yourself with it. Now, we have to get the interim budget passed.

....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ajay Kumar, Shri Badruddin Ajmal, Shri Bhudeo Chowdhary, Shri Maheshwar Hazari, Shri Baidyanath Prasad Mahto, Dr. Kirit Premji Bhai Solanki, Shrimati Poonam Veljibhai Jat, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, Shri Jayshriben Patel, Shri P. L. Punia and Shri Shailendra Kumar associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Sharad Yadav Ji.

....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, please let him speak.*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER : Mulayam Singh ji, please, be brief. We don't have much. I have to get the Interim Budget passed. Now, Mulayam Singh ji is speaking, you sit down please.

....*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You speak.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, the issue raised by hon. Sharad Yadav ji is a serious issue and that issue is most appropriate for the country. But, now it should not be thought, that the people, whether they are poor, backward, Muslims or Dalits can be suppressed for long time. Now, they have become alert and they have become so much aware that it will be difficult for the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to win. We will win, I have won not only once but many times. I have won elections 11 times as an M.L.A. and five times as Member of Parliament and again I will win.

I want to submit that an All-party meeting was convened and it was decided unanimously that an Amendment should be brought in the House. But Mr. Kapil Sibal refused saying that they will go to the Supreme Court. We told him that he will not get relief in the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court will not provide relief. You can move an amendment here. Please do not make any excuse. I said on that day in the all-party meeting and also in the House. However, the Supreme Court has left it to you to take the call. I will reiterate whatever Sharad Yadav ji has submitted that it is time to decide you either say 'yes' or 'no'. Then, we will go in the elections and we will go there in such a way that it will become difficult for you. You know it very well as to who ruled the country after the year 1947, except for a few years, you have ruled all these years. If anyone has neglected Muslims the most, it is you. Who have done this?*(Interruptions)* Who constituted Sachar Commission? It was constituted by the Hon. Prime Minister and your Government and that report is with you.

In the same way, whatever I said about harassment of Muslims and women, there is also a conspiracy in it. I am telling you that there is also a conspiracy. You would provide separate reservation to Muslims, backward people and dalits. You can provide reservation for them. This conspiracy is also against women. You all are hatching conspiracies. Please do not take us to be naive. We all be it minority or dalit are aware. We are in favour of high caste poor people also. If we are in favour of downtrodden castes then we are also in favour of the high caste, we are in favour of the poor. Then, please also state why are

you not doing it, you should tell that clearly, because this is the last day of the last session. We will not get any other opportunity now. So, Madam Speaker, you should interfere. This is a big conspiracy against all. What do you know about Dalits, what do you know about Muslims, have you ever gone in the locality of the poor people or that of backward poor and Dalits?(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you, Mulayan Singh ji, now, conclude your speech.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, you cannot keep them in the back. Therefore, I appeal to you to interence. They have rightly submitted that they have ruled for so long.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please conclude your speech. Whoever wants to associate himself with his speech may do so. You may associate yourself with it. I cannot call everyone sparately. We have to get the budget passed.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I am warning you even now to be cautions. We want to tell the Government even now that whatever I have told you about 17 castes, whatever 17 castes are there, the questions have been raised about them. I have talked to you earlier also about 17 castes. These 17 castes have not got anything till now.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It's all right. Thank you, so much. The Hon. Minister is speaking. Please sit down. Now, you should listen, Mulayam Singh ji. Now, all of you should also listen. He is speaking, he has stood up.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You are saying that rights have been guaranteed. Now, you tell me how many I.A.S. are there is Uttar Pradesh belonging to the backward castes. In Uttar Pradesh, there are hardly 10-11 people out of 550 I.A.S. selected directly.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kamalnath ji is speaking, now you should also listen.

....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You should also sit down.

....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Some people might have been selected in P.C.S. But, in overall Uttar Pradesh, there are hardly 10 or 12 persons out of 550 of the I.A.S. Cadre.

MADAM SPEAKER: Only the speech of the hon. Minister will go on record. Now, sit down [ENGLISH] He is speaking now.

....(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: We cannot have an open discussion. Are we going to have an open discussion, I want to know.

....(Interruptions)*

13.00 hrs

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT, MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, Our point of view, our attitude and our intention is totally clear.(Interruptions) Whatever law, whatever amendment you want to bring it, I am ready to pass it.(Interruptions) You all should decide it.(Interruptions) We will bring a Law.(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T. R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam, we are ready....(Interruptions)

13.01 hrs

INTERIM GENERAL BUDGET (2014-15)- GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT – (GENERAL)-2014-15 AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS – (GENERAL)-2013-14

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up General Discussion on Interim Budget (General) for 2014-15, Discussion and voting on Demands for Grants

on Account (General) for 2014-15, and Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2013-14.

Hon. Members present in the House, whose cut motions to the Demands for Grants on Account in respect of the Budget (General) for the year...

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: When shall I take up discussion on Interim Budget?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have spoken.

...(Interruptions)

13.01½ hrs

(At this stage, Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Kaushalendra Kumar, Shri Adhi Sankar and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table)

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you doing? What do you want?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I want to know what you want.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2.00 p.m.

13.02 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Fourteen of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Manipur): Madam Speaker, I have raised the question. ...(Interruptions) I want to speak. ...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs

(At this stage, S/Shri Shailendra Kumar, Arjun Roy, Shrimati Paramjeet Kaur Gulshan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

...(Interruptions)

14.02 hrs

INTERIM GENERAL BUDGET (2014-15)- GENERAL DISCUSSION DEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT – (GENERAL)-2014-15 AND DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS – (GENERAL)-2013-14 – *Contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 24 to Item No. 26 shall be taken up together.

Hon. Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaram.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): Madam Speaker, with your permission, I beg to lay on the Table of the House certain very few minor corrections in the list of General Budget documents presented on 17th February, 2014 in the Receipts Budget 2014-15. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, under the prevailing circumstances, it is not possible to have a constructive discussion on items relating to the Interim General Budget.

Therefore, in order to ensure timely completion of the financial business, I am treating all the Cut Motions which have been circulated as moved. After disposal of Cut Motions, I shall straight away put the Demands for Grants on Account and the Supplementary Demands for Grants to the vote of the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please go back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Budget is being passed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM S EAKER: We will take up all the matters after the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You can raise all your matters after the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Whatever you want to say, will be taken up after the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: All those Members who want to give their written speeches, can please lay them on the Table of the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in

the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 34, 36, 37, 39 to 64, 66 to 73, 75 to 77, 79, 80 and 82 to 108."

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2014, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 9 to 12, 14, 17, 19 to 27, 30 to 34, 40 to 43, 46 to 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58 to 62, 64, 66, 68, 69, 73 to 76, 79, 82, 83, 86 to 91, 95 to 97, 100 to 102, 105 and 106."

Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2014-15 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	No. and Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'On Account'	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
Ministry of Agriculture			
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	7659,47,00,000	7,28,00,000
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1941,46,00,000	
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	875,38,00,000	6,73,00,000
Department of Atomic Energy			
4.	Atomic Energy	2376,82,00,000	1612,96,00,000
5.	Nuclear Power Schemes	1407,83,00,000	224,67,00,000
Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilisers			
6.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	78,39,00,000	11,84,00,000
7.	Department of Fertilisers	28037,43,00,000	29,23,00,000
8.	Department of Pharmaceuticals	72,61,00,000	10,01,00,000
Ministry of Civil Aviation			
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	278,64,00,000	1848,37,00,000

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Coal			
10.	Ministry of Coal	200,00,00,000	549,00,00,000
Ministry of Commerce and Industry			
11.	Department of Commerce	1813,33,00,000	154,83,00,000
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	575,14,00,000	35,25,00,000
Ministry of Communications and Information Technology			
13.	Department of Posts	6047,12,00,000	172,77,00,000
14.	Department of Telecommunications	4756,35,00,000	1066,33,09,000
15.	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	1035,67,00,000	88,33,00,000
Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution			
16.	Department of Consumer Affairs	94,38,00,000	8,00,00,000
17.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	38524,03,00,000	10202,42,00,000
Ministry of Corporate Affairs			
18.	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	77,14,00,000	7,91,00,000
Ministry of Culture			
19.	Ministry of Culture	713,67,00,000	23,33,00,000
Ministry of Defence			
20.	Ministry of Defence	4985,55,00,000	540,24,00,000
21.	Defence Pensions	16666,43,00,000	
22.	Defence Services - Army	31992,29,00,000	
23.	Defence Services - Navy	4719,20,00,000	
24.	Defence Services - Air Force	7317,38,00,000	
25.	Defence Ordnance Factories	4839,63,00,000	
26.	Defence Services - Research and Development	2013,02,00,000	
27.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	–	28294,92,00,000
Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region			
28.	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	617,26,00,000	117,00,00,000
Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation			
29.	Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation	5089,62,00,000	
Ministry of Earth Sciences			
30.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	505,02,00,000	62,35,00,000
Ministry of Environment and Forests			
31.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	960,46,00,000	57,45,00,000

1	2	3	4
Ministry of External Affairs			
32.	Ministry of External Affairs	4052,30,00,000	957,82,00,000
Ministry of Finance			
33.	Department of Economic Affairs	4176,32,00,000	1871,09,00,000
34.	Department of Financial Services	2700,24,00,000	8200,00,00,000
36.	Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	24169,00,00,000	—
37.	Loans to Government Servants, etc.	—	66,67,00,000
39.	Department of Expenditure	51,63,00,000	—
40.	Pensions	8227,67,00,000	—
41.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	1073,68,00,000	5,00,00,000
42.	Department of Revenue	271,49,00,000	35,34,00,000
43.	Direct Taxes	1447,63,00,000	250,67,00,000
44.	Indirect Taxes	1628,01,00,000	90,44,00,000
45.	Department of Disinvestment	16,67,00,000	—
Ministry of Food Processing Industries			
46.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	261,95,00,000	—
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare			
47.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	11926,71,00,000	557,16,00,000
48.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	417,35,00,000	6,70,00,000
49.	Department of Health Research	339,22,00,000	—
50.	Department of AIDS Control	567,33,00,000	27,67,00,000
Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises			
51.	Department of Heavy Industry	194,19,00,000	187,02,00,000
52.	Department of Public Enterprises	6,27,00,000	—
Ministry of Home Affairs			
53.	Ministry of Home Affairs	509,79,00,000	21,51,00,000
54.	Cabinet	136,67,00,000	—
55.	Police	17664,50,00,000	3457,95,00,000
56.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	632,02,00,000	103,18,00,000
57.	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	488,95,00,000	24,00,00,000
Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation			
58.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	2002,87,00,000	—

527	<i>Interim General Budget (2014-15) General Discussion Demands for Grants on Account</i>	February 19, 2014	–(General)-2014-15 and Demands for Supplementary Grants–(General) -2013-14	528
1	2	3	4	
Ministry of Human Resource Development				
59.	Department of School Education and Literacy	30688,37,00,000	–	
60.	Department of Higher Education	8985,33,00,000	–	
Ministry of Information and Broadcasting				
61.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1063,21,00,000	9,62,00,000	
Ministry of Labour and Employment				
62.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	1744,59,00,000	6,51,00,000	
Ministry of Law and Justice				
63.	Election Commission	29,67,00,000	33,00,000	
64.	Law and Justice	839,84,00,000	18,12,00,000	
Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises				
66.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1114,49,00,000	2,93,00,000	
Ministry of Mines				
67.	Ministry of Mines	336,83,00,000	31,24,00,000	
Ministry of Minority Affairs				
68.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1204,00,00,000	40,00,00,000	
Ministry of New and Renewable Energy				
69.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	496,93,00,000	38,33,00,000	
Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs				
70.	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	44,66,00,000	10,00,00,000	
Ministry of Panchayati Raj				
71.	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	2333,57,00,000	–	
Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs				
72.	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	4,78,00,000	–	
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions				
73.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	332,49,00,000	41,67,00,000	
Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas				
75.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	26000,00,00,000	33,00,000	
Ministry of Planning				
76.	Ministry of Planning	609,45,00,000	259,50,00,000	
Ministry of Power				
77.	Ministry of Power	2444,55,00,000	811,29,00,000	
The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President				
79.	Lok Sabha	187,33,00,000	–	

529	<i>Interim General Budget (2014-15) General Discussion Demands for Grants on Account</i>	MAGHA 30, 1935 (Saka)	–(General)-2014-15 and Demands for Supplementary Grants–(General) -2013-14	530
1	2	3	4	
80.	Rajya Sabha	105,85,00,000	–	
82.	Secretariat of the Vice-President	1,27,00,000	–	
Ministry of Road Transport and Highways				
83.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	6472,00,00,000	10485,09,00,000	
Ministry of Rural Development				
84.	Department of Rural Development	44588,28,00,000		
85.	Department of Land Resources	1263,04,00,000		
Ministry of Science and Technology				
86.	Department of Science and Technology	1140,34,00,000	7,03,00,000	
87.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1223,72,00,000	7,00,00,000	
88.	Department of Biotechnology	505,75,00,000		
Ministry of Shipping				
89.	Ministry of Shipping	387,23,00,000	184,36,00,000	
Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment				
90.	Department of Social Justice and Empowerment	1983,25,00,000	87,33,00,000	
91.	Department of Disability Affairs	199,31,00,000	11,67,00,000	
Department of Space				
92.	Department of Space	1219,58,00,000	1419,79,00,000	
Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation				
93.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	2135,26,00,000	6,03,00,000	
Ministry of Steel				
94.	Ministry of Steel	30,98,00,000	–	
Ministry of Textiles				
95.	Ministry of Textiles	1782,57,00,000	38,13,00,000	
Ministry of Tourism				
96.	Ministry of Tourism	455,08,00,000	50,00,000	
Ministry of Tribal Affairs				
97.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	171,44,00,000	23,33,00,000	
Union Territories (Without Legislature)				
98.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	965,59,00,000	188,87,00,000	
99.	Chandigarh	1014,85,00,000	159,58,00,000	
100.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	189,98,00,000	91,63,00,000	
101.	Daman and Diu	430,27,00,000	116,02,00,000	
102.	Lakshadweep	279,28,00,000	75,97,00,000	

1	2	3	4
Ministry of Urban Development			
103.	Department of Urban Development	2817,87,00,000	2885,40,00,000
104.	Public Works	497,89,00,000	277,44,00,000
105.	Stationery and Printing	92,67,00,000	38,00,000
Ministry of Water Resources			
106.	Ministry of Water Resources	4299,96,00,000	76,21,00,000
Ministry of Women and Child Development			
107.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	7031,29,00,000	
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports			
108.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	406,03,00,000	30,00,000
Total Revenue/Capital		419373,90,00,000	78405,37,00,000

