

M.A.

Fifteenth Series, Vol. VI, No. 14

Wednesday, December 9, 2009

Agrahayana 18, 1931 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

Gazettes & Debates Section
Parliament Library Building
Room No. FB-225
Block 'G'
Acc. No. 28 (14)
Dated 8 Jan 2013

(Vol. VI contains Nos. 11 to 21)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

Price : Rs. 80.00

EDITORIAL BOARD

T.K. Viswanathan
Secretary General
Lok Sabha

Dr. R.K. Chadha
Joint Secretary

Kamla Sharma
Director

Sarita Nagpal
Additional Director

G.S. Chauhan
Joint Director

A.K. Nirvan
Assistant Editor/Editor

© 2009 Lok Sabha Secretariat

None of the material may be copied, reproduced, distributed, republished, downloaded, displayed, posted or transmitted in any form or by any means, including but not limited to, electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording, or otherwise, without the prior permission of Lok Sabha Secretariat. However, the material can be displayed, copied, distributed and downloaded for personal, non-commercial use only, provided the material is not modified and all copyright and other proprietary notices contained in the material are retained.

Original English proceedings included in English Version will be treated as authoritative and not the English translation of the speeches made in Hindi and other languages included in it. For complete authoritative version please see Original Version of Lok Sabha Debates.

CONTENTS

[Fifteenth Series, Vol. VI, Third Session, 2009/1931 (Saka)]

No.14, Wednesday, December 9, 2009/Agrahayana 18, 1931 (Saka)

SUBJECT	COLUMNS
SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS	
(i) RE : Derogatory remarks made by a Member in the House.....	1-3
(i) RE : Laying of Ranganath Mishra Report in the House.....	3-8
(iii) RE : Deteriorating health of Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao MP due to hunger strike resorted to by him.....	594-605
ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 281, 283 to 285.....	8-36
WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS	
*Starred Question Nos. 282, 286 to 300.....	37-109
Unstarred Question Nos. 3125 to 3354.....	109-578
PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE.....	578-593
COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS	
3rd Report.....	593
STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR	
1st and 2nd Reports.....	593
STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS	
4th and 5th Reports.....	594
MATTERS UNDER RULE 377	
(i) Need to allocate funds to Department of Posts for construction of Post Office buildings in Nooranádu, Vallikunnam and Puthur in Kerala Shri Kodikkunnil Suresh.....	611

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

SUBJECT

COLUMNS

(ii) Need to provide rail link between Chamarajanagar in Karnataka and Mettupalaiyam in Tamil Nadu Shri R. Dhruvanarayana.....	611
(iii) Need to amend the existing Hydro Policy to have uniform provisions and apply it to all Hydro projects in Jammu and Kashmir Chaudhary Lal Singh.....	612
(iv) Need to accord approval to the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for establishment of an Aviation University in Hyderabad Shri Anantha Venkatarami Reddy.....	613
(v) Need to expedite the setting up of the proposed joint venture Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala, particularly Kerala Rail Components Limited Shri K.C. Venugopal.....	613
(vi) Need to provide financial help and waiving off loans of farmers affected due to deficient rainfall in Andhra Pradesh Shri Suresh Kumar Shetkar.....	614
(vii) Need to provide loan to milk producers on easy rate of interest in the country Shri N.S.V. Chitthan	615
(viii) Need to provide adequate financial assistance to farmers and fishermen distressed due to drought and deficient rains in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra Shri Hansraj G. Ahir.....	616
(ix) Need to open Gate No. 217 near Kashipur (Saras) Railway station on Vadodara-Bharuch railway line to facilitate nearby villagers of Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat during exigencies Shri Mansukhbhai D. Vasava.....	617

SUBJECT

COLUMNS

<p>(x) Need to formulate a plan to start 'Tree Ambulances' for the protection and safety of trees in the country</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Rajan Sushant</p>	<p>617</p>
<p>(xi) Need to accord approval to Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel.....</p>	<p>618</p>
<p>(xii) Need to install deep irrigation tube-wells in rain-deficient Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Shri R.K. Singh Patel.....</p>	<p>618</p>
<p>(xiii) Need to include various backward classes of Uttar Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Castes</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar.....</p>	<p>618</p>
<p>(xiv) Need to provide road and rail connectivity linking Nalanda, Gaya, Varanasi and Patna for giving boost to Buddhist tourist circuit</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Shri Kaushalendra Kumar.....</p>	<p>619</p>
<p>(xv) Need to provide adequate funds for the ongoing railway gauge conversion projects in Tamil Nadu</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Shri D. Venugopal</p>	<p>620</p>
<p>(xvi) Need to provide financial assistance to the distressed farmers and people affected due to heavy rains in Godavari river basin in Marthwada</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Shri Ganeshrao Nagorao Dudhgaonkar</p>	<p>621</p>
<p>(xvii) Need to undertake exchange of enclaves with Bangladesh</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Shri Nripendra Nath Roy.....</p>	<p>621</p>
<p>(xviii) Need to include 'Meo' community of Rajasthan in the OBC list</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena</p>	<p>622</p>

SUBJECT

COLUMNS

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009

Motion to Consider.....	623
Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.....	623
Shri S.D. Shariq.....	627
Dr. Tarun Mandal.....	630
Shri Vikrambhai Arjanbhai Madam.....	631
Shri M. Veerappa Moily.....	633
Motion to Consider.....	645
Clauses 2 to 7 and 1.....	645
Motion to pass.....	646

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF ESSENTIAL
COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE,
2009 (NO.9 OF 2009)

AND

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT AND VALIDATION)
BILL, 2009

Motion to Consider.....	646
Prof. K.V. Thomas.....	647
Shri Raju Shetti	650

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Indo-China Relations

Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi.....	654
Shri Sandeep Dikshit	667
Shri Shailendra Kumar.....	678
Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.....	681

SUBJECT

COLUMNS

Shri Jagdish Sharma	687
Shri Khagen Das.....	689
Shri B. Mahtab.....	692
Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.....	698
Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal	701
Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel	702
Shri Radha Mohan Singh	706
Dr. Rajan Sushant.....	708
Shri Sanjoy Takam.....	711
Shri Jagdanand Singh.....	716
Shri Prabodh Panda.....	719
Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg.....	721
Shri Prem Das Rai.....	723
Shri Prasanta Kumar Majumdar	725
Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty.....	726
Dr. Tarun Mandal.....	729
Shri S.M. Krishna	732

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions	743-744
Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions.....	743-758

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions	759-760
Ministry-wise Index to Unstarred Questions	761-762

OFFICERS OF LOK SABHA

THE SPEAKER

Shrimati Meira Kumar

THE DEPUTY SPEAKER

Shri Karia Munda

PANEL OF CHAIRMEN

Shri Basu Deb Acharia

Shri P.C. Chacko

Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan

Shri Inder Singh Namdhari

Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha

Shri Arjun Charan Sethi

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh

Dr. M. Thambidurai

Shri Beni Prasad Verma

Dr. Girija Vyas

SECRETARY GENERAL

Shri T.K. Viswanathan

LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 9, 2009/Agrahayana 18, 1931 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

- (i) RE: Derogatory remarks made by a Member in the House.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, a discussion should be held on Ranganath Mishra Report. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 281—Shri Amarnath Pradhan.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be silent. Do not show newspaper like this.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, Yesterday an hon. Member used very derogatory words here. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, this is a very serious issue.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please sit down. Do not show the newspapers like this. I will discuss all the serious issue with you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: It is an ordinary issue?...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not an ordinary issue, but do not show the newspaper like this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. We shall discuss it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, I would like to submit to the hon. Prime Minister that yesterday an hon. Member used very derogatory and objectionable words here in the House. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister wants to say something. Sushmaji, please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH) : Madam Speaker, yesterday I was not in the House. ...(Interruptions) Some words were used by a Member. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, I cannot hear him. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH : Madam, I will repeat what I said. I was not in the House yesterday. But I have learnt that some very undesirable developments took place. A Member of our ruling coalition said something which was not appropriate and those words were used with regard

to Vajpayeeji. I, on behalf of our Government, apologies to the House that those words should not have been used.
...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

(ii) RE: Laying of Ranganath Mishra Report in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker,
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I will allow you first to raise this matter during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not show the newspaper like this, please keep it down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, please make your submission in a minute.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, the hon. Prime Minister is sitting here, want him to explain it. I will sit down. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is your issue?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Ranganath Mishra's report was presented in July, 2007. The Government has

not made it public for the last two years, however, it has been published in the newspapers today. That report was not presented in the Lok Sabha. Is it an ordinary issue? It is not the matter of a day or two, it is taking place every day. Same thing happened even in the case of Liberhan Commission's report. I wonder why a discussion was

not held in this regard during the last two years? I am glad that the hon. Prime Minister is sitting here. He may please specify when a discussion on this issue would be held...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, no prior notice has been given by you. You have raised this matter just now. I will see as to what can be done in this regard later on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The hon. Prime Minister wants to say something about it, but you are not allowing him to speak. This is not proper. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: How can the hon. Prime Minister give an immediate reply on the matter. This issue has been raised all of a sudden. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I should get an assurance from the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions) He was giving an assurance. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam Speaker, the Government should give an assurance. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you have made your point. Please take your seat now. Let us start the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, we should get an assurance from the Government.
...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, an assurance should come from the Government.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point, please take your seat now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, do not act in such an arbitrary manner....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The Government has heard your views. Everyone has heard you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the Prime Minister should say something.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Government cannot respond to all issues instantly. Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, Speaker, this is not proper. We would have to come to the well....(Interruptions) Madam Speaker, you want us to come to the well....(Interruptions) We do not want to come to the well. But, you are forcing us, then so be it.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji you could have given a prior notice in this regard.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: We only want to know when the Government is going to table the Report.
...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: How can the Government respond to it immediately? You have raised the matter and they have heard it.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You do not want to hear our point....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: They have heard your point. Do not wave the popper:

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, since the Ranganath Mishra Report is out, we want to know from the Government, when would it be tabled in the House....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. They have heard you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: You do not want them to reply....(Interruptions) What is this? We do not want to speak out against the chair....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: What is it that you do not want to speak?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Are you protecting us?....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I am protecting you. I allowed you to speak. But if you want an instantaneous reaction, how can they do it?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, at least hear our point of view.(Interruptions). The Government should assure us as to when this Report would be tabled....(Interruptions) What problem the Government has in saying that itself....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji you have not given any notice.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singhji I have not received any prior notice. I allowed you to speak since you said it was a serious issue.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, the Prime Minister twice stood up to say something but you did not allow him....(Interruptions) What is this?....(Interruptions) We seek your help....(Interruptions) We want the House to run....(Interruptions) You should have given us protection....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: That is why, I allowed you to speak. Now you please sit down and let the Question Hour proceed.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam Speaker, the Government should give us some assurance.(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The Government should give some assurance in this matter....(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Report should be laid on the Table of the House....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Basu Deb Achariaji, why have you stood up? Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, Speaker, it is a very serious matter. The Government should at least give us an assurance....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. The Prime Minister wants to say something, so please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam, hon. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav and other friends have raised this issue. We had no notice, but I take note of their sentiments. We will place the Report before the House before the end of the present Session.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Thank you very much Mr. Prime Minister. We welcome your reply.(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Question No. 281—Shri Amarnath Pradhan.

11.04 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

*281. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its aims and objectives;

(c) whether secondary education is being neglected

and the investment thereon has declined over the years as per a report of the World Bank;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

Statement

(a) and (b) The centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)" was launched in March, 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. It seeks to ensure availability of secondary schools within reasonable distance of even habitation, improve quality of education imparted at secondary stage and reduce gender, socio-economic and disability barriers. The sharing pattern between the Centre and the States during the 11th Five Year Plan is 75:25, while for the north-eastern States, the ratio is 90:10. An amount of Rs. 20,120 crore has been allocated for the scheme during the 11th Five Year Plan.

(c) and (d) It is mentioned in the World Bank Report 'Secondary Education in India: Universalizing Opportunity' (January, 2009) that 'while India pursued the drive to universal elementary education, since 2000 the share of investment financing for secondary education has declined significantly'. As per the "Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education" published by this Ministry, the plan expenditure on Secondary Education for both Centre and the States together increased from Rs.2,200 crore in 2000-01 to Rs.3,598 crore in 2006-07 (RE), while the percentage share of Secondary Education declined from 22% in 2000-01 to 11% in 2006-07 (RE). The total expenditure on Secondary Education for both Centre and the States together went up from Rs. 19,743 crore in 2000-01 to Rs.33,353 crore in 2006-07 (RE), whereas the percentage share of Secondary Education declined from 32% to 29%.

(e) The total allocation for secondary education has been increased from Rs.4,325 crore in the 10th Plan to Rs.53,550 crore in the 11th Plan, and several new centrally sponsored schemes including RMSA, Model Schools, Girls' Hostels, National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship and Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education have been launched during the 11th Plan.

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN : How will the Government fund secondary education to meet the obligations of right of children to free and compulsory education when the existing allocation of six per cent of GDP is insufficient for this?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, as far as right to free and compulsory education is concerned, that relates to elementary education, but the Question is on secondary education. But since he has asked the question, I will still answer it.

The Government has committed that we will raise the expenditure in the education sector to six per cent of GDP. We have not yet reached there, but hopefully in the years to come, when the economy starts growing again at nine per cent to ten per cent, we shall be able to do that.

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN : Can you achieve the goal of universal secondary education by 2020? If not, how can the bottlenecks — that come in the way for the universalisation of secondary education — be removed?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : I wish to inform the hon. Member that this is our aim, namely, to achieve universalisation of secondary education, at least, in terms of access by 2017, but in terms of retention by 2020. It is a tall order, and we would want the State Governments to cooperate and collaborate with us; we would want the civil society to collaborate and cooperate with us; and we would want the private sector to collaborate with us. I think that if we move forward as a nation, then we will be able to actually achieve that goal perhaps not by 2020, but even earlier.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji — not present.

Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Madam, part (a) of the reply says—National Secondary Education campaign has been launched. What or does the campaign refer to? In this context, I want to know whether it is the policy of the Government to give "uniform education to all — be it the King's son..." or common man's son.

MADAM SPEAKER: Expunge what is unparliamentary.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Everyone should get uniform education, whether poor, or the son of the weakest or the King's son. Only then this campaign would be a success. To make this campaign a success, whether the Government would provide for uniform education to all, and common schools for all where children of all sections would be imparted uniform education?

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, there are two issues here. One is the issue of whether we can actually achieve a universal secondary education in this country, and the other is whether that education should be uniform. These are two separate issues. Whether that education should be uniform or not is something that we have to evolve a consensus. I do not think that, in the Central Government, we can direct the State Governments to have a uniform system of education. We can have uniform standards, but in terms of uniform syllabus, that is a separate issue altogether, and I will certainly take the States into confidence.

I would like to share with the hon. Members, through you, Madam as to what we are trying to do in this. We are trying to ensure that subjects like Physics, Chemistry,

Mathematics, Commerce, which have no geographical diversity can well be taught in a uniform standard. We had raised this issue in the COBSE, and we got a resolution passed in the CABE. The syllabus for this is being prepared, and it will be ready by the end of December. Of course, the States are already represented, and we hope that in two or three years' time, these States will implement it so that when children move out of class XII, especially, into professional courses like engineering or medicine, then they have to sit for one examination all over India because of the uniformity in Science, Physics, Chemistry, Bio-chemistry, Mathematics, Zoology, Anthropology and subjects of that nature. On subjects like History and Geography, it is a little more difficult, and we will have to actually take the States into confidence. But we really do hope that we will move forward with our expedition.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Supriya Sule.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, will I ever get a chance to ask my question? I have been observing it for the last several days.

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : Thank you, Madam. The hon. Minister in his reply has talked about quality of education. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam, it is a very important question. Since I have not been allotted to raise it, I am walking out in protest.

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh Yadavji please sit down. Do not get so angry. I will call you after her.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE : The dropout rate is the highest in the country in the secondary education. How do you plan to improve education and retain our children in the schools? ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let the Minister give the reply.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL : The hon. Member has asked a very pertinent question in respect of quality of education. I wish to State before the hon. Members of this House, through you, Madam that as a country we cannot afford not to move forward expeditiously to ensure quality education to our children. We must have quality education along with expansion and inclusion because the quality at the primary level or the elementary level, and quality at the secondary level will really determine the kind of students that we get in the university system.

We are trying very hard to ensure quality education at all levels in the country at the secondary stage. Now, the problem is that at this point in time, there are large drop-outs – between Class VIII and Class XII, there are large drop-outs; between Class X and Class XII, there are large drop-outs. Now, we are hoping that by the year 2015 or 2017, we should be able to get at least 75 per cent children access to secondary education. The present percentage is just over 50. By 2020, we should have a hundred per cent retention in Class XII. That is our aim. If we all work together – the States, the Central Government and the Civil Society – we can perhaps achieve it even before 2020.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Madam Speaker, thank you. When hon'ble Hukmadeo Narayanji wanted to

know if a policy of uniform education would be followed, the hon. Minister said it was difficult, it could not be done. If we cannot implement a policy of uniform education, we can, atleast, follow an education policy of minimal difference. The present system of education widens the gap between the haves and the have-nots. Have you ever thought whether the children of the workers, the poor and those doing manual labour are getting education or not? Whether they are going to school? Whether the school meant for them is housed in a building or in a thatched room? Madam Speaker, even today they study under a tree. On the other hand there are students who are studying in schools charging Rs. 5000 per month as fees. The third category is of those paying a fee of three, four, five rupees per month. This gap is there because of the divide between the rich and the poor. They are going to provide free education But they cannot follow a policy of uniform education. They should make it possible. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, whether a policy of uniform education would be followed?

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, there are again two separate issues here. One is uniformity in infrastructure. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Reply in Hindi please.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I can reply in Hindi also.

[English]

I am entitled to reply in whatever language I want, you cannot force me. This is not fair.

[Translation]

If I ask you to ask your question in English, can you do so? There are two aspects to this question. First is

regarding infrastructure. Whether or not there can be uniformity in this regard? Another thing is that poor students study under the trees and some in one room. This is not right. We want to change this....(Interruptions)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: The hon'ble Minister should accompany me, I challenge him. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Listen his reply first.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Mulayam Singh ji, it's not proper to prevent me from replying. At least hear me. You had been the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh. Is there uniformity in education in Uttar Pradesh. We want to make an effort in this direction. The House should pass a resolution favouring uniform education.

I will fully support. More a motion. When we try to bring about uniformity, it is said that we cannot do so since it amounts to interference in the education policy of the States. Here, questions are raised to why cannot we bring about uniformity? It is my endeavor to introduce uniformity. I want some political party to bring a motion in this regard. I will support it. We want to introduce uniformity as well as improve quality at the national level. I want to make it clear today that no other party has done it in the history of India as we did for backward areas, the SCs and STs and the women, ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: We have a scheme of Model schools. Under the Secondary Education campaign we have decided to open 6000 Model Schools. Out of these 3500 would be exclusively for backward blocks. Each block would have a Model School. Hitherto, it never happened. In second phase 2500 model schools would be set up. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly keep quiet.

... (Interruptions)

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The population in backward blocks comprises mainly of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Under another scheme of Secondary Education Campaign, 3500 schools in backward areas would be opened in such blocks where literacy among women is low. We have made major changes in education for women, backward castes and OBCs. We would make more changes if we get your support.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Madam Speaker, National Secondary Education Campaign is needed all the more as the process of drop out begins after the primary education. For this reason the special focus should be given on Secondary education. While launching the campaign we focus on major aspects whereas minor aspects remain neglected, due to which the campaign fails. A minor issue is lack of toilet for girls in secondary schools. Due to this girls drop out.

Through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether toilets for girls would be made mandatory in each school under the Secondary Education Campaign so as to make it a success.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: The hon'ble member has raised a very valid point. I would like to say that we are seized of this matter and are working on it. Our endeavour would be to have as many toilets as possible in each secondary school especially for girl students.

MADAM SPEAKER: Question 282, Dr. M. Thambidurai — Not present.

Question 283 — Shri Jagdish Sharma.

Construction Projects across River Basins

+

*283. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has banned construction works across several river basins including Ganga and Teesta;

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

(c) whether the State Governments have requested the Union Government to relax this ban; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Union Government thereto?

[English]

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

(a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Union Ministry of Power and the State Government of Uttarakhand have suspended the works of the projects of Loharinag Pala, Pala Maneri and Bhaironghati on river Bhagirathi due to agitation by certain environmental groups. Regarding the projects on Teesta basin, the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests has advised the State Government of Sikkim to avoid projects of dams and developmental activities above Chungthang area due to ecological and geological sensitivity.

(c) and (d) The State Government of Sikkim has requested the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to reconsider its stand regarding proposed projects above Chungthang area. MoEF has advised the Government of Sikkim to provide complete technical data from a competent source for further consideration of the request. In response, the State Government has submitted the report very recently.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, the Government in its reply has accepted that Union Ministry

of Power and the Uttarakhand Government have suspended three-four ongoing projects, like Loharinag Pala, Pala Maneri and Bhairon Ghati (Projects) on river Bhagirathi. There are roughly 30 important river basins all over the country. The intention of the Government is bonafide. It appears that steps are being taken to prevent pollution caused by humans in rivers and river basins.

Through you, I would like to know from the Government, whether any Department of the Government of India had given NOC to the projects suspended in Sikkim, before launching the work on them? If yes, the amount of public money spent so far on these projects?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, the question relates to projects on the Bhagirathi and Teesta. As far as projects on the Bhagirathi River are concerned, along a 275 kilometre stretch from Gomukh to Rudarprayag, there are a large number of projects that have been planned. There is Bhaironghati, Pala Maneri, Loharinag Pala, then Maneri Bali, Tehri, Koteshwar, Kotli Bhel, a large number of projects totalling about 4,500 megawatts.

The National Ganga River Basin Authority met on the 5th of October this year under the Chairmanship of the hon. Prime Minister. It set up a Task Force comprising of the Secretary in the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Secretary in the Ministry of Power, to examine the future of three projects on the Bhagirathi river – Loharinag Pala, Pala Maneri and Bhaironghati. Of these three projects, work has started only on Loharinag Pala by the NTPC; work has not started as yet on Bhaironghati and on Pala Maneri. The report of the Committee has been submitted four days ago. We have submitted this report to the National Ganga River Basin Authority. It is my hope that very soon we will make the recommendations of this Committee public.

As far as Teesta river is concerned, the Ministry of Environment and Forests is now adopting a policy of carrying capacity as far as the entire basin is concerned.

That is because on the Teesta river alone there are over thirty cascading run-of-the-river projects that are being planned. Instead of looking at environmental approval for each individual project, we should understand the total impact. *Aviral dhara* is very important. We must ensure minimum ecological flow. Otherwise, a time will come when we will not have water in the rivers, we will have only tunnels. Surely we do not want India, which has been a civilisation of rivers, to become a land of tunnels. That is why we have put a halt to hydel projects in the northern part of Sikkim till such time when we are entirely satisfied that these projects will meet ecological and other considerations.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA: Madam Speaker, in my Supplementary question, I had raised the point that as the Ministry of Environment and Forests — whether at the Centre or in the State—has the expertise to assess, it should ensure, before the project commences; whether it would be pollution free or it would pollute the rivers. Public money goes waste if the project is stopped mid way. Today, pollution is a burning issue in the country. The Ganga basin is spread over about eight States. I want to know whether the Centre has undertaken a comprehensive survey and prepared any scheme in national interest to make the river Ganga pollution free which is caused by humans?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, we not only want the Ganga to flow continuously but also remain pollution free. For this reason we have constituted a National Ganga River Basin Authority for the entire Ganga river basin under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. Its first meeting was held on 5th October in which to launch programme running upto 2020 under which no untreated municipal sewage and industrial effluent would be discharged in the main course of river Ganga which covers about two and a half thousand kilometers flowing through five States. At present about 75 per cent of the pollution in Ganga is caused by Municipal sewage and about 25 per cent by industrial effluents. Twenty years after

Ganga Action Plan I and II, the fact remains that only about 25 percent discharge in the river is treated at present.

[English]

The Mission in the next ten years is to see that no untreated municipal sewage and no untreated industrial effluents will go into the river Ganga.

[Translation]

This is estimated to involve an expenditure of Rs. 15000 crores. The Mission has been lauded and five States are participating in this project.

[English]

SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY : Madam, hon. Member, Shri Sharma asked a very categorical question — I do not know if he has been satisfied with the reply. That concerns the amount of money that has been spent on cleaning the Ganga Basin and as to what has happened to it. I have an additional few problems that I would like to bring to the Minister's notice, through you, Madam, that there has been stories in the newspaper about high levels of radiation being detected in the Ganga. Has the Government taken any steps whatsoever to find out what is the source of this radiation? Because there is no nuclear power plants on the banks of the Ganga. So, where is this radiation coming from? The Prime Minister has reportedly, some time back, met the four Chief Ministers of the concerned States. There is a Governmental effort to get World Bank money to cleanse the Ganga. I would like to know specifically this. We have taken twice World Bank money - which I guess this country will have to eventually repay. What has been the outcome?

Along with the Ganga, the Teesta, the Mahanadhi, the Godavari — all major rivers of this nation are facing dire problems, which needs immediate attention. But the Government is not doing anything for the Ganga, which is supposed to be the main river that holds this nation together and which is pious to not only Hindus but also

to everybody else. What is happening to the Teestha, the Mahanadhi, the Godavari? What are you doing about them also? What is happening to all the money that you are getting from external sources? Where has that money gone?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, Speaker, the hon. Member has asked a large number of questions. I would try to answer very briefly. As far as cleaning of the Ganga is concerned, over a 20 year period, under Ganga Action Plan I and Ganga Action Plan II, about Rs.950 crore was spent, out of this only Rs.45 crore came from the World Bank. The result of the expenditure of Rs.950 crore was that a large number of sewage treatment plants were set up in the five States, on the main stem of the river Ganga. Today, roughly 3,000 million litres of sewage per day is generated, out of which, roughly capacity to treat 1,000 million litres per day has been created and that is entirely the result of Ganga Action Plan I and II.

I have said earlier in this House that the Ganga is not as clean today as it should have been after an expenditure of Rs.950 crore. I have accepted that. The main contribution of Ganga Action Plan I and II is that it has stopped the deterioration of the Ganga. If the Ganga Action Plan was not there, the Ganga would have been dirtier today than what it is. But I would be the first to admit that the health of the river Ganga is very poor. It needs a lot to be desired. That is why, we have launched the Mission Clean Ganga so that no untreated municipal sewage and no untreated industrial effluents flows into the river Ganga by 2020.

I might mention here that in order to ensure that this is not just a Government programme but it involves the people at large, we have decided to use the Gangetic dolphin as a symbol of conservation so that the younger generation can get interested in keeping the Ganga clean. There was a time when over 40,000 Gangetic dolphins in the Ganga. Today, the population has dwindled to less than 700 and that is because of the poor State of the river Ganga.

The other question the hon. Member has asked, although the main question relates to the construction of projects, he has asked a question on cleaning of rivers. I would be pleased to answer.

MADAM SPEAKER: Very briefly.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We have a National River Conservation Programme under which 37 rivers across the country have been taken up. It is not true to say that we have not taken up other rivers. We have taken up rivers in most States of the country but I admit that the main attention has been on the Ganga and the Yamuna. With the availability of greater resources, I want to assure the hon. Member that we will take up the cleaning of other important rivers like Godavari and Mahanadhi as well. But I am sure, he will agree that if we are successful in Ganga, we would have set a powerful example to the rest of the country.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: Madam, already I got an illustrious explanation from the hon. Minister and I am very much satisfied. But I just want to draw his attention to this – it is true that Ganga Action Plan I and II, have not yielded the desired results as was expected. Now, in a number of cities Ganga Action Plans were executed, but the sewerage system have been rendered incapacitated and in-operational. Again, those municipalities are reverting back to the old system of open drainage. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether those municipalities where Ganga Action Plans have been executed, but not yielded the results, will be reviewed by his Ministry and whether he will take appropriate action.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The single most important reason why the Ganga Action Plan did not succeed is that though we set up the sewage treatment plants, the urban local bodies did not have the financial or the managerial resources to run these plants to full capacity. That is why, now we have made a fresh proposal to the 13th Finance Commission saying that for the next five year period, till such time that the urban local bodies are in a better financial position, the cost of maintenance and operating

the sewage treatment plants for the Ganga cleaning programme should be borne by the Central Government. This is only a recommendation. Our estimate is that in the next five years, the total O&M cost is about Rs.1300 crore and we are hopeful that once the report of the Finance Commission is submitted, our recommendation will find a place. I believe that this would provide a breathing space and breathing time for us to reform the finances of the urban local bodies. Ultimately it is the municipalities that have to maintain and run the sewage treatment plants.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : We know that Ganga is shrinking and it has already become polluted. Raj Kapoor had made film long back 'Ram Teri Ganga Maaili' My question is that a lot of industries sprung up in the bank of River Ganga. Most of the industries that are in the bank of River Ganga carry tonnes and tonnes of debris to the river. So, my question to the hon. Minister is whether the Government has got any positive proposal to ban all these industries that pollute Ganga and the business houses that carry debris to the River Ganga so that Ganga may be cleaned in course of time.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: The primary responsibility of ensuring that no industrial effluent goes into the Ganga untreated is that of the State Pollution Control Board. We have a Central Pollution Control Board, but the primary responsibility of enforcing water pollution laws and Environmental Protection Act, is that of the State Pollution Control Board. I agree that in these five States, the implementation of the law has left a lot to be desired. That is why, we have proposed now, the establishment of a National Environmental Protection Authority. Tomorrow hopefully the National Green Tribunal Bill will come up before this House for discussion. These are the initiatives that we are taking to ensure 'Polluter Must Pay' principle - the person who is polluting must bear the cost of pollution. In this, I request the full cooperation of the State Pollution Control Boards, without whose cooperation, the Centre will not be able to do much.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: There is such huge gathering during Kumbh Mela on the banks of Ganga. ... (Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: I did not get a change to speak throughout the week.... (Interruptions)

[English]

Monsoon Forecast

+

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

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) the minimum period of advance intimation needed by farmers regarding monsoon rains in the country;
- (b) whether the Union Government has any proposal to simplify its monsoon forecast by announcing monthly prediction of rainfall;
- (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 STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF
SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF

THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) It is generally accepted that a minimum period of 7-days advance information about the likely monsoon rainfall is needed by the farming community for planning various agricultural operations. A weekly National Agro-meteorological Advisory Bulletin is issued State-wise with crop specific and region specific advisories to farmers based on the prevailing rainfall scenario and the coming week's rainfall forecast outlook.

(b) to (d) Currently, rainfall predictions are provided in four different temporal and spatial ranges as follows:

- (i) Short range rainfall predictions, upto 3-days, generated daily for all 36 Meteorological subdivisions of the country.
- (ii) Medium range rainfall predictions (3-7 days) generated for the whole country.
- (iii) Monthly prediction of rainfall for the months of July and August that are very crucial for the Kharif growing season.
- (iv) Long range rainfall forecast for the southwest monsoon season (June-September) for the country as a whole and also for 4 homogeneous regions. The forecast is issued in 2 stages, first in April based on the data upto March and the second by end of June based on the data upto May.

Government of India has given highest priority for improvement of weather forecasting services by

adopting latest methodologies and modeling frameworks as follows

- (i) Improved numerical prediction models with 50 km grid globally and 27 kms/9 kms over India.
- (ii) Comprehensive modernization programme is currently underway with a focus on strengthening the existing observational network.
- (iii) Focused R&D initiatives on understanding and prediction of the Indian Monsoon rainfall variability, increasing accuracies of medium range weather Predictions.

[Translation]

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Madam Speaker, India is predominantly an agricultural country. Yet, it is really unfortunate that even after 62 years of Independence, we cannot accurately forecast the monsoon.

I want to know from the hon'ble Minister whether any comparative study has been made between the monsoon forecast system existing in India and that in other countries. If so, the outcome thereof? Whether the Government has prepared any scheme to develop State of the art forecast system as prevalent in the advanced countries? If so, the details thereof. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not ask such a lengthy question.

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Madam Speaker, it is a single question.

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Madam, the Government of India, through the Ministry of Earth Science and IMD, Indian Meteorological Department, has a massive programme of modernisation of our weather services, monsoon prediction, cyclone warnings, public information

and agro-met services. In these modernisation programmes the first phase is, we will modernise all the older equipment which is unnerved equipment and replace it with digital automatic equipment. We would wish to network all the data collection points. We would wish to use modern software tools, using super computers, to integrate everything. I would like to inform the Member through you Madam that we have major collaboration with the international weather services. We have signed an MoU with French National Service. We have agreements with US Service, UK Service, EU Service and Japan and we are getting the best of equipment from everywhere. We are increasing our observation points. I think when the modernisation programme is complete, we will have a much better national weather service which will be able to predict the Indian summer monsoon, which is a very complex phenomena, correctly. It is not like the other countries where the rainfall happens regularly. We have very typical monsoon phenomena and we are trying to use the best computer models to analyse that.

[Translation]

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR: Madam Speaker, through you I would like to inform the House that the existing system of monsoon forecasting does not help the farmers at the district level. I want to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government has any scheme to make district-wise monsoon forecast to help the farmers at the district level?

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Madam, it is true that we are not able to predict the weather at a very fine resolution like a district or a village level. We are working towards that. It will require a huge amount of network precision data points. Currently, the agro-meteorological advisory service is being operated twice a week on Mondays and Thursdays by IMD through its 23 State Meteorological centres and also in collaboration with the

State Agriculture Departments. As I said, when we modernise our equipment, put more data points, use satellites for observation and use our modern software capability super computer we will be able to give it with a higher resolution at least to a cluster of two to three districts. Going to district level will take a little longer period but I would endeavour that we will give a high resolution data where it is needed.

SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI : It is a known fact that the Meteorological Department's predictions often go wrong. This year India has faced an unprecedented drought and flood. Even in my Nizamabad district, 36 out of 36 mandals have been declared drought affected. In Karimnagar district also 50 out of 56 mandals have been declared drought affected. The recent unprecedented rain in Krishna River has affected the farmer capital city of Andhra and in Kurnool district and Mahboobnagar district of Telangana many of the villages have almost been submerged. Also, huge crop amounting to crores of rupees have lost and hundreds of people have died. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister has any study been made by the Ministry, what was the prediction of the Meteorological Department, where it went wrong and what steps have been taken by the Ministry in this regard. I have seen the latest Report of the currently underway conference on modernization but still we are suffering huge loss because the predictions by the Meteorological Department are going wrong. So, the Ministry should take modernization programme at the war footing level and also see where it went wrong and also has the Government made anyone responsible for predictions going wrong.

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Madam, while there is a lot needed to be done in weather prediction in India, I will not accept that this year also our predictions were wrong. This year, IMD predicted a drought year. We normally announce the monsoon figures after taking data up till April. We announce it in middle of April. Once we take the data upto May, we announce it in June. The first prediction and the second prediction that we had made,

we had predicted that we will have low rains and that rains will be deficient and immediately that allowed the Government of India to take mitigation efforts to fight drought. I think we took timely efforts to fight the drought and I think it was because we were able to give a correct prediction of a low monsoon.

I would like to mention here that it is not that other countries are able to predict monsoon. Monsoon has a very typical phenomena – typical to our part of the world. Even all the leading national weather prediction services predicted better monsoon than average monsoon while we predicted a low and average monsoon.

As regards the second part of your question about the heavy rainfall in Andhra Pradesh and other areas, it is still very difficult to predict extreme weather events. It seems that the monsoon period is shifting and the monsoon was delayed this year. Normally, the Indian summer monsoon is from June to September but we had low rains after September. So whether it is an affect of climate change, is being studied but I admit that predicting extreme weather events like heavy rainfall and all that is still very difficult. But I would like to re-assure the House that we are trying to modernize the IMD services to the full extent, with the best international software and with the best international technology. We will not stand in formality. It is too important to give timely and accurate information to our farmers and coastal fishermen. I think we will do our best to do this.

SHRI T.R. BAALU : Madam, we all know the deficient and scanty rainfall will cause a lot of havoc to the interest of the farmers as well as it will reduce food production. Almost 235 million farmers are there in the country. Recently, the experts have reported that food production will fall, especially, the rice production will fall by 9.6 per cent, sugarcane by 6.7 per cent, cotton by 5 per cent, groundnut by 12.8 per cent and because of this, there will be rise in inflation. A combined effect of the lower output and higher inflation would make 2009-10 a worst economic year. At the same time, lower farm income will depress demand in rural areas and higher inflation will depress

demand in urban areas. Just now the Minister said that IMD has reported well. I am very sorry to differ from him. Out of 526 met districts, 311 have received scanty and deficient rainfall. They have reported 81 per cent rainfall in North-West but the actual rainfall was 64 per cent only. The prediction was 92 per cent rainfall in North-East India, it was only 80 per cent. As far as the Central India is concerned, they reported 99 per cent rainfall, it received 73 per cent rain only. Of course, in Southern Peninsula, they reported 93 per cent and it received 96 per cent rain. I want to know whether the predictions of the IMD are not up to the standards or are we lacking in R&D? What remedial measures is the Government of India going to take so that the farmers' interest is protected?

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: As I said, IMD was able to predict a deficient monsoon. We normally give predictions twice a year. We also give long period average for the whole country.

As the hon. Member has suggested in four broad zones of the country, in some cases monsoon was even worse than what was predicted. I would like to inform the hon. Member that we had predicted a deficient monsoon but monsoon was far more deficient than what we had predicted. We corrected our first estimate when we came out with the second forecast on 27th June. Every week an advance medium range forecast is given based on computer modules. That was fairly close to accurate. I take the point that we need to improve our weather prediction survey substantially. That is why we are going in for massive modernisation programme which will be completed in the next two years.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam, it is a very important question related to agriculture as well as a major calamity like cyclone. Forecast warns the people, and agriculture is also dependent on it. As has been said, agriculture in India is a gamble with monsoon.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please your question.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam, the hon'ble Minister has listed various steps to forecast monsoon accurately whereas the general perception is that these forecasts seldom come true. When rains are forecast, it never rains. And similarly, if heavy rains are forecast, there would never be rainfall.

Madam, I am talking about Uttar Pradesh. When rainfall is forecast in Poorvanchal the farmers become hopeful of raising crops. But it does not rain. Such forecast create uncertainty. Either, forecast should not be made, and, if made, there should be some degree of accuracy.

Madam, through you, I would like to know specially about Uttar Pradesh, Poorvanchal and Bhadoi-from where I come. It is an agricultural area inhabited by farmers and workers.

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question please.

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam, through you, I would like to know whether district-wise and region-wise monsoon forecast can be made so that the farmers can commence their activities with some degree of certainty?

[English]

SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN: Madam, as I said that there is a massive modernization programme going on. It is not possible today to give a district-wise prediction. Predictions are given on a short-term basis which is called 'Now casting'. It is given at the medium range level for the total monsoon period. These are based on various technologies that we use. Medium range forecasting is based on numerical and we use the super computers for this prediction. 'Now casting' medium forecasting is based on radar and Doppler Weather equipment which we have installed at various places. But we need a lot more equipment and the equipment that we need are more automatic weather stations, Doppler Weather Radars.

Those equipment are being procured. When we have the entire equipment for sensing weather parameters; when we network all the equipment to the networking system with connectivity and when we have better connectivity that we are trying to develop, I think, our position will be much better.

Madam, I would like to assure the hon. Member that in the next two years to come we would have much better prediction surveys. I would like to once again underline that Indian summer monsoons is a complex phenomenon. There is shortage of highly trained manpower. Not many people are coming to the field of weather predictions and atmospheric physics. We are also correcting this problem of getting a lot of high quality people to come and work on these problems. We are working on these areas. I am sure we will begin to see the results soon.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY : Madam, I would like to suggest that there should be a dedicated satellite for this purpose...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

Melting of Himalayan Glaciers

+

*285. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY :

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

(a) whether the Himalayan Glaciers are receding faster than those in any other part of the world and will disappear by 2035 according to the report of Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC);

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

(c) whether the Government has conducted an independent scientific study on the movement of Himalayan Glaciers and its immediate impact on ecology;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the remedial action taken by the Government to address the issue?

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

(a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (d) According to the Fourth Assessment Report of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change, the Himalayan Glaciers are receding faster than in any part of the world and, if the present rate continues, the likelihood of them disappearing by the year 2035 and perhaps sooner is very high if the Earth keeps getting warmer at the current rate. The studies carried out by Geological Survey of India have, however, revealed that the majority of Himalayan glaciers are passing through a phase of recession, which is a worldwide phenomenon. The recession of glaciers is a part of the natural cyclic process of changes in size and other attributes of the glaciers. These changes could be attributed to various reasons including global warming. No studies have been conducted on immediate impact of recession of glaciers on the ecology. Long term studies are required to conclusively establish the causes and impacts of melting of Himalayan Glaciers.

(e) A National Action Plan on Climate Change was launched in June, 2008 which envisages the National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Ecosystem amongst its 8 national missions. This Mission would seek to understand weather and the extent to which the Himalayan glaciers are in recession and how the problem could be addressed. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun. Government has also prepared guidelines and best practices for sustaining Himalayan eco-system and has shared it with all State Governments in the Himalayan region.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Madam, while going through the reply given by the hon. Minister, I understand that there is an element of conflict or contradiction or at least an element of confusion between the assessments made by the Inter- Governmental Panel on Climate Change and the Geological Survey of India. The Inter-Governmental Panel on Climate Change says that the Himalayan glaciers are receding faster than those in other parts of the world and it is due to global warming.

It is due to global warming. I understand that our hon. Minister has some comments regarding the study and I have gone through that. Geological Survey of India says that it is premature to say that the glaciers are retreating abnormally because of global warming. I think there is some confusion in it....(Interruptions)

Madam, the Question is regarding the Himalayan Glaciers and all of us are very much concerned about it. Some glaciers are retreating very fast. Even the existence of Gangotri is in danger. So, the overall health of the Himalayan Glaciers is poor as the debris cover has reached alarming proportions. Thinning and receding have been occurring by many metres per year due to the melting of ice and global warming.

My question is this. Our hon. Minister has said in the reply that no studies have been conducted on the immediate impact of recession of glaciers on ecology. So, I hope, no Member will be satisfied with such a reply. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, through you, about the measures which will be taken immediately to conduct a national scientific study to assess the immediate impact on the recession of the glaciers on the ecology because Himalayan ranges consist more than 15,000 glaciers.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, the truth of what is happening in the Himalayan Glaciers is incredibly complex. The Himalayan Glaciers cannot be compared with what is happening in the Arctic because ecological conditions are different. The snout of the glacier which is the bottom most part of the glacier is almost 3000 metres above the sea

level. But it is true that most glaciers are receding. Some glaciers are advancing and some glaciers are retreating at a decelerating pace. The State of the Himalayan Glaciers is a cause for great concern. That is why, the Government of India has decided to establish a National Centre for Himalayan Glaciology in Dehradun. We have launched a National Mission on sustainable Himalayan ecosystems and we have brought out a Best Practice Manual of Government's Practices which we have circulated and discussed with all the Himalayan States. We are working with the Himalayan State Governments. I myself have gone to Himachal Pradesh where many of the Himalayan States were represented and we are looking at various interventions in order to protect livelihood security in the Himalayan ecosystem. But the most important priority is to understand scientifically, in a more robust fashion, as to what is happening to the Himalayan Glaciers and our Government is committed to do this.

SHRI A. SAMPATH : Madam, the Himalayan range encompasses about 15,000 glaciers and it is storing about 12,000 cubic kilometres of fresh water. The Siachen Glacier is the second largest glacier in the world outside the polar region. The largest mountain system and some of the world's largest and oldest rivers also start from there. We all know it. Regarding this, a study has been conducted by Indian Space Research Organisation. It says that documentation of coral reefs have also shown bleaching across the coastline around the Indian sub-continent.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put your supplementary as there are only two minutes left for concluding the Question Hour

SHRI A. SAMPATH: It is connected with the disappearance of the Himalayan Glaciers. Will the Government of India take initiatives with other countries because Himalayan Glaciers cover six nations including India? Will the Government of India take initiatives to have regional cooperation for a scientific study, assessment and for the prevention of receding of the Himalayan Glaciers?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Yes, we are in discussion with various institutions in Bhutan, China and Nepal and, over a period of time, when our political relations will improve, I am sure, with institutions in Pakistan as well.

12.00 hrs.

We cannot look at the Himalayan Glaciers purely on our own. It has to be a regional perspective. But before we do the regional perspective, we have to strengthen our own capacity to understand what is happening to the Himalayan Glaciers. There is a concern internationally that the Himalayan Glaciers will vanish by 2035, but that is an extreme view. That view is not shared by many Indian Scientists, but science alone will be able to answer this question.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, I am on a point of order.

MADAM SPEAKER: Under which Rule?

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Under Rule 39, 40 and 41, and also in regard to the answer of the Unstarred Question being placed on the Table I am on a point of order.

Madam, the answers to the Unstarred Questions, sent by the Ministry of Urban Affairs is always in English. Hindi copy is not attached. I returned an answer with the note that I wanted the answer in Hindi. In spite of that, I have not been provided Hindi copy of the answer. It is a clear violation of Section 3 (3) of the Official language Act. Action should be taken in this regard.

MADAM SPEAKER: I will look into it. I will inquire into the matter raised by you. All right. Please be seated.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Funds for Social Sector Services

*282. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds under Social Sector Services;

(b) the total funds allocated for Social Sector Services and spent therefrom during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the allocations actually made have been less than those demanded by the administrative ministries concerned;

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

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure utilisation of funds in order to achieve the targets set for the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Funds allocation under various social sector services is done keeping in mind the 11th Plan objective of faster and more inclusive growth. Government has strengthened its efforts for social sector development. The total funds allocated/spent for Social Services including Rural Development for last 3 years is as under:

Years	Rs in Crore	
	BE	Actuals
1	2	3
2006-07	73,825	64,650

1	2	3
2007-08	91,402	80,291
2008-09	1,09,002	1,31,692*
2009-10	1,46,671	NA

*RE

(c) and (d) Allocations for Central Ministries/Departments are made keeping in view the total resource size, expenditure patterns, plan priorities etc.

(e) The Central Nodal Ministries/Departments have well defined procedures to monitor the physical and financial achievements under different schemes. In addition, Planning Commission also conducts half yearly review of all the sectors. Further, the Mid Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Five Year plan will provide a clear picture of the utilization of funds vis-a-vis the achievement of targets. Officers of the Planning Commission are also visiting States for on the spot review of the Implementation of the programmes in the States.

Promotion of Scientific Research and Development

*286. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to encourage and promote research on science and technology in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the funds allocated for scientific research and development institutes in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any representations from various State Governments to raise the allocation of funds for scientific research and development in the States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has taken a number of steps to rejuvenate and promote scientific research in the country. The Plan Allocation of scientific departments has been trebled from about Rs. 25301.35 crore in the X Plan to about Rs. 75304.00 crores in the XI Plan. It clearly demonstrates the commitment of the Government to encourage and promote research on science and technology in the country. Several policy reforms, setting up of autonomous research institutions and research facilities in emerging and frontline areas, fiscal incentives and support measures to encourage investment on Research and Development in industry, innovative funding mechanisms, human resource development etc. have been instrumental in the overall development of science and technology. The Government has launched new initiatives like Innovation for Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE), Nano Mission, Mega Facilities, Open source drug discovery, Network Projects, National Biotechnology Development Strategy, etc. in the XI Plan period for stepping up Research and Development activities in various fields of Science and Technology.

(c) The allocation of funds for scientific research and development for various institutes in the country under the Ministry of Science and Technology during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; is given below:-

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	States/UT	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	241.1	288.5	311.7	289.7
2.	Assam	23.4	28.9	38.5	45.6
3.	Chandigarh	55.2	57.2	90.7	80.9
4.	Delhi	197.8	199.5	371.7	302.7
5.	Goa	47.5	98.8	103.2	54.6
6.	Gujarat	20.9	23.4	40.3	31.3
7.	Haryana	14.0	17.1	53.0	48.0
8.	Himachal Pradesh	16.5	23.6	28.8	22.2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	27.5	35.3	39.8	40.8
10.	Jharkhand	81.2	86.7	131.8	113.3
11.	Karnataka	225.1	284.8	333	344.6
12.	Kerala	102.2	102.5	134.9	124.3
13.	Madhya Pradesh	9.6	11.8	19.7	16.9
14.	Maharashtra	158.2	171.1	209.2	192.1
15.	Manipur	3.0	4.0	0.1	0.1
16.	Orissa	41.5	38.5	54.5	58.5
17.	Rajasthan	28.2	27.1	43.6	43.3
18.	Tamil Nadu	83.7	100.5	134.2	126
19.	Uttar pradesh	135.9	243.9	234.3	243.9
20.	Uttarakhand	74.2	83.1	136	120.4
21.	West Bengal	209.7	216.4	271.1	281.9

- (d) No, Madam.
 (e) Does not arise.

Minor Forest Produce

*287. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
 SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) the schemes/guidelines which regulate Minor Forest Produce in each State of the country including West Bengal;

(b) the details of Minor Forest Produce in each State including West Bengal;

(c) the funds given to each State for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) the achievements made during the above period; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to give minimum support price for the Minor Forest Produce in each State including West Bengal?

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

(a) There is no scheme of Ministry of Environment and Forests for regulation of Minor Forest Produce in various States and Union Territories. Management of Minor Forest Produce, which is also titled 'Non-Timber Forest Products' is done through the Working Plan prescriptions of various territorial forest division in State/UTs and the guidelines laid down in National Forest Policy for protection, improvement and enhancement of MFPs in the generation of income and employment for the tribal.

However, for West Bengal, the members of Forest Protection Committees have been given the right to collect

Minor Forest Produce free of royalty without causing any damage to forest for their bonafide use on the basis of approved microplans excluding protected areas. In case of Tendu leaves and sal seed, collection and selling rights have been given to West Bengal Tribal Development Co-operative Corporation Ltd.

(b) The details of Minor Forest Produce in each State are given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) There is no scheme for funding of Minor Forest Produce by Ministry of Environment and Forests. However, Ministry of Tribal Affairs, Government of India is having a Central Sector Scheme 'Grant-in Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations'. The details of the scheme and State wise and Year wise funds released under the scheme are given in Statement-II.

(e) No Policy has been formulated by Government of India in this regard including West Bengal.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	Important Minor Forest Produce
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Minor Forest Produce of the State: Cane, Bamboo, Thatch, Tokoleaf, Broomstick, Shingle, Boulder, Resin, etc.
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Nag kesar, Karanj, Sarpagandha, Cane, Bamboo, Kendu leaves, etc.
3.	Gujarat	Mahua Flower, Mahua Seeds, Kadaya Gum, Salai Gum, Gugal Gum, Khair Gum, Puwad Seeds, Honey etc.

1	2	3
4. Assam	Citronala grass and patchouli, sal seeds, nahar seeds, agarwood etc. and various parts of large number of medicinal plants as well as variety of gums alongwith many species of bamboos, canes and other rattans etc.	
5. Kerala	Adakkamaniyan, Brhami, Cheenikka, Cheruthipalli, Elangi, Erukku, Incha, Patinja, Kayyunni, Kalpassam, Karimkurinji, Kattupadavalam, Kodithuva, Kumbil, Manchatti, Marotti, Neeratti, Munja, Nelli, Odal, Pali,	
6. Jammu and Kashmir	Guchhies (Morels), Anardana, Confier seeds.	
7. Mizoram	Bamboo, Broomstick, and Medicinal Plants, viz Anchiri, Amla, Aquilaria Malaccensis etc.	
8. Karnataka	Charcoal, Beedi leaves (Diosphyros melanoxylon), Honey, Wax, Tamarind (Tamarindus Indica), Shikakai (Acacia sinuate), Alalekai (Terminalia chebula), Antuvala (Sapindus laurifolia), Seeds, Fruits etc.	
9. Uttarakhand	Moss, lichen and other medicinal and aromatic plant products.	
10. Orissa	Sixty nine items of Minor Forest Produce are enlisted in the State.	

1	2	3
11. Jharkhand	Kenduleaf (Diasporas melanaxylan)/Mahulan leaf (Bauhinia bauhinia bahlii)/Hara (Terminalia chebula)/Behera (Terminalia bellerica)/Sal seeds (Shorea robusta).	
12. Maharashtra	33 MFP items have been notified for procurement by Maharashtra State Cooperative Tribal Development Corporation. MFP.	
13. Goa	Minor Forest Produce like Shikakai pods, Dalchini leaves, Cocum, Alamb bark, etc. are available in Government of Forest in the State of Goa.	
14. Himachal Pradesh	Resin from pine trees, bhabbar grass and medicinal herbs, Beriberies roots, Neoza. Datishanroots. Chukri Rewardchin, Kuskbata, Nihani, Pathan bel, Horseheseunt, Patlain roots, Palis Patra, Kaur, Karu. Somlata grass, Dhoop, Patralla, Sathjalari, Dhutkeshi, Kuth, Chhalura, Thuth, Kashmiripatta, Marigoldgrass, Dorighas, Dioscorea, Guchhi, Karkarsingi, etc.	
15. Andhra Pradesh	Adda leaf, Hill brooms, Wild Brooms, Sheekakai, Amia Fruit and Seeds, Cleaningnuts, Chiranji, Rock Bee Honey, Apiary Honey, Kusum Oil Seed, Myrobalans, Mahua Seed, Mahua Flower, Karkingnuts, Nuxvomica Fruit	

1	2	3
		and Seed, Pungam Seed, Naramamidi Bark, Rawulia Seprentina, Soapnuts, Honey Wax, Gum Karaya, Tamarind
16. Manipur		Cane, Bamboo, Stone, Sand, Earth, Thatching grass, Broom Charcoal, Delchini, Longpepper, Smilex, Bombax Fruit, Laham Bark, Jacaranda Pod etc.
17. Chhatisgarh		Tendu leaves, Sal seed, harra, Gum (Kullu/Dhawda/Khair/Babool), Imli, Honey, Mahua flowers, Mahua seed etc. and different types of medicinal herbs.
18. West Bengal		Honey, Wax, Sal Seeds, Tendu Leaves, Lac, Thatch grass, Myrobalans and various medicinal plants
19. Rajasthan		Tendu Patta, Bamboo, Honey, Wax, Mahua flowers, Dolma, Dhaturi, Safed Musli, Aritha, Baheda, Puwaad, Shatavari, Nimoli, Kanaj, Chitrakchhaal, Palas, Beel, Ratanjot, Lakh, Nagarmotha, Aonla etc.
20. Bihar		Tendu leaves, Sal seed, Mahua seed, Karanj seed, Kusum seed, Katha etc.
21. Delhi		Neem, Palas, Myrobalans, Ber, etc.
22. Madhya Pradesh		Tendu leaves, Gum karaya, Sal seed, Myrobalans, etc.

1	2	3
23. Punjab and Haryana		Gum, Satavari, Neem, Bhabar grass, Sal, Myrobalans, Ber, etc.
24. Tamil Nadu		Katha, Shikakai, Chandan, Medicinal Plants, etc.

Statement-II

The Central Sector Scheme 'Grants-in-Aid to State Tribal Development Cooperative Corporations (STDCCs) for Minor Forest Produce (MFP) Operations' was launched during 1992-93. The Ministry of Tribal Affairs extends Grants-in-Aid under this Scheme to the STDCCs etc. through their respective State Governments for:-

- (i) Increasing the quantum of MFP handled by setting off operational losses, if need be;
- (ii) Strengthening the share capital base of the Corporation for undertaking MFP operations thereby increasing the quantum of MFP presently handled;
- (iii) Setting of scientific warehousing facilities, wherever necessary;
- (iv) Establishing processing industries for value addition with the objective of ensuring maximum returns on the MFPs for the tribals;
- (v) Giving consumption loans to tribals; and
- (vi) Supplementing Research and Development (R&D) efforts.

State-wise and year-wise funds released under the Scheme of 'Grants-in-Aid to STDCCs etc. for MFP Operations' during the last three years and current year are as under:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Assam	38.61	—	46.00	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	141.00	190.00	250.00	Nil
3.	Chhattisgarh	168.00	251.00	249.00	Nil
4.	Gujarat	150.00	130.00	130.00	Nil
5.	Kerala	50.00	14.00	—	Nil
6.	Madhya Pradesh	302.00	346.00	372.00	Nil
7.	Orissa	240.00	308.00	100.00	Nil
8.	Rajasthan	79.00	—	—	Nil
9.	Maharashtra	215.00	325.000	270.00	Nil
10.	Tripura	152.68	—	150.00	Nil
11.	West Bengal	150.00	167.00	—	Nil
12.	Karnataka	57.00	—	—	Nil
13.	Himachal Pradesh	48.00	—	33.00	Nil
Total		1791.29	1848.00	1600.00	

(Translation)

**National Action Plan on
Climate Change**

*288. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether all the eight Mission documents under the National Action Plan for Climate Change

(NAPCC) have been finalised by the respective nodal Ministries;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the aims and objectives of each of these Missions and if not, the reasons therefor, Mission-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the institutionalisation of Missions by the nodal Ministries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
(a) and (b) Mission Documents under the National Action Plan for Climate Change (NAPCC) have been finalized by the Nodal Ministries. The Mission Documents of National Solar Mission, National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency, National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system and National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change have been approved in principle by the Prime Minister's Council. The aim and objective of each Mission are given below:

- (i) The Solar Mission aims at increasing the share of solar energy in the total energy mix through development of new solar technologies, while attempting to expand the scope of other renewable and non fossil options such as nuclear energy, wind energy and biomass.
- (ii) The National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency comprises of four new initiatives, namely, a market based mechanism for trading in certified energy savings in energy-intensive large industries and facilities, accelerating the shift to energy efficient appliances in designated sectors, demand side management programmes in all sectors by capturing future energy savings, and developing fiscal instruments to promote energy efficiency.
- (iii) The National Mission on Sustainable Habitat aims at development of National Sustainable

Habitat Standards (Legal/Regulatory) measures; incorporation of Principles of Sustainable Habitat in city; and complementary action such as support for building green demonstration projects and National outreach programme for creating consumer awareness.

- (iv) The National Water Mission aims at (i) Intensive rain water harvesting and ground water charging to meet the demand of 1120 critical blocks and increasing water use efficiency at least by 20% by 2012.
- (v) The National Mission for Sustaining the Himalayan Eco-system aims at evolving management measures for sustaining and safeguarding the *Himalayan glacier and mountain eco-system.
- (vi) The National Mission for Green India focuses on enhancing eco-system services and carbon sinks through afforestation on degraded forest land in line with the national policy of expanding the forest and tree cover to 33% of the total land area of the country.
- (vii) The National Mission for Sustainable Agriculture aims at developing strategies to make Indian agriculture more resilient to climate change new varieties of thermal resistant crops, new credit and insurance mechanisms and improving productivity of rainfed agriculture.
- (viii) The National Mission on Strategic Knowledge on Climate Change intends to identify the challenges of, and the responses to, climate change through research and technology development and ensure funding of high quality and focused research into various aspects of climate change.
- (c) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has been designated to coordinate the implementation of all

the Missions under NAPCC and each Mission envisages its specific institutional arrangements for implementation of the respective work programme.

[English]

Village Education Committees

*289. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Village Education Committees (VECs) have been constituted all over the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including their role in improving rural primary education;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to launch awareness and advocacy campaigns to enhance public participation through VECs; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Village/school level committees have been constituted in all States/UTs. However, the nomenclature of the committees varies from State to State; they are known as Village Education Committee (VEC), School Development and Management Committee (SDMC)/School Monitoring Committee (SMC)/Vidyalaya Shiksha Samiti (VSS)/Vidyalaya Kalyan Samiti (VKS), Jan Bhagidari and Vikas Samiti (JBVS), etc. in different States. The village/school committees are expected, inter alia to support the functioning of the school, monitor the enrolment and attendance of children and teachers, supervise the construction of classrooms, toilets and other civil works, plan for utilisation of the school development grant and school maintenance grant provided under SSA, and also supervise the implementation of the mid day meal programme.

(c) and (d) Village/school level committees play a critical role in creating awareness and advocating for the universalisation of elementary education. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for two-day training of community leaders, which includes inter alia sessions on the role of the community in universalisation of elementary education, reducing gender and social category gaps, organising enrolment drives to reach out-of-school children, and organising Bridge Courses to manage centres under the Alternative and Innovative Education (AIE) interventions of SSA. For this purpose a sum of Rs. 28.62 crore has been provided in the Annual Work Plans and Budget (AWP&B) of different States for the year 2009-10.

[Translation]

Special Economic Packages

*290. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether various States in the country have demanded Special Economic Packages for their States including Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken thereon;

(c) whether certain State Governments have also demanded special category status for their States;

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

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to these States as a result of grant of special category States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.

NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) There have been proposals from States for different types of assistance. The State Government of Uttar Pradesh requested sanction of a Special Area Incentive Package for Poorvanchal and Bundelkhand regions seeking exemption from Central Excise and Income Tax, a capital subsidy on investment for the region and proposals for assistance of Rs. 80,000 crore for bridging critical gaps in development. State Government of Bihar requested for a financial package of Rs. 14800 crore for Kosi Reconstruction and Rehabilitation.

State-specific need based special dispensation is made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans. Very recently the Government has approved a Special Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package of Rs.7266 crore comprising Rs.3506 crore for Uttar Pradesh and Rs.3760 crore for Madhya Pradesh to be implemented over a period of three years.

Earlier, Orissa had demanded a Special Category Status. In the recent past, State Governments of Bihar and Rajasthan have also requested for granting them Special Category Status. The Government is seized of the matter.

All States are categorized as either Special Category or Non-Special Category for the purpose of allocation of Normal Central Assistance (NCA) and the terms on which the assistance is extended to the States. Out of the overall amount of NCA inclusive of loan and grant, 30% is reserved for Special Category States and 70% is available for Non-Special Category States. In case of Special Category States, the grant/loan ratio applicable for NCA, Additional Central Assistance (ACA) and Special Plan Assistance/Special Central Assistance is 90% Central grant and 10% loan and for the Non-Special Category States it is 30% Central grant and 70% loan.

[English]

Sanskrit Universities

*291. SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:
SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

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

- (a) the details of courses offered at Deemed/State level Sanskrit Universities in the country;
- (b) the teacher-student ratio in each of the above Universities at present;
- (c) the medium of instruction at these Universities;
- (d) whether some of these Universities do not have Sanskrit as a medium of instruction for conducting classes and exams;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard and the initiatives taken to re-vitalise Sanskrit education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) According to University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 11 Sanskrit Universities out of which 3 are Deemed Universities and 8 are State Universities. The details of university-wise courses offered along with their medium of instruction and the details of teacher-student ratio in the Deemed/State-level Sanskrit universities is enclosed as Statement.

(f) The Universities are autonomous in character especially in the matter of courses conducted and their medium of instruction.

The Government of India had set up the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan in New Delhi in 1970 as an autonomous organization fully funded by the Ministry of Human

Resource Development, Department of Higher Education chiefly for propagation, promotion and development of Sanskrit education in the country. It was granted the status of a Deemed University from 7th May, 2002. The Sansthan has 11 campuses and 78 affiliated institutions, and it aids, promotes, and coordinates research in all the branches of Sanskrit learning including teachers training and manuscriptology, to bring out inter-linkage with the outcome of modern research in the contextually relevant fields and to bring out publications. It also acts as a nodal agency for Government of India to implement their policies and programmes for the development of Sanskrit. The Sansthan extends financial assistance to Sanskrit organizations, institutions, Sanskrit Pathshalas and Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalayas/Shodh Sansthans all over the country besides extending financial assistance for teachers for modern subjects in Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas/Mahavidyalayas and for Sanskrit teachers for secondary/higher secondary schools belonging to State Government for promotion of Sanskrit.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi was established in 1962 with the objective of preserving learning of Shastras as well as promotion of Sanskrit Language, literature, philosophy through teaching and research. The institution was declared as Deemed to be University in the year 1987. The Institution provides courses of study from Shastri to Vidya Vachaspati (D. Litt.) and is offering diploma in Vedic Literature and conducting refresher courses for teachers. It also offers programmes leading to two degrees, namely Vidya Vridhi (PhD) and Manod Uppadhi (Honorary D. Litt.).

Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati was established in 1986 with the objective of preserving learning of Shastras as well as promotion of Sanskrit Language, literature, philosophy through teaching and research. The Institution was declared as "Deemed University" in the year 1987. It provides courses of study in various disciplines ranging from Prak Shastri (Intermediate) to Vidya Varidhi (Ph. D) and Diploma and Certificate courses.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the University	Courses offered/Medium of instruction (*)	Teacher-Student Ratio
1	2	3	4
1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh. (Deemed University)	Dharamshastra (Sanskrit), Sahitya (Sanskrit), Puranetihasa (Sanskrit), Vyakarana (Sanskrit), Jyotisha (Sanskrit), Nyaya (Sanskrit), Advaita Vedanta (Sanskrit), Visistadvaita Vedanta (Sanskrit), Dvaita Vedanta (Sanskrit), Agama (Sanskrit), Mimansa (Sanskrit), Sankhya Yoga (Sanskrit), Shiksha Shastra (Sanskrit) and Functional Sanskrit (Sanskrit), History (English), Mathematics (English), English (English), Nyaya (English), Computer Science (English), Physical Education (English) and Yoga (English), Hindi (Hindi) and Telugu (Telugu).	1:10
2.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi. (Deemed University)	Darshan (Sanskrit), Dharamshastra (Sanskrit), Veda (Sanskrit), Sanskrit Vyakaran (Sanskrit), Research and Publication (Sanskrit), Prakrit (Sanskrit, Hindi and Prakrit), Prachin Nyay and Navya Nyay (Sanskrit, Hindi and Prakrit), Paurohitya (Sanskrit and Hindi), Jyotisha (Sanskrit and Hindi), Puranetihas, Shiksha Shastra (Sanskrit and Hindi) and Sanskrit Sahitya (Sanskrit, Hindi and English).	1:10
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi. (Deemed University)	Prakshastri (Sanskrit), Shastri (Sanskrit), Acharya (Sanskrit), Shiksha Shastri (Sanskrit), Shiksha Acharya (Sanskrit) and Vidyavaridhi (Sanskrit).	1:22
4.	Shree Somnath Sanskrit University, Gujarat. (State University)	Veda (Sanskrit) and Sahitya (Sanskrit).	1:9
5.	Kavikulguru Kalidas Sanskrit University, Maharashtra. (State University)	Philosophy (Sanskrit, Hindi and English), Sanskrit (Sanskrit, Marathi & English), Veda (Sanskrit, Marathi and English), Sahitya (Sanskrit, Marathi and English), Jyotisha (Sanskrit, Marathi & English), Vyakarana (Sanskrit, Hindi and English), Education (Teacher Training) (Sanskrit, Marathi and English) and Yoga (Sanskrit, Hindi and English).	1:14

1	2	3	4
6.	Sampurnanand Vishwavidyalaya, Uttar Pradesh. (State University)	Sanskrit Sanskrit Pali and Prakrit (Sanskrit), Budha and Jain Darshan (Sanskrit), Veda (Sanskrit), Ved, Dharm Shastra, Vyakarana (Sanskrit), Jyotisha (Sanskrit), Vyakarana (Sanskrit), Sahitya (Sanskrit), Nyaya Veisheshika (Sanskrit), Sankya-Yoga-Tantra Agam (Sanskrit), Purva Mimansha (Sanskrit). Vedanta (Sanskrit), Tulnatamak Daram Darshan (Sanskrit), Oriental Learning (Sanskrit), Economics, Geography, Archaeology, Political Science (Hindi), Sociology (Hindi), Botany (Hindi), Chemistry (Hindi), Physics (Hindi), Zoology (Hindi), Environmental Science/Studies (Hindi), Home Science, Education (Teacher Training (Hindi) and Library Science.	1:21

(*The medium of instruction has been indicated in the bracket against each course.