Supplementary Demands for Grants-Third Batch (General) for 2013-14 submitted to Vote of Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	No. and Title of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant 'to Vote	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2,00,000	-
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	3,00,000	-
3.	Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Asheries	3,00,000	1,00,000
4.	Atomic Energy	2,00,000	4,00,000
5.	Nuclear Power Schemes	111,72,00,000	12,40,00,000
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	103,12,00,000	1000,00,00,000
10.	Ministry of Coal	1,00,000	-
11.	Department of Commerce	4,08,00,000	-
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	96,02,00,000	-
14.	Department of Telecommunications	436,28,00,000	2,00,000
17.	Department of Food and Public Distribution	1917,08,00,000	-
19.	Ministry of Culture	2,00,000	-
20.	Ministry of Defence	241,49,00,000	
21.	Defence Pensions	996,46,00,000	
22.	Defence Services - Army	4711,37,00,000	
23.	Defence Services - Navy	949,69,00,000	
24.	Defence Services-Air Force	1032,51,00,000	
25.	Defence Ordnance Factories	1363,56,00,000	
26.	Defence Services - Research and Development	125,15,00,000	

1	2	3	4
27.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	–	1,00,000
30.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	2,00,000	2,00,000
31.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	2,00,000	1,00,000
32.	Ministry of External Affairs	1,00,000	
33.	Department of Economic Affairs	360,42,00,000	2,00,000
34.	Department of Financial Services	2600,00,00,000	
40.	Pensions	1766,00,00,000	
41.	Indian Audit and Accounts Department	146,05,00,000	
42.	Department of Revenue	2,00,000	
43.	Direct Taxes	–	1,00,000
46.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	3,00,000	–
47.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3,00,000	1,00,000
48.	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	2,00,000	–
50.	Department of AIDS Control	12,01,00,000	–
51.	Department of Heavy Industry	27,02,00,000	91,61,00,000
53.	Ministry of Home Affairs	3,00,000	–
55.	Police	2,00,000	2,00,000
56.	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	2,00,000	–
58.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1,00,000	–
59.	Department of School Education and Literacy	3,00,000	–
60.	Department of Higher Education	4,00,000	–
61.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1,00,000	–
62.	Ministry of Labour and Employment	3,00,000	–
64.	Law and Justice	1,65,68,00,000	–
66.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	3,00,000	–
68.	Ministry of Minority Affairs	1,00,000	–
69.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	1030,75,00,000	100,00,00,000
73.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	1,00,000	–
74.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	10042,72,00,000	–
75.	Ministry of Planning	2,00,000	–
76.	Ministry of Power	–	15,00,00,000
79.	Rajya Sabha	1,00,000	–
82.	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	611,51,00,000	–
83.	Department of Rural Development	1,00,000	–

1	2	3	4
86.	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	1,00,000	–
87.	Department of Biotechnology	1,00,000	–
88.	Ministry of Shipping	299,36,00,000	2,00,000
89.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	3,00,000	–
90.	Department of Space	2,00,000	1,00,000
91.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	13,80,00,000	–
95.	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	2,00,000	–
96.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	31,30,00,000	10,00,000
97.	Chandigarh	–	6,00,000
100.	Lakshadweep	1,00,000	1,00,000
101.	Department of Urban Development	1,00,000	–
102.	Public Works	1,00,000	2,00,000
105.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	1,00,000	–
106.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	1,00,000	–
Total		29195,85,00,000	1219,40,00,000

Cut Motions

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

Token

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION (PAGE 1) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to take appropriate steps to further augment the production of pulses and oilseeds. (1)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD NUCLEAR POWER SCHEMES (PAGE 26) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need for early completion of Kaipakkam fast breeder reactor. (5)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF CHEMICALS AND PETROCHEMICALS (PAGE 28) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to reopen the Bengal Immunities Ltd., Burmpur. (6)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF PHARMACEUTICALS (PAGE 34) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

2. Need to reduce the prices of saving drugs. (17)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (PAGE 37) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to drop the proposal for privatization of six airports belonging to the Airports Authority of India.
2. Need to take appropriate steps to make Air India economically viable.
3. Need to regularise payment of salaries and incentives to Air India staff. (9)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF COAL (PAGE 40) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to introduce transparency in coal block allocations to private parties. (10)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE (PAGE 42) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to keep up the tempo of increase in merchandise exports. (11)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF POSTS (PAGE 53) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to take appropriate steps to revamp the postal services. (13)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (PAGE 55) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

2. Need to take appropriate steps to reduce losses and increase the market share of BSNL AND MTNL (14)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I beg to move

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS (PAGE 64) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to control inflation/check price rise. (16)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PAGE 67) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

2. Need to include APL families under the National Food Security Act, 2013. (17)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF CORPORATE AFFAIRS (PAGE 71) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to regulate the chit fund companies and Ponzi Schemes in the country. (18)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF CULTURE (PAGE 73) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to improve facilities at National Library, Kolkata. (19)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (PAGE 79) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to improve road and rail connectivity to the Chinese border. (20)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEFENCE

SERVICES-NAVY (PAGE 84) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

2. Need to induct more nuclear sub-marines in the Indian Navy. (23)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEFENCE SERVICES-AIR FORCE (PAGE 85) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

3. Need for an Intermediate Jet Trainer for the Air Force. (24)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEFENCE SERVICES-RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT (PAGE 87) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

4. Need to develop Inter-continental ballistic missiles. (26)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION (PAGE 90) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to improve rail and road connectivity to the North-East. (28)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (PAGE 93) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to make all villages in the country 'Nirmal Gram' within two years. (29)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PAGE 100) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to reduce man-animal conflict in buffer zones in reserve forests.
2. Need to speed up environment and forest clearances for new industries and power plants. (31)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PAGE 110) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to improve relations with SAARC countries.
2. Need to take adequate steps at appropriate level with US Government to deal with Devyani Khobragade issue. (32)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (PAGE 114) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to improve the growth rate of GDP. (33)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE SERVICES (PAGE 120) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

2. Need to check the entry of foreign players in banking and insurance sectors.
3. Need to resolve dispute regarding increase in wages between bank employees and Indian Banks' Association. (34)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD TRANSFERS TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS (PAGE 100) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

4. Need to give West Bengal a financial package to meet its debt payment (36)

DR. AATNA DE (Hooghly): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD TRANSFER TO STATE AND UNION TERRITORY GOVERNMENTS (PAGE 36) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

5. Need to grant moratorium of three years on payment of interest on loans granted to Government of West Bengal. (36)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE (PAGE 140) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

6. Need to bring back the black money stashed abroad and seize that which is within the country to spend it on development activities in the country. (42)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 150) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to set up five AIIMS like hospitals in Bihar. (47)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 150) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need for early start of work on a new AIIMS in West Bengal. (47)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF PUBUC ENTERPRISES (PAGE 181) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to improve performance of BHEL. (52)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 183) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to take effective steps to control Maoist menace in Central India.
2. Need to check crime in NCT of Delhi especially crime against women. (53)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (PAGE 200) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to kickstart the Rajiv Awas Yojana. (58)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY (PAGE 205) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to expedite work on Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan. (59)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PAGE 215) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

2. Need to set up at least four Central Universities in Bihar. (60)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HIGHER EDUCATION (PAGE 215) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

3. Need to establish a Central University in North of Bengal. (60)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PAGE 225) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to Improve the quality of programmes telecast on Doordarshan. (61)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (PAGE 225) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to resolve the wage dispute in the Jute Industry of West Bengal.
2. Need to immediately introduce minimum pension of Rs. 1000 in PF linked pension scheme. (62)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD ELECTION COMMISSION (PAGE 234) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to check the use of black money in elections and bring down election expenses. (63)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (PAGE 235) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100

2. Need to expedite disposal of cases in the courts of the country. (64)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (PAGE 250) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to fully implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee and the Ranganath Mishra Commission. (68)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS (PAGE 264) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to check corruption. (73)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS (PAGE 267) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to provide 24 cylinders per year at subsidized rates to every family. (75)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF POWER (PAGE 274) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to start work in NTPC Project at Kalwa, West Bengal. (77)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS (PAGE 284) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to improve the condition of NH-34 connecting North Bengal. (83)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT (PAGE 289) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to immediately release full amount to West Bengal for implementing Pradhan Mantri Grameen Swarojgar Yoiana (PMGSY). (84)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (PAGE 307) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to start work in a deep Sea Port in Sagar Island, West Bengal. (89)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (PAGE 334) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to increase amount of MPLADS to As. 7 crores per year. (93)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (PAGE 340) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to open more DPCs for Jute Corporation of India.
2. Need to introduce a new scheme for modernisation of jute industry (95)

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF TOURISM (PAGE 348) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to develop Buddhist and Jain Circuits around Vaishali. (96)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF TRIBAL AFFAIRS (PAGE 351) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to effectively implement the law on forest rights enacted for the benefit of tribals. (97)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (PAGE 370) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to start second phase of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNUAM). (103)

SHRI SUDARSHAN BRAGAT (Lohardaga): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL POLICY AND PROMOTION (PAGE 48) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to set up forest based industries in all the tribal dominated areas of the country. (12)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS (PAGE 55) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to improve the mobile services of BSNL in the border districts like Gumla and Lohardagga of Jharkhand. (14)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF DRINKING WATER AND SANITATION (PAGE 93) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to Initiate a centrally sponsored scheme for providing drinking water in Ranchi, Gumla and Lohardaga districts of Jharkhand. (29)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (PAGE 96) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to urgently formulate an action plan to control depletion of ground water level in Lohardagga and Gumla districts of Jharkhand. (30)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (PAGE 100) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need for conservation of forests in tribal areas of the country. (31)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS (PAGE 114) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to take effective measures to control inflation. (33)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF FINANCIAL SERVICES (PAGE 120) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

2. Need to take measures to reduce problem of non-performing assets in the banking sector. (34)

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (PAGE 150) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to increase number of Primary Healthcare Centres and to provide better healthcare services in the tribal dominated areas of Jharkhand. (47)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 183) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to frame appropriate guidelines to check atrocities against and harassment of female domestic helps belonging to tribal areas of the country. (53)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD OTHER EXPENDITURE OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (PAGE 194) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

2. Need to provide immediate relief to the drought hit tribal dominated areas of the country. (56)

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD DEPARTMENT OF SCHOOL EDUCATION AND LITERACY (PAGE 205) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to provide better education facilities in the tribal areas of the country.
2. Need to launch a special campaign for disseminating school education in tribal dominated areas of the country. (59)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (PAGE 225) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to take measures to solve the problem of unemployment and large scale job losses.
2. Need to ensure fights to form trade unions in all industrial sectors. (62)

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): I beg to move:

THAT THE DEMAND UNDER THE HEAD MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (PAGE 340) BE REDUCED BY Rs. 100.

1. Need to promote production and procurement of silk in Gumla and Lohardaga districts of Jharkhand. (95)

*DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): This Interim Budget promulgated by the Finance Minister of UPA II Government is deplorable and made to woo the voters in favour of the Congress (I) Party in the forthcoming General Elections 2014 for 16th Lok Sabha. I oppose both the budgetary allocations as well as the way it is being passed by brute majority, violating all democratic norms. It is pity that the main Opposition BJP and its allies including the pseudo-Left parties are not pressing the chair for proper

*Speech was laid on the Table.

discussion of the Budget and simply creating some fiasco of verbal opposition.

The balloon of prosperity, economic growth, development, employment and progress of the country, painted by the UPA-II Government has been punctured. Economic growth is gradually coming down in the range of 4.5%, Inflation is alarming; price line of essential commodities are skyrocketing. What kind of dreams, the Congress (I) run Government desires to show to the people of our nation?

Manufacturers have been given some encouragement by reducing some duties and taxes only to sell out their products, not to give relief to the common people. Social security sectors like food, fuel, fertilizers, health, education, drinking water still are lacking attention and have not seen sizable portion of budget to meet the needs of the common people. No steps delineated to open closed industries, to create jobs, to increase employment and thereby to boost market with more earning of the deprived people.

For huge cost of electricity, fertilizer, seeds, pesticides, common farmers are perishing. They are being pushed to commit suicides, for not getting remunerative price of their produces. No relief rendered when their products are destroyed by drought and flood.

Privatization, commercialization of education, health, drinking water, electricity are leading to increase in costs and will further deprive our people from getting health, education and others facilities of civilized citizens. Disinvestment of State owned industries, PSUs etc to raise revenue, and to boost income with selling 'Spectrums' are not supportable and will further impoverish people and help gather huge profit for the industrialists, big businessmen of the country.

Creating Telangana in line to Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhanda and Jharkhand will not help out people of Andhra Pradesh to come out from poverty underdevelopment, backwardness, unemployment and hunger. Rather it will boost disintegration, separatism, parochialism chauvinism, regionalism etc. It is also done by dividing same linguistic people of same nationality and ethnicity of a State to weaken the unity of exploited people. I also oppose this heinous attempt of the UPA-II Government.

This Budget is a vote catching Budget without giving any attention to the pain and penury of common people of India.

*SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): I am very happy to convey my hearty thanks for the opportunity to participate in the discussion in Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2013-14.

Our Finance Minister announced various concession and steps to bring the Indian economy in an consolidated way.

The Service Tax on rice is burden to the people. It is appreciated by all the people that the Finance Minister announced to roll back the service tax on rice.

The minimum pension for beedi workers and workers in various fields are very important demand of the people of working community. Now, I hope that the fund is allocated in this Supplementary Budget for the above sake. It must be implemented as early as possible.

Due to various drastic steps of the UPA Government, the growth rate of our economy is slowly galloping from the slowdown. Now, we are going to maintain 5% growth rate in our Indian economy.

The bank should take important steps to protect the small scale industries. Due to economic slowdown, the small scale industries are suffering. The export of small scale industries are suffering due to various bottle-necks. Now, due to global economic slowdown, the Small Scale Industries are suffering. It is very difficult for them to repay the loan. In order to protect the Small Scale Industries, the bank should be advised to take lenient action against those industries which are below 1 crores of rupees investment.

The NPA account more than 1000 crores should be taken over and immediate action to recover the loan.

In order to improve the savings and investment, more rural banks should be established. The agriculture sector must be protected. The agriculture people purchased tractors by getting the loan. But due to various problems, it is very difficult for them to repay the loan. Kindly give the concession to the farmers. It will be helpful for the farmers if the total loan is write off.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The interest concession for the Education loan is a welcome decision.

*SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): I would like to express my views on the Budget (Finance) on behalf of my party Shiromani Akali Dal.

Farmers are the providers of food-grains. They are the backbone of our country. They feed the teeming millions.

Unfortunately, the farmers find themselves in a miserable condition nowadays. Agriculture is no longer a remunerative profession.

The farmers of Punjab make a seminal contribution of 60% food grains in the Central pool. However, they continue to be discriminated against. The vagaries of nature often wreak havoc on their standing crops. However, timely and total compensation often eludes them.

The need of the hour is to present a separate Budget for agriculture. Until and unless it is done, the farmers will continue to suffer.

The farmers of Punjab have recently suffered as their standing crops have been damaged due to incessant rain and hailstorms. So, Punjab must be provided a special financial package so that the affected farmers are adequately compensated.

The daily wages being provided to labourers under MGNREGA scheme should be further increased.