Note: As per the list furnished by UGC, there are five other Sanskrit Universities, which are State Universities, whose details like courses offered, medium of instruction and teacher-student ratio are not known. They are Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Bihar, Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kerala, Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Orissa, Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University, Rajasthan and Uttaranchal Sanskrit University, Uttarakhand.

Private Educational Institutes

*292. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the norms/guidelines to regulate functioning of private educational institutions affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the Council for Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE), including the minority institutions;

(b) whether there is any mechanism in place to monitor the functioning of these institutions including the admission, fee and curriculum;

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

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints against institutions which have violated norms/guidelines in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) The schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are required to follow the provisions of the Affiliation Bye-laws, the Examination Bye-Laws, and also circulars and guidelines issued from time to time, whereas schools affiliated to Council for the Indian School Certificate Examination (CISCE) have to follow the "Guidelines for Affiliation". The nature of the regulation is circumscribed by the Constitutional guarantees for the minority institutions.

CBSE has the following provisions on admission fees, admission procedure and curriculum to be followed by its affiliated schools:-

- (i) Fees charged should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution. Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UT for schools of different categories.
- (ii) No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged/collected in the name of the school.
- (iii) Admission in the school affiliated to CBSE shall be made without any distinction of religion, race, caste, creed, place of birth or any of them.
- (iv) A school affiliated to CBSE shall follow the syllabus prescribed by National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) for middle classes. The secondary and senior

secondary classes of the school should follow the syllabus prescribed by CBSE, which is based on the model syllabus prepared by NCERT.

CISCE has prescribed the following:

- (i) The fees charged by the school should be commensurate with the facilities provided.
- (ii) No school is allowed to charge capitation fees in any form or to accept donations for the purpose of admission of pupils.
- (iii) The schools affiliated to CISCE are required to follow the curriculum for classes IX to XII as prepared by CISCE.
- (d) and (e) State-wise details of the complaints received by CBSE in last three years and the current year and action taken thereon are enclosed as Statement-I. Details pertaining to CISCE for the current year are enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Complaints received by CBSE and action taken thereon

Sl. No.	Type of Complaint	States involved	Action Taken
1	2	3	4
1.	Hike in fee	Andhra Pradesh	2008-01 Comments of the school were asked for. Hike in fee was justified by the school. At the same time, the school has given in writing that it has stopped taking fees in advance.
		Delhi	2009-01 Comments of the school were asked for and the school justified its stand.
			2007-03 Comments were asked for. In 2 cases, the schools justified their stand and in one case the school has refunded the extra fees.

1	2	3	4
		2006-01	Comments of the school were asked for.
	Gujarat	2009-01	Comments of the school were asked for. Presently, the matter is sub judice
	Himachal Pradesh	2007-01	Comments of the school were asked for. The school has returned the extra fees charged.
	Karnataka	2009-01	Comments of the school were asked for.
		2008-01	Comments of the school were asked for. No violation of the rules could be established.
	Kerala	2009-01	Enquiry Committee has been appointed.
		2008-04	Comments of the school were asked for. In one case, no merit was found.
		2006-01	Explanation of the school was sought. The school has justified its stand.
	Maharashtra	2009-06	Comments of the schools were asked for.
		2008-01	The school was asked to refund the fee.
	Uttar Pradesh	2007-01	The school has justified its stand.
		2008-01	The school has refunded the fees.
2. Irregularities in granting admission	Maharashtra	2008-01	Comments of the school were asked for and the school has justified its stand.
	Uttar Pradesh	2007-01	Comments of the school were asked for. The school has justified its stand.
	Uttarakhand	2006-01	Inquiry was conducted and on the basis of findings of the Inquiry Committee, the school was downgraded from Senior Secondary to Secondary level.

1	2	3	4
	West Bengal	2006-02	Inquiry was conducted and on the basis of the findings of the Inquiry Committee, the number of sections and students in these schools were restricted.

Note: On receipt of a complaint by CBSE, it is examined and forwarded to the concerned affiliated school for comments alongwith supporting documents. The reply submitted by the school is processed and in the event of substantial evidences, further inquiry is conducted and appropriate action is taken as per the provisions of the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board. Cases of gross violation may lead to disaffiliation of the school.

Statement-II

Complaints received by CISCE during 2009 and action taken thereon

Sl.No.	Type of Complaint	States Involved	No. of cases	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Admission	Punjab	03	Comments were asked for and the school has taken corrective measures.
2.	Admission	Maharashtra	6	Comments were asked for. The parents have filed a case before Mumbai High Court. The matter is sub judice.
3.	Admission	Uttar Pradesh	03	The school has justified its stand.
4.	Fee Hike	Karnataka	6	The parents have approached the High Court against fee hike. The matter is sub judice.
5.	-do-	Uttar Pradesh	06	The District Students Guardian Association has approached Allahabad High Court. The matter is sub judice.
6.	-do-	-do-	6	Cases have been filed before Allahabad High Court against the fee hike by un-aided private schools. The matter is sub judice.
7.	-do-	Andhra Pradesh	6	Cases have been filed in the High Courts against the fee hike. The matter is sub judice.

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Fee Hike	Bihar	3	PILs have been filed in Patna High Court. Matter is sub judice.
9.	-do-	Karnataka	08	Cases have been filed by PTA, but these were dismissed by the Court.
10.	-do-	Maharashtra	03	Cases have been filed by PTA in Mumbai High Court against the fee hike. Matter is sub judice.
11.	-do-	West Bengal	06	PTA filed complaints on fee hike. Comments have been asked for from the school.
12.	-do	-do-	04	Parents have complained about the fee hike. The school has justified the fee increase as the school need to pay its staff higher pay as per pay commission order. The schools also justified their minority status under Article 29 and 30 of the Constitution of India.

[Translation]

Navodaya Schools

*293. SHRI VIJAY BHADUR SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) the number of Navodaya schools opened in the country since its inception, State-wise, location-wise;

(b) whether the Navodaya schools are proposed to be set up in every district of the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) There are 565 functional Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country. The details of State-wise distribution of these schools are enclosed as Statement.

(b) to (d) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisages setting up of JNVs in all districts of the country. However, setting up of a JNV is based on the proposal from the concerned State Government/UT Administration offering about 30 acres of suitable land free of cost and making available required temporary building free of cost to run the Vidyalaya till the permanent building is constructed. Upon receipt of proposals from States/UTs, Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti takes prompt action to inspect the site for permanent building and the temporary accommodation offered and initiates further action to open the Vidyalaya.

Statement**State-wise and District-wise status of functional JNVs**

State	District
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1. Nicobar
	2. South Andaman
Andhra Pradesh	1. Adilabad
	2. Anantapur
	3. Chittoor
	4. Cuddapah
	5. East Godavari
	6. Guntur
	7. Karimnagar
	8. Khammam
	9. Krishna
	10. Kurnool
	11. Medak
	12. Mahabubnagar
	13. Nalgonda
	14. Nellore
	15. Nizamabad
	16. Prakasam
	17. Rangareddy
	18. Srikakulam

1	2
	19. Visakhapatnam
	20. Vizianagaram
	21. Warangal
	22. West Godavari
Arunachal Pradesh	1. Changlang
	2. Dibang Valley
	3. East Kameng
	4. East Siang
	5. Lohit
	6. Lower Subansiri
	7. Papumpare
	8. Tawang
	9. Tirap
	10. Upper Siang
	11. Upper Sunabsiri
	12. West Siang
	13. West Kamang
	14. Anjaw
	15. Upper Dibang Valley
	16. Kurung Kumey
Assam	1. Barpeta
	2. Bongaigaon
	3. Chirang

1	2	1	2
	4. Cachar	Bihar	1. Araria
	5. Darrang		2. Arwal
	6. Dhemaji		3. Aurangabad
	7. Dibrugarh		4. Banka
	8. Goalpara		5. Begusarai
	9. Golaghat		6. Bhagalpur
	10. Hailkandi		7. Bhojpur
	11. Jorhat		8. Buxer
	12. Kamrup		9. Darbhanga
	13. Karbianglong		10. Gaya
	14. Karimganj		11. Gopalganj
	15. Kokrajhar		12. Jahanabad
	16. Morigaon		13. Jamui
	17. Nagaon		14. Kaimur
	18. Nalbari		15. Katihar
	19. North Lakhimpur		16. Khagaria
	20. Sibsagar		17. Kisanganj
	21. Sonitpur		18. Lakhisarai
	22. Tinsukia		19. Madhepura
	23. Baksa		20. Madhubani
	24. North Cachar Hills		21. Motihari
	25. Udalgiri		22. Munger
	26. Dhubri		23. Muzaffarpur

1		2		1		2	
	24.	Nalanda		8.	Korba		
	25.	Nawada		9.	Koria		
	26.	Patna		10.	Mahasamund		
	27.	Purnia		11.	Raigarh		
	28.	Rohtas		12.	Raipur		
	29.	Saharsa		13.	Rajnandgaon		
	30.	Samastipur		14.	Sarguja		
	31.	Saran		15.	Jashpur		
	32.	Sheikhpura		16.	Kawardha		
	33.	Sheohar	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.	Sili		
	34.	Sitamarhi	Daman and Diu	1.	Daman		
	35.	Siwan		2.	Diu		
	36.	Supaul	Delhi	1.	Jaffarpur Kalan (South West Delhi)		
	37.	Vaishali		2.	Mungeshpur (North West Delhi)		
	38.	West Champaran					
Chandigarh	1	Chandigarh	Goa	1	North Goa		
Chhattisgarh	1.	Bastar		2	South Goa		
	2.	Bilaspur	Gujarat	1.	Amreli		
	3.	Dantewada		2.	Banaskantha		
	4.	Dhamtari		3.	Bharuch		
	5.	Durg		4.	Bhavnagar		
	6.	Janjgir (Champa)		5.	Dahod		
	7.	Ranker		6.	Dangs		

1	2	1	2
	7. Gandhinagar		10. Karnal
	8. Jamnagar		11. Kurukshetra
	9. Junagarh		12. Mahendergarh
	10. Kheda		13. Mewat
	11. Kutch		14. Panchkula
	12. Mehsana		15. Panipat
	13. Panchmahal		16. Rewari
	14. Patan		17. Rohtak
	15. Porbander		18. Sirsa
	16. Rajkot		19. Sonipat
	17. Sabarkantha		20. Yamuna Nagar
	18. Surat	Himachal Pradesh	1. Bilaspur
	19. Surendra Nagar		2. Chamba
	20. Vadodra		3. Hamirpur
Haryana	1. Ambala		4. Kangra
	2. Bhiwani		5. Kinnaur
	3. Faridabad		6. Kullu
	4. Fatehabad		7. Lahul and Spiti
	5. Gurgaon		8. Mandi
	6. Hissar		9. Shimla
	7. Jhajjar		10. Sirmaur
	8. Jind		11. Solan
	9. Kaithal		12. Una

1		2		1		2	
Jammu and Kashmir	1.	Anantnag		10.	Gumla		
	2.	Baramulla		11.	Hazaribag		
	3.	Budgam		12.	Jamtara		
	4.	Doda		13.	Katihar		
	5.	Jammu		14.	Kodarma		
	6.	Kargil		15.	Lohardaga		
	7.	Kathua		16.	Palamu		
	8.	Kupwara		17.	Pankur		
	9.	Leh		18.	Ranchi		
	10.	Poonch		19.	Sahibganj		
	11.	Pulwama		20.	Saraikelel Kharsawa		
	12.	Rajouri		21.	Simdega		
	13.	Srinagar		22.	West Singhbhum		
	14.	Udhampur					
Jharkhand	1.	Bokaro	Karnataka	1.	Bagalkot		
	2.	Chatra		2.	Bangalore Rural		
	3.	Deoghar		3.	Bangalore Urban		
	4.	Dhanbad		4.	Belgaum		
	5.	Dumka		5.	Bellary		
	6.	East Singhbhum		6.	Bidar		
	7.	Garhwa		7.	Bijapur		
	8.	Giridh		8.	Chamrajnagar		
	9.	Godda		9.	Chikmagalur		
			10.	Chitradurga			

1	2	1	2
	11. Davangere		7. Kollam
	12. Dharwad		8. Kottayam
	13. Gadag		9. Malapuram
	14. Gulbarga		10. Palaghat
	15. Hassan		11. Pathanamthitta
	16. Haveri		12. Trichur
	17. Kodagu		13. Trivendram
	18. Kolar		14. Waynad
	19. Koppal	Lakshadweep	1. Lakshadweep
	20. Mandya	Madhya Pradesh	1. Annupur (Old Shahdol)
	21. Mysore		2. Ashok Nagar (Old Guna)
	22. Raichur		3. Badwani
	23. Shimoga		4. Balaghat
	24. South Canara		5. Betul
	25. Tumkur		6. Bhind
	26. Udupi		7. Bhopal
	27. Uttar Kannad		8. Burhanpur
Kerala	1. Alleppey		9. Chhatrapur
	2. Calicut		10. Chhindwara
	3. Cannanore		11. Damoh
	4. Ernakulam		12. Datia
	5. Idukki		13. Dewas
	6. Kasargod		

1	2	1	2
	14. Dhar		37. Sehore
	15. Dindori		38. Seoni
	16. Guna		39. Shahdol
	17. Gwalior		40. Shajapur
	18. Harda		41. Sheopur
	19. Hoshangabad		42. Shivpuri
	20. Indore		43. Sidhi
	21. Jabalpur		44. Satna
	22. Jhabua		45. Tikamgarh
	23. Katni		46. Ujjain
	24. Khandwa		47. Vidisha
	25. Khargone		48. Umariya
	26. Mandla	Maharashtra	1. Ahmednagar
	27. Mandsaur		2. Akola
	28. Morena		3. Amravati
	29. Narshinghpur		4. Aurangabad
	30. Nimach		5. Beed
	31. Panna		6. Buldana
	32. Raisen		7. Chandrapur
	33. Rajgarh		8. Dhule
	34. Ratlam		9. Gadchiroli
	35. Rewa		10. Gondia
	36. Sagar		11. Hingoli

1	2	1	2
	12. Jalgaon	3.	Churachandpur
	13. Jalna	4.	East Imphal
	14. Kolhapur	5.	Imphal
	15. Latur	6.	Senapati
	16. Nagpur	7.	Tamenglong
	17. Nanded	8.	Thoubal
	18. Nandurbur	9.	Ukhrul
	19. Nasik		Meghalaya
	20. Osrnanabad	1.	East Garo Hills
	21. Parbhani	2.	East Khasi Hills
	22. Pune	3.	Jaintia Hills
	23. Raigad	4.	Ri-Bhoi
	24. Ratnagiri	5.	South Garo Hills
	25. Sangli	6.	West Garo Hills
	26. Satara	7.	West Khasi Hills
	27. Sindhudurg		Mizoram
	28. Solapur	1.	Champhai
	29. Thane	2.	Chimtuipui
	30. Wardha	3.	Kolasib
	31. Wasim	4.	Mamit
	32. Yavatmal	5.	Serchip
		6.	Saiha
		7.	Lunglei
Manipur	1. Bishnupur		Nagaland
	2. Chandel	1.	Kiphire
		2.	Kohima

1		2		1		2	
		3.	Longleng			15.	Keonjhar
		4.	Mokakchung			16.	Khordha
		5.	Mon			17.	Koraput
		6.	Phek			18.	Malkangiri
		7.	Tuensang			19.	Mayurbhanj
		8.	Wokha			20.	Nabarangpur
		9.	Dimapur			21.	Naupada
		10.	Zunheboto			22.	Nayagarh
		11.	Peren			23.	Puri
Orissa		1.	Angul			24.	Phulbani
		2.	Balasore			25.	Rayagada
		3.	Bargarh			26.	Sambalpur
		4.	Bhadrak			27.	Sonepur
		5.	Bolangir			28.	Sundergarh
		6.	Boudh			29.	Deogarh
		7.	Cuttack			30.	Jagatsinghpur
		8.	Dhenkanal	Puducherry		1.	Kariakal
		9.	Gajapati			2.	Mahe
		10.	Ganjam			3.	Puducherry
		11.	Jajpur			4.	Yanam
		12.	Jharsuguda	Punjab		1.	Amritsar (Taran Taran)
		13.	Kalahandi			2.	Amritsar
		14.	Kendrapara			3.	Bhatinda

1	2	1	2
	4. Faridkot	7. Bhilwara	
	5. Fatehgarh	8. Bikaner	
	6. Ferozpur	9. Bundi	
	7. Gurdaspur	10. Chittorgarh	
	8. Hoshiarpur	11. Churu	
	9. Jalandhar	12. Dausa	
	10. Kapurthala	13. Dholpur	
	11. Ludhiana	14. Dungarpur	
	12. Mansa	15. Hanumangarh	
	13. Moga	16. Jaipur	
	14. Muktsar	17. Jaisalmer	
	15. Nawanshahar	18. Jalore	
	16. Patiala	19. Jhalawar	
	17. Ropar	20. Jhunjhunu	
	18. Sangrur	21. Jodhpur	
	19. Barnala	22. Karauli	
	20. SAS Nagar (Mohali)	23. Kota	
Rajasthan	1. Ajmer	24. Nagaur	
	2. Alwar	25. Pali	
	3. Banswara	26. Rajsamand	
	4. Baran	27. Sawai Madhopur	
	5. Barmer	28. Sikar	
	6. Bharatpur	29. Sirohi	

	1	2		1	2
		30. Sri Ganganagar			12. Udham Singh Nagar
		31. Tonk			13. Uttarkashi
		32. Udaipur	Uttar Pradesh	1. Agra	
		33. Banswara		2. Aligarh	
Sikkim	1. East Sikkim			3. Allahabad	
	2. North Sikkim			4. Ambedkar Nagar	
	3. South Sikkim			5. Auraiya	
	4. West Sikkim			6. Azamgarh	
Tripura	1. Dhalai			7. Badaun	
	2. North Tripura			8. Bagpat	
	3. South Tripura			9. Bahraich	
	4. West Tripura			10. Ballia	
Uttarakhand	1. Almora			11. Balrampur	
	2. Bageshwar			12. Banda	
	3. Chamoli			13. Barabanki	
	4. Champawat			14. Bareilly	
	5. Dehradun			15. Basti	
	6. Haridwar			16. Bhadohi	
	7. Nainital			17. Bijnor	
	8. Pauri Garhwal			18. Bulandshahar	
	9. Pithoragarh			19. Chandoli	
	10. Rudraprayag			20. Chitrakoot	
	11. Tehri Garhwal			21. Etah	

1	2	1	2
	22. Etawah		45. Lalitpur
	23. Faizabad		46. Lucknow
	24. Farrukhabad		47. Maharajganj
	25. Fatehpur		48. Mahoba
	26. Firozabad		49. Mainpuri
	27. G.B. Nagar		50. Mathura
	28. Ghazipur		51. Mau
	29. Ghaziabad		52. Meerut
	30. Gonda		53. Mirzapur
	31. Gorakhpur		54. Moradabad
	32. Hamirpur		55. Muzaffar Nagar
	33. Hardoi		56. Pilibhit
	34. Hathras		57. Pratapgarh
	35. J.P. Nagar		58. Rai Bareilly
	36. Jalaun		59. Saharanpur
	37. Jaunpur		60. Sant Kabir Nagar
	38. Jhansi		61. Shahjanpur
	39. Kannauj		62. Shrawasti
	40. Kanpur Dehat		63. Siddharthnagar
	41. Kanpur Nagar		64. Sitapur
	42. Kaushambi		65. Sonbhadra
	43. Kushinagar		66. Sultanpur
	44. Lakhimpur Khiri		67. Unnapur

1	2
West Bengal	68. Varanasi 1. 24 North Parganas 2. Birbhum 3. Bankura 4. Burdwan 5. Darjeeling 6. Hooghli 7. Jalpaiguri 8. Murshidabad 9. Nadia 10. Paschim Midnapur 11. Purbi Midnapur 12. Uttar Dinajpur 13. Howrah 14. Coochbehar 15. Purulia 16. South 24 Parganas 17. South Dinajpur
Total	565

[English]

**Legal Education in Schools and
Colleges**

*294. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to introduce academic legal education in schools and colleges in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes a major overhaul in the legal education in the country to meet the changing scenario in the economy and technology;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan chalked out by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) As legal education serves various purposes besides professional practice, the possibility of imparting mass legal education for raising awareness, knowledge and understanding of rights and legal issues in educational curricula in schools and colleges is being deliberated by a 'Round Table on Legal Education' constituted by the Government.

The Round Table would also deliberate on aspects of legal education with a multi-disciplinary outlook, such as curriculum design and delivery as well as the examination system, so that graduating students are equipped with knowledge and confidence to fit in a wide range of roles vis-a-vis diverse traditional and emerging opportunities outside professional practice. It would also counsel the Government on the measures required to inculcate a tradition of research in law in higher education.

[Translation]

Pollution in Metro Cities

*295. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey on the present level of air pollution in metropolitan cities in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to set a uniform limit for pollution across the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan of the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) is monitoring ambient air quality at 363 manual stations covering 139 cities, towns and industrial areas in the country which include 84 stations in 35 metro cities. Three major parameters, namely, Sulphur Dioxide (SO₂), Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and Particulate Matter or fine dust (PM₁₀) are monitored under National Air Monitoring Programme (NAMP).

The analysis of data under NAMP for the last 03 years against the revised National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), 2009 indicates that the levels (annual average) of SO₂ are within the prescribed norms in all 35 metro cities. The levels (annual average) of NO₂ are also within the notified norms except in 07 metro cities, namely, Asansol, Dhanbad, Jamshedpur, Kolkata, Delhi, Patna and Pune. However, fine particulate matter (PM₁₀) levels (annual average) are complying with the norms only in 04 metro cities, i.e., Chennai, Coimbatore, Kochi and Madurai. Air quality data for last 03 years for these 35 metro cities is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government has recently revised NAAQS and limits for 12 pollutants have been notified. Area classification based on land-use has been done away with so that there are uniform ambient air quality norms for residential and industrial areas. Five new parameters have been included for ambient air quality

assessment which include Ozone, Benzene, Benzo(a) Pyrene, Arsenic and Nickel. In addition, PM_{2.5} (particulate matter having size less than 2.5 micron) has replaced the parameter for suspended particulate matter (SPM).

(e) Various steps taken by the Government to reduce air pollution in the metro cities are as follows:

- (i) Bharat Stage (BS) III emission norms for passenger cars and BS II norms for two wheelers in ten metro cities, namely, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad, Hyderabad and Secunderabad, Kanpur, Pune, Surat and Agra apart from National Capital Region are implemented since 01.04.2005.
- (ii) BS IV emission norms for passenger cars and B.S. III for two wheelers in above 10 metro cities apart from National Capital Region have been notified with effect from 01.04.2010.
- (iii) Stricter pollution under control (PUC) norms for in-use vehicles have been implemented with effect from 01.10.2004.
- (iv) The emission standards for industries have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act,
- (v) Use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants is in vogue.
- (vi) Action-plans for 24 Critically Polluted Areas are under implementation.
- (vii) Fuel quality in accordance with the roadmap of Auto Fuel Policy has been ensured across the country.
- (viii) Mass rapid transport system (MRTS) including Metro has been introduced in select metro cities in the country.
- (ix) Infrastructure related to construction of flyovers, bridges and roads, to reduce congestion, has been augmented.

Statement**Ambient Air Quality in Metro Cities (Concentrations in Microgramme per Cubic Metre)****(Annual Averages of Residential Areas)**

City Name	2007			2008			2009 (Jan. to Aug.)		
	SO ₂	NO ₂	RSPM	SO ₂	NO ₂	RSPM	SO ₂	NO ₂	RSPM
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Agra	6	23	167	5	20	165	4	15	125
Ahmedabad	12	20	86	12	20	80	15	20	87
Allahabad	20*	40*	159*	8	35	128	4	27	162
Amritsar	14	33	—	15	36	—	15*	36*	166*
Asansol	7	57	112	9	74	135	13*	83*	256*
Bangalore	17	39	63	15	40	90	15	41	156
Bhopal	11	19	84	7	15	93	8	19	111
Chennai	9	9	37	6	9	48	4	11	48
Coimbatore	7	27	45	5	28	55	6	27	55
Dhanbad	20	52	107	19	44	131	19*	44*	235*
Delhi	4	36	159	5	45	198	6	48	260
Faridabad	12	25	146	13	25	139	—	—	—
Hyderabad	5	24	77	6	27	87	5	22	79
Jaipur	5	29	98	6	34	112	6	32	90
Jabalpur	BDL	24	107	BDL	25	136	2	24	136
Jamshedpur	38	52	166	37	51	172	36	49	174
Indore	8	16	108	9	17	174	7	15	179
Kanpur	7	24	193	7	23	209	8	31	216
Kochi	BDL	16	46	5	19	40	4	19	39

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Kolkata	8	58	99	7	62	96	8*	51*	92*
Lucknow	9	32	187	8	35	186	8	35	198
Ludhiana	10	36	201	10	39	251	10	39	254
Madurai	9	21	43	10	23	41	10	25	43
Meerut	11	44	120	10	42	115	9*	41*	118*
Mumbai	11	40	92	9	42	132	6	41	113
Nagpur	7	25	99	8	32	98	6	30	84
Nasik	43	35	45	30	25	80	25	29	94
Patna	10	50	123	7	39	120	5*	40*	107*
Pune	20	45	109	22	38	99	22	45	85
Rajkot	12	17	76	10	13	89	10	14	83
Surat	17	26	87	16	23	81	16	24	86
Vadodara	10	19	83	11	21	57	12	22	62
Varanasi	16	19	114	16	19	106	16*	19*	113*
Vijayawada	6	36	85	5	26	91	5*	14*	77*
Visakhapatnam	9	31	95	10	31	87	12	34	98

Source: Data as reported by CPCB/SPCBs/PCCs/NEERI

Note:— Data not available/inadequate. BDL-Below Detection Limit (i.e. <4 µg/m³ for SO₂ and <9 µg/m³ for NO₂). Data of Agra is of Taj Mahal and data of Jamshedpur and Asansol is of Industrial Area. Data as reported in environmental data Bank available as on date. New NAAQS-GSR 826 (E) 16th Nov., 2009. National Ambient Air Quality Standard for Residential Areas (Annual average) for SO₂ = 50 µg/m³ NO₂ = 40 µg/m³ and RSPM = 60 microgram per cubic metre.

[English]

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

Quality of Education in Government Schools

*296. DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

(a) whether the standard of education imparted by certain Government run schools is lower than that of several private run schools;

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

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken to focus on improvement of the quality of education in Government run schools?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The standard of school education is uneven across the country. National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts National learning achievement survey every three years to assess the level of achievement of children in Government and Government aided schools in different subject areas at the end of classes III, V and VII/VIII. The outcomes in the second round of the National learning achievement survey show improvement over the first round as per the following details:

Class	Language		Maths		EVS/Science		Social Science	
	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II
III	63.12	67.84	58.25	61.89	—	—	—	—
V	58.87	60.31	46.51	48.46	50.30	52.19	—	—
VII	52.24	57.35	30.50	40.38	37.78	42.86	34.04	44.73
VIII	53.86	56.49	39.17	42.57	41.30	42.71	46.19	47.89

Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan several activities have been undertaken to improve the quality of elementary education. These include, inter alia, recruitment of 10.10 lakh additional teachers to improve pupil teacher ratio, regular in-service training of teachers, free distribution of textbooks for children in primary and upper primary classes, learning enhancement programmes for mathematics and language, school and teacher grants, academic support to primary and upper primary schools through Block Resource Centres (BRC) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRC), remedial teaching for children.

As per Selected Educational Statistics (SES) 2006-07 70.31% children have passed the High School examination, and 74.04% have passed the Higher Secondary examination. The pass percentage in Class X and XII examinations conducted by CBSE in 2009 is as follows:

Category of schools	Class X	Class XII
Government	80.08	82.81
Government Aided	78.16	75.68
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	96.35	91.32
Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya	97.84	94.09
Central Tibetan School Administration	92.77	91.15
Independent Public Schools	91.89	80.94
Overall	89.52	85.99

The Government has launched the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan to improve access and quality of education at the secondary level.

Shortage of Faculties

*297. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether faculty shortage and lack of incentive for college and university teachers had been affecting higher education for a long time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has set up a new task force to come with a solution to deal with the acute faculty shortage and work out an incentive plan aimed at better remuneration and greater societal respect; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Even though Government have initiated several measures to attract and retain talented persons in teaching profession, there is generally a shortage of teachers in higher education. The measures initiated by Government include more attractive pay scales and service conditions to teachers in Universities and Colleges; enhancement in rates of Junior and Senior Research Fellowships by about 50%; disbursement of grant for presentation of research papers in international fora/conferences; permitting the Universities to engage adjunct/guest faculty; and allowing consultancy charges to be shared by the Faculty. The age of superannuation of teachers in centrally funded institutions in higher and technical education has also been raised from 82 years to 65 years. The University Grants Commission has framed guidelines for re-employment of superannuated Teachers in Universities and Colleges against the regular sanctioned posts, which could not be filled up and remained un-filled for at least one year.

(c) and (d) The Central Government, has on 14.9.2009

constituted a Task Force, under the Chairmanship of Prof. Sanjay Dhande, Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, with, inter alia, the following terms of reference:

- (i) to assess the existing faculty shortage in the country in regard to technical and professional education and University education.
- (ii) to assess the requirement of quality faculty in regard to technical and professional education and University education in the remaining period of the Eleventh Plan and the Twelfth Plan considering the need to achieve the targeted Gross Enrolment Ratio by the terminal year of the Twelfth Plan.
- (iii) to suggest remedial policies and other measures to meet the estimated shortfall in quality faculty.

[Translation]

National River Conservation Plan

*298. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to include more rivers in the National River Conservation Plan;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments including the State Government of Maharashtra in this regard;

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

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

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

(a)

(a) to (e) The river conservation programme started with the launching of the Ganga Action Plan (GAP) Phase-I in the year 1985. Subsequently, major tributaries of the river Ganga, namely, Yamuna, Gomti and Damodar were included under the GAP-II. In the year 1995, National River Conservation Plan (NRCP) was initiated covering 18 rivers in 46 towns spread over 10 States. Proposals received from State Governments from time to time for inclusion of additional rivers/towns in the NRCP are considered based upon the funds available under the Plan, degree of pollution, scope of coverage of works under other Central Plan Schemes like Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, State Governments' commitment for contribution of matching share of costs etc. This Plan presently covers 38 rivers in 167 towns spread over 20 States. The State-wise details of rivers covered under NRCP are given in the enclosed Statement.

In the State of Maharashtra, Krishna River along Karad and Sangli, Godavari River along Nashik, Trimbakeshwar and Nanded, Tapi River along Prakasha and Panchganga River along Kolhapur are included in the NRCP. No new proposal for inclusion of more rivers or towns under NRCP has been received from the Government of Maharashtra.

Statement

State-wise details of rivers covered under the National River Conservation Plan

Sl.No.	State	River
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Godavari and Musi
2.	Bihar	Ganga

1	2	3
3.	Delhi	Yamuna
4.	Goa	Mandovi
5.	Gujarat	Sabarmati
6.	Haryana	Yamuna
7.	Jharkhand	Damodar, Ganga and Subarnarekha
8.	Karnataka	Bhadra, Tungabhadra, Cauvery, Tunga and Pennar
9.	Kerala	Pamba
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Betwa, Tapti, Wainganga, Khan, Narmada, Kshipra, Beehar, Chambal and Mandakini.
11.	Maharashtra	Krishna, Godavari, Tapi and Panchganga
12.	Nagaland	Diphu and Dhansiri
13.	Orissa	Brahmini and Mahanadi
14.	Punjab	Satluj
15.	Rajasthan	Chambal
16.	Sikkim	Rani Chu
17.	Tamil Nadu	Cauvery, Adyar, Cooum, Vennar, Vaigai and Tambarani
18.	Uttar Pradesh	Yamuna, Ganga and Gomti
19.	Uttarakhand	Ganga
20.	West Bengal	Ganga, Damodar and Mahananda.

**Assessment of Availability of
Ground Water**

*299. DR. MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government conducts periodic assessment of the availability of ground water resources in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome of the periodic assessments conducted on the last two occasions, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to monitor the various schemes initiated for recharge of ground water level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the success achieved as a result of the various steps initiated by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): (a) and (b) The Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in association with State Governments carries out periodic assessment of the availability of ground water in the country. State-wise details of the ground water resource assessment conducted during the years 1995 and 2004 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The central schemes for recharge of ground water under implementation are (i) Demonstrative artificial recharge projects under the scheme of 'Ground Water Management and Regulation'; and (ii) Scheme for 'Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells. Monitoring of demonstrative artificial recharge projects is done by the Regional Offices of CGWB and progress of implementation of dug wells recharge schemes is monitored by the National Project Monitoring Committee under Central Ground Water Board.

(e) Impact assessment of demonstrative recharge projects carried out by Central Ground Water Board during IX Plan has revealed rise in ground water level in the range of 0.15 to 12 meter in different parts of the country.