The education policy needs to be over-hauled. The Government schools are facing an acute shortage of teachers. Other facilities in these schools are also non-existent. An earnest effort should be made to improve the state of affairs in the educational sector.

All facilities should be extended to the SC/ST communities. They must get their due in a definite time-frame.

The health-sector is also in shambles. There is an urgent need to improve things in this sector so that health-care can reach the poor people.

Soft loans should be provided to the needy farmers and students. This is the need of the hour.

*English translation of the Speech originally laid on the Table in Punjabi.

*DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): The interim Budget 2014-15 presented by the Minister of Finance on 17th February, 2014 is a job well done. If we look at ten years of UPA-1 and UPA-2, first 8 years of the rule recorded positive economic growth, it is only 2011-2012 and 2013 that mainly because of global recession, instability in oil producing countries, did affect our economic growth. Yes, because of un-accommodative ruling allies (some of them) Governance was affected. Huge corruption scam after scam was a big factor in governance and it became an obstacle in our march in taking forward our development story.

So far as my State of Jammu & Kashmir is concerned, Government of India failed to implement even recommendations of working groups nominated by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. One of the Working Group headed by Retired Justice Sagheer recommended restoration of Political autonomy to the State, which would bring around political stability essential for economic progress. Another group recommended handing over of Power Projects from NHPC to the State of Jammu and Kashmir. It remains un-fulfilled.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Hon. Finance Minister has presented the last Interim Budget 2014 of the Government. But, this General Budget is politically motivated. It consists of the provisions of cutting down the price of all the commodities while the reality is quite otherwise. The Government has enumerated only its achievements. After three months, when the present Government will not be in power what relevance the promises made in the Budget hold and if this Government comes back to power, all the given relaxation will gradually be taken back. On the other had, Government employee is the backbone of any country who plays a very important role in the administration. To provide relief of the Government employes, no relaxation has been given in the income tax rates in the General Budget, while it was very important to give relaxation. The tax slab should have been increased, but the Government has not done so.

Excise duty has been reduced from 12 per cent to 10 per cent and Excise Duty on two wheelers has been

*Speech was laid on the Table.

reduced from 12 per cent to 8 per cent and because of that the price of mobile, T.V., Refrigerator, Bike and car can come down but the prices of daily use items will remain unchanged. The common man will have to purchase daily use items at higher rates. In this General Budget, cars have been gifted to the wealthy section of the society while on the other hand, the poor people have been given soap. A large population of the country lives in villages. The Government has neither declared any scheme nor any package for them has been announced. The Finance Minister has not even mentioned any effective step curb corruption and inflation. There is no reference of any policy for the security of women. A huge urban and rural chunk of population residing in India is very much disappointed with this Budget.

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): There is a need to focus on agricultural development in the General Budget. We will have to make a chain right from the seed formation to food processing and storage thereof. Along with agriculture, increase and strengthening of industrial development and service sector is also called for. The schemes whose progress is not good, should be discontinued and money should be made available for linking of rivers project so that the country can get rid of draught and famine and growth rate of the country can be over 10 per cent.

[English]

*SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN (Dharampuri): The Interim Budget for 2014-15 presented by the Hon'ble Finance Minister has some welcome features such as reduction of interest rate on education loans. Creation of 10 lakh jobs and lower tax on mobile phones, etc. It is also a welcome step that the government has scrapped tax on rice which was also a demand of our DMK Party.

I am happy that an issue which has been close to my heart has been taken care of by the Hon'ble Finance Minister regarding educational loan. The decision taken by the government to bear the burden of interest on education loan by the government itself will help many thousands of students. However, I would like to bring to the attention of the hon'ble Finance Minister that may banks, including State Bank of India do not follow the guidelines prescribed by the

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Government, thereby blocking the Government's intention. Though the Government of India reimburses interest on education loan by way of interest subsidy, yet the State Bank of India indulges in illegal deduction of major portion of the loan amount immediately after disbursement of loan amount toward interest. We have seen such practices only with the local money lenders. Thousands of poor students are affected because of this indifferent attitude. Because of this, the students are forced to approach private money lenders for their educational needs. This defeats the very object and purpose of the education loan scheme itself and this should be viewed seriously.

That apart, some banks are shaming the student by displacing the educational loan defaults in public. While the banks are afraid of taking action against the huge defaulters of thousands crores, they indulge in shaming the poor students by displaying them through flex boards in public places. I am of the view that many of NPAs in educational field are due to wrong classification and clarification and due to improper following of guidelines. Therefore, I request the Government to take serious note of it and take suitable action against the erring banks and ask them not to violate the RBI/IBA/Government guidelines while lending the educational loans.

As per the guidelines, the educational loans have to be sanctioned or rejected within 15-30 days of submission of loan application, which is not happening now. The banks are taking their own time to dispose off the educational loan application and keep them pending for more than one year or more and also the banks insist NOC from other banks for sanctioning the educational loans which conditions do not find place in educational loan conditions.

The condition of submitting margin money @ 24% of the sought loan amount should be abolished. I heard that the Indian Bank is the only bank which insists the students to pay the said margin money. The Government may take suitable action to put an end to hurdles created by the banks in implementing the educational loans scheme to students.

I would also like to appreciate the Hon'ble Finance Minister for declaring one rank and one pension for defence personnel. This historic step will benefit more than 24 lakh retired armed forces personnel. This has

been a long pending of the defence personnel and with this announcement the Government has redressed their major grievance.

The Hon'ble Finance Minister also deserves appreciation for taking a step to boost the research and development work in the country which is the need of the hour to pace with the development taking place all over the world. This will definitely give a new direction to R&D activities in the country.

Another thing which I noted in the budget the Government's intention is to further modernize our Central armed forces. I am confident that this will boost the morale of our Central armed forces.

*SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI (Vizianagaram): I would like to express my views on Interim Budget 2014 today. At the very outset, I extend my support to this year's Budget.

This Budget is primarily presented for the fiscal year 2014-15 to cover expenditure until the new Government takes over in June beginning.

For some it may be a non-event budget but if you go by the subsidy in food, fertilizer and fuel for 2014-15, it is seen at Rs. 2.46 lakh crore. Fuel subsidy is at Rs. 65,000 crore and the food subsidy is at Rs. 1.15 lakh crore. The Finance Minister has cut excise duty on small cars and two wheelers from 12 to 8 per cent. This would benefit middle income class people. He also cut duty on consumer durables from 12 to 10 per cent.

I welcome the announcement made by Shri Chidambaram –subsidy scheme on education loans. This would help 9 lakh students. It is a feat that the UPA II Government has managed to contain both the fiscal deficit and the current account deficit and has kept them below target.

Going by the achievements and figures stated by our Finance Minister, it can be seen that there was never a policy paralysis in the Government and the Finance Minister himself rejected this argument.

During the UPA II tenure, agriculture credit is expected to cross \$ 45 billion and the agriculture output growth seen at 4.6%.

The Government has also transferred a sum of Rs. 500 crore in defence pension account for current financial year. This would help the pensioners in defence department.

Considering the volatility around our country, defence expenditure has gone up by 10% and it is now at Rs. 2.24 lakh crore.

This Government has introduced Aadhaar project, which is a way of empowerment. And the Finance Minister has made it clear that it would be providing Rs. 1,200 crore to North-East States.

In the past 10 years, the UPA Government has changed the overall situation in the country by way of implementing many schemes. This United Progressive Alliance Government II is about to complete 10 years under the able leadership of both Dr. Manmohan Singh and Smt. Sonia Gandhi. We are hopeful of forming the UPA III Government too after the General Elections by merely highlighting as to what we did for the people of this country in different fronts.

No one can deny the fact that the United Progressive Alliance Government II has surpassed the performance of UPA I Government by implementing various schemes and programmes aimed at the poor and needy.

Another redeeming feature of this year's Budget is agreeing to implementing for ex-servicemen one rank one pension. This has been due for long but it is only the UPA Government which could ultimately implement it.

Now, I would like to highlight a few of the good announcements made by the Hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram. There are several reasons for somewhat slow economic growth. One of the reasons, according to me, bad weather is a spoiler. Opposition and media too started speculating on the eve of presentation of Budget and afterwards that General Elections are looming on the Indian horizon.

Under the present scenario, steering the Indian economy is a Herculean task, which I think our Finance minister has done justice in a given situation. I can say without any hesitation that this year's Budget is a balanced budget, and made efforts to reboot the economy growth.

One feature which is hailed is the cost of cars, television computers, have become cheaper.

Nirbhaya Fund has been allocated with additional Rs. 1,000 crore. I welcome it.

I would also appreciate the efforts of the Government to increase Home Ministry's budget. I welcome it considering the growing unrest inside the country and volatility in our borders. Rural Ministry would get Rs. 82,202 crore, This would go a long way in improving the lives of rural populace.

Finance Minister has painted a glorious picture of our economy, which is not the whole truth.

About my State, Andhra Pradesh, I have a lot apprehension about creating of Telangana. Not just me, there are scores of people of Andhra Pradesh who have certain misgivings. There is no doubt, implications of bifurcation of Andhra Pradesh into Telangana and Seemandhra feel cheated, to say the least. I am merely ventilating the sentiments of the people of Seemandhra.

Major issues would be of sharing of water and power. As is well known importance of water is huge for the fertile Krishna delta; and Andhra Pradesh is considered to be India's rice granary.

The State is in need of 227 tmcft by Krishna Water disputes Tribunal, out of which 77tmcft has been allocated to Telangana and the rest to Seemandhra region, that is, Coastal Andhra and Rayalaseema.

There is no formula as to how to share surplus water between Seemandhra and Telangana, which Andhra Pradesh is divided.

Likewise, on the power front too we would face problem. Problem would linger on.

I would strongly urge to have a Separate Division of Waltair in Andhra Pradesh and with a division at Vizianagaram. This would address the long pending desire and demand of the people of my parliamentary constituency. I would strongly urge the Government to look into this aspect and make suitable announcement at any early date.

This is also an issue concerning the capital of Seemandhra. Options are Vijayawada, Visakhapatnam,

Kurnool, Ongole, Tirupati and Rajahmundry. But huge cost is involved and it would take at least 10 years to come up with a capital. Till then, Seemandhra people would be considered as second class citizen in Hyderabad. A via media solution should be found out with the consensus arriving at between Telangana and Seemandhra Governments and leaders without any further loss of time. We anticipate huge issues concerning capital. This issue should be priority by the Central Government and resolve amicably within the shortest possible time.

*SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL (Dhubri): The Government's effort on fiscal deficit for 2013-14 contained at 4.6%, introduction of OROP- One Rank One Pension, infrastructure development, Credit to Minority Communities, rationalization of Railway fares, initiatives to issue new bank licenses, education, social sector development is appreciable.

Before saying something or commenting on the Interim General Budget 2014-15, I want to thank Hon'ble Finance Minister for the initiative he has taken by passing the long standing demand of New Pension System on statutory basis.

You are aware that our Party AIUDF supports UPA Government on the understanding that this will help in solving some of the critical issues of Assam like flood and erosion, early completion of ongoing time and cost over-run national projects, minority development schemes etc. Here I am highlighting some of the major issues of Assam and requesting of inclusion of some Assam specific development programs.

There are specific layout schemes for the installation of various factories and industrial expansion as in the field of textile, transport, IT sector, Hydro-electricity, thermal power plants, tea gardens etc.

As North East is a good possessor of bamboo and wood, new small scale industries should be launched for manufacturing may tempting and eye-catching items which add a inevitable beauty both in home and in export to other states as well.

Hon'ble Minister had declared 100 cr. last year for AMU. We hoped that we would get our long pending

demand fulfilled by opening an AMU campus in Assam but this year also the Government disappointed us.

Last year Hon'ble Minister allocated Rs. 41,561 cr for SC and Rs. 24,589 cr for ST which was good. This year Hon'ble Minister proposed special package of Rs. 48,638 cr for SC and Rs. 30,726 for tribals which is appreciable. But it is matter of great disappointment that increase in fund for minority has been very low. Last year Hon'ble Minister allocated Rs. 3,511 cr. for minority while this year Hon'ble Minister has proposed Rs. 3,711 cr which is insufficient amount.

Moreover, I also feel pained to see that the government has been failed to utilize that very insufficient amount that announced for the welfare of minorities. To highlight this very serious matter, I would like to give the details of the Budget Estimate, Budget Revised and Expenditure since inception of Ministry of Minority Affairs in 2007 to till this year.

Financial Year	Allocation		
	Budget Estimate	Budget Revised	Expenditure
Year 2007-08	500	350	196.65
Year 2008-09	1000	650	619.09
Year 2009-10	1740	1740	1709.42
Year 2010-11	2600	2500	2080.86
Year 2011-12	2800	2750	2292.27
Year 2012-13	3154.70	2218	2200.00
Year 2013-14	3511	3130.84	2492.01
Year 2014-15	3711		

1. Required detail study for the expansion in the tourism sector which will pave out the way for various sites and views which are still to be nurtured in many North Eastern States.

My State has witnessed flooding Specific instances of Deprivation and Discrimination:

- A sum of only Rs, 1200 cr has been assigned to 9 States including 7 North Eastern States which is not at all sufficient.
- Non-declaration of Flood and Erosion as

*Speech was laid on the Table.

National Calamity despite all party demands of several years.

- No specific mention of the completion of three time and cost over-run national projects of Assam viz east west corridor and Silchar-Lumding broad gauge conversion.
- No relief to the jute farmers and small tea growers of Dhubri and Darrang districts of Assam who are in distress.
- Total deprivation of Minority Communities. The only mention of Minorities in entire budget is the increment of volume of lending amount. This is nothing but a joke story to Minority people.

My continuous demands are as follows:

- Declaration of flood and erosion as a National Problem, new projects or special grant for setting up a dedicated fund to take up studies on the issues relating to flood protection and riverbank erosion management (sand formation increases the water level of Brahmaputra every year).
- Rehabilitation of the erosion victims.
- Construction of Dhubri-Fulbari river over bridge Brahmaputra
- Establishment of Medical College, Engineering College, Agricultural College and Fishery College in the Muslim majority Districts of Assam like Dhubri, Barpeta, Goalpara and Karimganj.
- Establishment of the Special Campus of Aligarh Muslim University in Dhubri
- Re-opening of Rupshi Airport
- Re-opening of International River Port of Dhubri
- Establishment of "The Grameen Bank Project" in all Char and Muslim majority Panchayat of Assam.

- Reservation of Muslims in all Govt., Semi-Govt. Private Sector appointments and admission of Muslim Students in the IITs, Medical Collages, Engineering Colleges. Agriculture Colleges, Polytechnics, ITIs of Assam as per population pattern.
- Provide Patta for Char land.
- Review and re-consideration of MSDP scheme sanctioned for Assam.
- Establishment of KVK centre and medical college in Dhubri
- After a brief analysis I can only come to the conclusion that today's interim budget as an "election oriented budget" and delivery of pre-poll sweeteners. This is a clever strategy considering that targets are announced with no clear roadmaps for responsibility. However there will be noticeable growth and achievement if 25% of the future vision which the Hon'ble Minister showed us would have been fulfilled.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP (Shimla): The Interim Budget presented by the Finance Minister of India for the year 2014-15, has been prepared keeping the forthcoming Lok Sabha elections in view. The way the UPA Government has derailed the economic condition of the country during the last ten years is not hidden from anyone. Rising Inflation, deficit in Budget, no control over inflation and failure providing avenues it etc. are some such fronts on which this Government has miserably.