Statement

State-wise details of last two Ground Water Resource Assessment carried out by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) in association with State Governments

in Billion Cubic Meter (BCM)

Sl. No.	States/Union Territories	Replenishable Ground Water Resource	
		(1995)	(2004)
1	2	3	4
States			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	35.29	36.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.44	2.56
3.	Assam	24.72	27.23
4.	Bihar	33.52	29.19
5.	Chhattisgarh	**	14.93
6.	Delhi	0.29	0.30
7.	Goa	0.22	0.28
8.	Gujarat	20.38	15.81
9.	Haryana	8.53	9.31
10.	Himachal Pradesh	0.37	0.43
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	4.43	2.70
12.	Jharkhand	**	5.58
13.	Karnataka	16.19	15.93

1	2	3	4
14. Kerala		7.90	6.84
15. Madhya Pradesh		50.89	37.19
16. Maharashtra		37.87	32.96
17. Manipur		3.15	0.38
18. Meghalaya		0.54	1.15
19. Mizoram		NA	0.04
20. Nagaland		0.72	0.36
21. Orissa		20.00	23.09
22. Punjab		18.66	23.78
23. Rajasthan		12.71	11.56
24. Sikkim		NA	0.08
25. Tamil Nadu		26.39	23.07
26. Tripura		0.66	2.19
27. Uttar Pradesh		83.82	76.35
28. Uttarakhand			2.27
29. West Bengal		23.09	30.36
Union Territories			
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA		0.330
2. Chandigarh	0.03		0.023
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.04		0.063
4. Daman and Diu	0.01		0.009
5. Lakshadweep	0.00		0.012

1	2	3	4
6. Puducherry		0.03	0.160
Grand Total		431.89	433.017

Note: NA — Not Assessed

** — States created in the year 2000.

Haj Pilgrimage 2009

*300. SHRI LALCHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing laws governing grant of permission to Indians going on Haj pilgrimage;

(b) whether the applications received for Haj Pilgrimage exceeded the prescribed quota during 2009;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the quota of Haj pilgrimage during 2010; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) In accordance with the Haj Agreement signed with the Government of Saudi Arabia, the Haj quota is allotted between the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) and the Private Tour Operators (PTOs). Subsequently, HCOI allocates this quota among various States on the basis of their percentage of Muslim population as per 2001 census. HCOI then invites applications from the intending pilgrims; thereafter, the selection is made on a random basis through computerized qurrah (lots). Quota can be availed under this category once in five years.

PTOs are registered by the Ministry of External Affairs to ensure transparency and competitiveness. Quota is allotted to them as per prescribed criteria and policy which is widely publicized through the media and websites.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The total Haj quota allotted by Saudi Government for Haj - 2009 was 1,67,991, out of which 1,20,586 was for the pilgrims travelling through Haj Committee of India and remaining 47,405 was distributed among Private Tour Operators.

Haj Committee of India received 3,57,338 applications out of which 1,20,127 pilgrims proceeded through Haj Committee of India.

Since the process for Haj-2009 is still underway, the actual number of pilgrims who performed Haj during this year through Private Tour Operators cannot be provided.

(d) and (e) Quota for the next year will be decided on the basis of the Haj Agreement to be signed between the Indian and Saudi Governments. Therefore, Haj quota for 2010 would depend on the decision of the Saudi Government. However, Government makes all efforts to secure additional quota so that the aspirations of more and more Muslims to perform Haj could be fulfilled.

[English]

Decline in the Remittances from NRIs

3125. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH:

SHRI P.K. BIJU:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether there has been a sizeable decline in the remittances made by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in the country during the last three years owing to global recession; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The remittances in the form of private transfers by Non-

Resident Indians during the last three years has been increasing as per following details:-

Year	Amount (in US \$ billion)
2006-07	30.8
2007-08	43.5
2008-09	46.4

State-wise details of remittances receipts are not maintained by Reserve Bank of India.

[Translation]

Construction Work in Forest Areas

3126. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any directions for undertaking construction work in forests and tribal areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the security benefits for the tribals and forest-dwellers thereunder; and

(d) the measures put in place to ensure that the targeted beneficiaries get the said benefits?

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

(a) to (d) Any non-forest use of forest land including construction work is generally not permitted as per provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. In case of any such activity to be undertaken including construction work, the user agency applies to the State Government and the State Government before granting such permission has to obtain prior approval of the Central Government.

However, Central Government has granted general approval under section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 for certain activities, to be carried out by the Government Departments, involving upto 1.00 ha of forest land. These activities include Schools, Dispensaries/Hospitals, Electrical and Telecommunication Lines, Drinking Water, Water/Rain Water Harvesting Structures, Minor Irrigation Canal, Non Conventional Sources of Energy, Skill up Gradation/Vocational Training Center, Power Sub-stations, Communication Posts; and Police establishments like Police Stations/Outposts/Border Outposts/Watch Towers in sensitive area (identified by Ministry of Home Affairs). The Ministry has also granted general approval under section-2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act 1980 for underground laying of optical fibre cables, underground laying of telephone lines and underground laying of drinking water supply pipelines involving not more than 1.00 ha of forest land. These activities are also permitted under the Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006.

These diversions of forest land are regularly monitored for their intended purposes by the State/UT Governments and the Central Government through the Forest Department and the Regional offices of the Ministry respectively.

Development of S&T in Maharashtra

3127. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Maharashtra has sent any proposal to the Union Government for the development of Science and Technology in the State during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on each of the proposals; and

(d) the funds allocated and released to Maharashtra for the said purpose during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of Science and Technology in the Union Government provides support to scientific research proposals received from research and development institutions, universities, voluntary organizations, State science and technology councils and other autonomous organizations in various States including the State of Maharashtra. According to available official statistics, the Union Government has funded 448, 382 and 350 numbers of research and development projects at a total cost of Rs.191.21 crores, Rs.132.77 crores and Rs. 148.50 crores during the years 2005-06, 2006-07 and 2007-08 respectively in the State of Maharashtra.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Kendriya Vidyalaya

3128. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) the details of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning without buildings and basic amenities in the country, as on date, State-wise, particularly in Gujarat;

(b) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas functioning in their own buildings with all basic amenities in the country as on date, State-wise; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to construct buildings for schools which do not have their own buildings and the action plan formulated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There are 978 functional Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country. Out of these, 129 are in the project sector or in institutions of higher learning and are provided with buildings by the project authorities or institutions of higher learning. Out of 849 Vidyalayas in the Civil and defence sectors, 645 Vidyalayas have their own buildings and buildings are under construction for 84 more KVs. State wise details of the status of buildings for KVs are enclosed as Statement.

There are 32 KVs in the Civil/defence sector located in the State of Gujarat 29 of them have permanent

buildings, 2 buildings are under construction and land has been identified for the remaining one KV.

774 Kendriya Vidyalayas including 129 Kendriya Vidyalayas located in the project sector and Institute of Higher Learning are either functioning in their own buildings or are provided accommodation by the sponsoring authorities. Basic amenities are available in all KVs except one KV at Manmad in the State of Maharashtra where generator has been sanctioned for electricity supply and temporary arrangement has been made for water supply, and another KV at Latehar in the State of Jharkhand which does not have electricity supply.

(c) Providing of permanent building presupposes transfer of suitable land by the concerned sponsoring agency, approval of plan and estimates and availability of funds in the budget.

Statement

Status position of School Buildings as on 01.12.2009

(State-wise)

Sl. No	Name of States	Total No. of KVs	KVs in Project/IHL Abroad	Building to be constructed	Building constructed	Building under construction	Building under Planning	Land Identified	Yet to Identified
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2	—	2	2	—	—	—	—
2.	Andhra Pradesh	50	5	45	35	7	—	3	—
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	13	1	12	8	1	—	2	1
4.	Assam	60	15	35	26	3	2	3	1
5.	Bihar	40	2	38	20	3	1	10	4
6.	Chandigarh	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
7.	Chhattisgarh	25	9	16	11	3	—	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
9.	Daman and Diu	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
10.	Delhi	41	3	38	32	5	—	1	—
11.	Goa	5	—	5	5	—	—	—	—
12.	Gujarat	42	10	32	29	2	—	1	—
13.	Haryana	27	1	26	21	2	1	1	1
14.	Himachal Pradesh	21	3	18	9	4	1	4	—
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	35	3	32	12	3	2	9	6
16.	Jharkhand	30	5	25	14	3	—	1	7
17.	Karnataka	36	7	29	23	4	—	2	—
18.	Kerala	29	2	27	23	2	—	2	—
19.	Lakshadweep	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	81	11	70	59	4	1	5	1
21.	Maharashtra	53	5	48	46(*)	1	—	1	—
22.	Manipur	7	1	6	3	—	1	2	—
23.	Meghalaya	7	1	6	6	—	—	—	—
24.	Mizoram	2	—	2	1	—	—	—	1
25.	Nagaland	5	—	5	2	—	—	2	1
26.	Orissa	36	4	32	23	8	—	1	—
27.	Puducherry	3	1	2	1	—	—	1	—
28.	Punjab	39	1	38	31	2	—	4	1
29.	Rajasthan	57	5	52	46	3	—	2	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
30.	Sikkim	2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
31.	Tamil Nadu	37	5	32	24	6	—	2	—
32.	Tripura	6	1	5	2	2	—	—	1
33.	Uttar Pradesh	97	13	84	67	9	1	5	2
34.	Uttarakhand	41	7	34	19	5	—	6	4
35.	West Bengal	51	7	44	39	—	—	4	1
Total		978	129	849	645	84	11	76	33

(*) Includes KV Manmad where electricity has not yet been provided and temporary arrangement for water supply has been made.

**Disposal of untreated Waste Water
into Yamuna**

3129. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) monitoring shows that 65% of Delhi's waste water is disposed off untreated into the Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to check disposal of untreated waste water into the Yamuna river?

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

(a) to (c) As per the Central Pollution Control Board, approximately 3600 Million Liters Per Day (MLD) of sewage is generated in Delhi. The installed capacity of sewage treatment is 2350 MLD against which 1500 MLD

of sewage is reaching the sewage treatment plants for treatment.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. River conservation projects including creation of infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are being implemented under National River Conservation Plan and other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and State schemes. Under the Yamuna Action Plan, Phase-II (YAP-II) launched by the Government of India, major works in Delhi include rehabilitation and laying of 30.82 km of trunk sewers and creation of sewage treatment plant (STP) of 135 mid capacity apart from rehabilitation of STPs of 324 mid capacity.

Further, in order to ensure that only treated waste water is discharged to the river Yamuna Government of NCT of Delhi/Delhi Jal Board has evolved a plan of laying interceptor sewers along the 3 major drains namely; Najafgarh, Supplementary and Shahdara. This work is envisaged to be completed under JNNURM in a phased manner.

[Translation]

**Proposal from Rani Durgavati
Museum**

3130. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from Rani Durgavati Museum, Jabalpur;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon; and

(d) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Government of Madhya Pradesh submitted an application for financial assistance in respect of Rani Durgavati Museum at Jabalpur, under the scheme for 'Setting Up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums'. Upon scrutiny, the application was found to be deficient with respect to certain mandatory requirements. The Government of Madhya Pradesh has been requested to furnish additional documentation.

No definite time frame can be indicated for approval to the proposal at this stage.

[English]

Demand of Nurses Abroad

3131. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is huge demand for Indian house maids and home nurses overseas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to improve their working conditions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is demand for Indian female domestic workers and home nurses abroad. While domestic workers are in demand, particularly in Kuwait, Sultanate of Oman, Yemen, Bahrain and Singapore, the demand for home nurses is mostly in the countries in Europe.

During the current year from January to November, 2009, the Indian mission at Kuwait has attested the demand for 11,844 Indian domestic female workers and for 71 home nurses in Kuwait.

The estimated number of female domestic workers in Oman is 36,000. There is demand for such workers in Singapore and Yemen also. The recruitments of home nurses in the non-ECR countries, however, is not regulated under the Emigration Act, 1983.

(c) and (d) The policy of the Government is to facilitate orderly and legal emigration of Indian workers including female workers, discourage illegal/irregular migration and ensure the protection and welfare of emigrants. In pursuit of this policy, the Government is implementing emigration process reforms and is pursuing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the management of migration. As per the Emigration Rules, it is mandatory for all the work contracts for recruitment of manpower from India to be attested by the Indian mission concerned abroad.

Further, the Ministry, after its creation in 2004, made concerted efforts to enter into bilateral Memoranda of understanding (Moll) with the major receiving Countries for ensuring protection and welfare of our emigrants. Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) were signed with United Arab of Emirates (UAE) in December, 2006, with Kuwait in April, 2007, with Oman in November, 2008, with Malaysia in January, 2009 and with Bahrain on 17th June, 2009.

The Government has made it mandatory for the employment contract of every female worker emigrating on ECR passport to ECR country to be attested by the Indian Mission. The Government has also stipulated a minimum age of 30 years and a minimum wage of 300 USD for such workers. The employer directly hiring an Indian female domestic worker has to deposit a security of 2500 USD with the Indian mission. These policy measures have been taken to reinforce protection of women workers abroad.

Haj Pilgrimage Arrangements

3132. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Ministry to convey No Objection Certificate (NOC) to the Ministry of Minorities for sanctioning the grant of Rs. 10 crores for Haj pilgrimage arrangements at Hyderabad;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by when NOC will be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry had received a request from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for grant of Rs. 10 crores for construction of separate Haj terminal in the existing Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Hyderabad.

(c) As the Ministry of External Affairs does not have any provision for the grants for construction of airports, no action on the request is contemplated.

Kishanganga Project

3133. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan has approached the World Bank help to resolve the dispute with India over Kishanganga project;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) There is no communication from Pakistan or World Bank to India to this effect.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Training Programmes by NSTED Boards

3134. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made on the performance of 'National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Boards' in the country;

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

(c) the details of institutions set up/assisted under institutional mechanism under the project;

(d) the details of training programmes conducted during the last three years by the Boards under various programmes;

(e) whether some outside agencies have been engaged for conducting the training programmes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the criteria adopted for engaging such agencies?

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

(b) Evaluation study of National Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development Board

(NSTEDB) programmes was conducted during May, 1997 to March, 1998 by National Council of Applied Economic Research, New Delhi. The finding shows that these programmes resulted in a social yield of Internal Rate of Return (IRR) of around 30%. In view of the high yield on investments, the study highlighted that the programmes need to be expanded significantly.

(c) No institutions of permanent nature have been set up under NSTEDB programmes. However, under the institutional mechanism, 4-5 years duration projects viz. 51 Technology Business Incubators (TBIs)/Science and Technology Entrepreneurs Parks (STEPs), 22 Innovation and Entrepreneurship Development Cells (IEDCs)/Entrepreneurship Development Cells (EDCs) and 48 Science and Technology Entrepreneurship Development (STED) Projects are being supported currently.

(d) During last three years 530 Entrepreneurship Development Programmes/Technology Entrepreneurship Development Programmes and 170 Faculty Development Training programmes have been conducted. Approximately 29000 persons have been trained during last 3 years in various skill areas under Skill Development Training through Science and Technology.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) Agencies like institutes/centres of entrepreneurship development, technical consultancy organizations, academic and technical institutions and non-Governmental organizations engaged in promotion of entrepreneurship development have been supported for conducting the training programmes. Proposals submitted by the agencies for implementation of training programmes are selected with the help of Expert Advisory Committees based on the merit of the proposal and competence of the agency.

Artificial Recharge of Ground Water

3135. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has asked the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir to formulate schemes for artificial recharge of ground water, revival of tanks/ponds, etc.;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to fund the implementation of these schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated/released so far for the purpose;

(e) whether the Central Water Commission (CWC) and Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) have also formulated and implemented a project for artificial recharge of ground water of certain areas of Jammu and Kashmir:

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) Union Government have requested all States including Jammu and Kashmir to submit detailed project reports under the schemes of Repair, Renovation and Restoration of Water Bodies and demonstrative recharge projects under Ground Water Management and Regulation. Three proposals costing Rs. 17.8 crore have been received from the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir for construction of check dams/roof top rain water harvesting structures.

(e) to (g) In the State of Jammu and Kashmir, 8 pilot projects on artificial recharge costing Rs. 78.96 Lakh were implemented during IX Plan by the Central Ground Water Board in coordination with State agencies.

[Translation]

New Schemes for Development of States

3136. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government is contemplating to formulate any new scheme for the development of most backward States in the country including Jharkhand;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which the said scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[English]

Sanskrit Literature

3137. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to take steps to unearth the vast scientific and other relevant knowledge from Sanskrit literature; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh and the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, which are Deemed Universities, have been taking steps to unearth the vast scientific and other relevant knowledge from Sanskrit literature. The Vidyapeetha has prepared nearly 200 exhibits covering a variety of subjects like Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Gemology, Botany, Ayurveda, Medicine, Geology, Meteorology, Biology, Metallurgy, etc. in Sanskrit Science exhibition. It has also brought out two publications describing each exhibit in detail. The

Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, on the other hand, publishes a Research Journal, Sanskrit Vimarsha, encouraging articles relating to the vast scientific and other relevant knowledge from Sanskrit literature, and has constituted a working group on Sanskrit knowledge network, which would undertake such topics also. The Sansthan would be organizing the next World Sanskrit Conference in January, 2012 in which two sessions would be devoted for Science and Technology in Sanskrit.

Karnataka State Information Commission

3138. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has proposed to partially fund the construction of office buildings for the Karnataka State Information Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the State Government of Karnataka has sent any proposal to the Union Government in this regard;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the amount likely to be released to the State Government of Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The existing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on strengthening of RTI etc. does not have any provision to fund the construction of the buildings of the State Information Commissions.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government of Karnataka had requested for a grant of Rs. 7.50 crore for construction of the office building of the State Information Commission.

(e) Does not arise.

Afforestation on Non-Forest Land

3139. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme for afforestation on degraded non-forest land involving Panchayati Raj Institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any project, under the scheme, has been submitted by the State Government of Karnataka;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the expected cost of the project;

(e) whether necessary sanction has been given for the project; and

(f) if so, the details of the funds sanctioned and released?

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

(a) and (b) No scheme has been approved for afforestation on non forest lands involving Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

(c) to (f) Does not arise.

Declaration of Tiger Reserve

3140. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Karnataka has submitted a proposal to the Union Government for

declaring Billigiri Ranganatha Temple Wildlife Sanctuary as Tiger Reserve;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (c) The earlier proposal received from the State (Karnataka) in this regard was not considered since declaration of new tiger reserves was not viewed favourably in the 38th meeting of the Steering Committee of Project Tiger held on 12.4.2005. Subsequently, based on a proposal received in this regard in December, 2008, the State has been advised to provide the ecological/ landscape parameters, apart from the statutory imperatives vis-a-vis the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, for needful action from the National Tiger Conservation Authority. The response from the State is awaited.

[Translation]

Auction of Mahatma Gandhi's Belongings

3141. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to check the auction of the heritage items of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): A committee of eminent Gandhians and representatives of Gandhian institutions has been constituted in the Ministry of Culture to examine the contents of works/letters/manuscripts and other heritage items of Mahatma Gandhi, and to recommend, as and when the occasion arises, the course of action to be adopted by the Government when any of these, or an article associated with Gandhiji, comes up for auction in various parts of the world.

As a general policy, the Government refrains from entering into auctions of such items. However, on the basis of information received from Ministry of Culture, the Indian High Commission in London was authorized to obtain the manuscript of an article by Mahatma Gandhi, dated January 11, 1948, which was to be put up for auction in London in July, 2007. Because of the intercession, the manuscript was withdrawn from the auction and acquired by the Indian High Commission after payment to the Auction House. Another recent incidence is the purchase, in a London auction, of a bunch of letters written by Mahatma Gandhi and a piece of Khadi cloth woven by him, by two Non Resident Indians, who subsequently presented the items to the Hon. Rashtrapatiiji during her visit to the UK in October, 2009.

[English]

**Kaladan Multimodal Transit
Transport Project**

3142. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kaladan multimodal transit and transport agreement signed between India and Myanmar last year is now operational;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether, as per the agreement, India has begun investing US\$100 million for building a land and river transport project that will connect India's north-eastern State of Mizoram with Myanmar's Sittwe port in the Bay of Bengal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, including the status of the project?

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

(b) to (d) On 27 March, 2008 Cabinet approved the project at a total cost of Rs.535.91 Crore. The Agreement/

Protocols on the Implementation of the project were signed on 2 April 2008 between Government of India and Government of Myanmar. Ministry of External Affairs (MEA) is the nodal agency for the Government of India. The Inland Waterways Authority of India (IWAI) has been appointed as the Project Development Consultant for implementation of the project. The DPR was updated recently by IWAI.

As envisaged in the Agreement, IWAI has floated the tender for the project.

Single Girl Free Education

3143. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to extend the benefit of single girls free education to all State Governments' institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has a Scholarship Scheme for meritorious single girl students securing 60% and above marks in Class X and Class XII Examination for higher studies. As far as educational institutions under the State Governments are concerned, it is for the State Government to take appropriate action.

Research Station at Arctic Zone

3144. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a Research Station at Arctic Zone;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new Station is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A research base named "Himadri" for carrying out studies in the disciplines like; Glaciology, Atmospheric sciences and Biological sciences for a total of eight scientists has already been established by India at the International Arctic Research Base at Ny-Alesund, Svalbard, Norway. This Research Base was formally inaugurated on the 1st July, 2008.

Criteria for Private Haj Tour Operators

3145. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for allocating Haj Quota among Private Tour Operators (PTOs);

(b) whether the Government is aware of the reports of inequitable distribution of Haj Quota and as a result thereof new PTOs could not qualify;

(c) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to change the rules for Haj Quota so as to make it equitable and transparent; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The

distribution of PTOs quota for Haj-2009 was done as per the following policy:

1. All the old PTOs who got quota in 2008 and had been found eligible for allocation of quota this year also, have been allocated quota of minimum 50 seats provided their quota allocation during 2008 was 50 seats or more.
2. Those PTOs who have been applying unsuccessfully for at least the last two years have been allotted quota of 50 seats, provided they were otherwise eligible.
3. The PTOs who had applied since last one year only i.e. in Haj-2008 and those fresh applicants who have applied this year could not be considered for allocation of quota for Haj-2009.

(b) to (d) Haj Quota was allocated to Private Tour Operators (PTOs) in more rational, equitable and transparent manner. The policy in this regard has been given wide publicity through website.

Sanskrit Boards

3146. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of State Sanskrit Secondary Education Boards;

(b) the number of Traditional Sanskrit Pathshalas affiliated to each of those Boards; and

(c) the total number of students at present, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The information sought for is not available with this Ministry as such Boards fall under purview of the State Governments.

**Bacterial Contamination of Rivers and
Water Bodies**

3147. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has recently revealed that most of the rivers and water bodies in the country contain an alarming level of bacterial contamination;

(b) if so, the facts thereof;

(c) whether the CPCB has since proposed any steps to check the filth of rivers and to prevent them from bacterial contamination; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Bacterial contamination is measured in terms of counts of Coliform group of bacteria of fecal origin. The maximum permissible limit and the desirable limit for fecal coliform count for bathing quality water have been notified as 2500 Most Probable Number (MPN) per 100 millilitre (ml) and 500 MPN/100 ml respectively.

As per Central Pollution Control Board's (CPCB) water quality monitoring of rivers during the year 2008, fecal coliform count is reported to be less than 500 MPN/100 ml in 67.3% of water samples, between 500 and 2500 MPN/100 ml in 16.8% samples and more than 2500 MPN/100 ml in 15.9% samples.

(c) and (d) Based on CPCB's identification of polluted stretches along the rivers, Action Plans for conservation of rivers are formulated and implemented under the National River Conservation Plan. The Plan presently covers identified polluted stretches on 38 rivers in 167 towns spread over 20 States.

Conservation of rivers is an ongoing and collective effort of the Central and State Governments. River

conservation activities, including creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns under the Ministry of Urban Development, as well as under State schemes.

Central Sanskrit Board

3148. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Sanskrit Board has been constituted;

(b) if so, the recommendations made in its meetings so far; and

(c) the action taken by the Government on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has been constituting Central Sanskrit Board for a period of three years every time for the purpose of advising the Government in various matters relating to Sanskrit. In August, 2006, the Ministry decided to constitute 'Rashtriya Sanskrit Parishad' replacing the Board.

**Consultant for Evaluation of
Management of CSIR**

3149. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any foreign consultant to study and evaluate the management of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outcome of the study conducted by the consultant; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam. Government has not appointed any foreign consultant to study and evaluate the management of Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Performance Card for IIT Candidates

3150. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give performance card for the students taking IIT-JEE exams from this academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the utility of such performance card to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Joint Admission Board (JAB), in its meeting held on 23rd August, 2009, has decided to issue score cards to every student appearing in JEE and to provide marks to them a week after the results are declared.

(c) Some Institutes seek the rank list officially for admitting students who do not succeed in getting admission

in Indian Institutes of Technology, Institute of Technology—Banaras Hindu University (IT-BHU) and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.

[Translation]

Land Acquired by Coal Companies

3151. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the companies under Coal India Limited which have acquired agricultural and forest land for coal production during the last three years alongwith the area of land acquired by each of them;

(b) the company-wise area of land lying unutilised out of the acquired land at present;

(c) the reasons therefor and the officers found responsible for the unnecessary acquisition of the land; and

(d) the company-wise area of collieries totally exploited and that of the adjacent land and the details of their use?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Protection of Bio-Diversity

3152. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed port in Poshitra in Jamnagar would destroy crucial marine bio-diversity in the Gulf of Kutch; and

(b) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken to protect the precious aquatic life in this region?

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

(a) and (b) Ministry has received a proposal on 14.06.2007 from M/s. Gujarat Poshitra Port Company Ltd. for finalization of Terms of Reference (TOR) for the development of Poshitra Port at Jamnagar. After the recommendation of the Expert Appraisal Committee, Ministry has issued TOR on 01.08.2007.

The TOR issued also included to examine the impact on marine and terrestrial ecology and asked the project proponent to Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and Environmental Management Plan (EMP) to mitigate the likely impacts.

The project proponent has not yet submitted the requisite EIA and EMP for appraisal of the project to the Ministry.

Sequencing of DNA

3153. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether scientists are working on projects for sequencing the Deoxyribo-Nucleic Acid (DNA) of a wide variety of trees, fishes, insects and animals as part of a project for barcoding life;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the parameters adopted in this regard; and

(d) the present status of the project?

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

(a) to (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests does not have a specific programme in this area. However, Wildlife Institute of India has undertaken a project "Barcoding Anurans of India" supported by the Department of Biotechnology in 2007. This ongoing project has been able

to sequence the DNA of a large number of frog species from different parts of the country and screening for the DNA barcode is carried out.

[Translation]

Compliance of Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005

3154. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ministries/Departments including PSUs have to release seventeen manuals on their website within 120 days as per Section 4 of RTI Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the details of the Ministries/Departments/PSUs that have complied and released the manual on website;

(c) the details of Ministries/Departments and PSUs that do not comply the said section of RTI Act, 2005 and the reasons in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for compliance of the same by all concerned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Every public authority was required to publish sixteen sets of information as provided in clause (b) of sub-section (1) of Section 4 of the RTI Act, 2005 and such other information as prescribed by the appropriate Government within 120 days from the enactment of the Act.

(b) and (c) Information is not centrally maintained.

(d) It is the statutory responsibility of each public authority to comply with the provisions of the Act.

Nevertheless the Government has issued instructions requesting all the Ministries/Departments etc. to comply with the provisions of section 4 of the Act.

[English]

**Strengthening of National Schools
of Drama**

3155. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to strengthen National Schools of Drama (NSD); and

(b) the funds allocated for the whole period of Eleventh Five Year Plan to improve the working conditions of NSDs in various parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) (i) setting up of five Regional Centres of NSD - at Bengaluru, Kolkata, Jammu and Kashmir, Maharashtra/Goa and in the North East. The Bengaluru Centre of NSD has already started functioning from February, 2009.

(ii) Redevelopment of NSD Campus at Bahawalpur House, New Delhi.

(b) Under the Eleventh Five Year Plan, an amount of Rs. 8000 lakhs was allocated for NSD for the entire Plan period.

Eco-Task Force

3156. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed Eco Task Forces in the States;

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

(c) the funds allocated so far, State-wise?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Eco Task Force (ETF) Battalions are raised for eco-restoration of degraded areas ' through afforestation and related activities in remote and difficult areas with the involvement of ex-servicemen. There are six ETF Battalions supported by the Ministry of Environment and Forests in four States. The expenditure incurred by the Ministry of Defence for these Battalions is reimbursed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

The details and the funds reimbursed in the 11th Five Year plan are provided below:

Sl. No.	Name of Battalion	State	Funds Reimbursed to Ministry of Defence (Rs. in lakh)
1.	127 Inf. Bn(TA) Eco	Uttarakhand	812.81
2.	130 Inf. Bn(TA) Eco		
3.	128 Inf. Bn(TA) Eco	Rajasthan	1006.24
4.	129 Inf. Bn(TA) Eco	Jammu and Kashmir	366.42
5.	134 Inf. Bn(TA) Eco	Assam	785.40
6.	135 Inf. Bn(TA) Eco		

MRV Agreement

3157. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has agreed to consider international Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of its mitigation actions to take per capita plus

approach and give per capita emergence principle on climate change;

(b) if so, the salient features of the agreement and indices' stand thereon; and

(c) the details of other developing countries who have accepted the MRV Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) India does not supports Measurement, Reporting and Verification (MRV) of its voluntary domestic mitigation actions. The current negotiations are aimed, inter alia, at deciding institutional arrangements for development and transfer of clean technologies through technology cooperation and provision of financial resources to developing countries to enable them to adapt to and mitigate climate change. Parties are currently engaged in negotiations under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and Kyoto Protocol in order to reach agreed outcomes at the 15th Conference of Parties scheduled in Copenhagen in December, 2009.

Identification of Sensitive Posts

3158. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has issued any instructions to identify sensitive posts in various Ministries/Departments of the Union Government;

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

(c) whether all Ministries/Departments of the Union Government have identified these sensitive posts pursuant to the said instructions;

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

(e) the number of organizations yet to comply with

the circular and the action taken by the CVC in this regard; and

(f) the time by which the instructions of the CVC will be complied?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Commission has issued instructions to the organizations under its advisory jurisdiction regarding rotation of officials working in sensitive posts. As per the instructions, the organizations were to identify the sensitive posts and effect rotational transfer on these posts every 2 or 3 years to avoid development of vested interest by the people working on these posts.

(c) to (f) The Commission has so far received response from 223 Ministries/Departments/organizations. Identification of sensitive posts pursuant to the circular issued by the Commission is an ongoing process and the Commission has asked the CVOs of the organizations to ensure implementation of Commission's guidelines in its spirit.

CMZ Notification

3159. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:

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

(a) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the M.S. Swaminathan Committee report on the Coastal Management Zone (CMZ);

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) whether the Government has chalked out any special coastal management plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to bring forward a Fishermen Right Bill to protect the fishermen; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The main recommendations of the Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee includes: (i) stringent implementation of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 and use of space technology-enabled enforcement of the provisions of the Notification (ii) enhance protection of fishermen communities (iii) introduce regulations to manage the proliferation of ports along the coasts (iv) tighter standards for disposal of effluents into coastal waters (v) new management regimes for Andaman and Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands (vi) include the seaward side to ensure protection from current and future threats (vii) measures to strengthen research and regulatory capacity (viii) introduce policies keeping in view the future dangers from sea level rise and increased vulnerability of the coasts.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) Not at the present juncture, Sir.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Procurement

3160. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the outlines of the rules notified by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) regulating procurement of various items/equipments by Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries for their projects;

(b) whether CIL and its subsidiaries particularly Northern Coalfields Limited (NCL) have procured huge quantity of spare parts and other equipments running into several crores in violation of the rules laid down by the CVC in this regard during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof, company-wise;

(d) whether most of these equipments are either lying non-functional or in poor condition;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the loss incurred to the CIL/subsidiary company as a result thereof;

(f) whether the Government has conducted any investigation/enquiry into alleged irregularity in procurement of various items/equipments by CIL and its subsidiaries; and

(g) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken or being taken against the erring officers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (g) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Outstanding Dues of Kendriya Bhandar

3161. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar is to recover outstanding dues from various Government departments;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total amount outstanding as on date, Ministry/Department-wise;

(c) the details of efforts made to recover the outstanding dues and achievements made as a result thereof;

(d) whether the provisions of GFRs- 2005 have been adopted by Kendriya Bhandar for regulating the procurement of various items/equipments by them; and

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

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

(b) Kendriya Bhandar supplies Stationery, Grocery/ Consumer items on credit basis to various offices/sub-offices of Central/State Government Departments besides non-Government/private organizations. As per the audited accounts of the Society an amount of Rs.71.08 crores was outstanding as on 31st March, 2009, the categorization/ grouping of which is enclosed as per Statement-I. Kendriya Bhandar is dealing with thousands of sub-offices/offices autonomous bodies etc. of the Central Government/State Government and varying amounts are outstanding from them. However, the details of larger amounts which are outstanding, are enclosed as per Statement-II.

(c) The efforts made to recover the dues, inter-alia, include the following:

- (i) Regular monitoring.
- (ii) Personal visits to defaulters.
- (iii) Suspension of further supplies to defaulters.

(iv) Reminders and follow up at senior levels.

(d) and (e) As Kendriya Bhandar is involved in trading, Kendriya Bhandar has adopted a Purchase Policy duly approved by its Board of Directors and the items in Kendriya Bhandar are procured from registered suppliers as per provision of the Purchase Policy of Kendriya Bhandar.

Statement-I

Kendriya Bhandar - Debtors as on 31.03.2009

Amount Outstanding	Number of Offices/ Sub-Offices/ Autonomous Bodies of Central/State Government Ministries/ Departments, Non- Government/ Private Organisations etc.	Total amount Outstanding (In lakhs)
Upto Rs.1 lakh	6238	496.77
Rs.1 lakh to Rs.5 lakhs	758	1612.73
Rs.5 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs	106	898.97
Above Rs.10 lakhs	123	3086.02
Sub Total		6094.49
Miscellaneous accounts*	39	1013.62
Grand Total		7108.11

*Miscellaneous accounts transactions are booked with reference to vendors i.e. not booked against individual Government departments.