It has been said in the Interim Budget for the year 2014-15 that the long pending demand of OROP for the ex-servicemen has been fulfilled but it is very sad that this Government has taken the decision to fulfill this demand in the Interim Budget when the Government knows what would be its fate in the forthcoming elections. A decision in this regard has been taken to allure this section. This decision could have been taken four years earlier or in the year 2004. Congress also knows that today ex-servicemen

is completely with BJP, Narendra Modi. Because of this fear, today Congress is taking this decision and all of us know that the coming Government will implement this decision. Ratio of recruitment of the youth of Himachal Pradesh, whose contribution is more in the army have contributed very consistently in all the wars has been reduced and no huoght has been lent in this Budget on the demands of the State.

No relief has been given to employees and others in Income Tax as they had expected.

Today, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have been linked to the North Eastern States and they are being provided an additional amount of 1200 crore rupees as Central Assistance. That is also injustice with these hill States. All the hill States should be treated equally. Concrete action plan will have to be prepared for their immediate development and it would be better if a Development Council like the North-Eastern States is constituted for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand also so that all of the hilly States, geographical condition of which is the same, cannot be treated differently. Centre should think to constitute "National Himalayan Board". Now-a-days, in many Central schemes the hilly States of Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are not treated equally. Equal Central Assistance should be provided to all the hilly States after bridging this difference.

Whatever increase has been shown in SCSP and TSP, cannot satisfy this section, because after rise in inflation, this increase cannot be said to be satisfactory enough and the demand of this section for allocation on the basis of population cannot be seen in the right perspective. No provision has been made in the Budget for the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe as on date and whatever amount has been allocated for them is also not spent on this section and because of that, they do not get the full benefit of it.

It will not be an exaggeration if it is said that this Budget has been presented only keeping in view the forthcoming General Election because this Budget is only beneficial for the wealthy people instead of being favourable specially for the poor people and there is no mention of issues like inflation which is affecting the people in general. There is no exaggeration in saying that this Budget has

been presented keeping the forth coming elections in view and Shri P. Chidambaram has put the coming Government in a dilemma.

[English]

*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): In the Interim Budget for 2014-15, the Union Finance Minister has announced incentives only to the business giants. There are no pro-poor announcements in the Interim Budget aimed at the welfare of poor and downtrodden people. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma has placed several demands pertaining to the welfare of the State of Tamil Nadu before the Union Government. But all those demands were not accepted. I wish to say that during the forthcoming Lok Sabha Elections in 2014, AIADMK will emerge victorious and Dr. Puratchithalaivi Amma will become the Hon'ble Prime Minister to lead the country.

[Translation]

**SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): I would like to express my views on the Interim Budget.

This Budget is the Interim Budget of the country, it is the mirror of the economy of the country, one can clearly understand the condition of the economic system of the country. Keeping in mind the for forth coming election, the Government has given relief in this Interim Budget but the expectations of the people have come down. This Budget is not a Budget, rather it is an Election manifesto. The country suffering from the problem of inflation has not got rid of it that has been put in the phenomena of the world. There is no relaxation in Income Tax, no change has been done. The price of petrol-diesel has been increased. It has been de-controlled.

Income tax slabs have been affecting the lower section of the society. Besides Income tax, there are a lot of taxes that affects the pocket of the general people. The increasing inflation is also a form of tax. In the last few months, the prices of the common utility items have increased to the extent as has not happened in the last 60 years. The Central Government recovers 13 and the State Government recovers 19 types of taxes. In addition to this, nothing has been done over 60 per cent black money, only the people of the country have been befooled.

* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.
**Speech was laid on the Table.

The step on OROP is praise worthy, but the Government must do something for the women as well. The Government has not paid any attention towards women. It is merely an exaggeration that one thousand crore rupees has been promised for the security of women this year because till December, 2013, not a single rupee has been spent. If the Budget was taken back then it could attract criticism. It has been made non-refundable to avoid criticism.

Only tempting promises have been made in the Grant on Accounts-10 crore people have been provided jobs within 10 years, but according to the data of unemployment, NDA Government, provided job to 10 crore people in 6 years. In fact, it is not possible to achieve this target. On the behalf of the Government, 296 projects have been sanctioned, but it is totally different at the grass root level. The issue of 29 thousand MW of power generation has been raised but there is no electricity for 5 long hours, on account of which the people suffer a lot. There is no State other than Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh in which 24 hours electricity is being provided. It has been said that 283 million foodgrains have been produced but the people are starving. The issue of loan and subsidy to farmers has been claimed, but their suicide rate is not coming down. Further, farmers have been neglected by levying income tax on the profit of sugar cooperative societies. Unemployment has increased by levying Excise Duty on Gold from 8 to 10, black marketing is also increasing rapidly. The fluctuation in the prices of LPG domestic gas has been continuously there.

The UPA Government has taken this Budget as a last resort to fill up the patches of economy, but it has failed to check the inflation and corruption. The setting up of banks in the villages having a population of 1500-2000 people has remained a hollow promise only. The foreign trade has not crossed 1.5, this is only 16 per cent of the world, due to it the forex has declined.

The Government could find only 17 cases of corruption, GST could not be implemented ever after so much discussion. The opposition has been held responsible for it. The Central Government is weak in this respect, because Narendra Modi had said to give benefit to regular tax payers after bringing black money. To escape from it, the Central Government is telling about small cases,

because no concrete action is being taken for the last two-three years in such cases.

The Government has made several announcements for winning the elections, but in the worry of elections, the Government has forgotten economic reforms completely. This is vote with account. This means that they have taken 10 years account and budget for vote. They have reduced excise duty on auto through which immediate benefit is seen. But, in this is sense, companies will be benefitted with it. Price rise have come down only in data. It has continuously been increasing in the last nine years. The Governor of Reserve Bank has also indicated of price rise.

The point of educational loan has only been mentioned to take credit, because the Government is treating this money as unrecoverable. Giving one thousand crore rupees means that no benefit has been shown by these schemes at ground level. The employment opportunities have further slid. The unemployment rate in 2014 has become 3.8 per cent. There were 25.70 lakh cases of student loan in public sector banks by the end of December, 2013, and Rupees 57.5 thousand crore are still outstanding out of it.

The Government does not appear to be serious to deal with corruption, because even after formation of Lokpal, only the ground work is going on for selection and appointment of Lokayukta. The Government had linked the subsidy of cooking gas with Aadhar Card for giving rights through Aadhar Card to poor people, but this scheme has been withdraw, and those who were to be benefitted, have suffered loss. No formula could be decided so far to return the taxes recovered by States and the Government could issue only 57 crore Aadhar Card so far.

The Government is doing injustice with Gujarat by not sanctioning big projects of the country, like Sardar Sarovar since 2006, and thus ignoring national interest in the name of party interest. Besides, the Minister of Finance has not done any hard work for Harvard University. Some how the Government could only mention achievements of only 10 years in the budget, they have done nothing new. They have tried to catch votes of the middle class. The reality has been concealed by making tall claims. It contains only promises and promises but not the intention, because election process will start within one week and no project is going to start due to Code of Conduct coming into force.

[English]

*SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The interim Budget presented by the Finance Minister is high on intent and low on content. Ahead of the Lok Sabha election, this Budget is packed with statements promising what the UPA would do if it got the mandate to lead the country for a third consecutive term. The Minister has not liked to miss out an opportunity to highlight what his Government has achieved in the previous 10 years like Direct Benefit Transfer and Food Security Scheme. However, Plan expenditure on MGNREG Scheme has been cut in comparison to Budget estimate of 2013-14.

I am reminded of present Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's interim Budget speech as Finance Minister in 1996-97 which was also filled with the Government's achievement in the past five years and how it bought reforms after 1990s that changed the face of the economy. He had given a broad idea of his economic vision for the next year, but the electorate rejected Congress then. There is every indication that people will do the same now.

The Vote on Account for 2014-15 was on expected lines. The Finance Minister gave himself and UPA Government a big pat on the back by recounting the achievement of the last 10 years. He has lectured us on the 10 steps to be taken for good economic policy making in the future, and above all asserted that he has bought about a recovery in economic growth in the second half of this fiscal year. The assertion that economic growth is on the rebound and that we are in for a sharp recovery, is particularly galling as it is surely based on a wrong assessment of growth impulses in the economy. According to the CSO's latest estimates both private final consumption and gross fixed capital formation are stagnant. Indian investors are investing abroad and foreign investors have been scared away. It is patently optimistic and indeed wrong to assume that nominal GDP growth in 2014-15 will be 13.5 per cent with CPI inflation at 6 per cent next year, it implies a real GDP growth of higher than 7 per cent. Is this possible given the present slump in the investment cycle?

With Fiscal deficit for 2013-14 is 4.6 per cent and revenue deficit be 3.3 per cent, which is significantly above the (Fiscal Responsibility) and Budget Management

*Speech was laid on the Table.

Act) FRBM Norms is nothing but window dressing and pushing expenditure to the next fiscal year. By ferociously cutting Plan Expenditure by as much as Rs 79,790 crore the Government has further weakened the prospects for an investment led recovery. An acceptance of the economic stress in the system would have brought greater compliments. The Finance Minister has missed that chance. The record of this Government has been quite inconsistent. The Finance Minister says the Government is committed to 'Aadhar' but only recently the direct benefit transfer linked to Aadhar was put on hold in case of cooking gas subsidy. What stopped this Government to decide on 'one rank one pension' two to three years ago? This Government blames other political parties for the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and Direct Tax Code not being rolled out. But what had happened 10 years ago. VAT was stalled and it took statesmanship like decision to allay the fears of State Governments that they would not be affected. On GST, there has been no such statesmanship from Union Government and instead of negotiating with other political parties, you have left it to the Committee. Apart from policy issues which might require parliamentary approval, there are many executive decisions which send signals to the economy. But the signals this Government has been sending are inconsistent and hostile towards expediting investment.

However, I would say the initiative taken to give more financial power to States for implementing plan schemes is misleading. We are told that Government is increasing the Central assistance to State Plans three fold *i.e.* to Rs 3.38 lakh crore. This jump is essentially a result of restructuring 126 and odd Centrally Sponsored Schemes to 66. Due to the restructuring a portion of the plan funds allocated to ministries will now move as additional Central Assistance to States.

I would like to mention here that share of various States in the tax revenue is up 21.8 per cent from Rs 3.18 lakh crore RE to Rs 3.88 lakh crore in 2014-15 compared to 19 per cent rise in the previous year. Therefore, the net resources transferred to States and Union Territories would be Rs 7.83 lakh crore in 2014-15 against Rs 5.28 lakh crore, which is a growth rate of 48.24 per cent against 10.92 per cent growth last year. But without adding much to the social sector, the Government has announced it will give more to

State Governments to roll out Centrally Sponsored Social Scheme. Allocation towards the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare was cut to Rs 7726 crore from Rs 32,745 crore in Budget 2013-14. The overall Budget estimate for social services was brought down to Rs. 75,109 crore from Rs. 1,09,043 crore in Budget 2013-14. The Central outlay for rural development is reduced from Rs. 56,438 crore in Budget 2013-14 to a mere Rs. 2902 crore in interim Budget 2014-15. This interim Budget may be judged on three criteria. First, his attempt to advertise his Government priorities, commitments and achievements. Be it subsidies in diesel to liberalizing sugar industry, he has tried to do it very unsuccessfully. Second, his commitment. This is a lame-duck Government, yet has tried to announce initiatives before elections. I would humbly say that the goodness of decision has been diluted by shortages of legitimacy. This interim Budget trespasses into the next Government's policy space in many areas. While accepting the long standing demand of one rank one pension for ex-servicemen is popular among the beneficiaries, it has long-term fiscal implications that are left to the next Government to contend with. Thirdly, what do the measures in this Vote on Account mean for economic growth? It is unclear. The Government hopes to achieve fiscal consolidation without reducing entitlements and expenditure even as GDP growth remains in the vicinity of 5 per cent. Subsidy estimates are higher. Than how does this Government wishes to consolidate the fiscal position? I would draw the attention of this House towards another major issue. Finance Minister Budget estimate for 2014-15 show that his successor, post-election will have to allocate close to 80 per cent of the Union's next tax revenues to interest payment on this Government borrowing, subsidies and pensions of Government employees. In other words, the next Government will have barely 20 per cent tax revenues for spending on governance and development. As far as I understand, total borrowing requirement for 2014-15 is budgeted at Rs 5,96,083 crore or 4.6 of GDP.

The Finance Minister has addressed short-term credibility but he has presented a grim prognosis for the medium term and his legacy to the next Finance Minister will not be an easy one. Moody's Investor Service has said about the Interim Budget that the Government's large debt burden requires a significant portion of its limited

revenues in channeled towards interest payments. It has also mentioned that fiscal deficits have macro-economic costs, as evident in India recurrent inflationary and balance of payments pressures.

Lastly I would say the Finance Minister deserves credit for drawing a line in sand to contain the fiscal and current account deficit. The last few years had been a period of scams, strong regulatory actions and judicial interventions resulting as paralysis of Government functioning. The country to some extent is paying a heavy price for the inaction of the Government in the past few years. Job creation in the economy has come down drastically, whereas the country needs to create at least 10 million jobs a year.

This interim Budget has not addressed substantial issues of rising food prices and falling incomes but has sought to reduce prices of SPVs and luxury cars. This reflects complete absence of empathy with the common man.

[Translation]

*SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): I would like to submit regarding the General Budget that allocation should be made for inter-linking Cane-Betwa, rivers in Tikamgarh and Chhattarpur districts of Bundelkhand region and this project should be completed at the earliest so that the farmers of this region can be come prosperous and this area could develop. Bundelkhand is a mineral rich area. Diamond, Iron and Dolomite etc. are in abundance there. Therefore, a steel plant should be set up there so that the employment opportunities could be generated. The labourers will also not have to go outside in search of employment. The Central Agriculture University should be set up either at Chhattarpur or Tikamgarh at the earliest by the Union Government so that education is propagated as well as agriculture is developed in this area. More funds should be allocated to promote tourism in this area.

[English]

*SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Bengal has been deprived. No moratorium had been provided. We demand special economic package for Government of West Bengal.

West Bengal is the worst sufferer of regional imbalances and since after Independence Eastern Zone as a whole were deprived and exploited economically.

Unemployment problem is at sky-rocketed height and price rise is beyond control. Government is callous, directionless and have no far-sightedness.

Vote on account is not a General Budget. But Finance Minister has presented it as a full Budget.

We totally oppose and urge to provide special economic package to Government of West Bengal.

*SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): The UPA Interim Budget is an exercise in futility and it is the last attempt to convince the people of its economic mismanagement.

Low growth is the characteristic of the UPA Government's 10 year role. Price rise and inflation are the achievements of the Government. The claim of fiscal deficit declining and current account deficit containing and inflation moderating is a cheaper attempt to deceive the people and betray the interest of Aam-Aadami.

The Interim Budget is eyeing on the middle class voters, who along with others, have been betrayed by the UPA Government for long. The upper class people in urban areas have been given relief by the reduction in respect of two wheelers, small cars as well as luxury cars.

But rural Aam-Aadmi have been left in the lurch with no relief to them. Mobile phones with a price tag up to Rs.2000/- at present is set for a rise. The next Government will have to face a big challenge with institutional and structural defects left by the UPA Government. Responding to the Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalalivi Amma's request the Service Tax on rice has been removed. It is a welcome move. Except the announcement regarding waiver of interest for educational loan, there is nothing to cheer about the Interim Budget. No relief to salary class people by way of income tax relief. Besides, the subsidy burden is too high and the next Government will have to face a big challenge.

The economy shows no signs of improvement despite rosy promises made by the Hon'ble Finance Minister.

The situation is grim calling for drastic steps which are completely absent. There is no relief to farm sector. The optimistic picture mapped out by the Hon'ble Finance Minister is only illusory. In total, the Budget is a big disappointment to all sections of people.

*PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): We reiterate our demand for a moratorium on interest payment by the Government of West Bengal.

- (i) This Budget is a history of failures of UPA II Government;
- (ii) Inflation is high
- (iii) Unemployment is high
- (iv) Plan funds are not spent
- (v) Non-plan expenditure has exceeded the budget; and
- (vi) Revenue targets have not been met

We are against liberalization, reduction in subsidies on diesel, railway fares.

We demand positive steps to end unemployment. The Finance Minister has failed to pass GST, direct tax code, insurance bill etc.

We are against this anti-people Budget.

*DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): I would like to express my views on the Interim Budget-2014 presented by our hon. Finance Minister.

The general impression about the Interim Budget is that Finance Minister fudged figures and the mover is a mere statistical illusion nothing spectacular about the economy after nine years of ruling by the UPA Government. Moreover, it is an election eye budget to garner votes at the fag end of the tenure of this Government.

At the very outset, I would like to highlight a very important announcement made by the Finance Minister on the state of our economy. Mr. Finance Minister has agreed that Indian economy is growing at the slowest pace in a decade and industrial output has fallen 0.1 per cent in the first 9 months of the current fiscal year. Government's

borrowing stood at Rs. 6.30 lakh crore.

It is a welcome fact that the Finance Minister has fudged figures and painted a rosy picture. But the bitter fact is that the economy is in shambles.

Now, I come to West Bengal, my State, I have many issues, which have impacted the economy. There are few important issues, which have directly affected the farmers of the country.

Our constant cry about moratorium with the Central Government has fallen on deaf ears. There was no response from the UPA Government. For the information of the august House, I would like to state here that Trinamool Congress has been requesting the Centre for the last two and a half years since we came to power in West Bengal to grant loan moratorium. In spite of the efforts made by our leader and West Bengal Chief Minister, Kumari Mamta Banerjee directly with the Prime Minister and the Finance Minister, nothing fruitful has come out of our genuine efforts. Repeatedly we have been rebuffed.

There was a ray of hope when the Finance Minister made a statement in Rajya Sabha on March, 2012 recognizing West Bengal's huge debt burden, a legacy of Left Parties rule in West Bengal for 34 years, but that cheer was short-lived though it was accepted that special efforts and measures are needed to assist West Bengal to come out of this debt burden. I am sorry to state here that nothing has come out of these premises.

I would briefly state that West Bengal owes a whopping Rs. 2 lakh crore to the Centre. This was the amount when we assumed power and when Left Front Government headed by CPIM demitted office. It would be shocking to know that we have to pay off Rs.22,000 crore on interest to the Centre where the total revenue of West Bengal is only Rs. 21,000 crore. We are not seeking any out of the way help. We just want a 3 year moratorium to come out of this ticklish situation. This amount has gone up considerably in the last one year or so. Who would come to the rescue of the State Government, other than the Central Government? But here the Central Government, it seems, washed off its hands and left the States at its own mercy. Is it how a Central Government run its state of affairs, particularly, when a State Government is reeling

under debt and pleading for a 3-year moratorium?

This huge debt is the legacy of the Left Government which ruled West Bengal for 34 years, which had taken debt of over Rs. 2 lakh crore. When Trinamool Congress took over the reins of the State, it found empty coffers in the State treasury.

Is asking the Central Government a 3-year moratorium by the duly elected West Bengal Government unacceptable? But the sad part of this whole sordid episode between Centre and the State is Centre is not even understanding our financial plight in which we have been in the past 1 year.

It is not the responsibility of the West Bengal alone to work for the welfare and economy prosperity of West Bengal, it is also the responsibility of the Centre to extend an helping hand to West Bengal to tide over the financial crisis.

It is high time, Centre has to respond to our genuine demand of seeking 3-year loan moratorium. We are of the firm opinion that Centre would understand and extend 3-year moratorium to the West Bengal so that we could go ahead and serve the people by not only fulfilling our promises but also by implementing various welfare programme which would help the people to lead a decent and respectable life.

There are issues of prices of fertilizers and the MSP of raw jute needs revision or a bonus is to be announced on the existing MSP as the same has resulted in increase in the prevailing market price. This has undoubtedly added to the agonies of the farmers who are already aggrieved and distressed. This timely act of the Government would help farmers to get their much deserved dues.

I would like to highlight about the prices of fertilizers. Prices of fertilizer are going up unabatedly for the last many years. As the House is aware, the Government brought the manufacture, distribution and the sale of fertilizer under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 in order to ensure that supply of major fertilizers like nitrogenous fertilizers, potassic fertilizers, phosphatic fertilizers, could be done at controlled prices. Fertilizer Control Order promulgated in 1957 has undergone several modifications and amendments.

As of now, leaving 50% control on urea, fertilizer companies are allowed to freely sell their product anywhere at an indicative price and through their channels. Nevertheless, prices of urea are controlled by the Government of India. On 8th July, 2011 Government has allowed for a total decontrol in the prices of fertilizers other than Urea.

On January 6, 2012, the Chief Minister of West Bengal, Kumari Mamta Banerjee met the hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh wherein she had expressed her serious concern about the massive increase in the price of de-controlled, non-urea fertilizers.

He had stated in equivocal terms that increase of more than 100% in some cases, that too in less than 6 months period is unacceptable. She requested the Prime Minister to consider the above issues in entirety by initiating immediate steps in order to protect the interests of the poor farmer.

Our leader, Kumari Mamta Banerjee did not stop at that. She followed up with the Prime Minister *vide* her letter dated 8th February, 2012 seeking immediate resolution by taking urgent steps to ensure availability of decontrolled fertilizers to the small and marginal farmers with price support, which would result in encouraging balanced use of nutrients and waiver of debts for marginal farmers with a view to prevent further distress amongst the poorer sections of the farming community.

Coming to the issue of jute, I would like to state that our leader, and West Bengal Chief Minister, Kumari Mamta Banerjee has been writing to the Government and recommended a MSP of Rs 2,100 per quintal for raw jute to the CACP for the 2012 against which the Government's announcement was in the range of Rs. 1,630 per quintal to Rs. 1,738 per quintal depending on the grade of jute and location of production.

The announcement had severe consequences. For example, the MSP being below the cost of production, farmers of West Bengal faced great distress.

I would like to briefly highlight a few important and pertinent facts to the attention of the Government. The total quantum of raw jute being produced in West Bengal is 150 lakh quintals. Major districts where jute is being

produced in Coochbehar, Jalpaiguri, Darjeeling, North and South Dinajpur, Malda, Mushirabad, Bankura, Birbhum, Nadia, Howrah, Hooghly, Burdwan, Midnapur (East and West) and 24 Parganas (South and North). This clearly shows that Jute production is the mainstay of West Bengal economy.

In her letter dated 23.08.2011, West Bengal Chief Minister has written to the Union Agriculture Minister regarding low MSP for raw jute with a request for a bonus of at least Rs. 400 per quintal. She has also taken up this issue with the Hon. Finance Minister of Government of India. The letter written by our leader, Mamta Banerjee detailed the plight of jute growers of West Bengal. With these genuine requests of the Government of West Bengal to safeguard the interests of West Bengal Jute growers was not heeded to, she then wrote to the Prime Minister. Her letter was dated 17.10.2011.

Earlier, she had requested the Hon. Prime Minister to hike the Minimum Support Price for Jute for 2011-2012 season as the prevailing price was below the cost of production.

Keeping in view the poor plight of the jute growers, our Chief Minister, Kumari Mamta Banerjee announced a Special bonus of Rs. 100 per quintal irrespective of the grade and location of production and this came into force on 21st October, 2011. This was meant for the Jute to be procured by the Jute Corporation of India.

Once again, She had highlighted the gravity of the situation and sincere efforts put in by our leader seeking urgent immediate intervention of the hon. Prime Minister in order to ensure that either the MSP of raw jute is revised or a bonus is announced on the existing MSP which would result in increase in the prevailing market price, thus, allowing the aggrieved and distressed farmers to get their much deserved dues without any further loss of time.

Under the circumstances, I would strongly urge, on behalf of my leader, Kumari Mamta Banerjee and our party, Trinamool Congress, the Government to come forward to protect the interests of Jute growers and farmers of West Bengal and also extend 3 year moratorium to West Bengal to tide over the acute financial situation.

*DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): As the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Hon'ble Amma said, this Union Budget was very much disappointing to the people of India. It will not contribute to stability or growth of the economy, it is not going to take the country on the road to economic recovery. Moreover, there is nothing in the budget that is cheerful for the people of Tamil Nadu.

He presented the Budget with an eye on the General Elections. He extended sops to lure the unsuspecting common men of the country. However hard he may try, people of the country are aware of the corrupt practices indulged by the Congress and the DMK and so, they are not going to vote for the UPA Govt. again. The Congress and the DMK are going to face a repeat of the Delhi election results.

Coming to the Budget, the Finance Minister seeks the sanction of the House for 'Vote on Account' of a total of Rs. 20,30,334 crore, consisting of charged expense of Rs. 14,32,554 crore and the voted expense of Rs. 4,97,779 crore.

From the present Budget, the States are not going to get any benefit because there is no significant increase in the 'UN-TIED FUNDS', which could be shared with the states. On the other hand, the States were demanding that the Centre should transfer more resources to the States for 'tax devolution, and the resources that are transferred for States on account of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and the Additional Central Assistance', etc. But the Centre did not bother to give States, their due share, whereas, it has taken upon itself all the powers to put taxes on almost everything. With this result, the States are not able to impose any taxes, and at the same time, the States are also not getting sufficient funds from the Centre.

The States are made to come to the Centre to beg for funding each and every small project or for extending any welfare measures. On the other hand, the Finance Minister says that the States should spend more on National Flagship Programmes. How can the States fund the Centre's National Flagship Programmes, when it is not getting any money? Especially the States that are not ruled by the UPA Allies are put to a lot of difficulties and hurdles.

*Speech was laid on the Table.

The States are very closer to the people and they know the pulse of the people and they could take care of the need of the people better. But the Centre is not funding the States with enough resources to take care of the need of the people.

The State Government of Tamil Nadu is extending many schemes for the welfare of the people at large, like giving bicycle to school-going students, laptop to college students, gold for mangalsutra on the occasion of marriage, cost-less 20 kg. rice to all cardholders, etc. The Govt. is also taking care of the marriage expenses at the time of marriage of the girls. The Govt. is also giving grinders/mixies, etc.

The Government needs funds for these welfare schemes, which is welcomed by the people of Tamil Nadu. The Centre is not allowing States to impose taxes because all the taxes are being imposed and collected by the Centre, leaving virtually nothing for the States. The Centre is also not giving any Grants. The Centre should give more grants to the progressive States like Tamil Nadu, for extending welfare schemes. The State Govt. are closer to the people and they know the requirements of the people of the State.

The Finance Minister indulged in his old trick of promising allocations in the Budget, but they are cut in the Revised Estimates stage. If you see the previous year, in 2013-14, the Plan expenditure was cut by nearly 80,000 crore, which is reduction of nearly 15%.

The Finance Minister is known to make only hollow claims of fiscal stability and achieving fiscal targets. But in actual practice, he failed on all counts.

He claimed that the average growth rate during the UPA's Government was about 6.2%. He further claimed that during the five years of UPA-I they achieved 8.4% growth. It was basically because of the previous BJP Govt.'s achievement which was showing results in the next five years. In same breadth, if you see the performance of the UPA-II, during those five years, the growth came down to 5.9%.

If his claims were to be true, then during the five years of UPA-II, the growth should have been more than 8% or at least it should have been more than 6%. Why did

it come down? So, if the UPA rules for another term, the country would totally collapse and we may see the country getting pledged to the world powers.

His claims of economic recovery and stability are a mockery of the system and the statistics given are mere jugglery of figures.

During the UPA rule, growth rate has not increased, but levels of corruption has increased.

During the UPA regime, we had the mother of scandals – 2G Spectrum Scam – and Aadhrsh Housing Society Scam, Scam in Defence Procurements, CWG Scam, and above all, the Coalgate Scam, involving the Highest Office of this country. The latest report is that the Govt. itself is de-allocating many coal blocks. After this, the Court may also de-allocate or cancel the entire coal block—as it happened in the case of 2G spectrum allocation, where the Court has cancelled all the allocations made by the Govt.

Even in 2G spectrum's fresh allocations which are made very recently, the Govt. got a revenue of more than 62,000 crore. In the 3G spectrum allocation again, it got more than Rs. 67,000 crore.

So, these things show that the 'Theory of Zero Loss' is highly INCORRECT and the CAG's loss figure of more than Rs. 1.76 lakh crore is very appropriate.

Due to large scale corruption in the country, the people face high inflation and price rise, all round. The Govt. is not able to fund many schemes.

Even for police modernization which is the need of the hour, the Govt. is not able to find enough resources. For education, the Govt. is not able to allot more resources. There are not enough Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country. A few days back, the Centre has initiated action to start more KVVs in the country, but not even one is in our State of Tamil Nadu. My constituency does not have even a single Kendriya Vidyalaya. The Centre should allot more resources and find enough infrastructure and talent, so that every district in the country has at least one Kendriya Vidyalaya.

The Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme is also one of the election gimmicks. Due to this, the total amount is only Rs. 628 crore and the total number of transaction is only

54 lakhs. There was a report a few weeks back, which says that the Aadhar Card Scheme has become defunct and there is no further use of these Cards.

In the case of Nirbhaya Fund, the Govt. has allocated another Rs. 1000 crore this year. In the previous year, when it was started, the Govt. allocated Rs. 1000 crore, but there were only two proposals last year; the Finance Minister is silent on the expenditure made in the last year.