Statement-II

*Kendriya Bhandar-List of Customer Accounts-
wherein amount of more than Rs 10 Lakhs
is outstanding*

as on 31st March, 09

Sl. No.	Name of Office/Sub Office of Central/State Government	Amount Outstanding (Rs. in Lacs)
1	2	3
Gwalior Region		
1.	Air Force Station Gwalior	28.91
Mussoorie Region		
2.	Survey of India, Dehradun	17.85
Lucknow Region		
3.	Chief Engineer Office Lucknow Zone	11.41
4.	Gail India Ltd.	11.66
5.	Income Tax Office, Lucknow	26.33
6.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	26.75
7.	National Bureau of Fish Genetic Resources	11.14
8.	National Institute for Visually Handicapped, Chapter, Lucknow	13.45
9.	Police Recruitment office, Lucknow	30.44
10.	Post Office - Bareilly	62.87
11.	Railway, Lucknow	23.53
Total		217.58

1	2	3
Gandhi Nagar Region		
12.	Employees PF Organization, Ashram Road, Ahmadabad	12.10
13.	Jilla Prathmik Shikshanadhi-Bhuj, Kachh	54.35
14.	Talod Vividh Kaykari Sahkari Mandli	48.36
15.	Anand Agriculture University	13.50
Total		128.31
Faridabad/Gurgaon Region		
16.	Income Tax Officer	14.34
17.	Deputy Agriculture Officer	10.28
18.	Indian Oil Corpn. Ltd. (IOCL Refinery)	42.96
19.	National Academy of Customs Excise and Narcotics (NACEN)	11.76
20.	National Hydro Power Corporation (NHPC)	23.95
21.	Garrison Engg. - Sirsa	12.87
22.	Garrison Engg. (Air Force)	10.98
23.	Garrison Engg. Nasik	14.83
24.	Garrison Engg. Pune	19.40
25.	Deputy Commissioner North	17.09
Total		178.46
Mumbai Region		
26.	Asstt. Control of Custom Air Cargo	13.40

1	2	3
27.	Accountant General Office	27.90
28.	Central Institute of Fisheries Education	10.97
29.	Chief Engg. Navy - Colaba	10.61
30.	Collector of Custom Computer Section	68.90
31.	Collector Office - Div.	31.20
32.	Commissioner of Police	141.49
33.	C.P.W.D.	20.49
34.	Collector Office	164.09
35.	Development Commissioner-Sez	21.22
36.	Income Tax	300.19
37.	M.T.N.L.	42.21
38.	National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research	20.11
39.	Provident Fund	43.35
40.	Post Office	22.46
41.	Trade Marks Registry	12.64
42.	Training Ship/Rajendra/Chanakya	14.00
43.	Telecom India (BSNL)	19.57
44.	Old DRS Balances (Daman)	11.78
45.	National Insurance Co. Ltd.	12.75
46.	Ashramshala Officer - Surat	11.28
47.	Asstt. Director of Education - Silvasa	13.54
48.	Technical Training Regiment (T.T.R.)	10.47
49.	Deputy Supdt. of Police Purchase	14.88
Total		1059.50

1	2	3
Kolkata Region		
50.	Office Inch. National Instt. of Home	11.14
Jaipur Region		
51.	Income Tax - Jaipur	49.71
52.	National Research Center on Seed Spices, Ajmer	16.95
53.	Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau, Jaipur	11.03
54.	South Western Command	17.65
Total		95.34
Ghaziabad Region		
55.	Rashtriya Vyasana Upachar Kendra, Ghaziabad	16.12
56.	Indian Pharmacopoeia Commission	16.73
57.	National Institute of Malaria Research	93.68
Total		126.53
Ranchi Region		
58.	Deputy Commissioner Koderma	11.37
Chennai Region		
59.	BSNL	12.68
60.	Customs Department	10.09
61.	Defence Department	43.13
62.	Employee Provident Fund Office	20.15
63.	Income Tax	49.93

1	2	3	1	2	3
64.	Kendriya Vidyalaya	10.04	86.	EPF Office	30.34
65.	Police Department	10.89	87.	Food Corporation of India (FCI)	22.60
66.	Postal Department	10.83	88.	Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corpn.	33.13
67.	Railways	10.46	89.	Income Tax	22.51
68.	Regional Passport Office	11.28	90.	Indian Railway Catering and Tourism Corporation	15.88
69.	Accountant General Office	72.94	91.	Passport Office	15.90
70.	Employees State Insurance Corpn.	18.04	92.	Provident Fund	29.40
71.	Foreign Trade	10.99	93.	Postal	10.92
72.	Gem Granites	12.43	94.	Research Centre Imrat	13.55
73.	Indian Airlines Ltd.	10.37	95.	Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel National Police Academy	17.73
74.	Kerala State Civil Supplies	28.35	96.	Urdu University	38.38
75.	Rajiv Gandhi National Instt. of Youth Development	11.87	97.	Zila Saksharatha Samithi	20.39
76.	BSNL	16.87	98.	AP Horticulture University	20.35
77.	Sub Registry Office	10.44	99.	District Collector	13.77
78.	Addl. Director General of Police	13.73	100.	Information Tech. Division	20.11
79.	AG's Audit-1	12.00	101.	Municipal Corporation	20.78
80.	Acharya NG Ranga University	20.82	102.	National Mineral Development Corporation	14.24
81.	Agriculture Product and Land Development Authority	13.61	103.	Panchayatraj Division	14.78
82.	Central Excise	16.00	104.	Air Force	16.95
83.	College of Horticulture	10.11	105.	Animal Husbandry	21.69
84.	District Collector	14.13	106.	Bharat Earth Movers Limited	13.14
85.	Defence Meteorological Research Laboratory	10.64			

1	2	3
107.	BMTC Corporation	12.43
108.	BSNL	26.65
109.	Central Excise/Income Tax	23.70
110.	Central Water Commission	10.03
111.	Central Poultry Development Organisation	11.11
112.	Central Power Research Institute	13.58
113.	Deptt. of Agricultural Research and Education	23.75
114.	Doordarshan Kendra	20.60
115.	Gas Turbine Research Establishment	10.30
116.	Micro Tube Research Development Centre	16.60
117.	Regional Provident Fund Commissioner	12.75
Total		1100.86
Delhi Region		
118.	M/O Home Affairs/Grih Mantralaya	29.29
119.	National Anti Malaria Programme	11.57
120.	Natioanl Physical Lab. (NPL)	29.96
121.	M/o External Affairs	14.01
122.	Safdarjung Hospital	11.27
Total		96.10
Chandigarh Region		
123.	The Civil Surgeon Bamala	14.07

[Translation]

Water Cess

3162. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision to refund 80 per cent of the amount collected by State Boards as water cess to State Governments;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the amount collected from the different States under this head;

(c) the time by which the amount is likely to be refunded to respective State Governments in case such refunds have not been made so far;

(d) whether any proposal is under consideration to make provision for sending the remaining amount to Central Government after deducting the share of State Boards; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Upto 80 percent of the water cess amount collected by the Pollution Control Boards in the States (SPCBs) and Pollution Control Committees in the Union Territories (PCCs) is to be reimbursed to the SPCBs/PCCs in accordance with Section 8 of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1977, read with Ministry of Environment and Forests order No.Q-17011/1/88-CPW dated 28.12.1998.

(b) and (c) The details of water cess collected by SPCBs/PCCs for the period April, 2007 to December, 2008 and the amount reimbursed to SPCBs/PCCs out of the collections for the said period are given in the enclosed Statement. As and when budgetary allocations are made for reimbursement of water cess, appropriate amounts are released to the SPCBs/PCCs.

(d) and (e) No such proposal is under consideration.

Statement

The details of water cess collected from SPCBs/PCCs for the period April, 2007 to December, 2008

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs*	Collection of Water cess from April, 2007 to December, 2008	Amount of Water cess reimbursed till date against these collections
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5025.49	866.13
2.	Bihar	81.5	22.4
3.	Chandigarh	44.80	15.01
4.	Chhattisgarh	595.5	56.8
5.	Daman and Diu	1.62	0.34
6.	Delhi	2164.88	2.3
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3.89	1.32
8.	Goa	73.93	21.06
9.	Gujarat	4084.39	968.66
10.	Haryana	968.31	258.68
11.	Himachal Pradesh	80.68	22.03
12.	Jharkhand	1349.3	120
13.	Karnataka	600.61	88
14.	Kerala	113.84	34.10
15.	Madhya Pradesh	838.09	135.83

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	5692.54	1066.12
17.	Meghalaya	1.40	0.48
18.	Orissa	388	137.2
19.	Puducherry	5.27	3.41
20.	Punjab	2765.52	660.05
21.	Rajasthan	1208.46	174.20
22.	Tamil Nadu	1465.43	299.88
23.	Uttarakhand	390.65	60.59
24.	Uttar Pradesh	6857.41	2385.47
25.	West Bengal	2615.12	779.79
Total		37416.63	8179.85

*Other States/UTs have not collected water cess during this period.

Subsidence in Coal Mines

3163. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of subsidence in various coal mines particularly in Madhya Pradesh have taken place during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, company-wise, State-wise, year-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of people killed and injured and the details of loss of property, company-wise, location-wise during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The following steps have been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents:-

1. In the built up area the workings are limited to avoid any subsidence. If due to any reason any danger is noticed for the structures or heavy cracks, the compensation as well as rehabilitation is arranged by the mine management as per the approved Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy of the company.
2. Direct subsidence in build up area over where the persons are residing is not permitted by the Directorate General of Mines Safety (DGMS) for extraction of pillars below such structures.
3. The extraction (de-pillaring operation) is being done as per the conditions specified in the permission issued by the DGMS to deal with subsidence.

4. For paddy field, the crop compensation is paid for 3 years in consultation with the land owner, State Government and management.
5. The cracks etc. so formed are properly filled up and drainage etc. is established by the management.
6. All such areas are marked at the surface and proper records are being maintained. Cracks developed due to subsidence are filled up on regular basis.
7. The mine management keeps record by technical survey to the scale. All such subsidence areas are provided with small pillar on a particular grid and the pillars are numbered. The detail of technical survey is recorded.
8. The subsidence areas are kept on watch for water flow to avoid entry of surface water to underground workings.
9. Cracks etc. are immediately filled up to eliminate danger to the persons and cattles passing over the caving area.

Statement

Subsidence in coal mines

Company	Year	State	Mine/Site of Subsid- ence	Brief Details of subsidence
1	2	3	4	5
SECL	2007	Madhya Pradesh	Vindhya UG	The area has been marked at the surface and proper records are being maintained. Cracks developed due to subsidence are filled up on regular basis. Crop compensation has been provided and the land acquisition is under process.

1	2	3	4	5
	2008		Govinda UG	The subsidence was varying from 0 - 1.5 m. at various locations with surface cracks. Surface cracks and subsidized area was filled and drainage maintained. Crop compensation has been provided.
			Jamuna 11/12 Inc	Subsided and cracked area has been filled up properly. The mine has been closed.
ECL	2006	West Bengal	Pankeari Basti near Sitalpur Railway Gate/Sodepur Area	Subsidence occurred due to unauthorized working by illegal miners. Area was filled up after it had been confirmed that no person was trapped inside.
			Near 10 and 11 Pit of BD unit of Khas Kajora colly, Kajora Area	Subsidence took place over the old and abandoned workings of Kajora seam damaging seven houses. The houses have been vacated and Danger Boards displayed over the Area.
			Kalipahari/Sripur Area.	Pot hole occurred at about 130m south-east of Pit No.2 due to illegal mining in the Area. Filling with sand had been done and the area was fenced off.
			Chora 10 Pit/Kenda Area	Pot hole occurred over panel no. E-8A due to u/g working by caving method. Filling of subsidence done by earth.
			Poniati Workshop/Sripur Area.	Subsidence occurred over old workings, the places worked during pre-nationalized period. 4 nos. of quarters of Poniati workshop on the right of Domohani Jamuria DB road. All the 4 nos of quarters vacated.
			Lower Kenda/Kenda Area	A pot hole occurred at Goalpara at about 225m from Ranigonj- Suri road due to old abandoned working in Kenda seam (Abandoned since 1928).

1	2	3	4	5
		Poniati Workshop/Sripur Area		Subsidence occurred due to illegal mining over coal barrier left in u/g for the road connecting Poniati workshop and Poriharpur village. Road repaired by BCL by dozing and filling soil and sand.
2006	Jharkhand	Hariajam Colly/Mugma Area		Subsidence occurred due to illegal mining and the area had been filled up by earth.
		Old North Musliacolly/Erstwhile company (Sripur Area)		On 16.01.2007 at about 03-30 am in the early morning there was a subsidence in and around bye-pass National high way no.2 near Ghagarburi temple about 400 meters West side in the road from Asansol diversion point. The highway has been diverted.
2007	West Bengal	Kalipahari unit/Sripur Area		Due to u/g workings of Ghusick seam at Kalipahari unit subsidence occurred it has been filled up by sand and soil.
		Kalipahari/Sripur Area		Crack on surface developed due to pre-nationalized workings in u/g. Killed up the cracks by sand.
		Kalipahari/Sripur Area		Pt. hole on surface occurred due to pre-nationalized workings in u/g. Filled up the cracks by sand.
		Alkusa village/Daburcolly		Land side occurred at Alkusa village along Panchayat road over old and abandoned JD Mondal, Alkusa quarry. The road had been repaired.
		Surface drain of 3-storied private building at B.P. Khaitan Road at Raniganj		The surface subsidence occurred near old and abandoned working of R-IX seam worked by M/s Bum and Co. In 1922, Stabilization plan has been submitted by CMPDIL.

1	2	3	4	5
	2008	West Bengal	Nimcha	Fire broke out and subsidence occurred due to hundreds of small pits/wells dug for illegal extraction of coal. ECL mobilized its men and equipment for carrying out dozing and covering the pits and putting out the fire
			Sangramgarh Colly	About 25m from coal edge subsidence occurred due to illegal mining. 83 families have been shifted to company quarters and school building and food and medical support provided for 2 weeks to the affected families.
			Kalipahari	Subsidence occurred near Post Office due to collapse of old unscientific working.
			Darma colliery (now under Kalipahari)	Subsidence occurred near culvert No. 515 due to illegal mining damaging the Kalipahari-Damra road. The road has been repaired.
	2009	West Bengal	Samdih	Fire and subsidence was seen from coal seams near Muchipara ECL carried out extensive operation which include covering the area by 2 lakh cubic meter of rock and soil and dozing of the materia] for sealing off the fire spot.
BCL	2006	Jharkhand	Block-IV OCP	A subsidence has taken on approach road to OCP. The same was filled up. No loss of lives. Potholes filled up with incombustible materials.
		Jharkhand	East Katras	6 potholes occurred at fire areas north side of Dhanbad-Chandrapura Rly lines and water of catchment areas entered in the UG mines through potholes. Potholes filled up with incombustible materials. No loss of lives.

2	3	4	5
2007	Jharkhand	Kusunda	A subsidence measuring 100 ft X 50 ft due to old underground fire occurred near 1 PK Pit where ten persons lost their lives and five persons injured. Potholes filled up with incombustible materials.
	Jharkhand	Lodna	A subsidence approximately about 200 sq.m. near Chatkari Jore occurred. No loss of life. Subsided areas filled up with incombustible materials.
	Jharkhand	Bassuriya	A subsidence approximately about 900 sq.ft. occurred. No loss of life. Subsided areas filled up with incombustible materials.
	Jharkhand	North Tisra	A subsidence measuring 20m X 20m occurred near LUJ Pit. No loss of life. Potholes filled up with incombustible materials.
	Jharkhand	Pathardih	A subsidence measuring 140m X 120m occurred near New Mining Colony. No loss of life. Potholes filled up with incombustible materials.
	Jharkhand	Simlabahal	Potholes occurred near Dhakhpati within the leasehold area of Colliery. No loss of life and property
2008	Jharkhand	Simlabahal	Potholes occurred near Dhakhpati within the leasehold area of Colliery. No loss of life and property
2009	Jharkhand	Bera	Potholes occurred at bedding plane of Chatkari jore. No loss of life and property. Potholes filled up with incombustible materials.
	Jharkhand	Sudamdih Shaft	Potholes occurred near South Chasnala Colony. No loss of life and property. Same was filled up with incombustible materials.

1	2	3	4	5
	Jharkhand	Industry		Potholes occurred. No loss of life and property. Same was filled up with incombustible materials.
	Jharkhand	Kenduadih Colliery		Potholes measuring 5m X 5m occurred near Rajput Basti. Potholes were filled up with OB materials. No loss of life and property.

[English]

Rajasthan Atomic Power Station

3164. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the 220 Megawatt units of Nuclear Power Corporation at Kaiga (Unit 4) and Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (Units 5 & 6) have been commissioned;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor and the loss of energy generation in million units as a result thereof;
- (c) the expected date of commissioning of these units; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) Criticality of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) Unit-5 has been achieved on November 24, 2009. This reactor is expected to commence commercial operation in December, 2009. RAPS Unit-6 is expected to commence

operations early 2010. Commissioning phase of Kaiga-4 systems has commenced, however indigenous fuel is awaited. With progressive improvement in indigenous uranium supply, Kaiga-4 is expected to be commissioned by March, 2010.

Public-Private Partnership In School Education

3165. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has set up a body consisting of educationists and representatives of the private sector to promote public-private partnership in school education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the 11-member body held its first meeting this September and has suggested ways in which school education can be revamped;
- (d) if so, the outcome of this meeting; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government to implement the decisions taken therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) A 'Round Table on School Education' has been constituted to advise and make recommendations on improving the school education system in the country. The first three meetings of the round table were held on 24.9.2009, 19.10.2009 and 06.11.2009. In these meetings, topics discussed include ways to improve quality of school education, public-private partnership, curriculum development, educational reforms and teachers' education.

Discussion in the Round Table is an on-going process. The Round Table is only one of the several fora for interactions on school education.

Delivery Monitoring Unit

3166. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) to monitor the major schemes/projects being implemented in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the schemes/projects brought under coverage of the DMU;

(c) the criteria for selection of schemes/projects for coverage under the said unit;

(d) whether it is proposed to put the results of monitoring on the website to bring it to the domain of the public; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) has been set up in the Prime Minister's Office to review a select number of flagship

programmes/initiatives/iconic projects. The first set of DMU reports in respect of the following 12 out of a total of 18 identified programmes/initiatives/projects (List at enclosed Statement) have been furnished by the respective Ministries and placed on their websites in October, 2009:

- (1) National Rural Employment Guarantee Act
- (2) National Rural Health Mission
- (3) Sarva Siksha Abhiyan
- (4) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission
- (5) Multi-sectoral District Plans for Minority Concentration Districts
- (6) Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir
- (7) Infrastructure Development in the North East Region
- (8) Development of Land Ports
- (9) Assam Gas Cracker Project
- (10) Bharat Nirman
- (11) Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor
- (12) National Mission of Female Literacy

The nodal Ministries for these 12 programmes/initiatives/projects have been requested to publish DMU reports on the website on a quarterly basis; while reporting in respect of the remaining six programmes/initiatives/projects will be commenced once the contours of these are concretized.

The function of the DMU is to act as a mechanism for oversight to improve monitoring, delivery of output and transparency for ensuring effective delivery of select programmes. However, the primary responsibility for implementation, appropriate monitoring and follow up action remains that of the Ministry/States concerned.

Accordingly, the latest position on identified programmes and the steps taken for the implementation would be available with the Ministries concerned.

Statement

*List of Flagship Programmes/Initiatives/
Iconic Projects*

1. National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (NREGA): Ministry of Rural Development
2. National Rural Health Mission (NRHM): Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
3. Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA): Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of School Education and Literacy)
4. Bharat Nirman
5. Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Ministry of Urban Development/Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation
6. Rajiv Awas Yojana: Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation
7. Multi-Sectoral District Plans for Minority Concentration Districts: Ministry of Minority Affairs
8. National Mission on Female Literacy: Ministry of Human Resource Development [Department of School Education and Literacy]
9. Strengthening of Public Accountability (Right to Information/Public Data Policy/Annual Reports on five identified topics/setting up Independent Evaluation Office)
10. Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan for Jammu and Kashmir: Ministry of Home Affairs
11. Infrastructure Development in North-Eastern Region: Ministry of DONER
12. Dedicated Railway Freight Corridors: Ministry of Railways
13. Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion
14. Innovation Universities-Decade of Innovation: Ministry of Human Resource Development, Ministry of Science and Technology
15. Development of Land Ports: Ministry of Home Affairs
16. Setting up National Council for Human Resources in Health: Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
17. Setting up National Council for Higher Education: Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Higher Education)
18. Assam Gas Cracker Project: Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas

**Financial Restrictions on Indian Embassies/
High Commissions**

3167. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Embassies and High Commissions are unable to carry out their duties properly due to financial restrictions and constraints;

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

(c) whether a few Embassies/High Commissions are given more importance and funds than the rest; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Budget allocated in respect of Missions/Posts abroad depends on several factors, the important of which are the number of India-based and locally recruited personnel working in the Mission/Post, the cost of living in the country where the Mission/Post is situated, the cost of various services in that country, and the depth and breadth of India's bilateral engagement with that country in areas such as political, trade, economic, consular and cultural.

Impact of Nuclear Programme of Myanmar

3168. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Myanmar is trying to develop a Nuclear Weapons Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any information that validates or invalidates these reports especially reports that suggest that scientists from DPR Korea and Pakistan are assisting this programme by working in it;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has made any assessment about the impact of this programme on the security situation in South Asia especially since Myanmar has not denied the existence of the programme; and

(f) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Government has seen media reports regarding development of nuclear projects in Myanmar reportedly in collaboration with DPRK and Pakistan. These reports are, however, unconfirmed.

(e) and (f) Government continues to monitor all such developments and remains fully committed to taking all

necessary steps to safeguard India's security and national interests.

[Translation]

Criteria for Admission in Sanskriti School

3169. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria laid down for admission in Sanskriti School;

(b) whether the Government is aware that only children of upper strata of society are getting admission in Sanskriti School;

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

(d) whether the Government is providing any financial assistance to Sanskriti School;

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

(f) the steps taken by the Government for making Sanskriti School a centre of learning for all classes of society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The criteria laid down for admission in Sanskriti School for Nursery Class is as per recommendations of the Ganguly Committee. For all other classes, the students are admitted through the entrance test followed by an interaction session in the following ratio:

60% for the wards of the Civil Service/Defence Cadre and allied services.

20% for the wards of General Public

15% for the wards of Economically Weaker Section

5% for the wards of staff

(b) and (c) Government servants being transferred to Delhi from elsewhere find it difficult to get admission for their wards in Delhi Schools. More than Senior Government Servants whose children are already in college or working, 60% reserved seats for Government servants benefit the Junior Officers on transfer.

(d) and (e) During the last three years, financial assistance provided by the Central Government to the Sanskriti School for construction of Annexe Block etc., is as under :

Year	Rs. in lakhs
2006-07	50.00
2007-08	187.11
2008-09	92.325

During the current year, no financial assistance has been provided to the Sanskriti School. For recurring expenditure, no financial assistance is provided to the Sanskriti School by the Government.

(f) The Civil Services Society/Sanskriti School caters to the children of all abilities and strata of the society. For those from relatively less privileged section of society, the Civil Services Society/Sanskriti School runs a parallel school, Umang in the afternoon. Efforts are made to mainstream some of the children.

[English]

Disbursal of Wages and Salary

3170. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether arrangements have been made for disbursal of wages and salary to employees of Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) namely Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited under his Ministry for November, 2009 onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken in this regard?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. A provision of Rs. 11.00 crores as loan was made in the Demand for Grants for 2009-10, under the Budget Head 6406 Loans for forestry Wildlife, 101-Forest Conservation Development and Regeneration, 01-Loan to Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation, 01.00.55-Loan and Advances (Non Plan), Demand No. 30, Ministry of Environment and Forests for the year 2009-10. Accordingly, a sanction order has been issued after observing prescribed procedure for disbursal of wages and salaries to the employees by Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited.

Encroachment in Forest Areas

3171. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large portion of the forest area has been encroached throughout the country endangering the habitats of the wild life;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the area of forest land encroached, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has drawn any plan to reclaim the encroached area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) No, Madam. It is not a fact that very large area of the forest under encroachment. Only 17,94,879 hectare of forest land is reported to be under encroachment which constitutes only 2.32% of the total forest area of the country. The details of the forest area encroached are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Protection and management of forest areas is primarily the responsibility of concerned State/UT Governments. The Ministry of Environment and Forests provides funds to the State Governments for infrastructure development like development of Forests Chowkis and other miscellaneous works related to eviction operations. Also, Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) has issued guidelines to State/UT Governments to get the encroached land evicted from ineligible encroachers. The MoEF vide letter dated 21.12.2004 had requested the State/UT Governments to exclude tribals/forest dwellers, other than ineligible encroachers, from eviction drives till the claims are settled. With the coming into force of the Schedule Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 and Rules thereof, State/UT Governments have to implement the provisions of the said Act. Accordingly such encroachment cases have to be examined as per the said Act,

Statement

Sl. No.	States	Area Under Encroachment (in Hectare)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	268853(1/1/08)
2.	Bihar	2634(5/9/07)
3.	Chhattisgarh	157092(1/1/08)
4.	Gujarat	22534(1/1/08)

1	2	3
5.	Goa	4882(24/3/08)
6.	Haryana	1463(25/4/08)
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2229(28/2/08)
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	14374 (1/1/08)
9.	Jharkhand	16524 (25/2/08)
10.	Karnataka	108405(1/1/08)
11.	Kerala	12474(1/1/08)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	184740 (1/1/08)
13.	Maharashtra	177840(1/1/08)
14.	Orissa	53820 (1/9/08)
15.	Punjab	8114(1/1/08)
16.	Rajasthan	29692 (30/6/08)
17.	Tamil Nadu	15214(1/1/08)
18.	Uttar Pradesh	27281 (28/2/08)
19.	Uttarakhand	8757 (1/1/08)
20.	West Bengal	13086(1/1/08)
21.	Arunachal Pradesh	89062(1/1/08)
22.	Assam	485674(30/10/08)
23.	Manipur	5244(25/2/08)
24.	Meghalaya	9375(1/1/08)
25.	Mizoram	19127(1/1/08)
26.	Nagaland	1403(16/5/08)
27.	Sikkim	3614(23/8/08)

1	2	3
28.	Tripura	47758(25/2/08)
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3326(4/12/09)
30	Chandigarh	Nil (1/1/08)
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Nil (6/11/08)
32	Daman and Diu	88(1/1/08)
33	Delhi	200 (15/3/07)
34	Lakshadweep	There is no forest area in this UT
35	Puducherry	Nil (1/1/08)
Total		17,94,879

Note: Area under encroachments in various States/UTs are as on the dates indicated in the brackets.

[Translation]

Vocational Education

3172. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan to promote self-employment through vocational education in view of the rising unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to modify the curriculum to promote vocational education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under the centrally sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, several vocational courses are offered in Government and Government aided higher secondary schools.

(c) to (e) The curriculum for vocational education is modified from time to time based on need.

[English]

Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

3173. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major and medium irrigation projects in Maharashtra under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) which have since been completed;

(b) the present status of ongoing irrigation projects in the State;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of these projects, project-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and released by the Union Government to each of the projects;

(e) the details of the proposals received from State Government of Maharashtra for grant of funds and the action taken by the Union Government thereon, project-wise; and

(f) the steps taken by the Union Government to ensure timely completion of the incomplete projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects including priority of execution is within the purview of the concerned State Government. Central Government provides financial assistance under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) to expedite completion of the ongoing irrigation projects. The status of the major/medium irrigation projects of Maharashtra under AIBP is given in Statement.

(c) Generally the reasons for delay in completion of the projects are land acquisition problems, resettlement and rehabilitation problems, contractual problems, geological surprises, litigations, works to be taken up by other agencies such as construction of railway crossing, road crossing etc.

(d) The details of funds released so far to the major and medium projects of the Maharashtra State are given in Statement.

(e) Receipt of AIBP release proposal and their processing and release of funds for the eligible proposals

is a continuous process taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources during the year. During the 2009-10, grant amounting to Rs.905.505 crore has been released to Government of Maharashtra under AIBP for eligible proposals of 2009-10. The details are given in the Statement.

(f) The Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission consistently monitors performance of the AIBP assisted projects from time to time and suggest remedial measures for expeditious completion of the projects. Since December, 2006, the format of the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed by the State Governments with the Union Government for funding of irrigation projects under AIBP contains year wise targets of creation of irrigation potential under AIBP. The guidelines for AIBP provide that if targeted potential during the year is not created, the next installment of grant is to be released only on achieving target. The MOU also contains target dates of completion. However, there are cases where project completion gets delayed due to reasons beyond the control of the State Governments. In such a cases, the extension of time is required to be granted.

Statement

Irrigation Projects in Maharashtra

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Project	Amount (Rs. in crore)			Status of the project	Whether on time or delayed considering total time of 4 years for major/ medium projects allowed for completion and excluding the year of inclusion of the project as per AIBP guidelines
		Central Assistance released for proposals of 2009-10	Total Central Assistance released during 2009-10	Total Central Assistance released since inclusion of project under AIBP		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7

Major and Medium Irrigation Projects

MAHARASHTRA

1.	Gosikhurd		0.0000	423.1757		
----	-----------	--	--------	----------	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Gosikhurd-National Project	720.0000	720.0000	1170.0000	Ongoing	On time
2.	Surya		0.0000	13.5500	Completed	
3.	Waghur		0.0000	284.3898	Ongoing	Delayed mainly due to land acquisition and resettlement and rehabilitation problems
4.	Bhima		0.0000	44.5050	Completed	
5.	Upper Tapi		0.0000	7.7000	Completed	
6.	Upper Wardha		0.0000	247.0245	Nearing completion	
7.	Wan		0.0000	59.5636	Ongoing	On time
8.	Jayakwadi		0.0000	43.7350	Completed	
9.	Vishnupuri		0.0000	5.4145	Completed	
10.	Bahula		0.0000	11.5240	Completed	
11.	Krishna		0.0000	213.1066	Completed	
12.	Kukadi		0.0000	270.1856	Completed	
13.	Upper Manar		0.0000	59.4885	Ongoing	Delayed
14.	Hetwane		0.0000	50.4955	Completed	
15.	Chaskman		0.0000	95.3777	Completed	
16.	Upper Pen Ganga		0.0000	120.0659	Ongoing	On time
	Bawanthadi		0.0000	83.2590	Ongoing	Delayed mainly due to Forest land problems
17.	Lower Dahana		0.0000	107.7418	Ongoing	On time
	Tillari		0.0000	41.5600	Ongoing	On time
18.	Warna		0.0000	48.3750	Ongoing	On time

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Wan Phase II		0.0000	2.0295	Completed	
20.	Punad		0.0000	50.3013	Ongoing	On time
21.	Pothra Nalla		0.0000	15.3935	Ongoing	On time
22.	Utawali		0.0000	35.7246	Ongoing	On time
23.	Puma		0.0000	47.5111	Ongoing	On time
24.	Nandur Madhmeshwar		0.0000	218.7020	Ongoing	On time
25.	Kar		0.0000	18.5970	Ongoing	On time
26.	Lower Wardha		0.0000	80.2000	Ongoing	On time
27.	Lal Nalla		0.0000	20.1700	Ongoing	On time
28.	Khadakpurna		0.0000	286.3370	Ongoing	On time
29.	Arunavati		0.0000	21.6400	Ongoing	On time
30.	Tajanpore LIS		0.0000	6.4300	Ongoing	On time
31.	Khadakwasla		0.0000	5.5600	Completed	
32.	Kadvi		0.0000	14.0000	Completed	
33.	Kasarsai		0.0000	3.3700	Completed	
34.	Jawal Gaon		0.0000	2.7300	Completed	
35.	Kumbhi		0.0000	18.6000	Completed	
36.	Kasari		0.0000	1.5100	Completed	
37.	Patgoan		0.0000	13.9750	Completed	
38.	Madan Tank		0.0000	1.5105	Completed	
39.	Dongaragaon		0.0000	1.5090	Ongoing	On time
40.	Shivna Takli		0.0000	16.4002	Completed	
41.	Amravati		0.0000	1.1820	Completed	
42.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project		0.0000	13.8247	Ongoing	On time

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
43.	Bembla Irrigation Project	120.8800	120.8800	471.0660	Ongoing	On time
44.	Chandra Bhaga Irrigation Project		0.0000	22.6900	Ongoing	On time
45.	Sapan Irrigation Project		0.0000	78.6050	Ongoing	On time
46.	Uttarmand Project		0.0000	4.3740	Ongoing	On time
47.	Sangola Branch Canal		0.0000	78.6700	Ongoing	On time
48.	Pentakli project		0.0000	23.2200	Ongoing	On time
49.	Tarali Project		0.0000	50.0500	Ongoing	On time
50.	Dhom Balakwadi Project		0.0000	41.1460	Ongoing	On time
51.	Moma Gureghar Project		0.0000	9.8200	Ongoing	On time
52.	Arjuna Project		0.0000	21.7450	Ongoing	On time
53.	Prakasha Barrage		1.9785	44.2675	Ongoing	On time
54.	Sulwade Barrage		0.0000	69.4840	Ongoing	On time
55.	Sarangkheda Barrage		0.0000	48.9490	Ongoing	On time
56.	Lower Pedhi Project		0.0000	129.4200	Ongoing	On time
57.	Wang (XI) 2008-09		0.0000	6.7500	Ongoing	On time
58.	Upper Kundlika Project		0.0000	18.5000	Ongoing	On time
59.	Lower Panzara Project	47.7500	47.7500	47.7500	Ongoing	On time
60.	Nardave Project	6.7500	6.7500	6.7500	Ongoing	On time
61.	Aruna Project	10.1250	10.1250	10.1250	Ongoing	On time
(Maharashtra)-Total		905.5050	907.4835	5480.8266		

Non-Permanent Seat in UNSC

3174. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to pitch for a non-permanent seat at the Security Council of United Nations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes, India has presented its candidature for an elected seat of the United Nations Security Council for the two-year term during 2011-2012. India stands committed to effectively contribute to the work of the United Nations, including its Security Council and has, therefore, fielded its candidature for an elected UNSC seat during 2011-2012 term.