I am saying this to show that the Finance Minister has no vision – and he spends money where it is not needed and he is not spending where it is most needed, like education, police, etc.

The Finance Minister has announced excise duty cuts on items like automobiles (two wheelers and select four wheelers), on mobile phones, on air conditioners, fridges, etc. These are just sops, to lure the public, with an eye on the General Elections.

The Finance Minister spoke about giving concessions to students, who took educational loans. It is again to lure the students to vote for the Congress in the coming General Elections. If he is very particular about giving these concessions to the students and others, he had come before this House on many occasions, during the last five years, during Budget and Supplementary Demands for Grants. He had many opportunities to extend these concessions. But he did not extend them during all these 5-10 year. But at the fag end of this Lok Sabha, in the Interim Budget, he is extending them. The intention of the Finance Minister is different here. He is not sincere in helping the students, but he is doing this, keeping an eye on the elections.

Secondly, he extends these concessions only to those who have taken educational loan prior to March, 2009. Many of them would have already repaid most of their loans. So, the real concession would be only very little. People will understand the intention of this Govt. and the Finance Minister and they would teach them lesson in the coming General Elections.

Last year, the Finance Minister imposed restrictions on purchase of gold. Primarily in India, people use gold on marriages and on all other occasions. He, from the State of Tamil Nadu, should have known this better. What was the result of gold restrictions? The country saw the highest

levels of gold smuggling during the last year. Now, he is thinking of relaxing the gold imports.

All these anti-people measures will be reversed by the next Govt. in June this year. All the damages caused by the 10 years of Misrule of Congress and its allies will be reversed by the new Govt. that will take over the Centre in the next three months.

[Translation]

*SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL (Meerut): This is the farewell budget of this Government. I am surprised that a Finance Minister can indulge self praise even after ruining the economy of the country almost completely. Price rise is touching the sky, the rate of development has gone severely down, but the Minister of Finance is patting his back. I have never seen such a proud statement. The Minister of Finance is saying in Para-5" after my return to Finance Ministry, I had announced within few days that our objective was to find out solution to exchequer balance, price stability, self sufficiency in foodgrains, raising of development cycle, increase in investment, increase in manufacturing, encouragement of export, speeding up the implementation of projects and timely and practical solution of certain tensed fields like petroleum, power, coal, nighways, and cloth". Again in para-15 the Finance Minister says. I can say with confidence that economy today is more stable than it has been over the previous two years. Then fiscal joss is declining. The current loss has been controlled, inflation has come down, the quarterly rate of development is about to go forward. Currency rate is stable. Export has increased and hundreds of projects have been re-started". It appears from his speech that till two years ago the economic condition of the country had deteriorated because of perhaps 'incapable person', which Harvard educated our very able present Finance Minister had started improving from day one and because of his hard labour which particularly he learnt it from Harvard, the economy has shown improvement now. On this occasion, I recall the speech of this Finance Minister which he had delivered before his ideal Englishmen in which he had expressed his gratitude to them for the good deeds done by ihe Britishers while ruling this country. He had invited them to invest again in India and earn profit.

Such views can be expressed by our Harvard educated Finance Minister.

Economy cannot be improved by manipulating data and food cannot be arranged for poor people. On the country, the image of the Government gets blemished. The economy that was booming ten years back in Atalji led NDA Government at the rate of 8.4% has reached at a decreasing rate of 4.8 per cent due to the bad-governance and corruption of UPA Government. And the Finance Minister citing the figures of average development rate, praises the UPA Government, but actually he knows that by and large, he is misrepresenting the facts and to substantiate it, he takes recourse to global recession. He compares the global economic rate with Eurozone economic rate. The economies of Eurozone are developed and saturated where as the economy of India is developing and is far from being satisfactory. Comparing them is like attributing illness to one's sons stunted growth and comparing it with the physical growth of a neighbour's son which stopped naturally on becoming adolescent. This very logic is flawed and is just an attempt to cover up one's own lack of direction, policy passivity and incompetence.

Our Hon. Finance Minister actually juggles with figures, he hypes the favourable figures and hides the unfavourable figures cleverly. The Hon. Finance Minister has claimed that the inflation rate based on wholesale price index in the last quarter of January this year reached 5 per cent, but he has hidden the fact that the inflation rate based on consumer price index is still around 10 per cent. According to the figures presented by the Finance Minister, the inflation is under control, but in reality consumer is getting ruined due to inflation.

The Hon. Finance Minister really worked hard to arrest the budget deficit at 4.6 per cent of Gross Domestic Product. The target of planned expenditure was Rs. 5.55 lakh crore but it stagnated at Rs. 9.75 lakh crore in reality that means by minimizing the planned expenditure of rupees 80 thousand crores, the deficit was checked. Everybody knows that any reduction in planned expenditure could affect the growth rate adversely but Chidambaramji does not care about it. This would be taken care of by the nex't Narendra Modiji Government.

The Finance Minister made tall claims that the current

*Speech was laid on the Table.

account deficit was brought to 45 billion dollar *vis-a-vis* 88 billion dollars last year but how did it happen? It happened due to discouragement of the import of gold. In 2012-13, total 45 billion dollar of gold import has been reduced to 21 billion dollar, but because of that the smuggling of gold has increased. The Finance Minister himself admitted that every month approximately 300 metric ton gold is being smuggled into India. At the same time, the business related to it has also been adversely affected. I wish we could control the deficit by increasing import.

The Finance Minister has expressed his deep concern for the manufacturing sector. Now, he has claimed that the GDP of the manufacturing sector will be increased to 25 per cent. As a result, in the next ten years, ten crore employment opportunities would be generated but according to the latest figures of NSSO from 2000 to 2012, the annual average rate of employment growth was only 2.2 per cent in the country. Similarly, the annual average growth rate was 4 per cent in the manufacturing sector. Employment growth rate in agricultural sector was insignificant. In such conditions, the claim to achieve 25 per cent of GDP from the current 16 per cent in the manufacturing sector does not evoke our trust. It is evident that the claim of generating 10 crores employment is under the cloud. There is also a heavy decline in infrastructure sector along with manufacturing sector. In IT sector, the production of hardware is almost nil which can pose a serious threat to security system of the country. The existing Government at the end of its tenure decided to expedite 296 projects worth Rs. 66 thousand crores, this may have ensured cosmetic changes in the economy but these projects like several other assurances are still hanging fire. The long awaited Meerut-Delhi Express Highway is included in these projects that was proposed to be completed by 31st March, 2014, is only on papers. Many schemes like the Meerut-Delhi Rapid Railways of my constituency are in limbo. The Government does not have money for schemes like Meerut-Hastinapur Railway line. Sugarcane farmers are in miserable state. There is no control over sugar mills. Sugar mills start working late. The farmers don't get paid on time, mills are not buying sugarcanes on times due to which the sowing of wheat is getting late. The farmers are between the devil and the deep sea and getting no protection from the Government.

Broadly, this Budget is disappointing, and futile attempt to cover up directionlessness and failures of ten years. Even after making so many false promises even after committing so many sins, they are not willing to make amends but pretending to do so. That's why the Finance Minister is preaching different political parties like a visionary, taking assurances from them and telling ten formulas to the next Government. This is a farewell speech of a disappointed Minister of a corrupt Government. This Government has become a burden on the country and should no more be in power.

*SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The hon'ble Finance Minister presented an Interim Budget 2014-15 which is an election budget, a budget of Government's farewell, it contains nothing for the common man. The budget is silent on issues like reigning in economic challenges, measures to remove unemployment and poverty. The pace at which our economy is collapsing, it is adversely affecting the common people. The Government has completely failed in checking poverty. The Finance Minister could be seen boasting that the Indian Economy is among the world's top four countries. If a country with 1.25 billion population, is not in the list of hundred countries of the world according to its per capita income, then all the claims made by the Finance Minister get exposed. The way, poverty is increasing, the gap between the rich and the poor is widening, are these not indicators of a dangerous future. The long-awaited demand of ex-servicemen-one rank one pension has been acceded to in the budget. We welcome this move but nothing substantial has been done for internal security. In Budget, there is only an increase of 10 to 15 per cent for internal security agencies. No relief has been given to the soldiers of paramilitary forces, in 2006 CCP Canteen was opened but the said retired soldiers are not getting any facility, in the year 2007, the Welfare and Rehabilitation Board was formed, in this regard too, no officer has any information, soldiers are not getting any kind of help from the Welfare and Rehabilitation Board should be established at district level. The Home Ministry in September 2010, announced facilities for the said soldiers but these assurances have not yet been implemented. Border Security Force under Rule 19, has given pension benefits to the soldiers by giving

an option to take retirement after serving for 10 years, thereafter due to the withdrawal of this order, many soldiers resumed service but 697 soldiers could not resume and they are not even getting pension benefits, they have been sitting on indefinite hunger strike for a long time in my Parliamentary Constituency Churu, their demands should be fulfilled. The condition of farmers is very pitiable in the country. No fertilizer, no water still, the Finance Minister is trying to gain political mileage in the elections by raising this issue. The Government patted its back on the record production of food-grains but the same could be possible because of good monsoon and the hard work of farmers and the Government should be thankful for the same. To motivate the farmers, the Government has increased the fertilizer subsidy by Rs. One Thousand Crore that is quite meagre. The farmers will have to prepare themselves to buy expensive diesel and fertilizers in the next few days. No process has been devised for extending remunerative price of agriculture produce. Farmers suffer heavy loss because of ups and downs in the commodity market. No relief has been provided to the farmers in this interim budget. Farmers are being looted in the name of crop insurance. This year, the extra burden of premium has been imposed on farmers, the number of plants that have been setup for crop insurance, has not been made public. The farmers are receiving no relief from the rules and regulations of the companies. It must be ensured that the farmers get full benefits of crop insurance, premium is realised as per the extant norms and they get maximum benefit of the said scheme. The Government provides loan for brilliant students in the education sector, practically this is not sufficient. Brilliant student have to face many problems while getting loans, they don't get the sum of amount admissible to them which outlines its utility. Therefore, all the complexities involved in extending loans should be removed and the amount of loan should be increased so that brilliant students could make their future. There is nothing for Rajasthan in the Budget, in 1981 an agreement was signed among Punjab-Haryana-Rajasthan for the distribution of water, this said agreement has not been complied with even today. Even today, Rajasthan is not getting 0.60 MAF water. We are not getting the full water of the Sidhmukh canal of Amar Singh barrage. A huge quantum of our share of water is being pilfered in Haryana. Sewers and drainages are not being constructed.

[English]

*SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): On behalf of my DMK Parliamentary Party, it gives me great pleasure to express my views on the Interim Budget for the year 2014-15 and I support the same.

The expansion of GDP Growth Rate and reduction in fiscal deficit is in right direction. Increase in agriculture exports signifies our growth of agriculture. Opening of large number of PSU banks and ATMs in various parts of the country will greatly help the people across all the segments. Reduction of duties on cars, automobiles, households items will improve this sector which was in bad shape condition in the past. The salary segment expects some relief from the Government by way of exemption in income tax limit. However, no relief is extended to the salaried class people. Waiver of interest on education loan and widening of education loan to aspiring students by the Government has greatly helped the poor students of our country. Implementation of one Rank, one Pension Scheme is widely welcomed.

[Translation]

*SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): This is a populist Budget presented by the Government and it has been prepared in view of the coming election. The Government has accepted a long awaited demand of BJP regarding 'One Rank One Pension' in this budget. The Hon. Finance Minister has tried to make the economy appear bright through this budget and at last, he is seen advocating credit economy. Its biggest proof is that the Hon. Finance Minister has not expressed his intention to effect any cut in the non-planned expenditure barring Defence Ministry. It is to be considered that if one-third is spent as planned-expenditure and two-third is spent as non-planned expenditure from the total budget, how can we Indians dream about inclusive growth? Madam Speaker, what could such progress mean if the money earned by labourer and poor people of the country is spent on the import of the petrol for the car of the elite class. This formula can't be of inclusive development. The fact of the matter is that prosperity of elite can never percolate to the those belonging to lower strata of the society.

Today, when every citizen of this country want to know whether if the Indian Economy would be able to face economic challenges, it can be either the Finance Minister's skill or his helplessness that this interim budget has no direct answer to this.

In fact, growth depends on a variety of factors. Policies are important but everything depends on delivery system and this system is dependent on the attitude of the bureaucracy. This is also a big problem that a number of schemes keep hanging fire for years together as they are awaiting approval of the Ministries concerned.

Today, India should feel proud of its hard working farmers as when the growth of production sector is continuously declining, the growth in agriculture sector on the rise. Today if the credit goes to anyone for improving the economy, it goes to the agricultural sector. This sector completely tried to ameliorate the wobbled economy of country. Many challenges in the present scenario of the country demand substantial economic steps but failure to do so is disappointing. This Budget does mean a lot because the new Government which is going to be formed in the Month of May, will formulate its new policies after reviewing it completely and this will decide the future economic condition of the country.

[English]

*SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): The speech of the Finance Minister was just a political statement, aimed at the forthcoming General Elections rather than overcoming the challenges that the economy faces.

At the outset, I would like to say that the Finance Minister extended a few sops, with a view to getting votes in the elections. For example, he has reduced excise duty on cars, two wheelers, air conditioners, fridges, etc. These are all populist measures only to bring back the deserted voters into the Congress-fold. He has also waived off the interests on educational loans taken prior to March, 2009. It is a mere publicity measure; and there is no real intention to benefit the entire student community. Had that been so, he should have waived off the interests that are outstanding till today. People understand the real motive of the Govt. and they would teach them a lesson in the coming elections.

There is nothing in the Budget for the people to be happy about. He made jugglery of figures to show that everything is hanky dory, whereas the actual situation is far from good. For example, he claimed that he had arrested the fiscal deficit, which is at 4.6% of the GDP, whereas the actual deficit is 5.2%. He had rolled over more than Rs. 35,000 crore on account of oil subsidies to the next year, as also taken into account the fresh allocation of 2G spectrum and others. So, the actual deficit is much more than what he claims. This Budget is a failed attempt to cover up the UPA's failures and missed opportunities.

There is large scale corruption in the UPA regime, leading to sky-rocketing prices and unabated inflation. The Govt. is not bothered to control them.

Keeping an eye on the elections, again the Govt. has increased the subsidized LPG cylinders to 12. Though it is a welcome step, the Govt. has taken this decision and extended this, only at the far end of its tenure.

Similarly, the demand of 'one rank one pension' by the retired defence personnel has been pending for more than a decade, but just before the General Elections, it has taken this decision.

The Govt. has not taken any steps to solve the problems of increasing unemployment and increasing job losses. The Finance Minister did not say a word about regulating the chit funds and Ponzi schemes which are cheating the public and depriving them of their hard-earned money.