Acquisition of Overseas Coal Assets

3175. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI GAJENDRA SINGH RAJUKHEDI:

DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Ltd. (CIL) has intensified its efforts for acquisition of overseas coal assets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CIL has floated global Expression of Interest (Eoi);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the names of the countries which have responded to Eoi;

(e) the modalities worked out/being worked out for the partnership in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Coal India Limited (CIL) is pursuing its foreign venture initiatives through Coal Videsh Division functioning at CIL Headquarter, Kolkata. Australia, South Africa, Mozambique,

USA and Indonesia have been prioritized by CIL for acquiring mining assets based on combination of factors like availability of good quality coal resources, infrastructure, favourable policy of FDI for coal mining etc.

Besides this, the Government of India has approved formation of a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) through Joint Venture between Coal India Limited (CIL)/Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL)/Rashtriya Ispat Nigam Limited (RINL)/National Mineral Development Corporation Limited (NMDC) and National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC), which has been registered as "International Coal Ventures Private Limited" (ICVL). ICVL was registered as a company on 20th May, 2009. The purpose of ICVL is to invest in coal resources abroad to meet the coal demand of the partner companies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. CIL had floated a global Expression of Interest (Eoi) to select "Strategic Partner" in Australia, USA, South Africa and Indonesia. 58 responses from these countries have been received.

(e) and (f) The modalities being worked out for entering into a "Strategic Partnership" with a foreign coal company include:

- (i) Creating foothold in the destination country by taking stakes in operating mine or Greenfield projects of the Strategic Partner(s).
- (ii) Forming Joint Venture to jointly explore opportunities for acquiring coal resources in destination country.

Allotment of Coal Blocks for Captive Mining

3176. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to allot coal blocks for captive mining through auction;

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

(c) the names of coal blocks likely to be auctioned, company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) With the progressive allocation of coal blocks, the number of coal blocks available for allocation is declining, while the number of applicants per block is increasing, as the demand for coal keeps rising. While efforts are on hand to continuously add blocks to the captive list, it is also expected that the demand for blocks would remain far ahead of supply. Therefore, there is an urgent need to bring in a process of selection that is not only objective but also demonstrably transparent. Auctioning through competitive bidding is one acceptable selection process. Accordingly, a Bill viz. the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 to amend the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 seeking to introduce competitive bidding system for allocation of coal blocks for captive use was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 17.10.2008.

(c) The Coal blocks to be auctioned have not been identified.

Introduction of Nanotechnology Related Courses

3177. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to introduce nanotechnology-related courses in the Universities;

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

(c) the methodology being evolved with stakeholders; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Universities and other institutions with degree granting powers have autonomy in academic matters and have the freedom to offer any subject or course of study and, therefore, the question of identifying universities for introduction of courses by the Government does not arise.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Introduction of courses such as in nanotechnology will enable research and study in frontier areas of knowledge providing an impetus to the growth of knowledge economy.

Financial Assistance to Afghanistan

3178. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of aid, in cash and kind, released for the reconstruction of Afghanistan;

(b) the total number of Indians working on various projects in Afghanistan; and

(c) the total number of ITBP/Indian Army personnel deployed in Afghanistan to protect the lives and properties of Indians working in various projects in that country?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) Against an announced pledge of US\$1.2 billion, an amount of approximately US \$ 745 million has already been incurred on various projects undertaken by the Government of India.

(b) As per available information, presently there are 3,749 Indians working in various projects including projects being executed by private contractors, multilateral agencies and other countries.

(c) There are no ITBP/Indian Army personnel deployed in Afghanistan to protect the lives and properties of Indians working in various projects in Afghanistan.

Education Projects

3179. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) the details of ongoing education projects in the country particularly in Bihar;

(b) the amount allocated/released for these projects during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the total expenditure under the said education projects during the above period; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government for effective implementation of education projects in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Government of India is implementing various education schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM), Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools, Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Model School and Girls' Hostel, Mahila Samakhyas Scheme, etc.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) provides financial assistance to AICTE approved/accredited institutions under various schemes for Research and Institutional Development.

Based on the recommendation of Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister (SAC-PM), the Government have established an Indian Institute of Technology in Bihar in 2008-09.

During XI Plan, one Central University namely Central University of Bihar has been established w.e.f 15.1.2009

which is functioning from temporary premises in Patna. Bihar has been allocated a total of 5264 scholarships per year under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University students.

(b) and (c) **Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)**

SSA scheme in Bihar is being implemented through the Bihar Education Project Council, Patna. An amount of Rs. 135417.64 lakhs, Rs. 186158.47 lakhs and Rs. 45000.00 lakhs have been released to Government of Bihar under SSA for the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 17-11-09) respectively.

Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDM)

The Central assistance allocated and released to the Government of Bihar for implementation of the MDM Scheme during 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 are Rs. 47829.87 lakhs, Rs.48723.66 lakhs, Rs.50505.17 lakhs and Rs.14743.19 lakhs respectively.

Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education

Under this scheme, central assistance is approved by the Teacher Education Approval Board. (TEAB) and is periodically reviewed. An amount of Rs.218.66 lakhs was released during the year 2008-09 to Government of Bihar.

Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools

Under Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools, funds are released to States for coverage of Government and Government aided schools, based on Computer Education Plans (CEPs) submitted by the States. Central share of Rs.895.93 lakh after adjustment of unspent balance of Rs. 104.07 lakhs for implementing the scheme in 1000 schools was released to the State Government of Bihar in 2007-08.

Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

Under ongoing projects in Bihar, Rs. 2700.96 lakhs, Rs.932.59 lakhs and Rs. 1674.31 lakhs have been sanctioned for school building, creating additional accommodation and for staff quarters respectively during 2005-2009.

Mahila Samakhya Programme (MS)

An amount of Rs.500 lakhs, Rs.346.70 lakhs and Rs.400 lakhs were released to Government of Bihar during the year 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (as on 17-11-2009) respectively.

University Grants Commission (UGC)

During the Financial Year 2009-10, a sum of Rs. 1325 lakhs has been allocated to the Central University of Bihar against which Rs.525 lakhs has been released by the UGC. Further State Universities of Bihar were released Rs.3357.12 lakhs under General Development Assistance Scheme and Merged Schemes during XI Plan Period.

Indian Institute of Technology

An amount of Rs.750 lakhs and Rs.2250 lakhs have been released to IIT, Patna for the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

An amount of Rs.23.91 lakhs, Rs.13.75 lakhs and Rs.100.61 lakhs were released under Grant-in-aid by AICTE to various Institutions in the State of Bihar during the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 respectively.

(d) Project proposals are called for from the State Governments at the beginning of the year which is followed by several interactions with State Governments. System of monitoring programmes/schemes such as SSA, MDM are in place for effective implementation of the schemes. Consultations are held with the State Governments,

where such institutes are being set up, at various levels for allocation of land as well as temporary facilities for starting the new institutions and continuous monitoring is done.

[Translation]

Research by IHRC

3180. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the aims and objectives of setting up of Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR);
- (b) the research activities of council during the last three years and the current year; and
- (c) the financial assistance provided to the council during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The aims and objectives of setting up of Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) have been to give proper direction to Historical Research and to encourage and foster scientific writing of History.

(b) ICHR is engaged in conducting workshops, seminars and symposia in subjects like Historical Thinking, Historiography and Research Methodology, etc. in addition to funding research. It is also engaged in the following research projects that include publishing the results of research:

- (i) Towards Freedom Project
- (ii) Documents on Economic History of British Rule in India (1858 to 1947)
- (iii) 1857 Project
- (iv) Dictionary of Martyrs: India's Freedom Struggle (1857 to 1947)

The details of research activities of the ICHR during the last three years and the current year, as obtained from the Council, are given below:-

(In numbers)

Sl. No.	Activities	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Research Projects	57	45	44	43
2.	National Fellowships	—	04	04	04
3.	Senior Academic Fellowships	17	15	24	21
4.	Post Doctoral Fellowships	15	26	39	42
5.	Junior Research Fellowships	336	362	421	342
6.	Foreign Travel Grants	19	34	64	40
7.	Study cum Travel Grants	69	123	124	78
8.	Seminar/Symposia	60	88	103	75
9.	Special Lectures organized	07	08	06	04
10.	ICHR's Seminars	05	04	04	—

The financial assistance provided to the ICHR during the last three years and in the current year is as under:-

Sl. No.	Year	Financial Assistance (Rupees in lakhs)
(i)	2006-2007	854.94
(ii)	2007-2008	924.98
(iii)	2008-2009	1190.73
(iv)	2009-2010	886.99

[English]

Appointment of Warden in Navodaya Vidyalaya

3181. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals for the appointment of warden in Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Ministry has received a proposal for creation of one post of Warden for the boy's dormitories of each Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalaya (JNV).

Scholarships to Minority Communities

3182. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a decision to grant sufficient amount of scholarships to the meritorious students belonging to minority communities for pursuing higher education as well as secondary education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Union Government through the Ministry of Minority Affairs has initiated schemes for giving scholarships to the students belonging to minority communities. These are Pre-Matric Scholarships, Post-Matric Scholarships, Merit-cum-Means Scholarships for professional/technical courses and for Free Coaching and Allied Schemes. The details of

these schemes are available on the website - www.minorityaffairs.gov.in of Ministry of Minority Affairs.

[Translation]

Environment Impact Assessment Authority

3183. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has asked the States to constitute Environment Impact Assessment Authority;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the States who have constituted and those who have not constituted the said Authority; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the States who have not constituted the said Authority?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. While inaugurating the National Conference of Ministers for Environment and Forests, the Hon'ble Prime Minister in his address on 18th August, 2009, urged the States who have not yet established State Environment Impact Assessment Authorities to do so at the very earliest. Effective coordination between the Union Ministry of Environment and Forests and the State Ministries is vital for building a credible and efficient system of assessment and clearance. The Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006 provides for constitution of State level Environment Impact Assessment Authority (SEIAA).

The States/Union Territories (UTs) who have constituted the Environment Impact Assessment Authorities (EIAA) are: Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh Administration, Chhattisgarh, Daman, Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Gujarat, Haryana,

Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Orissa, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttarakhand, Uttar Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal. The States/UTs who have not constituted the Environmental Impact Assessment Authorities are: Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Kerala, Manipur, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Nagaland and Tripura.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has requested these States for constitution of SEIAAs at the earliest.

Indians Languishing in Foreign Jails

3184. SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI RADADIYA:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether a large number of Indians are languishing in foreign jails even after completing of the term of their punishment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not releasing them by the respective foreign countries; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to get them released at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Exact number of Indians who are languishing in foreign Jails even after completion of term of their punishment is not known as the information is not provided by all the foreign Governments.

(d) Indian Missions/Posts in the countries concerned process the cases for verification of the nationality of the suspected Indians expeditiously for their early release/repatriation.

[English]

Flood and Water Logging in Bihar

3185. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
DR. SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the districts of Bihar are prone for floods and water logging;

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

(c) whether the dams/embankments on river Koshi and Gandak have become unsafe;

(d) if so, whether Union Government has received proposals from State Government of Bihar for strengthening and repairs of these dams;

(e) if so, the details thereof and action taken thereon; and

(f) the funds allocated and released for repair and maintenance of these dams to Bihar?

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

(b) Ganga Flood Control Commission (GFCC) has identified the flood prone districts in the country and as per the report GFCC, 15 districts of Bihar were identified as flood prone (Statement).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Government of Bihar had submitted a proposal for "Kosi Barrage Restoration Work" for repair and maintenance of the Kosi Barrage and its appurtenant structures in Nepal, which was approved by Advisory

Committee (TAC) of Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) for an amount of Rs. 86.65 crore in its meeting held on 20.01.2009 and an amount of Rs. 18.63 crore has been released to the State Government of Bihar in April, 2009 for this work under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP).

Further, the Government of Bihar has submitted another proposal as Nepal Benefit Scheme (Gandak Project) for repair and maintenance of Main Western Canal, Doñ Branch Canal and Right Afflux Bund, etc. of Gandak Barrage and its appurtenant structures. This scheme has also been approved by TAC of MOWR, Government of India for an amount of Rs. 171.84 crore in its meeting held recently on 30.11.2009.

Statement

List of Flood Prone Districts of Bihar

1. Sheohar
2. Sitamarhi
3. Darbhanga
4. Gopalganj
5. Saharsa
6. Muzaffarpur
7. Supaul
8. Madhubani
9. Katihar
10. Samastipur
11. Bhagalpur
12. Vaishali
13. East Champaran
14. Purnia
15. Araria

[Translation]

Agreement on Carbon Emission

3186. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

(a) whether the Government has held any discussion and signed any agreement on carbon emission norms and Green Partnership with some of the countries including United States of America in the recent past;

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

(c) the benefits likely to accrue as a result of signing of these agreements;

(d) whether India has asked the developed countries to transfer clean technology to developing countries including India at affordable cost; and

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

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

(a) and (b) India has signed Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on climate change with Governments of Italy, Canada, Denmark, Norway and China regarding cooperation on climate change including clean development mechanism projects. No MoUs on climate change have been signed so far with the United States of America, Sweden and European Union. While the MoUs signed with Italy, Canada, Denmark and Norway are intended to stimulate development and bilateral cooperation in the field of clean development mechanism (CDM), the

Agreement signed with China focuses on promotion of mutual understanding and coordination of each other's position on climate change related issues including international negotiations and bilateral cooperation in areas relating to energy efficiency, renewable, power, clean coal and other sectors of mutual interest.

(c) The MoUs will help build confidence between India and partner countries and promote development and implementation of CDM projects as well as coordination, mutual understanding and joint strategies on climate change related issues.

(d) and (e) In pursuance of the Article 4.3 of the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC), India has been advocating compliance of the provisions of Convention which enjoins upon the developed countries to UNFCCC to provide finance and transfer of technology to developing countries to enable them to respond to climate change. The current negotiations are aimed, inter alia, at deciding institutional arrangements for development and transfer of clean technologies through technology cooperation and provision of financial resources to developing countries to enable them to adapt to and mitigate climate change. Parties are currently engaged in negotiations under the UNFCCC and Kyoto Protocol in order to reach agreed outcomes at the 15th Conference of Parties scheduled in Copenhagen in December, 2009.

Nursery Class in Kendriya Vidyalayas

3187. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether nursery classes have been introduced in all the Kendriya Vidyalayas;

(b) if so, the monthly amount of fees being charged from the students of nursery classes under the head School Development Fund;

(c) whether the Government proposes to exempt the students belonging to the scheduled castes/scheduled tribes and poor sections from payment of this fees or reduce the amount of fees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Nursery Classes are being run at present in 79 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) on self financing basis, as these are not financed under the Kendriya Vidyalaya Scheme of the Government. Fees charged vary from school to school, based on need and as decided by the local Vidyalaya authorities.

[English]

Relocation of Elephants

3188. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relocate elephants from zoological parks of the country to wildlife sanctuaries;

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

(c) the funds earmarked for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Elephants have been part of zoo collection in India, and there are around 162 elephants (including 3 African elephants) in zoos and circuses. Elephant is a large mega herbivore, which is free ranging, cruising over long distances. There are very few zoos in the country, which have adequate space to permit free movement of elephants, as a result of which they are kept chained for long hours, causing trauma and stress to the animal. Therefore, the Central Zoo Authority has advised the

concerned State authorities to rehabilitate such elephants in elephant camps/rehabilitation camps/facilities available with the forest department at National Parks/Wildlife Sanctuaries/Tiger Reserves for departmental use.

The Central Zoo Authority would bear the cost for transportation of the zoo elephants to nearby protected areas, based on the proposal received from the concerned State Chief Wildlife Warden.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate

3189. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:

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

(a) the number and percentage of illiterate persons in the country at present, age-group-wise in each State/UT;

(b) the number of SCs, STs, OBCs and women among them; and

(c) the steps the Government proposes to take to improve the literacy level among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The details of illiterate persons in the country age-group-wise and gender, SCs/STs-wise in each State/UT is enclosed as Statement. Data on OBC, non-literates has not been collected separately.

(c) The Government has recently launched a new variant of National Literacy Mission, namely, Saakshar Bharat, with specific objective of improving adult literacy, especially among women, SCs and STs and other disadvantaged sections in the country.

Statement

Details of the illiterate persons in the country in the age-group of 7+ in each State and UTs

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Total illiterate persons	% of illiterate persons	Scheduled Casts		Scheduled Tribes	
				Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26103827	39.53	1952719	2979505	1104699	1515284
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	407312	45.66	721	939	116346	169440
3.	Assam	8142099	36.75	192687	316802	386355	646671
4.	Bihar	35082869	53.00	3163413	4075303	189472	243800
5.	Chhattisgarh	6105738	35.34	211318	503584	940887	1658689
6.	Goa	216138	17.99	1953	3923	92	118
7.	Gujarat	13310863	30.86	275236	624175	1273956	1948053
8.	Haryana	5715350	32.09	595766	905047	0	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1243142	23.52	130361	251637	23486	49310
10.	Jammu And Kashmir	3850611	44.48	103960	163637	246721	317439
11.	Jharkhand	10211801	46.44	635578	949763	1330497	2081805
12.	Karnataka	15233500	33.36	1331793	2089266	597295	915253
13.	Kerala	2562540	9.14	159782	318932	45268	66774
14.	Madhya Pradesh	17973246	36.26	1078553	1990259	2261841	3392271
15.	Maharashtra	19241558	23.12	719685	1645105	1175150	1976274
16.	Manipur	547669	29.47	4646	9547	86225	131378
17.	Meghalaya	692968	37.44	1707	2373	286701	322470
18.	Mizoram	83394	11.20	23	4	29221	45454
19.	Nagaland	568035	33.41	0	0	232377	283366

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Orissa	11608795	36.92	765510	1520475	1621667	2582066
21.	Punjab	6430200	30.35	1146579	1455317	0	0
22.	Rajasthan	18154176	39.59	1249356	2428057	1083793	1989636
23.	Sikkim	144321	31.19	3460	4975	12802	18603
24.	Tamil Nadu	14645974	26.55	1366437	2425866	139525	185597
25.	Tripura	740658	26.81	44540	77421	135199	226323
26.	Uttar Pradesh	58854009	43.73	5851338	9145999	22541	31989
27.	Uttarakhand	2023535	28.38	144469	307843	25850	52622
28.	West Bengal	21565574	31.36	2371089	4046586	789263	1287956
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	58236	18.70	0	0	3475	5039
30.	Chandigarh	141777	18.06	17330	25474	0	0
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76387	42.37	210	538	23480	40227
32.	Daman and Diu	30026	21.82	127	491	1593	2796
33.	Delhi	2168894	18.33	204768	367348	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	6876	13.34	0	0	1886	4826
35.	Puducherry	160819	18.76	14514	27501	0	0

Note: The information given above is based on the data collected in the Census 2001. At that time data on OBCs was not collected.

Schemes Discontinued

3190. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes which were implemented in the last Five Year Plan but discontinued in the current Five Year Plan;

(b) the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount spent on these schemes in the last Five Year Plan; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to continue the schemes keeping in view of the interests of the people employed in these closed schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Planning Commission, in its internal exercise towards Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) for the 11th Plan, proposed discontinuance of 113 Central Sector Schemes (List at Statement-I). However, on subsequent consultations with various Ministries/Departments, 40 of these identified Central Sector Schemes were retained in their Annual Plan 2007-08. List of these

40 schemes are enclosed at Statement-II.

Plan Schemes are discontinued/merged/modified on the basis of Zero Based Budgeting (ZBB) exercise while preparing a Plan. The primary purpose of ZBB exercise is to ensure convergence and efficiency of schemes according to Plan objectives and priorities and also the use of available resources in the most judicious economical and efficient manner. Such an exercise is carried out regularly.

Statement-I

Centre Sector Schemes proposed to be terminated at the end of 10th Plan

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	2006-07 (BE) Rs. Crore
1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION		
1.	National Commission on Farmers	0.65
2.	Watershed Development Council	1.35
3.	Forecasting and Remote Sensing Application in Crop Husbandry	5.00
4.	Strengthening Agmark Grading and Export Quality Controls	1.15
5.	Small Farmers' Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)	38.00
6.	Natural Disaster Management	0.20
7.	Secretariat Economic Service	8.55
Sub Total		54.90
Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals		
8.	Pharma Research and Development Scheme	0.25
9.	New schemes	1.00
10.	Lumpsum Provision for NE Region	13.09
Sub Total		14.34

1	2	3
Ministry of Coal		
11.	Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks	11.61
12.	Environment Measures and Subsidence Control	55.90
13.	Research and Development	21.09
14.	Coal Controller Organisation	0.22
15.	Information Technology	3.00
Sub Total		91.82
Department of Commerce		
16.	Footwear Design and Dev. Inst.	1.00
17.	Director General of Foreign Trade	4.86
18.	DGCI&S	4.00
19.	Computerisation in DGS&D	4.00
Sub Total		13.86
Department of Economic Affairs		
20.	National Equity Fund (NEF) Scheme - MH 2885	20.00
21.	Additional Budgetary Support to NABARD for Water Harvesting Scheme - MH 2416	16.00
Sub Total		36.00
Department of Food and Public Distribution		
22.	Construction of godowns by Food Corporation of India etc.	12.75
23.	Integrated Information System for Foodgrains Management in the FCI	25.00
24.	Computerization of PDS Operations	5.00
Sub Total		42.75

1	2	3
Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion		
25.	Modernisation and Strengthening of Patent Office (Revenue)	14.00
Sub Total		14.00
Department of Public Enterprises		
26.	Counselling, Retraining and Redeployment	30.87
27.	IT Funds	0.63
Sub Total		31.50
D/O Health		
28.	Bhuj Hospital	10.00
Sub Total		10.00
Department of Heavy Industry		
29.	North East and Sikkim	45.09
30.	Restructuring of PSEs under DHI	87.82
31.	Allocation for DHI towards support to Bharat Earth Movers Ltd. (BEML – a PSE under M/O Defence) for R&D and Expansion.	65
Sub Total		197.91
M/o Home Affairs		
32.	Jyoti Chitrabhan Film Studio, Guwahati	10.00
Sub Total		10.00
Department of Information Technology		
33.	Community Information Centres (CIC)	28.00
Sub Total		28.00

1	2	3
D/o Justice		
34.	Department of Justice; office expenses for ADB project (EAP)	0.20
35.	Admn. of Justice NJA for UNDP programme (EAP)	0.80
Sub Total		1.00
M/o Labour		
36.	Modernisation of Machine Tabulation Unit.	0.90
37.	Setting up of a National Board on Occupational Safety and Health	0.01
Sub Total		0.91
M/o Non-Conventional Energy Sources		
38.	Improved Chulha	0.05
39.	CBP/IBP	0.10
Sub Total		0.15
Department of Posts		
40.	Improvement of Quality of Services	0.40
41.	Expansion of Postal Network	5.00
42.	Modernisation and Upgradation of VSAT	0.45
43.	Mechanisation and Modernisation of Mail Offices	0.97
44.	Modernisation of Circle Stamp Depots	0.24
45.	e-Post	0.50
46.	e-Billpost	0.50
Sub Total		8.06

1	2	3
DEPARTMENT OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND HIGHWAYS		
47.	NHDP Phase III	110.00
Sub Total		110.00
Department of Secondary and Higher Education		
48.	Joint Indo Mongolian School at Mongolia	1.00
49.	Institutions of Higher Learning	0.90
50.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College Trust	1.50
51.	Grants-in-aid to Institutions; NIEPA	5.00
52.	Construction of UNESCO House	1.50
53.	Government College of Engg. and Technology, Jammu	0.01
Sub Total		9.91
Department of Telecommunications		
54.	WMO	9.00
Sub Total		9.00
Ministry of Textiles		
55.	Technology Upgradation Fund (TUFS)	550.00
56.	NIFT	11.00
57.	NCJD	9.00
58.	JMDC	
59.	R&D including TRAs	1.00
60.	Export Promotion Studies	1.00
61.	Sectt. Economic Services	1.00

1	2	3
62.	SJDF (including Jute Technology Mission)	12.50
63.	Institute of Textile Management Coimbatore	5.00
Sub Total		590.50
MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT		
64.	Pilot Project on Solid Waste Management near Airport in few selected Cities	35.00
65.	Hospital Waste Management	1.00
Sub Total		36.00
MINISTRY OF URBAN EMPLOYMENT AND POVERTY ALLEVIATION		
66.	UNDP Assistance for National Strategy for Urban Poor	9.00
Sub Total		9.00
MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES		
67.	Improvement Canal control through modern techniques and technology	0.60
68.	New Scheme for Majuli Island in Assam, Dibang Project etc.	14.45
69.	Upgradation of facilities and skills in CWC regarding Dam Safety and Rehabilitation.	2.26
70.	Setting up of specialised unit in HE Designs, Pumped storage and Instrumentation	0.90
Sub Total		18.21
M/o Women and Child Development		
71.	Swawlamban (NORAD)	2.00
Sub Total		2.00
M/o Small Scale Industries		
72	CAD/CAM Centre, Chennai	0.00
Sub Total		0.00

1	2	3
M/o Information and Broadcasting		
73.	Construction of building for PIB offices in the North East and where land has been allotted by the Government	0.25
74.	Developmental Publicity Programme	2.59
75.	Research and Evaluation Studies	0.35
76.	Modernisation and Expansion of facilities for electric/print/radio and TV Journalism	0.84
77.	Modernisation of Photo Division	1.25
78.	Purchase of films/cassettes	0.10
79.	Information, Communication, Technology (ICT) activities in Hilly/Tribal/Desert/Sensitive and Border areas	8.50
80.	Acquisition and exhibition of archive films	0.73
81.	International Documentary, Short and Animation Film Festival.	0.10
82.	Establishment of computerised management/upgradation of infrastructure of CBFC	0.50
83.	Captive TV Channel Schemes (FTII, Pune)	0.10
84.	Setting up of Community Radio (FTII, Pune)	0.10
85.	Captive TV Channel Schemes (SRFTI, Kolkata)	0.60
86.	Setting up of Community Radio (SRFTI, Kolkata)	0.50
87.	Training and Skill Development (SRFTI) (New Scheme)	2.56
88.	"Monitoring and Modernisation of Certification Process" (formerly "Organisation of training courses and studies") (CBFC)	1.86
89.	HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programme (FTII, Pune)	0.10
90.	HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programme, (SRFTI, Kolkata)	0.23
91.	Upgradation and Modernization of FTII	2.05
92.	Construction of Phase-II NFAI building (NFAI)	4.00

1	2	3
93.	Digitalisation and Webcasting of F.D. Films (Films Division)	2.00
94.	Computerization and Modernization (SRFTI) (New Scheme)	4.05
95.	(a) Export promotion through Film Festivals in India (DFF)	3.53
96.	Participation in Film Market in India and Abroad (Main Sectt.)	1.00
97.	Grant-in-aid to FFSI and NGOs engaged in anti-piracy work (Main Sectt.)	0.20
98.	Staff Quarters and Office accommodation	10.00
99.	Software	28.10
100.	Software acquisition/production (Normal and Misc.)	168.92
101.	Building and Housing Project	0.25
102.	Collaboration with regional centres of learning	0.15
103.	Modernization and upgradation of Capital Stock	1.00
104.	Training for Human Resource Development	0.50
105.	Modernization and Replacement of obsolete equipment of Films Division.	1.00
106.	Setting up of Museum of Moving Images	7.00
107.	Film festival Complex- Alteration and Additions - Major work	3.18
108.	Exhibition of Children's films in Municipal schools	0.58
109.	Opening of regional offices of the Board at Hyderabad, New Delhi, Cuttack, and Guwahati	0.24
110.	DTH	10.00
Sub Total		269.01
M/o Youth Affairs and Sports		
111.	Scheme Relating to Talent Search and Trg.	2.00
112.	State Sports Academy	4.00
Sub Total		6.00

1	2	3
M/o Culture		
113.	I.G.N.C.A	0.50
Sub Total		0.50
Total (113 CS)		1615.33

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes initially proposed to be discontinued during 11th Plan by Planning Commission but subsequently retained for 2007-08.	BE 2006-07 (Rs. crore)
1	2	3
Department of Agricultural and Cooperation		
1.	Watershed Development Council	1.35
2.	Strengthening Agmark Grading and Export Quality Controls	1.15
3.	Small Farmers Agri Business Consortium (SFAC)	38.00
4.	Secretariat Economic Service	8.55
Ministry of Coal		
5.	Detailed Drilling in Non-CIL Blocks	11.61
6.	Environment Measures and Subsidence Control	55.90
7.	Research and Development	21.09
8.	Coal Controller Organization	0.22
9.	Information Technology	3.00
Ministry of Commerce		
10.	Footwear Design and Dev. Institute	1.00
11.	Director General of Foreign Trade	4.86
12.	DGCI&S	4.00

1	2	3
13.	Computerization in DGS&D Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	4.00
14.	Modernization and Strengthening of Patent Office (Revenue) Department of Public Enterprises	14.00
15.	Counseling, Retraining and Re-deployment Department of Heavy Industry	30.87
16.	Restructuring of PSEs under DHI Ministry of Labour	87.82
17.	Modernization of Machine Tabulation Unit Department of Secondary and Higher Education	0.90
18.	Joint Indo Mongolian School at Mongolia	1.00
19.	Dr. Zakir Hussain Memorial College Trust	1.50
20.	Grants-in-aid to Institutions; NIEPA (changed name NUEPA) Ministry of Textiles	5.00
21.	Technology Upgradation Fund (TUFs)	550.00
22.	NIFT	11.00
23.	R&D including TRAs	1.00
24.	Export Promotion Studies	1.00
25.	Institute of Textile Management, Coimbatore Ministry of Urban Development	5.00
26.	Pilot Project on Solid Waste Management near Airport in few selected Cities. Ministry of Urban Employment and Poverty Alleviation	35.00
27.	UNDP Assistance for National Strategy for Urban Poor	9.00

1	2	3
Ministry of Information and Broad Casting		
28.	Acquisition and exhibition of archive films	0.73
29.	Establishment of computerized management/up gradation of infrastructure of CBFC	0.50
30.	Training and Skill Development (SRFTI) (New Scheme)	2.56
31.	"Monitoring and Modernization of Certification Process" (formerly "Organization of training courses and studies") (CBFC)	1.86
32.	HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programmed, (FTII, Pune)	0.10
33.	HRD aspects including scholarship and exchange programme, (SRFTI, Kolkata)	0.23
34.	Up gradation and Modernization of FTII	2.05
35.	(a) Export promotion through Film Festivals in India (DFF)	3.53
36.	Grant-in-aid to FFSI and NGOs engaged in anti-piracy work (Main Sectt.)	0.20
37.	Setting up of Museum of Moving Images	7.00
38.	Film festival Complex- Alteration and Additions - Major work	3.18
Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports		
39.	State Sports Academy	4.00
Ministry of Culture		
40.	I.G.N.C.A.	0.50
Total		934.26

[English]

Excavation of Siri Fort Wall

3191. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has proposed to excavate all the buried portions of the 14th Century Siri Fort Wall in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of funds sanctioned in this regard;

(c) whether a number of Archaeological sites in various parts of the country are buried as a result of Government's developmental activities;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the constraints being faced in this regard; and

(e) the survey/investigation carried out by ASI/ other agencies in this regard and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has proposed to excavate all the buried portions of notified area of the 14th Century Siri Fort Wall in Delhi, in a phased manner. In the first phase, the excavation and conservation of the Siri Fort Wall at Panchsheel Park, New Delhi at a cost of Rs. 21.44 lakhs was taken up and has since been completed. The second phase of work on the wall between Gargi College and August Kranti Marg, taken up at a cost of Rs. 3.42 Crores, is under progress.

(c) to (e) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

- I. Under the jurisdiction of Vadodra Circle of ASI, an ancient site (late Harappan) at Venivadar, District Amreli (Gujarat), located on the left bank of the river Vadi, a tributary of the Setrungi, and notified on 2nd January, 1954 as a centrally protected site, has largely submerged in the waters of Vadi Dam, constructed across the river Vadi some years ago. The survey carried out of the site by the ASI has suggested to retrieve its artifacts as much as possible, and de-notify the site.
- II. Under the jurisdiction of Chandigarh Circle, the following protected sites have got buried:
 1. Ancient Site (Naurangabad), Distt. Bhiwani, Haryana
 2. Ancient Site, Khokrakot, Locality Rohtak, Distt. Rohtak, Haryana

3. Ancient Site locally, known as Ther Mound, Locality Sirsa, Tehsil Sirsa, Distt. Sirsa, Haryana
4. Ancient Mound (Rakhigarhi), Locality Rakhigarhi, Tehsil Narnood, Distt. Hissar, Haryana
5. Ancient Site, Theh Polar, Locality Kaithal, Tehsil Kaithal, Distt. Kaithal, Haryana.
6. Mud Fort, Abohar, Locality Abohar, Tehsil Abohar, Distt. Ferozpur, Punjab.

- III. Under the jurisdiction of Mumbai Circle an archaeological ancient site at Bramhapuri, Kolhapur district is buried. This site excavated by the ASI in the 1944-45. Three cultural phases: Satvahana, Silahara and Bahamani were exposed. This site has been gradually encroached upon and at present it is fully covered with the habitational settlement.

[Translation]

Waste Material Produced by Industries

3192. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

- (a) the quantity of waste materials produced by the industries in the country during the last three years;
- (b) whether the waste material has been utilised in any manner;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) if not, the way the waste material is being disposed of; and
- (e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

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

(a) As per information of Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there are 36,165 hazardous waste generating industries in the country, generating about 6.2 MT hazardous waste every year, of which Landfillable waste is 2.7 MT, Incinerable 0.41 MT and Recyclable Hazardous Waste 3.08 MT.

(b) to (e) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes. The recyclable wastes are processed/reused by the industries having a valid Authorisation issued by the respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees. The units recycling/reprocessing of hazardous wastes listed in Schedule IV of the aforesaid Rules are also required to be registered with Central Pollution Control Board.

The State Governments have the responsibility for identifying sites for setting-up of Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility (TSDFs) for disposal of waste in an environmentally sound manner. The non-recyclable hazardous waste is being disposed of scientifically in the TSDFs. This Ministry provides financial assistance on a cost sharing basis for setting-up of TSDFs. The functioning of TSDFs is monitored by the concerned State Pollution Control Boards. Guidelines have been published on various aspects of the hazardous waste management for ensuring compliance of the aforesaid Rules. The respective State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees are monitoring the units generating hazardous wastes.