Corruption is rampant in the UPA Govt. We had 2G Spectrum scam, CWG scam, Coalgate scam, Aadarsh scam, and scam even in Defence Purchases. The Govt. is not bothered about the health of the people, education of the children, giving employment to the educated, controlling inflation and price rise, transparent administration, ensuring adequate and potable drinking water for all citizens, supplying electricity to all villages, removing poverty amongst the people, and others.

There is nothing in the Budget on all these things and I request the Govt. to take care of all these things.

*SHRI P.C. CHACKO (Thrissur): The Hon'ble Finance Minister on Monday the 17th of February, 2014 presented

an interim budget that delivers most of the promises made to the nation by the UPA Government in its decade of governance. As the Hon'ble Minister rightly stated since September, 2008, the state of the world economy has been the most decisive factor impacting the fortunes of every developing country. Even we as a nation are constantly affected by the highs and lows of the world economy.

Yet it is the faith reposed on us by the people that have prompted this Government to take corrective measures from time to time to insulate the nation from these trend changing global situations.

The Hon'ble Minister had kept his focus concentrated on fiscal consolidation, price stability, self-sufficiency in food, reviving the growth cycle, enhancing investments, promoting manufacturing, encouraging exports, quickening the pace of implementation of projects, and finding practical solutions to certain stressed sectors such as petroleum, power, coal, highways and textiles.

To this end we therefore firmly believe that the Hon'ble Minister has not only safeguarded the nation from a downward slide but also delivered on the promises of the UPA to the people.

I shall now seek to enlighten this House on the following course corrective measures taken to bring relief to the common man:

- To contain fiscal deficit at 4.6 per cent of GDP.
- To contain current account deficit at USD 45 Billion.
- To contain WPI inflation at 5.05 per cent and core inflation 3.0 per cent by the end of January 2014.
- Food inflation declined sharply from a high of 13.6 per cent to 6.2 per cent.
- Over a period of 33 years, the trend growth rate in India has been 6.2 per cent.
- Average annual GDP growth during the period 1999-2004 was 5.9 per cent, which is below the trend rate.

- In the next five year period 2004-2009, it was 8.4 per cent and in the period 2009-2014, going by the Central Statistical Organisation's estimate, it will be 6.6 per cent.
- UPA-1 and UPA-II have delivered above the trend growth rate.
- The UPA Government's record on growth is unparalleled.
- Ten years ago, we produced 213 million tones of food grains; today, we produce 263 million tones of foodgrains.
- Ten year ago, the installed power capacity was 112,700 MW; today, it is 234,600 MW.
- Ten years ago, coal production was 361 million tones per year; today, we produce 554 million tones per year.
- Ten years ago, there were 51,511 km of rural roads under PMGSY; today, we have 389,578 km.
- Ten years ago, the Central Government's expenditure on education was Rs.10,145 crore, this year, we allocated Rs.19,451 crore.
- Ten years ago, the Central Government spent Rs.7,248 crore on health; this year, it will spend Rs.36,322 crore.
- Government has accepted the principle of 'one rank one pension' for the defence forces.
- To ensure the dignity and safety of women, the Nirbhaya Fund was introduced and Rs.1000 crore allocated for the fund. This grant would be non-lapsable and an additional Rs.1000 crores sanctioned for the next year.
- In respect of education loans disbursed after 1,4,2009 under which Government took over the burden of interest for the duration of the period of study.

- The Government now proposes a moratorium period for all education loans taken up to 31.3.2009 and outstanding on 31.12.2013.
- Government will take over the liability for outstanding interest as on 31.12.2013, but the borrower would have to pay interest for the period after 1.1.2014.
- It is estimated that nearly 9 lakh student borrowers will benefit to the tune of approximately Rs. 2,600 crore.

These are the major trend setting decisions taken by this decade old Government.

*SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): I would like to express my views on Vote on Accounts placed before the House by Our Finance Minister Shri P. Chidabaram. Though the economic situation of our country is serious, the analysis of this Budget is not to tide over the situation but it is a political statement in view of the coming Lok Sabha election.

The Government has placed that the financial deficit is under control and it comes to about 4.6. When we go into the details of the budget the deficit has declined, thus reducing the public expenditure and also the expenditure of the social service sectors. The projected expenditure of the many Ministries in the last Budget are not spent and they have consciously reduced the expenditure in many sectors. The other measures are to sell out the shares of the public undertaking which would earn money for the Government. This is not a healthy practice for a better governance.

The suggestion of the one rank one pension, the reduction of excise duties in some items are welcome steps but the bad practice is also involved in this declaration. For the past many years from all walks of Parliament, this issue is being demanded. Parliament has also made a very strong criticism not to implementing this pension issue. But it is only with the request of Rahul Gandhi that this issue is included in the Budget. That is true in the case of LPG cylinders, when both sides of the House demanded for 12 cylinders of LPG but the Govt. denied it. Here also, we see the bad practice that the consensus of the Parliament

is not supreme but one Congress Leader gives direction and makes it public and then it is included in the Budget. Such practice will not promote healthy democratic set up in our country.

The reduction of excise duty merely on small cars, bicycles would not bear better results but how it affects the domestic market is the main question. That has to be assessed in future.

As far as Kerala is concerned, no demands are met and no important demands are included in the Budget. The long pending demands such as of IIT in Kerala is not included. The burning issues of the rubber farmers are not included. Nothing is said about the Pravasi people in this Budget. The traditional industries of the State in which lakhs of people are employed are fully neglected. No major public undertaking is set up in the State. Like Railway Budget, the General Budget has also fully neglected the State of Kerala. The burning issue of the country now a days is price rise. No steps have been taken to control the price rise. Govt. is not ready to make any change in the prices of the petroleum products which is main reason for the price rise. The 15th Lok Sabha has witnessed the large scale charges of corruption in which many of the Ministers and Leaders of the Govt. are involved. How is it possible for the Govt. who gives full protection for this corruption episode. The Govt. has completely failed to take action against black money. As a result of the policy of this UPA Govt., the system itself is deteriorating. The main reason for this is the implementation of the new liberal policy which aims at in flow of FDI and also to promote big business houses in the country.

Since this Vote on Account is not at all a convincing document to the Parliament as well as to the people, I strongly oppose it.

[Translation]

*SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA' (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): Today, our country is on the path of economic progress due to the relentless efforts of our Finance Minister. The Hon. Minister has focused on high growth rate and fiscal consolidation. He has also made commendable efforts to resolve ungavourable conditions in the dealings of external affairs and made strict monetary policy to control

inflation. We should applaud the Finance Minister for presenting a good or balanced interim budget which would also boost inclusive development. Sufficient funds have been provided for the programmes benefitting minorities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and defence forces. Before this year drains to a close, an additional Central Assistance of rupees 1200 crores is proposed to be released to waive the loan of students and for North Eastern States, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The Government has also accepted the long awaited demand of- One Rank One Pension for defence forces. I express my gratitude and thank the Government.

We should think seriously about social infrastructure for the schemes related to Human Resource Developments for entering into the category of developed countries within a fixed time period. Infrastructure is the foundation of economic development of any country. All of us know it very well that strength of any building can be assessed only on the basis of the strength of its foundation and it applies to each and every sector. We mainly include the services related to transport, power, communications, water supply etc. in the group of economic infrastructure and the services related to education, health and other human development in social structure. We need to pay more attention to upgrade the services related to human development to the global standard. For the world-class service, we particularly need adequate capital investment alongwith very long construction period for creating infrastructure. We need to take different measures to create such a policy atmosphere which opens the possibilities of a large scale investment for domestic as well as foreign investors and improve the performance and efficiency of the investments by improving the availability of suitable technology and best management practices.

We need to take effective steps for improving the efficiency of Government machinery. We need to pay attention to the approval of foreign direct investment to different infrastructure project, enhance public private partnership in road and port sectors along with other physical infrastructure projects. We need to make capital market more flexible so that the industrial houses raise funds directly from the capital market through special purpose vehicle. All the Ministries and Government Departments of the country will have to see as to what extent they have

contributed towards the development of the country through the expenditure made by them during the year. Madam, we need to frame our schemes for rural development, urban development, education, health etc. at district, block and rural level so that we do not face any difficulty in holding accountability for the effective implementation of the schemes. It will also impose transparency in the functioning of the schemes. We have to ensure that the schemes are result oriented and its benefits are reaching the eligible people. We have to set up the required administrative practices to get those results. Our target is to introduce administrative reforms, curb corruption, ensure the optimum utilisation of the resources available and as certain accountability on the part of the administration so that we can alleviate poverty, reduce unemployment and inequality and ensure better health and education for the people.

We need to put in place human development facilities to cater to the requirement of Uttarakhand and strengthen the basic facilities and infrastructure in the State for its overall development. You may be well aware about the physical geography of Uttarakhand. Its 65 per cent area falls in the hilly terrain whereas just 35 per cent area is in plains.

Uttarakhand is a favourite tourists, destination. It is covered with the forests and it has a rich variety of Ayurvedic medicines but because of the lack of economic infrastructure, these sectors have not grown to their optimum potential. The Central Government need to take effective measures to increase the growth rate of the State.

Uttarakhand shares borders with China and Nepal. It is a hilly State. Therefore, the State should be given assistance under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the other Central Schemes at 90:10 ratio on the patterns of North-Eastern States.

I urge upon the Government to set up a Central University in the Kumaon division of Uttarakhand. The State has immense possibilities of generating employment and tourism and Ayurvedic medicine, but in the absence of economic infrastructure, these sectors have not taken the desired stride. The State should raise the rate of payment being made under MNREGA in Uttarakhand. The Garhwali and Kumaoni languages should be included in the 8th Schedule to the Constitution of India. We need to expedite

the construction of border roads in the country according priority to the National Security. All the industries being set up in Uttarakhand should be given tax exemption by the year 2020 to increase the industrialisation of the State. The State should also be provide special exemption in the information technology sector.' At present tax exemption is proposed at the rate of Rs. 1,80,000. It needs to be increased to Rs. 3 lakhs.

The micro and medium scale industries should be given special incentives because it will give a fillip to the industrialisation of the State and help in dealing with the problem of unemployment. The rural youths should be given interest free loans under self-employment schemes to encourage local entrepreneurship. Uttarakhand has immense water resources which can be harnessed for the purpose of irrigation, drinking water and power generation. If this is done, not only will it benefit the State but also the country. If the water resources are not harnessed properly, it will wreak havoc during the monsoon season causing enormous loss to the lives and property and hindering growth. During the monsoon season, the hilly area of the Uttarakhand witness landslides whereas the plain areas witness the fury of floods. We need to build smaller dams to keep the State safe from these kinds of menace. I request the Government to build smaller check dams in the hilly areas of Uttarakhand so that the problems of drinking water and irrigation could be resolved.

Uttarakhand has been facing power crisis. For this purpose, three gas plants had been built in the Kashipur area. Large sums had been spent for the purpose but the Central Government has not released gas till date. I request the Government to release sufficient quantity of gas to run these gas plants. We need to frame new plans to plant broader leaf trees such as Bajh, Burans, Akhrot etc. for the safety and protection of forest and environment and save natural water resources like aqueducts and waterfalls. Funds should be provided to carry out dredging and desilting operations in the rivers to check floods and land erosion. Dredging and desilting will ensure the protection of land and environment as well as life and property. At present, economy of Uttarakhand is based on tourism. We need to have rural infrastructure like rural markets, information technology, road and railway transport, water, power, industries, communications, education, health,

agriculture, mega parks etc. for the overall development of the State. Besides, we need to provide interest free loans and tax incentives to the rural youth under the self-employment scheme. Funds should be provided for the beautification of tourist and religious sites. We should see the sick sugar mills, and make payment of all the dues of the sugar cane farmers. Special economic package should be given to revive the HMT factory or the employees should be adjusted in other factories.

I request the Government to incorporate my suggestions and proposals in the interim Budget 2014-15. I support the public oriented interim Budget 2014-15.

[English]

*DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI (Bhubaneswar): Presently the state of world economy has been the decisive factor affecting the fortune of every developing country. The world economy has been witnessing the trend in growth. The economic situation of major trading partners of India who are also a major source of foreign capital involves continue to be under stress. The economy challenges are common to all emerging economies. Despite these challenges, we have successfully motivated through the period of crisis. But in the general budget whatever the Hon'ble Finance Minister laid down in the august floor for passing it happen every year the flow of the economical conditions creating hazards and bankruptcy ever created because of the bad money drives out good money from the market. The flow of black money is never checked. The rich people are richer everyday and the poor people are poorer. It so happens in the agricultural sector as poor farmers are not aware of loan facility and the loanee are suiciding. Therefore, every time economical disaster is happening in the country and day by day the country is ignoring the farmers and they are selling their lands to the builders. The huge building is being constructed on paddy lands. Then a day may come where there would be scarcity of agricultural lands where the poor farmers will be deprived of paddy cultivation. This type of economic hazards happening to the country. For the first time our state government Odisha and our supreme leader Hon'ble Naveen Patnaik the leader of not only party, the leader of entire country the epoch making venture of creation of his own and proved as the

No.1 Chief Minister of the country who is boldly announcing the package to promote agriculture of Odisha. In this budget there is no proper allocation of grants to my State by the Centre. Next pertaining to the health sector whatever the money is allotted in this interim Budget is not progressive. In health sectors Odisha is highly neglected. We need more allocation to set up modern hospitals in every corner of the state be it rural to urban one. Our Hon'ble Chief Minister is providing money out of State exchequer to purchase ambulances to give a better service to the poor villagers. There should be more hospitals, more medical college and universities needed to protect the health of poor people those are living in the rural areas to forest areas. In educational field also whatever the money allotted by the centre is also not sufficient. Not only enough for food but fertilizers and fuel as well. The expenditure of subsidy for food fertilizers and fuel is not sufficient sustenance of poor man. We have been demanding to complete Khurda Bolangir, the only railway link between West and East Odisha which will improve the economical condition of state and the country as a whole. I have been requesting to the Hon'ble Chief Minister Naveen Patnaik to provide money from the state exchequer to complete this project. I am grateful to him that he has sanctioned 50% of money to complete the work of Khurda Bolangir and also he has given free land to the railways to complete the Khurda Bolangir line on war footing. But no funds are sanctioned to mitigate this important project of railways. In tourism sector Odisha is highly neglected. If some good amount or grant would have been sanctioned in the general budget to promote the tourism, then the great Chilka lake would have been developed and the foreign visitors would have been visiting the country, the foreign money would have come to the country to strengthen the economic condition of State. In our State there is ample scope to promote tourism. In this regard, I have been appealing for light and sound programme, at the historical Barunei Hills, the ex-historical capital of Khurda. Why the Government is not recognizing the paiko rebels of the State, it happened in the year 1817. The origin is Banpur and Khurda. This is the first Indian Independence war of the country. Your Sepahi Vidroh happened in the year 1857. Much earlier to it the Paiko Vidroh happened in this country, the other demand of mine was about setting up the light and sound system at Khandgiri and Udaygiri. It never materialised.

No budgetary sanction was made. I have requested the Government to promote Bhushandpur and Sundarapur on the coastal belt of Chilka lake. The demand of Monglajudi Project for promote tourism, is grossly neglected. I urge upon the government to sanction sufficient amount for this project so that the visitors may visit Chilka lake. It may attract international tourists also. The rare dolphins are available only in Chilka lake. The Government should pay proper attention to protect their lives. What happened to the metro? Why this project is too delayed. I have been raising this demand to avoid the traffic congestion and to promote tourism and the connectivity should have been made from Bhubaneswar, Khurda, Jatni and Puri-Konark. The survey work should have been started immediately. I urge upon the to Government for immediate allocation on priority basis. Hon'ble Minister what about the Koiingo Regiment. Once upon a time the heroic deeds of our Paiko, and our freedom fighter, martyrs were well known. Now their kith and kin are interested to join the military and they are demanding for the formation of Koiingo Regiment. No money is sanctioned in this regard in the current budget. I condemn this rich man's budget to promote the rich people to exploit the poor voters.

[Translation]

*SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): During the term of the U.P.A. Government-I and II including the last year of the UPA-II, it has been tried to befool the people of India. The present Government has failed to check inflation during the last 10 years. In the same way, it has not been successful on other important fronts also. The representatives of the Congress Government are continuously trying to raise other issues instead of discussing the achievements of the U.P.A. Government, the Budget of the year 2014-15 has been added to it. The people, entrepreneurs and businessmen instead of getting something are disappointed with the Budget. They have been continuously trying to raise the issue of poverty and inflation every day. Any special effort to control the prices of petrol-diesel is not being made. The people of industrially advanced city like Surat have been deeply frustrated with the Budget. The Central Government has not been able to give anything to the city which has significantly contributed in the progress of the country. What are the achievements

*Speech was laid on the Table.

of policies and schemes that have been implemented in the last year or in the last 10 years? What is the forward? What provisions will be made in this regard? All these issues have been kept aside. The burden of the new schemes will be on the coming Government, and in such a situation, keeping in mind the election, people are being misled. I am of the view that General Budget has been presented by the U.P.A. Government first to improve its image among the people. This Budget will not provide anything to the general people and to the country. This Budget will hinder the progress of the country and cause frustration. I oppose this Budget.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I shall now put all the cut motions, which have been treated as moved, together to the vote of the House.

The cut motions were put and negatived.

MADAM SPEAKER: We are passing the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We are passing the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (General) for 2014-15 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or towards defraying the charges during the year ending on the 31st day of March, 2015, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 34, 36, 37, 39 to 64, 66 to 73, 75 to 77, 79, 80 and 82 to 108.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Demands for Grants on Account (General) for the year 2014-15 are passed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2013-14 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

“That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2014, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 5, 9 to 12, 14, 17, 19 to 27, 30 to 34, 40 to 43, 46 to 48, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 58 to 62, 64, 66, 68, 69, 73 to 76, 79, 82, 83, 86 to 91, 95 to 97, 100 to 102, 105 and 106.”

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for the year 2013-14 are passed.

...(Interruptions)

14.07 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (VOTE ON ACCOUNT) BILL, 2014*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 27. Hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2014-15. ... (Interruptions)

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 19.02.2014.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2014-15."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I introduce** the Bill.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Item No. 28. Hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2014-15, be taken into consideration."

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2014-15, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 4 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

14.08 hrs

APPROPRIATION BILL, 2014*

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 29. Hon. Minister.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorise payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I introduce** the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 19.02.2014.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

**Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

“That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2013-14, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

“That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule, Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and

The Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill be passed.”

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the Bill be passed.”

The motion was adopted.

14.12 hrs

FINANCE BILL, 2014

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):

Madam, I beg to move:

“That the Bill to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 2014-15 be taken into consideration.”

MADAM SPEAKER: Motion moved:

“That the Bill to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 2014-15 be taken into consideration.”

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity

to express my views regarding this Interim Budget, which has been presented by the Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram now in the House. ...*(Interruptions)* I was going through the speech of Shri Chidambaramji which he delivered in this House. After going through it, I wonder as to whether it is a “Vote on Account” or it is an “Account for Votes” because the essence is that it is not useful from the economic point of view, Rather it is an exercise for garnering votes only.

Shri P. Chidambaram ji has said that the biggest concern before him, are the fiscal crisis, structurally high unemployment and under employment, income disparity, governance failure, food crisis and political and social instability. The resentment on social instability is visible in the House. If your economic policies create social disparity and because of that there arises the issue of social instability and also anger among people, then what is the use of such economic policies? ...*(Interruptions)* This is a basic question that is being raised by your speech itself. ...*(Interruptions)*

Now, I want to tell you that as you have told that you will get out very tactfully from this turbulent period through your policies, I am very sorry to say that none takes your speech seriously in the world. When you say that you have been able to sustain the economy, then what do the people all over the world say. [ENGLISH] the global rating agency, Moody's, just a couple of days ago has cautioned that India's fiscal position remains weak. Moody's have cautioned that India's BAA3 sovereign rating is in danger and that will be a great setback for the corporate and also for the Government. Then, they say that “The macro economic risks posed by Government's high deficit and debt ratio and as well as its recent efforts to control fiscal deficit through ad hoc measures will not sustain the economy.” Please do not try to take ad hoc measures. ...*(Interruptions)* [TRANSLATION] Please prepare some firm policies. Your basics are wrong. ...*(Interruptions)* Further, they also say that they will make your credit rating negative very soon. ...*(Interruptions)* It will be very dangerous for you. All of your investments, from which you have expectations will be dashed to the ground. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let it be discussed.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: You claim to have controlled Fiscal Deficit. *...(Interruptions)* I would like to tell you that the people around the world do not reckon it. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Joshiji, I do not think we can continue with the discussion under these circumstances. I am sorry about it.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am sorry about it. I think you may please conclude. I am proceeding with the Motion for Consideration.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Joshiji, I am proceeding with it. It is not possible at all. You can lay your speech on the Table. [TRANSLATION] Please lay your speech on the Table. It is not audible.

...(Interruptions)

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I want to know whether you have made a jugglery of Data only. *...(Interruptions)* You ask me to speak on the important subject. *...(Interruptions)*

14.17 hrs

At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to continue the existing rates of income-tax for the financial year 2014-15, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause 2

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Hon. Madam, yesterday the Supreme Court has passed a judgment as to the release of Shri Perarivalan, Shri Santhan and Shri Murugan subject to the consideration of the State Government and the Central Government. They also commuted the death sentence into life sentence. Since the accused have been languishing in jail for more than 21 years, it is all the more possible for the State Government and the Central Government to see that the accused are released forthwith.

Today morning, the Cabinet of the State Government has decided to release all the seven accused who are languishing in jail...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): The Tamil Nadu Cabinet has already said it.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Yes, I am telling. I am making the same thing. What is the problem? I am making the same statement. Please sit down. *...(Interruptions)* I have already made the statement. *...(Interruptions)* What do you want? *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Baaluji, please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI T. R. BAALU: Madam, as I have already said, the Cabinet of the State Government of Tamil Nadu today decided to see that all the accused, the three accused to which the Supreme Court has already referred and commuted and four other accused who have been languishing for more than 21 years have to be released. They have requested the Central Government to consider it and a positive view should be taken so as to release them forthwith. The nation is aware that our leader Dr. Kalaignar Karunanidhi had made an appeal to the Centre and the State Government to ensure their release as per the directions/observations of the Supreme Court.

So, on behalf of my party DMK, I would request the Government of India through this House that all the seven persons convicted in the case may be released immediately. This is my demand.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, they have already decided. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right, Dr. Thambidurai ji.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, our Chief Minister has already taken a stand and passed a resolution in the Assembly also. They have referred it to the Central Government. It is left to them. Our Madam is already going to release the accused. They have already taken this step.

[Translation]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you. There are many issues related to dalit society which have not yet been addressed properly. Hon. Sharad Yadav ji has spoken in detail about the order of the Supreme Court in the matter of AIIMS in which the hon. Supreme Court has observed that reservation should not be there in super speciality. It has been the history of DOPT that whenever an order is passed against Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and OBC, it is immediately implemented and whenever something in favour of them is ordered, it does not get implemented. I think, such officers should be posted in DOPT who have some sympathy for these classes. The said order is based on the order of the year 1975 and it is said that de-reservation should be done according to that. This is completely improper. Even this is against the order passed by Justice Altmas Kabir in the matter of AIIMS. Even according to that order, this is not required what is said in this order. This order should

be withdrawn immediately and as it was decided here in Parliament. Hon. Sharad Yadav ji and Hon. Mulayam Singh Yadav ji had raised the issue and I had also said this. At that time, Law and Justice Minister had assured the House that they would have this order withdrawn through a review petition and we would not face any problem and the earlier position would be restored, but that proved only a hollow assurance. No action was taken accordingly and instead DOPT followed that order. This order should be withdrawn immediately. This is not fair.

There are other issues also. Reservation Bill is pending since long. That had been passed in Rajya Sabha in the year 2008, it was supposed to be passed after some amendments in this House. Amendments have been made, nobody has any objection. All have agreed, still that has neither been included in the agenda nor passed. Reservation in promotion is a provision in the Constitution.

[English]

14.22 hrs

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

[Translation]

I want to tell you that it is not binding. Even according to the proposed order related to reservation in promotion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let the Hon. Member speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: That authorizes the State Governments and the Central Government to implement or not, the provision of reservation in promotion, there would be no restriction on them. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You all please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: What is the matter? You have not given any notice. Give me a notice.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I do not know your matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: There should not be any problem in this. If they don't want to implement reservation in promotion in Uttar Pradesh, they will not implement. The people of the State will not forget this even when they will go there during the election. Third, Prevention of Atrocities Act. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gopinath Munde ji, you please speak.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Prevention of Atrocities Act is an Act of the year 1988-89, in which amendment is proposed. Amendment is ready. It has been cleared by the Cabinet, still we don't know why it is not been brought here in Lok Sabha ...*(Interruptions)* and after that Special Component Plan ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Laws regarding Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan are to be enacted. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You please take your seat. Munde ji, please you speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record except what Shri Gopinath Munde says.

...*(Interruptions)**

14.24 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Arjun Roy and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

[Translation]

SHRI COPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam Speaker, I am grateful to you. As far as DOPT is concerned, BJP is also in favour of reservation for OBCs and SCs. When Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji was the Prime Minister, we had increased the basic reservation and also raised the issue of OBC census in Parliament. Our party-Bhartiya Janta Party is in favour of reservation to Backward Classes. Not only this, we want Narendra Modi ji as the first OBC Prime Minister.

*Not recorded.

So far as the census is concerned, I had initiated the discussion on this subject in this august House. had spoken as a Member of BJP. You didn't fulfil your promise of the census. You had promised to conduct the census related to reservation, but you did not fulfil it. Whereas at that time all the Members of Congress Party had also supported this, but OBC census was not conducted. Why was it not conducted, tell us? The second promise was that the Government would take initiatives regarding reservation in promotion and will approach the Supreme Court, but that promise too was not fulfilled. The announcement of your decision to withdraw the order of DOPT should be made in the House. I would like to tell Shri Yadav ji that whether it is Madam Sushma ji or Bhartiya Janta Party, we all are in favour of the interests of the Backward Classes and in favour of the poor. But the way you pointed finger at us, is not right. We have demanded it every time and have also fought for the interests of the Backward Classes and the OBCs. You should say that it is the Government not the BJP which shies away from providing justice to the Backward Classes. So you please ask the question from the Government, not from us. You please target them, not us. We were together in the past and nobody knows what will happen in future. You have worked for many years with Madam Sushma ji and BJP, so please do not blame them. So, I would like to assure the House and the country that BJP is in favour of the interest of the Backward classes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All of you please go back to your seats first.

14.27 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Kapil Sibal ji has come and he should reply...*(Interruptions)* The Government should not approach the Supreme Court to withdraw this order. Please tell what the Government desires.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, the Minister wants to speak. You please listen to him.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): We had said that time also in the House that our policy towards reservation will be same in future also. ...*(Interruptions)* You please first listen

to me. We had filed Review Petition in the Supreme Court. The same has been heard by the Constitution Bench on oral hearing and then the judgment was passed. I want to quote it.

[English]

“Heard Shri L.N. Rao, learned Additional Solicitor General. We clarify that it is for the Central Government to take a decision as to whether there should be reservation for super specialty course.”

That means that the Constitutional Bench judgment which directed us not to have reservation in super specialty course was set aside. This is also a Constitution Bench judgment. Five judges have not agreed with what was said previously. Our policy on reservation in super specialty courses remains. It was always so, it will continue to be so.

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): No order has been issued. ...*(Interruptions)*

14.28 hrs

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

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, in the morning Members from Tamil Nadu raised the issue of their fishermen. Members from UP and Bihar raised the question of reservation. ...*(Interruptions)* We did not get any scope to place the demands for West Bengal in the House. Six hours were allotted for discussion on the Budget and the Finance Bill. I demand that the demand of the West Bengal Government for a moratorium on interest payment should be listened to. ...*(Interruptions)*

14.29 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY: The Finance Minister has given a package to Uttarakhand and other States but he has not given any package to meet the debt obligations of West Bengal. We could not speak during the Budget. ...*(Interruptions)* We want that on the Rs.2 lakh crore debt left by the previous Left Front Government, there should be a moratorium on interest payment. The Finance Minister has not been able to satisfy the demands of the Government of West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* That is why

I again demand that there should be a moratorium on interest payment by the Government of West Bengal. We should have a fair treatment. ...*(Interruptions)* West Bengal is being discriminated against because we are not with the present UPA Government. ...*(Interruptions)* Our repeated demand to the Finance Minister and to the Prime Minister is, ‘please let us not bear the burden of the loans taken by the previous Left Front Government’. But nobody is listening to us. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, if this is not listened, we know that there will be another Government at the Centre and we shall get our demands met from them. ...*(Interruptions)* We are waiting only for the Lok Sabha Elections. ...*(Interruptions)* We demand a fair treatment to West Bengal and a moratorium on interest payment on the loans that is taken. ...*(Interruptions)* Left will be left without any existence! ...*(Interruptions)* There will be no existence of Left after the elections, and we shall get our demands met from the next Central Government. ...*(Interruptions)* That is our promise. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you very much.

...*(Interruptions)*

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, in view of the hon. Law Minister's observation before this august House – that the Supreme Court has allowed the Review Petition saying that it is for the Government to decide, I would like to say that our Government's commitment is that in super-specialty courses, there will be reservation – that is our Government's policy; and we will go by the Supreme Court's decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

14.31 hrs

(At this stage, Shri Shailendra Kumar came and stood on the floor near the Table.)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 20th February 2014 at 11 a.m.

14.32 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, February 20, 2014/Phalguna 1, 1935 (Saka).

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Published under Rules 379 and 382 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha (Twelfth Edition)
and Printed by M/s DRV Grafix Print, 41 Institutional Area, D-Block Janakpuri, New Delhi-110058