[English]

**Treaty with USA on Hazardous
Toxic Wastes**

3193. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI ARJUNCHARAN SETHI:

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:

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

(a) whether a ship from United States of America (USA) namely Platinum-II laden with hazardous and toxic wastes has arrived at Alang, Gujarat for dismantling;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the quantity of hazardous toxic substance laden on the ship and legal ownership of the ship as well as its status;

(c) whether India has signed a pact with USA for accepting hazardous toxic wastes;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the presence of US Ship, Platinum-II in Bhavnagar has violated the Basel Convention/Stockholm Convention;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The passenger ship "Platinum-II" was anchored at Bhavnagar anchoring point on 6.10.2009 with the permission of the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). This Ministry had constituted an inter-ministerial technical team to inspect and examine the ship. The team inspected the ship and submitted its report on 26.10.2009. As per this report, there are no hazardous and radio-active wastes on board the ship in loose form or as cargo. However, hazardous materials like asbestos, polychlorinated biphe-

nyls (PCBs) and radio-active materials are present in the ship as part of its structure. The team reported that there are 653 smoke detectors and exit points in the ship containing radio-active materials as in-built structure of the ship. The team also estimated that approx. 238 MT of Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is present in the structure of the ship. A team of officers of Gujarat State Pollution Control Board inspected the ship on 10.10.2009 and estimated that about 20 MT of PCBs are present as in-built structure of the ship.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) In exercising the 'Precautionary Principle', the MoEF has communicated to GMB that granting permission for beaching and breaking purposes of the ship will not be advisable.

Medium of Examination

3194. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the competitive exams for Indian Forest Service, Indian Economic Service, Indian Statistics Service, Geological and Engineering Service are being conducted in Hindi medium;

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

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

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

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

(b) The medium of answering questions in the above examinations conducted by the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) is English only. It has not yet been found feasible to conduct the above competitive examinations in Hindi medium due to functional constraints.

(c) A High Level Standing Committee has been constituted in the UPSC to examine the feasibility of introducing the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution of India, which includes Hindi, for the various examinations being conducted by the UPSC, in a manner consistent with the high standards of UPSC examinations.

Irrigation Projects in Bihar and Rajasthan

3195. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the irrigation projects in the States of Bihar and Rajasthan under Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP) which have since been completed;

(b) the present status of ongoing projects in these States, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in completion of these projects; and

(d) the action taken by the Government for timely completion of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The following projects of Bihar and Rajasthan have been reported as completed under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP):

BIHAR

1. Bilasi Reservoir
2. Upper Kiul
3. Orni Reservoir
4. Sone Canal Modernization *

RAJASTHAN

1. Jaisamand Modernization
2. Chhapi
3. Panchana
4. Gambhiri Modernization
5. Bisalpur
6. Chauli
7. Mahi Bajaj Sagar

The following projects are ongoing project of Bihar and Rajasthan under AIBP:

BIHAR

1. Western Kosi Canal
2. Durgavati
3. Batane
4. Punpun Barrage
5. Restoration of Kosi Barrage

RAJASTHAN

1. Indira Gandhi Project St-II
2. Narmada Canal
3. Modernization of Gang canal

(d) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding including the priority of execution of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the concerned State Governments. Normally, the project completion gets delayed due to land acquisition problems which is growing day by day, resettlement and rehabilitation problems, contractual problems, litigation, geological surprises, forest clearance problems in old projects under AIBP (now-a-days, techno economic clearance to the projects is not accorded until all the requisite clearances are obtained by the State Governments) and due to works in irrigation projects to be taken up by outside agencies such as Railway Crossing, Road Crossing, shifting of gas pipe line, shifting of electrical lines, law and order problems such as naxalite problems, opposition of the people to the project additional components of the project included in the AIBP by the State Governments, short working seasons in hilly and north eastern States etc.

In order to ensure timely completion of the projects, the Ministry of Water Resources and Central Water Commission has stepped up its monitoring. Secretary (WR) and Commissioner (PR) are monitoring performance of ongoing AIBP projects by convening meeting with high level officers of the State Governments. Since December, 2006, the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) to be signed by the State Governments with the Central Government contains year wise physical targets of the potential creation under AIBP till its completion. The guidelines provides that if physical targets of potential creation in the year is not achieved, the next installment of grant under AIBP will be released only on achievement of physical target by the State Governments. The MOU also provides for target date of completion of the projects. However, in exceptional cases where delay in execution of projects is beyond the control of the State Governments, extension of time is required to be sanctioned after the State Governments provides full justification for delay in completion of the project.

Raja Rammohun Roy Library

3196. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any plan to develop and strengthen the activities of Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation (RRRLF) as part of rural library scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open regional centres of the RRRLF;

(d) if so, the proposed centres identified and the time by which these centres would become operational; and

(e) the funds allocated to the RRRLF for distribution of books to rural libraries and the steps taken to increase the funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. There is no such plan under consideration, as on date.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The RRRLF has already its Zonal Offices located at Delhi, Mumbai, Chennai and Kolkata.

(d) Not applicable.

(e) Out of Rs.3200 lakhs approved Plan Grant from Government of India, an amount of Rs. 1205 lakhs is earmarked for purchase of books for the rural libraries in different States and Union Territories during the year 2009-10.

[Translation]

Supply of Coal to Power Plants

3197. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the coal companies are not supplying coals, as per the demand and agreement, to the power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some of the power plants are on the verge of closure in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government has decided to supply coal to power stations in the country as per their demand;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b). Central Electricity Authority (CEA) assesses the demand/coal requirement of various thermal power stations in the country. Against pro rata Annual Contracted Quantity (ACQ) of 196.27 Million Tonnes for the period April-November, 2009 as per allocation given by Central Electricity Authority (CEA) for the units drawing coal from Coal India Limited sources, the coal supplies were around 191.27 Million Tonnes (provisional), which is about 98% of Annual Contracted Quantity.

(c) As reported by the Central Electricity Authority, the coal stock at power plants improved from a level of 9.29 Million Tonnes as on 31st October, 2009 to 10.65 Million Tonnes as on 30th November, 2009. The number of critical power stations having coal stock of less than 7 days reduced from a level of 27 to 25 during the same period. It is expected that coal production and transportation are likely to improve further and, therefore, closing down of power plants due to short supply of coal is not being apprehended.

(d) Does not arise, in view of reply given in respect of part (c) above.

(e) to (g) Central Electricity Authority (CEA) has estimated that as against the total coal requirement of 404 million tonnes required by power utilities during 2009-10, the indigenous availability would be about 363 million tonnes. Therefore, Ministry of Power has advised the power utilities to import 28.70 million tonnes which is equivalent to about 41 million tonnes of indigenous coal, during 2009-10 to bridge the gap between demand and indigenous availability.

National Teacher Award

3198. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria followed for selection of teachers for grant of National Teacher Award on the 5th September, every year;

(b) the number of teachers awarded National Teacher Award every year;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to give out-of-turn promotion to the award winning teachers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the facility or the incentive being granted to award winning teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The eligible criteria for selection of teachers for grant of National Teacher Award is as follows:

Classroom teachers with at least 15 years of regular teaching experience and Headmaster/Principals with 20 years of regular teaching experience and who are actually working as teachers/Headmasters/Principals in recognized primary/middle/high/higher secondary

schools only are considered for the National Awards. For teachers promoting integrated inclusive education the eligibility stands reduced to 10 years and for Headmasters to 15 years if they are to be considered for awards in respect of Inclusive Education.

(b) The total number of teachers to be conferred the National Award to Teachers every year is 374 with effect from 2007. However, the actual number of teachers awarded in any year depends on the recommendations received from the concerned State Government/UTs/Organisations.

(c) There is no such proposal with the Central Government.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Each awardee teacher is entitled to award amount of Rs. 25,000/-, a silver medal and a certificate of merit. In addition, the awardee teachers are also entitled to 50 % concession in the second class while traveling by rail. They are also eligible to receive travel grant for self and spouse to travel anywhere in India once in 5 years under the Scheme of National Foundation of Teachers Welfare.

[English]

Encroachment on Kaziranga National Park

3199. SHRI RAMEN DEKA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government that Bangladeshis have encroached upon large parts of Kaziranga National Park;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the one horned Rhino in this park?

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

(a) As reported by the State, there are no encroachments within the National Park.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The milestone initiatives taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wildlife including one horned Rhinoceros are at the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Milestone initiatives (including the recent) taken by the Government of India for protection of tigers and other wildlife including one horned Rhinoceros

Legal steps

1. Amendment of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972 for providing enabling provisions for constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority and the Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau.
2. Enhancement of punishment in cases of offence relating to a tiger reserve or its core area.

Administrative steps

3. Strengthening of antipoaching activities, including special strategy for monsoon patrolling, by providing funding support to Tiger Reserve States, as proposed by them, for deployment of antipoaching squads involving ex-army personnel/home guards, apart from workforce comprising of local people, in addition to strengthening of communication/wireless facilities.
4. Constitution of the National Tiger Conservation Authority with effect from 4.09.2006, for strengthening tiger conservation by, inter alia, ensuring normative standards in tiger reserve management, preparation of reserve specific tiger conservation plan, laying down annual audit report before Parliament, constituting State level Steering Committees under the

Chairmanship of Chief Ministers and establishment of Tiger Conservation Foundation.

5. Constitution of a multi-disciplinary Tiger and Other Endangered Species Crime Control Bureau (Wildlife Crime Control Bureau) with effect from 6.6.2007 to effectively control illegal trade in wildlife.
6. Declaration of eight new Tiger Reserves and in-principle approval accorded for creation of four new Reserves, namely Sahyadri in Maharashtra, Pilibhit in Uttar Pradesh, Ratapani in M.P. and Sunabeda in Orissa.
7. The revised Project Tiger guidelines have been issued to States for strengthening tiger conservation, which apart from ongoing activities, inter alia, include funding support to States for enhanced village relocation/rehabilitation package for people living in core or critical tiger habitats (from Rs. 1 lakh/family to Rs. 10 lakhs/family), rehabilitation/resettlement of communities involved in traditional hunting, mainstreaming livelihood and wildlife concerns in forests outside tiger reserves and fostering corridor conservation through restorative strategy to arrest habitat fragmentation.
8. A scientific methodology for estimating tiger (including co-predators, prey animals and assessment of habitat status) has been evolved and mainstreamed. The findings of this estimation/assessment are bench marks for future tiger conservation strategy.
9. An area of 29284.76 sq. km. has been notified by 15 Tiger States (out of 17) as core or critical tiger habitat under section 38V of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 2006 (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Mizoram, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand, and West Bengal). Two tiger States (Bihar and Uttar Pradesh) have taken a decision for notifying the core

or critical tiger habitats (2765.04 sq.km.). The State of Madhya Pradesh has not identified/notified the core/critical tiger habitat in its newly constituted tiger reserve (Sanjay National Park and Sanjay Dubri Wildlife Sanctuary).

Financial steps

10. Financial and technical help is provided to the States under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, viz. Project Tiger and Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats for enhancing the capacity and infrastructure of the States for providing effective protection to wild animals.

International Cooperation

11. India has a Memorandum of Understanding with Nepal on controlling trans-boundary illegal trade in wildlife and conservation, apart from a protocol on tiger conservation with China.
12. A Global Tiger Forum of Tiger Range Countries has been created for addressing international issues related to tiger conservation.
13. During the 14th meeting of the Conference of Parties to CITES, which was held from 3rd to 15th June, 2007 at The Hague, India introduced a resolution along with China, Nepal and the Russian Federation, with directions to Parties with operations breeding tigers on a commercial scale, for restricting such captive populations to a level supportive only to conserving wild tigers. The resolution was adopted as a decision with minor amendments. Further, India made an intervention appealing to China to phase out tiger farming, and eliminate stockpiles of Asian big cats body parts and derivatives. The importance of continuing the ban on trade of body parts of tigers was emphasized.
14. Based on India's strong intervention during the 58th meeting of the Standing Committee of the CITES at

Geneva from 6th to 10th July, 2000, the CITES Secretariat has issued a notification to Parties to submit reports relating to compliance of Decisions 14.69 and 14.65 within 90 days with effect from 20.10.2009 (Progress made on restricting captive breeding operations of tigers etc.).

Reintroduction of Tigers

15. As a part of active management to rebuild Sariska and Panna Tiger Reserves where tigers have become locally extinct, reintroduction of tigers/tigresses have been done.
16. Special advisories issued for in-situ build up of prey base and tiger population through active management in tiger reserves having low population status of tiger and its prey.

Creation of Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF)

17. The policy initiatives announced by the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 29.2.2008, inter alia, contains action points relating to tiger protection. Based on the one time grant of Rs. 50.00 crore provided to the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) for raising, arming and deploying a Special Tiger Protection Force, the proposal for the said force has been approved by the competent authority for 13 tiger reserves. Rs. 93 lakhs each has been released to Corbett, Ranthambhore and Dudhwa Tiger Reserve for creation of STPF during 2008-09. Central Assistance will be provided to States for creation of STPF in remaining 10 Tiger Reserves in 2009-10. Since then, the guidelines of the STPF have been revised for deploying forest personnel in place of Police, with scope for involving local people like the Van Gujjars.
18. In collaboration with TRAFFIC-INDIA, action has been taken for an online wildlife crime data base, and Generic Guidelines for preparation of reserve specific Security Plan has been evolved.

Recent initiatives

19. Implementing a tripartite MOU with tiger States, linked to fund flows for effective implementation of tiger conservation initiatives.
20. Revised the Special Tiger Protection Force (STPF) guidelines to involve local people like Van Gujjars and others in field protection.
21. Rapid assessment off tiger reserves done (12 good, 9 satisfactory and 16 poor).
22. Special crack teams sent to tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey.
23. All India meeting of Field Directors convened on 25 and 26 July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests for reviewing the status of field protection and related issues in tiger reserves.
24. Chief Ministers of tiger States addressed at the level of the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests on urgent issues, viz. implementation of the tripartite MOU, creation of the Tiger Conservation Foundation, stepping up protection etc.
25. Chief Ministers of States having tiger reserves affected by left wing extremism and low population status of tiger and its prey addressed for taking special initiatives.
26. Field visits to Bhadra, Corbett, Sariska and Ranthambhore made by the Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests to review the initiatives and problems relating to tiger conservation.
27. Steps taken for modernizing the infrastructure and field protection.
28. Advisory issued for involvement of Non-Governmental Experts in the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.
29. Core Committee involving outside experts constituted for overseeing the forthcoming all India tiger estimation.
30. Report of the Special Investigation Team (SIT) constituted for looking into the local extinction of tiger in the Panna Tiger Reserve sent to the State (Madhya Pradesh) for the needful action.
31. Issue of tiger farming and trafficking of tiger body parts discussed at the level of Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Environment and Forests with the Chinese Authorities.
32. Action taken for amending the Wildlife (Protection) Act to ensure effective conservation.
33. Initiatives taken for improving the field delivery through capacity building of field officials, apart from providing incentives.
34. Decision taken to host the World Tiger Summit in October-November, 2010.

JWG of India and Indonesia

3200. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Joint Working Group (JWG) of India and Indonesia and the progress achieved as a result thereof; and

(b) the benefits likely to be accrued to the country from such JWG?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) A delegation from Indonesia under the leadership of Minister of Energy

and Mineral Resources of Indonesia met Minister of State (Independent Charge) for Coal and Statistics and Programme Implementation on 07.09.2009 wherein it was proposed to constitute a Joint Coal Working Group between the two countries for mutual cooperation and advancement in Energy Sector.

Ground Water Pollution

3201. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the large scale ground water pollution in many districts of Andhra Pradesh giving rise to water borne disease;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the assistance provided to Andhra Pradesh to meet the situations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) has reported the occurrence of pollution in ground water at some locations in the State of Andhra Pradesh. The details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Ministry of Health and Family Welfare has approved an amount of Rs 860.63 Crores during 2009-10 under National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) for the State of Andhra Pradesh for improvement of health service delivery, which includes mitigation of health risks due to water borne diseases.

Statement

Occurrence of Ground Water Pollution in Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Pollutants	Prescribed limits (as per drinking water standards)	Districts (in parts)
1.	Fluoride	1.5 mg/l	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari.
2.	Nitrate	45 mg/l	Adilabad, Anantpur, Chittoor, Kadapa, East Godavari, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Khammam, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Prakasam, Ranga Reddy, Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, Vizianagaram, Warangal, West Godavari.
3.	Iron	1.0 mg/l	Adilabad, Chittoor, Kadapa, Guntur, Hyderabad, Karimnagar, Krishna, Kurnool, Mahabubnagar, Medak, Nalgonda, Nellore, Nizamabad, Ranga Reddy, Visakhapatnam.

[Translation]

Conservation of Flood Plains

3202. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large area of flood plains is being eroded by recurring flood every years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government has formulated any special scheme for conservation of the flood plains particularly the northern plain as it affects agriculture in this region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the concrete measures/steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the funds allocated and released to the affected States for this purpose during the last three years and current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Erosion of flood plains during floods is a natural phenomenon and magnitude of the erosion varies from place to place and year to year.

(b) The details of flood plains eroded by floods are maintained by respective State Governments.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of reply to para (c).

(e) Flood Management and erosion control being a State subject, the schemes for flood and erosion control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities, out of their State plan funds which are made available to them through Planning

Commission. The role of Central Government is technical, advisory, catalytic and promotional in nature.

(f) In order to provide additional financial support to the State Governments, the Government of India has also been assisting the flood prone States in flood management and anti-erosion works for critical reaches since the VIII Plan period, through centrally sponsored schemes. During XI plan, a State sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" was approved 'in principle' by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.11.2007 in order to provide financial assistance to the State Governments. A total of 308 proposals from 19 States with a total cost of Rs. 3033.58 crore have been included under FMP by an Empowered Committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (Expenditure), Ministry of Finance for providing central assistance to States. The central assistance amounting to Rs. 905.83 crore has been released to the affected States (including Rs. 85.15 crore for spilled over works of X Plan) upto 30.11.2009. Details of Central Assistance provided to the affected States during last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 and the current year 2009-10 are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released during the last three years 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09	Funds released during the year 2009-10 (XI Plan)
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.41	1.30
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0.95	-
3.	Assam	263.11	-
4.	Bihar	232.86	62.65

1	2	3	4
5. Goa		1.82	-
6. Haryana		-	46.91
7. Himachal Pradesh		2.01	32.40
8. Jammu and Kashmir		63.84	-
9. Jharkhand		10.17	-
10. Karnataka		3.80	-
11. Manipur		24.27	-
12. Mizoram		14.52	-
13. Meghalaya		1.96	-
14. Nagaland		9.65	-
15. Orissa		54.84	-
16. Punjab		23.11	5.84
17. Sikkim		22.19	-
18. Tamil Nadu		-	-
19. Tripura		14.53	-
20. Uttar Pradesh		8.72	67.07
21. Uttarakhand		12.87	-
22. West Bengal		30.19	20.76
Total		825.82	236.93

[English]

Appointment on Compassionate Ground

3203. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether many cases of appointments on

compassionate ground to the kith and kin of an employee who dies in harness have been pending for the last several years;

(b) if so, the department-wise details of such cases during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Department of Personnel and Training (DOP&T) lays down the policy of compassionate appointment which is implemented by the administrative Ministries/Departments while considering the cases of compassionate appointment. Under the existing instructions, a request for compassionate appointment can be kept under consideration for a maximum period of three years. DOP&T does not maintain centrally, information on specific details such as the number of cases pending for appointment on compassionate grounds in various Ministries/Departments. The administrative Ministries are required to monitor the State of implementation of compassionate appointment scheme under their jurisdiction.

[Translation]

Violation of Pollution Norms

3204. SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether industries including edible oil industries are violating pollution and environment norms and causing pollution in the country including in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government against these industries?

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

(a) to (c) The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has identified 17 categories of highly polluting industries for prioritising actions for pollution control. A total number of 2715 units have been identified under these 17 categories out of which 296 are defaulting, 479 are closed and 1940 have set up pollution control facilities. The State-wise details of these 17 categories of highly polluting industries are enclosed as Statement.

The concerned State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs) have taken action against the defaulting industries (296), which includes revocation of consent, issue of directions

under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1981.

Edible Oil industries do not fall under the 17 categories of highly polluting industries. As reported by CPCB, there are 725 units of Edible Oil and Vanaspati in the country. In the State of Madhya Pradesh, 55 Edible Oil and Vanaspati units have obtained consent from the Madhya Pradesh Pollution Control Board (MPPCB). The Edible Oil industries are seasonal in nature. All Edible Oil industries in Madhya Pradesh have installed effluent treatment plants of adequate capacity and the treated wastewater is being utilized in cooling, horticulture, coal ash quenching etc. The Edible Oil industries of the State are, therefore, not found violating the prescribed norms and are not causing pollution as such. These industries are being monitored regularly by MPPCB and necessary guidance and directions are given as and when required.

Statement

*17 Categories of Highly Polluting Industries
(Summary of Status as per information available upto July, 2009)*

Sl.No	State	Complying	Defaulting	Closed	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	294	9	48	351
2.	Assam	19	2	0	21
3.	Bihar	31	3	28	62
4.	Chhattisgarh	58	6	1	65
5.	Goa	7	1	3	11
6.	Gujarat	164	33	56	253
7.	Haryana	87	15	26	128
8.	Himachal Pradesh	11	2	3	16

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	3	10
10.	Jharkhand	17	1	4	22
11.	Karnataka	114	7	9	130
12.	Kerala	25	9	15	49
13.	Madhya Pradesh	46	13	6	65
14.	Maharashtra	367	61	68	496
15.	Meghalaya	8	4	0	12
16.	Mizoram	1	0	0	1
17.	Orissa	36	10	9	55
18.	Punjab	46	13	16	75
19.	Rajasthan	79	4	76	159
20.	Tamil Nadu	190	0	30	220
21.	Tripura	8	1	0	0
22.	Uttarakhand	23	16	1	40
23.	Uttar Pradesh	240	67	56	363
24.	West Bengal	54	14	17	85
25.	Chandigarh	0	0	1	1
26.	Daman	2	0	0	2
27.	Delhi	2	3	0	5
28.	Puducherry	4	2	3	9
Total		1940	296	479	2715

Note: Only large and medium industrial units under 17 categories have been included.

[English]

Cost of Imported Coal

3205. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) the cost of imported coal as compared to revised prices of Coal India Limited (CIL) as on date;
- (b) whether CIL has signed any coal wages pact with its workers in the recent past;
- (c) if so, the details thereof; and
- (d) the extent to which the revised coal prices will be able to reduce the burden of coal wages of the CIL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The indicative landed price of imported coal at various distances/locations from pithead (for Indian coal)/Unload Port (for imported coal) is furnished as the Statement enclosed.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Joint Bipartite Committee for the Coal Industry (JBCCI) consisting of representatives

of management of CIL including its subsidiaries and Singhereni Collieries Co., Ltd., and five central trade unions, i.e., Indian National Trade Union Congress (INTUC), All India Trade Union Congress (AITUC), Hind Mazdoor Sabha (HMS), Bharatiya Mazdoor Sangh (BMS) and Centre of Indian Trade Union (CITU) has signed a Memorandum of Agreement, i.e., National Coal Wage Agreement -VIII (NCWA-VIII) on 24.01.2009 for the employees of these establishments.

The periodicity of National Coal Wage Agreement - VIII would be for a period of five years with 100% DA neutralization with effect from 01.07.2006. The Minimum Guaranteed Benefit (MGB) allowed @ 24% on total emolument (Basic + DA + SDA + Attendance Bonus) and the rate of annual increment agreed is 3% of revised progressive basic.

(d) Out of the additional revenue expected to be generated from the price revision (w.e.f 16.10.09) of about Rs. 4,629 crore per annum, CIL is to absorb around Rs. 200 crore per annum towards increased input costs of coal feed to washeries of CIL and the balance amount will contribute to reduce the burden of increased wage cost, whose impact in the first year (during 2009-10) is more than Rs. 4000 crore.

Statement

Indicative Landed Cost of Coal at various distance from pithead/unload port

(Figs, in Rs./Te)

Particulars Coal Grade	Indian Coal ECL/RNG B ROM*	Indian Coal SECL/C ROM**	Indian Coal MCL/F ROM***	Imported Coal Indonesia/Thermal
1	2	3	4	5
GCV (KCal/Kg)	6049	5597	3865	5900
Basic Price/CIF Price	2070.00	1300.00	480.00	3549.20
Sizing/Transportation Charges	83.00	83.00	83.00	

1		2	3	4	5
Port Charges					135.00
Import Duty					179.23
Royalty		6.50	155.00	79.00	
Cess		524.50			10.00
SED		10.00	10.00	10.00	
Central Sales Tax		107.76	61.92	26.08	
Edu. Cess					5.38
"FOR" Price at Pithead/Unload Port		2801.76	1609.92	678.08	3878.81
Freight (Rs./Te)	Distance(Kms)	Landed Price (Rs./Te)			
0.00	Pithead/Unload Port	2801.76	1609.92	678.08	3878.81
125.10	100	2926.86	1735.02	803.18	4003.91
455.10	500	3256.86	2065.02	1133.18	4333.91
661.40	750	3463.16	2271.32	1339.48	4540.21
867.60	1000	3669.36	2477.52	1545.68	4746.41
1280.10	1500	4081.86	2890.02	1958.18	5158.91
	Distance(Kms)	Landed Energy Price (Rs./MKCal)			
	Pithead/Unload Port	463.18	287.04	175.44	657.43
	100	483.86	309.99	207.81	678.63
	500	538.41	368.95	293.19	734.56
	750	572.52	405.81	346.57	769.53
	1000	606.61	442.65	399.92	804.48
	1500	674.80	516.35	506.64	874.39

Notes:

CIF Price of Imported Coal considered at 76 US \$/Te

Exchange Value considered @ 1 US \$ = Rs. 46.70

*ECL/RNG B ROM: Eastern Coalfields Ltd., Raniganj 'B' grade, run-of-mine.

**SECL/C ROM: South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., 'C' grade, run-of-mine.

***MCL/F ROM: Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd., 'F' grade, run-of-mine.

Statement*Indicative Landed Cost of Coal at various locations*

(Figs, in Rs./Te)

Particulars	Mettur TPS (Import in East Coast)			Sikka TPS (Import in West Coast)	
	Raniganj	Talcher	Indonesia	Korea-Rewa (SECL)	S.Africa
Coal Grade	B ROM*	FROM**	Thermal	C ROM***	Thermal
1	2	3	4	5	6
GCV (KCal/Kg)	6049	3865	5900	5597	6000
Basic Price/CIF Price	2070.00	480.00	4016.20	1300.00	3946.15
Sizing/Transportation Charges	83.00	83.00		83.00	
Port Charges			135.00		304.00
Import Duty			202.82		199.28
Royalty	6.50	79.00		155.00	
Cess	524.50		10.00		10.00
SED	10.00	10.00		10.00	
Sales Tax	107.76	26.08		61.92	
Edu. Cess			6.08		5.98
"FOR" Price at Pithead/ Unload	2801.76	678.08	4370.10	1609.92	4465.41
Port					
Rail Freight	712.20	588.50	372.60	1508.90	0.00
Sea Freight	190.00	140.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Port Charges	303.00	402.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Transportation Charges	1205.20	1130.50	372.60	1508.90	0.00
Landed Price	4006.96	1808.58	4742.70	3118.82	4465.41

1	2	3	4	5	6
Landed Energy Price (Rs./MKCal)	662.42	467.94	803.85	557.23	744.23

Parameters Considered:

CIF Price of Imported Coal at 76 US \$/Te for Indonesia coal and 84.5 US \$/Te for S.Africa coal Exchange Rate @ 1 US \$ = Rs.46.70

Rail Freight for Raniganj - Haldia (358 Kms) and Ennore - Mettur (400 Kms)

Rail Freight for Talcher- Paradip (208 Kms) and Korea-Rewa - Sikka (1848 Kms)

Sea Freight considered at Rs. 190/Te for Haldia - Ennore and Rs. 140/Te for Paradip - Ennore.

Port Charges at Ennore for Indian Coal considered at Rs. 154/Te

Port Charges considered at Rs. 149/Te at Haldia and Rs.248/Te at Paradip

Port charges for imported coal considered at Rs. 135/Te in East Coast Ports

*B ROM: 'B' grade, run-of-mine

**F ROM: 'F' grade, run-of-mine

***SECL ROM: South Eastern Coalfields Ltd., run-of-mine.

[Translation]

**Excavation of Ancient Sites
at Nalanda**

3206. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to excavate the ancient heritage of Nalanda University and ten other archaeological sites in Nalanda district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) There is no immediate proposal of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) to

excavate the ancient heritage of Nalanda University. However, ASI has permitted the Department of Archaeology, Government of Bihar to excavate at Telhara, District Nalanda. Besides, ASI has also signed an MoU with Nav Nalanda Mahavihar to, inter-alia, undertake some excavations jointly in the Nalanda-region.

Further, ASI has already conducted excavations in District Nalanda at (i) Rajgir in 1999-2000, (ii) Chandimau in 2000-2001, (iii) Juafardih in 2006-2007, (iv) Begampur in 2007-08, (v) Damankhanda in 2007-08 and (vi) Ghorakatora in 2007-08 and 2008-09.

[English]

Education Partnership with USA

3207. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

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

(a) whether the Union Minister visited USA for developing partnership with educational institutions of global repute;

(b) if so, the outcome of his visit;

(c) whether the Minister also had meeting and discussions with the Members of US administration, University officials and industry representatives to build up education partnership with USA; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the meetings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development, Government of India visited United States of America (USA) during October 25-31, 2009 along with a delegation comprising of officials/ academicians. The Minister held discussions with his counterpart, US Secretary of Education Mr. Arne Duncan and visited some top Universities/Institutions of global repute in USA. The Minister also held discussions with representatives of US-India Business Council. The meetings were fruitful in identifying areas of mutual interest for cooperation and furthering various initiatives for collaboration and institutional linkages in the field of higher education between the two countries. The discussions during this visit also helped in finalizing the "Obama-Singh 21st Century Knowledge Initiative" which was launched on 24th November, 2009 during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister to USA.

[Translation]

Attacks on Indian Teachers in Nepal

3208. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received com-

plaints regarding the discrimination against the teachers of Indian origin posted in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such cases that have come to light during the last four years;

(d) whether the Government has raised the matter with the Government of Nepal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, year-wise?

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

(b) and (c) Complaints have been received from some Indian school and college teachers in Nepal regarding their service conditions and equivalence with their Nepalese colleagues. Two associations - Nepal's University Indian Teachers Association and Bhartiya Shikshak Sangh Nepal - have raised their demands with the Government of Nepal. It is estimated that 213 teachers - 85 college and 128 school teachers have complaints regarding their service conditions.

(d) and (e) India has been regularly taking up their demands with the concerned Nepalese authorities at all levels. A delegation of the teachers is likely to meet the Minister of Education of Nepal in this regard.

[English]

Labour Partnership with Denmark

3209. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has concluded a comprehensive labour mobility partnership with the Government of Denmark;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism

to control the recruitment of Indian work force to Danish Labour market;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any special arrangements have been made to ensure smooth recruitment of Indian work force; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) The Government signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) on Labour Mobility Partnership with Denmark on 29th September, 2009.

The objective of the MOU is to promote orderly migration of workers from India to meet the growing demand for skilled and trained workers in the Danish economy and to prevent illegal migration and the smuggling of people for financial benefits.

The proposed MOU provides for cooperation between the two countries concerning the branches – (a) labour market expansion, (b) employment facilitation, (c) organized entry and orderly migration and (d) exchange of information and cooperation in introducing best practices for mutual benefit of labour and employment for qualified workers within their national objectives and the relevant laws; equal treatment of workers with the nationals of the receiving State; undertaking mutually beneficial studies for recruitment and identifying emerging sectors in Danish economy which require qualified workers; promoting direct contact between the employers in Denmark and the State managed or private recruiting agencies in India without intermediaries to facilitate regular and orderly recruitment of workers; protection and welfare of all categories of workers under the labour laws and other relevant laws of the host country.

The MOU also provides for constitution of a Joint Working Group of both the countries, which will study employment opportunities and suggest means for enhanc-

ing cooperation between States; interpret the provisions of the memorandum of understanding and oversee its implementation; create guidance material on rights and duties of employers and workers to minimize labour disputes and create information material about the existing system for dispute settlement; suggest amendments to the MOU for better achievements of its objectives; recommend measures to prevent misuse of visit visas by unscrupulous employers and recruiting agencies and recommend initiatives to address any issues that might arise in the context of the MOU.

The Danish Embassy in New Delhi has set up a Work in Denmark Centre in New Delhi to facilitate the recruitment of Indians to work in Denmark.

Bilateral Relations with Eurasian Countries

3210. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to extend bilateral cooperation with Eurasian nations especially with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Turkmenistan and Tajikistan;

(b) the agreements signed/likely to be signed with Shanghai Cooperation Organization; and

(c) the chances of India for becoming a member of Shanghai Cooperation Organization from its current observer status?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) India enjoys excellent bilateral relations with countries in the Eurasian region based on historical legacy, friendship and mutual advantage. With particular reference to the Central Asian Republics of Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan, India has sought to develop multi-faceted bilateral relations since their independence in 1991. At the political level, there has been regular exchange of visits at high level.

In the year 2009, President Nursultan Nazarbayev came on a State Visit to India in January when he was also the Chief Guest at the Republic Day parade. President Pratibha Devisingh Patil went on a State Visit to Tajikistan in September. Prime Minister attended the Summit Meeting of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in June at Yekaterinburg in Russia. The External Affairs Minister visited Belarus, Turkmenistan and Uzbekistan in September-October. With each of these countries, bilateral institutional mechanisms, by way of Inter-Governmental Commissions and Foreign Office Consultations, function effectively and there are Joint Working Groups on Counter-Terrorism with Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. India has also undertaken several development assistance projects in Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and Turkmenistan. Academic exchanges and people to people contacts have been encouraged and take place regularly. India also offers large number of scholarships to scholars from the region.

(b) India has an Observer status in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. Observer States do not participate in discussions leading to adoption and signing of documents in the meetings of the SCO.

(c) The member States of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation have not taken a decision on the expansion of the organisation and on taking new members. A decision on joining the SCO as member can only be taken by India when the Organisation decides to take new members. If the Organisation wishes India to join as a Member, we would welcome the opportunity to participate more fully in its deliberations.

[Translation]

Environment Awareness

3211. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme for environmental improvement and environmental awareness in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the centres working for this purpose in the country under these schemes, State-wise;

(d) the details of the proposals received by the Union Government from various State Governments under these schemes, State-wise;

(e) the number of proposals cleared including the funds released, State-wise;

(f) the number of proposals pending with the Union Government, State-wise including the reasons therefor; and

(g) the achievements made by implementing the said scheme?

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

(a) to (g) The schemes under implementation by the Ministry of Environment and Forests for environmental improvement and environmental awareness include: Pollution Abatement, National River Conservation Plan, National Coastal Zone Management Plan, National Afforestation Programme, Project Tiger, Project Elephant, Environmental Information, Education and Awareness etc.

Various centres working under these schemes include: Central Pollution Control Board, New Delhi, G.B. Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment and Development, Kosi-Katarmal, Almora, Uttarakhand, Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, Uttarakhand, Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, Centre for Environment Education, Ahmedabad, Gujarat and CPR Environmental Education Centre, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

On the basis of the proposals received, an amount of Rs.1058.33 crore was released to different State/UT Governments during 2008-09. Implementation of these schemes have helped in prevention and control of pollution, cleaning of rivers, afforestation and regeneration of degraded areas, conservation of flora, fauna, forests and wildlife, enhancement of people's awareness about environmental issues and protection of environment.

[English]

Outstanding Scientist of Indian Origin

3212. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a programme "Outstanding scientist/technologist of Indian Origin" to bring fresh talent into the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any incentives has been planned under the scheme to researchers and entrepreneurs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of the Outstanding Scientists of CSIR from Scientists/Technologists of Indian Origin [OS (STIO)] are attached as Statement.

(c) The Scheme launched has not provided any incentive.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Recruitment Rules, 2008 for the post of Outstanding Scientist of CSIR from Scientists/Technologists of Indian Origin [OS (STIO)]

In exercise of powers conferred under Bye-law II of the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of CSIR, the Governing Body of CSIR formulates the following Recruitment Rules for the post of Outstanding Scientists of CSIR from Scientists/Technologists of Indian Origin (hereinafter to be referred to as OS(STIO) to be placed in various Labs./Instts./Centres/Hqrs. of CSIR.

2. Short Title and Enactment:

These Rules shall be called "Recruitment Rules, 2008 for the post of OS (STIO)" to be placed at various Labs./Instts./Centres/Hqrs. of CSIR and shall come into force with effect from the date of notification.

3. Scope of Rules:

These Rules shall govern appointment to the post of OS (STIO) on a contractual basis to be placed at various Labs./Instts./Centres/Hqrs. of CSIR.

4. Definitions:

All words and abbreviations in these Rules shall have the same meaning and definition/interpretation as given in the Rules and Regulations and Bye-laws of CSIR.

5. Qualifications, Experience and Age:

5.1 Essential Qualifications:

Ph.D in any branch of Science/Social Science/Engineering/Health/Medical Sciences.

5.2 Desirable Qualifications/Recognition:

(i) National/International recognition like, Major Project Grants, Awards, Fellow-

ships of Academies, Visiting Fellow/Professor,

- (ii) Tenured faculty of Scientific/Technological/Academic Institutions.

5.3 Experience:

Minimum 10 years of experience as Faculty/Scientist of an International University/Institute/Corporate R&D Lab.

5.4 Age:

Minimum age shall be 40 Years.

5.5 Relaxation:

The qualifications, age and experience can be relaxed in the case of exceptionally meritorious candidates with the approval of DG, CSIR.

6. Eligibility Criteria:

The Applicants must be of Indian Origin.

7. Publicity:

The post of OS (STIO) may be given wide publicity to attract best talent.

8. Process of Search-cum-Selection/Review Committee:

Search-cum-Selection Committee for recommending the suitability of candidate(s) shall be constituted with the approval of Vice-President, CSIR. In case there is no Vice-President in position, approval of President, CSIR shall be obtained.

Search-cum-Selection Review Committee shall comprise:-

- (a) Chairman, CSIR RAB as Chairman
(b) Three eminent Scientist/Technologists of which at least two shall be external; and

- (c) DG, CSIR and Secretary, DSIR

Recommendations of the Search-cum-Selection Committee shall be submitted to the Appointing Authority, for approval.

9. Scale of Pay:

The post of OS (STIO) to be placed in various Labs./Instts./Centres/Hqrs. of CSIR shall be in the pay scale of Rs. 22,400-525-24,500 (pre-revised) equivalent revised scale Rs.37,400-67,000 in PB-4 with Grade Pay of Rs.12,000, and pay will be fixed as recommended by the Committee or such consolidated pay as may be recommended by the Committee.

10. Ad hoc Appointment:

Ad hoc appointment of OS (STIO), full time part-time, can be made by DO, CSIR in consultation with Chairman, CSIR-RAB and with the approval of Vice-President, CSIR, for a maximum period of one year which is not extendable further. The candidature for regular appointment through the Search-cum-Selection Committee may be considered as soon as may be possible, before completion of tenure of ad hoc appointment.

11. Tenure of Appointment:

Appointment of OS (STIO) shall be on contract on full time basis for a period of three to five years or on a part-time basis for the same period where-under he/she shall work on a time-sharing basis between his/her parent organization and CSIR, the pattern of timesharing to be recommended by the Search-cum-Selection Committee in consultation with the candidate.

The contract can be renewed on the basis of recommendation of the Review Committee with the approval of the Appointing Authority.

The contract can be terminated by either party by giving three months notice on the recommendation of DO, CSIR with the approval of Vice-President, CSIR.

12. Appointing Authority:

The appointing authority for the post of OS (STIO) shall be the President, CSIR.

[*Translation*]

**National Board of Sanskrit School
Education**

3213. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
YOGI ADITYA NATH:

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

- (a) whether the Government is considering to set up a National Board of Sanskrit School Education;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Planning Commission has rejected the proposal for setting up a National Board of Sanskrit School Education;
- (d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether there is an urgent need to streamline and strengthen Sanskrit School; and
- (f) if so, the measures taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The proposal for setting up of a National Board of Sanskrit School Education is under consideration. As regards strengthening Sanskrit schools, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan implements a Scheme for

Development of Sanskrit Education under which it provides financial assistance.

Irregularities in ICCR

3214. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether gross irregularities have been committed by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) sending professionals of various fields abroad;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make this process transparent and fair?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) The ICCR-sponsored visit of one folk dance group, 'Mehek Punjab Di', in September, 2005 is under investigation by CBI. No other irregularities have come to light subsequently.

- (c) A Committee, comprising of experts in different fields of performing arts, has been constituted by the ICCR for the purpose of selecting artistes for empanelment with the Council. Other rules and regulations have also been put in place in order to ensure that a wide selection of artistes get an opportunity to travel abroad under the aegis of the Council. The only criterion for sending artistes/groups abroad is merit. Towards this end, the Council is increasingly involving its Regional Offices for their advice on the caliber of the artistes/groups being considered for tours abroad. A similar process is also followed for Professors and teachers deputed abroad to serve on Chairs of Indian Studies in various foreign Universities and in the Council's Cultural Centres abroad. In all cases, the process of selection has been made completely transparent and above-board by regularly involving experts and art critics from outside the Council in order to ensure the integrity and reliability of the procedure.

[*English*]

Abolition of MPLAD Schemes

3215. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Will the

Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission to review the working of the Constitution and the Second Administrative Reforms Commission have called for the abolition of MPLAD Scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) in its two reports viz. (i) 4th Report titled 'Ethics in governance'; and (ii) 6th Report titled 'Local Governance' had recommended abolishment of MPLAD Scheme.

The reasons given in the Reports are:

- (i) Under the Local Area Schemes, Legislators are empowered to sanction public works and authorize expenditure granted under MPLAD and MLALAD Schemes. However, these schemes do seriously erode the notion of separation of powers, as the legislator directly becomes the executive.
- (ii) A Report written by former Public Accounts Committee Chairman Era Sezhiyan States that the MPLAD Scheme distorted the MPs' rôle in the federal system and diverted funds which should have actually gone to agencies like the Panchayati Raj institutions. Apart from infringing on the rights of the local Governments, the most serious objection to the scheme is the conflict of interest that arises when legislators take up executive roles.

Income from Agra Monuments

3216. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the ticketed/non-ticketed protected monuments at Agra;

(b) the amount received by the Archaeological Survey of India from the ticketed monuments within its Agra circle during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the amount spent by the ASI on conservation of the aforesaid monuments during the above period;

(d) the present status of each monument regarding conservation, signages, parking facility, garden maintenance, drinking water facility including sound and light programme; and

(e) the reasons for discontinuance of the sound and light programme at the Agra Fort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 266 protected monuments/sites in the Agra Circle of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) of which 8 are ticketed.

(b) The year-wise revenue collected at the Agra monuments are given below:

Year	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
2006-07	2672.49
2007-08	2421.17
2008-09	2983.57
2009-10 (upto Oct., 09)	1424.80

(c) The expenditure incurred on conservation, preservation and maintenance of the protected ticketed monuments during the last 3 years and current year is as under:

Year	Amount (Rupees in lakhs)
2006-07	455.01
2007-08	423.24
2008-09	350.25
2009-10 (upto Oct., 09)	174.43

(d) All the monuments are in good State of preservation. The conservation and preservation works on the monuments are taken up depending upon the requirements and availability of resources. All the ticketed monuments as well as some other important monuments of Agra Circle have been provided with basic visitors' facilities viz. Drinking Water, Toilets, Signages, Parking, Garden.

(e) The Sound and Light show at Agra Fort was installed and operated by Agra Development Authority (ADA) who discontinued it in the year 2003 for upgrading the show. ASI has not received any fresh proposal from ADA to re-start the show.

[Translation]

Over-crowding of School Buses

3217. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- whether there is a general tendency to overload school buses in most of the cities of the country;
- if so, whether the life of students boarding these buses may be at stake as a result thereof;
- whether any directions have been issued at national level in this regard; and
- the steps taken by the Government to ensure compliance of these directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) In March, 2006, the Ministry of Human Resource Development had advised State Governments to issue detailed instructions to their field level functionaries of Police, Transport, and Education Departments, regarding safe transport of the school children. It was emphasized therein that the relevant provisions of Motor Vehicles Act and Rules should be enforced strictly and that the directions issued by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 13029 of 1985 on 20.11.1997 and 16.12.1997 are followed in letter and in spirit with regard to transport of school children to and from the schools. The State Governments were also requested to regularly monitor the compliance of the directions given in the matter by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

Small Dams in the Country

3218. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- whether the Government proposes to get the construction of Anicut dams and all other similar works under NREGA in view of absence of any other scheme for grant of fund for the said purpose;
- if so, the details thereof; and
- if not, the action taken by the Government for grant of fund for such schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources provides assistance to the special category States and drought prone as well as tribal areas in other States to expedite completion of minor irrigation projects under the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits programme (AIBP). 10236 minor irrigation schemes including 51 Anicuts have been taken up since inception of AIBP in the year 1996.

Ministry of Agriculture also has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme i.e. National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Areas (NWDPPRA) with the aim to increase in-situ moisture conservation for enhancing productivity. Under this programme, rain water harvesting structures, farm ponds and small check dams are constructed to store water during rainy season.

[English]

Singapore Seeking Indian Manpower

3219. SHRI GUTHA SUKHENDER REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has received any proposal from abroad including Singapore for Indian manpower;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Voting Rights for NRIs

3220. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to give voting rights to Non-Resident Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The Representation of the

People (Amendment) Bill, 2006 was introduced in the Rajya Sabha on the 27th February, 2006. The Bill seeks to amend section 20 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950 (43 of 1950) to enable Indian citizens who are absent from their place of ordinary residence in India owing to their employment, education or otherwise outside the country, to get their names registered in the electoral rolls of the constituency of their place of ordinary residence in India to be able to cast their votes in the Parliamentary/ State elections. The Bill was referred to the Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, and Law and Justice on the 26th March, 2006 for examination and report. The Committee, while agreeing with the letter and spirit of the amendment, has recommended for bringing a comprehensive Bill on the subject.

Granting Minority Status to Central Universities

3221. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Central Universities which have been given minority status, State-wise;

(b) the criterion for granting minority status to these Universities;

(c) the details of facilities given to these Universities which have been granted minority status;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant minority status to Jamia Millia Islamia; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Section 2(1) of the Aligarh Muslim University Act, 1920 defines the University as 'the educational institution of their choice established by the Muslims of India, which originated as the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College, Aligarh and which was subse-

quently incorporated as the Aligarh Muslim University'. Section 5(2)(c) of the Act empowers the University 'to promote especially the educational and cultural advancement of the Muslims of India.' In view of this, the Central Government treats Aligarh Muslim University in the State of Uttar Pradesh as a minority institution within the meaning of Article 30(1) of the Constitution of India. However, the question relating to minority institution status of Aligarh Muslim University is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India where the interpretation of the term 'establishing' a University, as was laid down in the 'Azeez Basha' matter is under challenge. Universities with minority status enjoy the rights under Article 30(1) of the Constitution.

The demand for grant of minority status to Jamia Millia Islamia, a Central University established under the Jamia Millia Islamia Act, 1988, has been received from certain quarters. The orders of the Supreme Court in the AMU matter will have a bearing on the issue relating to the minority character of Jamia Millia Islamia, which is pending before the Hon'ble National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions.

[Translation]

Harassment of Gujjars

3222. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ban Gujjars and other forest dwellers are being harassed in the country especially in Rajaji National Park of Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) to (c) There are no reports of Ban Gujjars and

other forest dwellers being harassed in the country. However, information regarding Rajaji National Park is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Malpractices in Higher Education

3223. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a conference of State HRD Ministers was held recently in New Delhi;

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

(c) whether the issue of malpractices prevailing in higher education was discussed in the conference; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken to curb the malpractices in higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) is the highest advisory body to advice the Central and State Governments in the field of education. The CABE also acts as a forum for coordination and exchange of views between Central and State Governments/Union Territories and Non-Governmental Agencies and eminent persons from different walks of life on education policy and progress. The CABE consists of Education Ministers of States/UTs and eminent educationists. The 56th meeting of the CABE was held on 31.08.2009.

(b) CABE unanimously endorsed the general need for reforms at all levels of education and felt that while there may be different views points on the pace and process of reforms, there was unanimity on its direction

in the interest of children who are India's most precious assets. Members reiterated their commitment to a meaningful partnership between Central and State Governments, non-Government and civil society organizations in the national endeavour for the future of children in our country. CAGE emphasized the need for all States to modify their curriculum, syllabi and textbooks on the basis of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005, so that all children in the country have access to child-centric, constructivist teaching and learning process. CAGE emphasized that curriculum and textbooks should be fully in the line with constitutional values and child centered pedagogies. CAGE endorsed the necessity of a core curriculum in science and mathematics at secondary and higher secondary levels across all Education Boards in the country, so as to provide a level playing field to all students to join professional courses. CAGE noted the efforts of CBSE to introduce a grading system in lieu of marks for its Class X examination from next year with the objective of reducing unhealthy competition, and thereby reduce stress, and suggested to the States that they explore the possibility of following suit. CAGE was unanimous that there is a need to reduce examination stress among students. CAGE noted the attempt of CBSE to make Class Xth examination optional for students who will continue in the same school in Class-XI, while replacing the same with an efficient comprehensive and continuous evaluation (CCE) system so that standards of learning outcome are not compromised.

(c) and (d) CAGE endorsed the need for a law to prevent, prohibit and punish malpractices in higher education-some States felt that the scope of the proposed law should be widened to include all sectors of education, and it was explained that the present proposal was in keeping with the legislative competence of Parliament. CAGE approved mandatory assessment and accreditation in higher education - the proposed law should take into consideration the concerns expressed by some of the States with regard to the autonomy of the processes of accreditation.

[Translation]

Civil Nuclear Cooperation

3224. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Nuclear Supplier Group (NSG) has given concessions to India on civil nuclear cooperation;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is into talks with many countries on the matter of nuclear trade;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the details of the benefits likely to accrue to India as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. The NSG adopted a decision by consensus on September 6, 2008 to enable full civil nuclear cooperation with India. Vide this decision the NSG paved the way for civil nuclear cooperation between NSG Member States and India, including in NSG Trigger List items and nuclear related dual-use equipment, materials, software and related technology to India for peaceful purposes and for use in IAEA safeguarded nuclear facilities.

(c) to (d) Following the NSG decision of September 6, 2008, Government has signed agreements on civil nuclear cooperation with France, US, Russia, Namibia, Mongolia and Argentina. Cooperation agreements with other countries including Kazakhstan, Russia, Canada and UK are in various stages of negotiations.

(e) To meet its energy requirements, India is looking to expand international civil nuclear cooperation with a view to establishing capacity additional to its domestic indigenous programme, including access to the international nuclear fuel market. The NSG decision has enabled India's cooperation with other countries in peaceful uses of nuclear energy which will assist India in meeting its energy and development requirements.

[English]

Plantation of Sandalwood Trees

3225. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to plant sandalwood trees in the sandalwood growing States on both sides of railway line with the help of Ministry of Railways;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) to (c) No, Madam. There is no scheme by Government of India to plant sandalwood trees in the sandalwood growing States on both sides of railway line. However, no proposal has been received in this regard.

[Translation]

Loan to Farmers

3226. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Sample Survey Organisation has recently conducted any survey to find out the average annual loan taken by the farmers;

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

(c) whether the survey has found that cases of debt-trap have increased in rural areas as compared to the survey conducted in the year 1991;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The National Sample Survey Organisation had conducted one time survey on "situation assessment of farmers" during January-December, 2003 on the special request of M/o Agriculture. The details of the survey with respect to indebtedness of farmer households are given in report No. 498 of NSS 59th round (January-December, 2003). As per this report, the average amount of outstanding loans per farmer household in different States are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The survey conducted during 1992 giving the information as on 30.06.1991 regarding "indebtedness of rural households" is not comparable with the findings of the survey on "situation assessment of farmers" conducted during 2003 as the latter gives the information on the farmer households and not of the entire rural households which comprises both farmer and non-farmer households. However, the results of the survey conducted during 1992 on Debt and Investment regarding indebtedness of rural households is comparable with those of the repeat survey on the same subject conducted during 2003 integrated with the survey on Situation Assessment of Farmers. The reports of these surveys give the percentage distribution of cash dues outstanding by duration of debt in rural areas. It may be observed from the findings of these surveys that the percentage of outstanding loan for more than 10 years in rural areas has marginally increased from 3% of the rural households in 1991 to 4% of the rural households in 2002.

(e) Government has introduced a number of initiatives and programmes to mitigate the hardships of the farmers. These include introduction of Kisan Credit Cards to enhance credit support to the farmers, Revival of Short Term Rural Cooperative Credit Structure, Agricultural Debt Waiver and Debt Relief Scheme, Rehabilitation Package for Distressed Farmers, National Agriculture Insurance Scheme etc.

Statement

*Average amount of outstanding loans (in Rs.)
per farmer household in different States*

Sl. No.	State	AAOL (Rs.)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23965
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	493
3.	Assam	813
4.	Bihar	4476
5.	Chhattisgarh	4122
6.	Gujarat	15526
7.	Haryana	26007
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9618
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1903
10.	Jharkhand	2205
11.	Karnataka	18135
12.	Kerala	33907
13.	Madhya Pradesh	14218
14.	Maharashtra	16973
15.	Manipur	2269
16.	Meghalaya	72
17.	Mizoram	1876
18.	Nagaland	1030
19.	Orissa	5871

1	2	3
20.	Punjab	41576
21.	Rajasthan	18372
22.	Sikkim	2053
23.	Tamil Nadu	23963
24.	Tripura	2977
25.	Uttar Pradesh	7425
26.	Uttarakhand	1108
27.	West Bengal	5237
28.	Group of UT's	10931
29.	All India	12585

[English]

**University Status to Delhi College
of Engineering**

3227. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted approval of the university status to the Delhi College of Engineering; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Delhi College of Engineering has been converted to Delhi Technological University by the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi. According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), the University has not been included in the list of universities, recognized by UGC under Section 2(f) and 12 B of the UGC Act, 1956.

Haj Reforms

3228. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed a Committee namely, Rehman Khan Committee to report on Haj reforms;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Committee has given its reports to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of the Committee;

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

(g) whether the Government proposes to amend the Haj Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Shri K. Rehman Khan, Deputy Chairman, Rajya Sabha has submitted a report towards the need to reform the system of management of Haj pilgrimage on the lines of "Tabung Haji" of Malaysia, proposing that members of the Muslim community in India mobilize their personal savings for performing Haj with a view to gradually ending the provision of subsidy for Haj pilgrims by the Government.

(c) to (f) The above proposal on Haj management reforms was discussed by the Government and subsequently a committee has been set up to examine the recommendations of Shri K. Rehman Khan and related Haj management reforms and prepare an appropriate model for implementation. The objective of this exercise is to aim towards gradually eliminating the subsidy provision,

empowering the Haj Committee of India including their handling the air charter operations, regulating the private tour operators and streamlining the accommodation at Makkah and Madinah in a transparent manner. The report of the Committee is awaited.

(g) and (h) The amendment of the Haj Act is not under consideration at present.

Online CAT Examination

3229. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether IIMs have proposed to conduct online CAT examination from this academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for abandoning the old pattern of exam; and

(d) the name of the agency assigned the work for conducting the exam and the expenditure incurred/likely to be incurred thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. This academic year is the very first year that IIMs are conducting computerized Common Admission Test (CAT),

(c) According to the Convener, CAT 2009, the traditional format of conducting CAT in paper and pencil format was becoming untenable for a number of reasons. Conducting the test on a single day all over India for about 2,50,000 candidates was putting severe strain on the faculty, staff, and the infrastructure of IIMs. Maintaining security of the test, carrying out logistics, and coordination with local schools and colleges was becoming quite challenging. In the long run, with increasing candidate numbers, cost per candidate for paper pencil test would become higher than the per candidate cost of a

computerized test. Besides, computerized test has become the preferred form of administering entrance test globally.

(d) Prometric, a firm specializing in conducting computerized test all over the world including GRE and TOEFL has been assigned the task of conducting the test. The actual infrastructure in all the 361 test labs is managed by the National Institute of Information Technology (NUT), India. Prometric will get Rs. 870/- per candidate from CAT committee after adjusting the expenses incurred on test development, research chairship and project management of CAT, 2009. However, no payment has been made to Prometric so far.

SC and ST Sub-Plan

3230. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the allocations made towards Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Sub- Plan in compliance with the guidelines issued by the Ministry in 2006 to the State of Andhra Pradesh since 2006, year-wise;

(b) whether any assessment has been made if the allocations to the SCs/STs under the scheme are really beneficial to them;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The allocations made towards Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribe Sub-Plan from 2006-07 to 2009-10 to the State of Andhra Pradesh is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Total Agreed Outlay	Allocation made SCSP		Allocation made TSP	
		Outlay	Percentage	Outlay	Percentage
2006-07	20000.00	1557.65	7.79%	1167.99	5.8%
2007-08	30500.00	4355.90	14.28%	2454.83	8.0%
2008-09	44000.00	7630.42	17.34%	3331.96	7.6%
2009-10	36635.58	5609.30	15.31%	2480.72	6.77%

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Evaluation studies were carried out by Sri Venkateswara University, Tirupati, A.P and Indian Institute of Economics, Hyderabad to assess the implementation of SCSP and TSP in Andhra Pradesh, According to the findings of the studies the schemes under SCSP and TSP are beneficial to SCs/STs.

(d) Does not arise.

Environmental Economics In Post-Graduate Institutions

3231. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental economics in post-

graduate institutions is likely to be introduced to upgrade research in such areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Universities and other institutions with degree granting powers have autonomy in academic matters and have the freedom to offer any subject or course of study, including in environmental economics at any level of higher education.

Allotment of Land for Sabarimala Temple

3232. SHRI KODIKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for allotment of forest/surplus land in Pampa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the current status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Since 1995, the Union Government has, altogether, received 13 proposals seeking forest land diversion for various purposes for Sabarimala temple in Pampa. Out of these, seven proposals have been approved, five have been closed and one has been rejected on merits. The details are contained in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Category of Project: Sabarimala Temple

State: Kerala

Sl. No.	Year of Proposal	Name of Proposal	District	Area Applied (ha.)	Category of Project	Case Status	Area Diverted (ha.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	2005	Diversion of forest land to TDB at Nilakkal for developing base camp for Sabarimala pilgrims	Pathnamthitta	90.524	others	Approved	90.524
2.	1999	C/o Water Treatment Plant at Sabarimalai	Pathnamthitta	0.6	Drinking Water	Rejected	
3.	1996	C/o 66 KV TL from Pampa S.S. to Sabarimala	Pathnamthitta	13.526	Transmission Line	Approved	13.526
4.	2001	Diversion of FL for running temporary shops for providing facilities to Sabarimala pilgrims in Periyar Tiger Reserve in favour of Travancore Devaswom Board	Pathnamthitta	0.75	Others	Closed	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5.	1997	C/o Travancore Devaswam Board to provide civic amenities to pilgrimages of Sabarimala Shrine	Pathnamthitta	0.403	Others	Approved	0.403
6.	1997	Sewerage Treatment Plant at Sabarimala	Pathnamthitta	0.4225	Others	Approved	0.4225
7.	1995	Providing amenities to pilgrimage of Sabarimala Shrine	Pathnamthitta	0.2	Others	Approved	0.2
8.	1988	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme to Sabarimala and Pampa	Pathnamthitta	2.153	Drinking Water	Closed	
9.	2004	Diversion of FL at Nilackal for the purpose of developing a base camp/ satellite township for Sabarimala Pilgrims in favour of TDB.B	Pathnamthitta	20	Others	Approved	20
10.	1997	Temporary stalls/shops along Pampa Road during Sabarimala Season	Pathnamthitta	0.4625	Others	Approved	0.4625
11.	2004	Diversion of 1.53 ha. of FL for permission to construct latrine blocks, bathrooms, sewage treatment plant, resting place at Sabarimala and latrine blocks, collection tank, resting place at Pamba for Sabarimala pilgrims.	Pathnamthitta	1.53	Others	Closed	
12.	1997	Quarrying of rubble for developmental activities at Sabarimala	Pathnamthitta	18.37	Mining	Closed	
13.	2004	Diversion of 0.165 ha. for Cardiology centres at Neelimala and foothill of Appachimedu and providing Permanent latrine blocks along traditional pathway Pamba-Sabarimala and Swamy Ayyappan road.	Pathnamthitta	0.165	Others	Closed	

[Translation]

Action Plan for Protection of Neglected Monuments

3233. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the action plan drawn up for protection of neglected monuments of Archaeological importance and old artifacts;

(b) the details of neglected monuments identified by Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), State-wise;

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government for declaring historical monuments as protected monuments;

(d) the measures taken by the Government for protection and conservation of endangered historical monuments; and

(e) the details of ASI identified endangered historical monuments, location-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has identified 3675 archaeological monuments/sites as of national importance and has declared them protected under the Ancient Monuments Archaeological Sites and Remains (AMASR) Act, 1958. All these monuments are in good State of preservation and conservation.

(c) As per the AMASR Act 1958, ancient monuments/sites which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and which have been in existence for not less than 100 years can be declared by ASI as monuments of national importance and protected.

(d) Annual Plan for conservation and preservation of Centrally Protected Monuments is drawn up by ASI based on their conservation requirements and subject to the availability of resources.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Setting up of School of Planning and Architecture

3234. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister

of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up School of Planning and Architecture at Vijayavada, Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Government of India has already decided to set up School of Planning and Architecture (SPA) at Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh). It started functioning from the academic session 2008-09. It is presently functioning from temporary accommodation provided by Andhra Pradesh Government at Acharya Nagarjuna University, Guntur.

Sriranganatha Swamy Temple

3235. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sriranganatha Swamy Temple in Srirangapatna in Mandya District, Karnataka is a very famous tourist spot which attracts many tourists not only from India but also from abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the infrastructural facilities in this temple are not upto the mark and needs improvement;

(d) if so, whether the Government is considering to provide all infrastructural facilities in the temple to bring this into a world class tourist spot;

(e) if so, the funds allocated and released so far; and

(f) the time by which the work on this project is likely to start and be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Though this temple is very popular and visited by thousands of tourists but as no entry fee is levied, the exact number of tourist inflow to it is not available.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. Basic infrastructure facilities viz. toilet blocks, drinking water and parking facilities have been provided by Government of Karnataka and signages by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI). The major conservation works like resetting of the plumb, construction of prakara wall, landscaping around the monument, providing of stone pavement drainage on the exterior of the prakara have been taken up by the ASI.

(e) During the current financial year, a budgetary allocation of Rs.8 lakhs has been made against which an expenditure of Rs.6.29 lakhs has been incurred, so far.

(f) The ongoing works are slated to be completed during the current financial year itself.

New Emigration Management Authority

3236. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to create a new Emigration Management Authority;

(b) if so, the details alongwith its proposed functions thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Government is proposing to bring in a new legislation namely The Emigration Management Bill, 2009 to replace the existing Emigration Act, 1983. The proposed new Bill is aimed to transform emigration into a simple, transparent, efficient and humane economic process, facilitate legal migration, prevent illegal migration/human smuggling, enable ethical

recruitment practices, and enhance protection and welfare of emigrant workers.

Passport Facilitation Centres

3237. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state the time by which the new Passport Facilitation Centres are likely to be set up in the country particularly in the State of Tamil Nadu?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Government has embarked on the Passport Seva Project (PSP) to comprehensively transform Passport Service Delivery under the network of existing Passport Offices. Under the Project's existing scope, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSK) are going to be established across the country including 9 PSKs in the State of Tamil Nadu. The application software of the PSP is under the process of development. After successful implementation of the PSP at 7 pilot locations under the jurisdiction of RPO, Bengaluru and RPO, Chandigarh and the certification of the software by the Third Party Audit Agency, the remaining 70 PSKs would be established across the country including the PSKs in the State of Tamil Nadu.

Water Dispute Tribunal

3238. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is setting up an Inter-State Water Dispute Tribunal on Vansadhara Project as directed by the Apex court;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Tribunal is likely to be constituted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The Government of Orissa has filed a Writ Petition No. 443 of 2006 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court in this

regard. In the hearing dated 6.2.2009, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed the Central Government to constitute a water dispute tribunal within a period of six months from date. The Government has approved the proposal to constitute the tribunal on 25.6.2009. Further, the Government prayed to Hon'ble Supreme Court to extend the period for constitution of the tribunal as the process for the same is time consuming. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its orders dated 24.11.2009 has extended the time for implementing the above order dated 6.2.2009 till the month of February, 2010.

[Translation]

Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections

3239. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the Constitution for providing reservation to economically weaker sections in admission to educational institutions and in Government jobs;

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

(c) the time by which the Government is likely to bring the proposed amendment to the Constitution?

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

(b) and (c) The Government has constituted a Commission to, inter alia, recommend the welfare measures and quantum of reservation in education and Government employment for economically backward

classes not covered under the existing reservation policy, to the extent as appropriate. Any decision in the matter can be taken only after the Commission submits its report.

[English]

Promotion of Design Programme

3240. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Design Policy had recommended setting up of institutes on the lines of National Institute of Design (NID) in various parts of the country to promote design programmes; and

(b) if so, the details of the proposals especially for Andhra Pradesh?

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

(b) No specific recommendation for setting up an institute in Andhra Pradesh has been made in the National Design Policy. However, a request for setting up of an institute at Hyderabad has been received from Government of Andhra Pradesh. The Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (Ministry of Commerce and Industry) has requested the Government of Andhra Pradesh to allot land at Hyderabad for setting up the Institute.

Green Campus

3241. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently taken initiative to green the campuses of various Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds earmarked for the purpose in Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The newly established Central Universities have recently been advised to design and construct their buildings as 'green buildings'. The basic features of 'green buildings' include energy efficient designing of the envelope, conservation of natural resources, integration of renewable energy systems into the design, and use of energy efficient devices in the building. While the cost of construction of such buildings will be met out of the grants released by the University Grants Commission for campus development, no separate allocation has been made in the XIth Plan specifically for implementation of the concept of 'green buildings' in development of campuses of the Central Universities.

Revival of ANIFPDC Ltd.

3242. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plan for the revival of Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) A committee has been constituted under the chairmanship of the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests (PCCF) and Secretary (Forests), Andaman and Nicobar Islands to look into the feasibility of the revival of the Corporation. The Committee has submitted its detailed report to the Chief Secretary, Andaman and Nicobar Administration to be submitted to the Ministry of Environment and Forests which will form the basis for deciding

revival of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation Limited.

Retirement Age of Teachers in State Universities

3243. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) proposes to up the retirement age of teachers to 65 years in the State Universities;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to bridge the substantial difference in other allowances, pension and gratuity;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The retirement age of teachers in centrally funded institutions in higher and technical education under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development was raised from 62 to 65 years. While it is for the concerned State Governments to prescribe retirement age for the teachers under their purview, Central assistance of reimbursement of 80% of the additional financial requirement for meeting arrears of salary revision of teachers in higher education from 1.1.2006 to 31.3.2010 in States is subject to adoption of the entire package of benefits including age of superannuation.

Environmental Control in Coastal Area

3244. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether new Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) has diluted environment control in the most vulnerable coastal areas;

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

(c) the manner in which environmental society is considered in new CRZ?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore

3245. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for the celebration of 150th Birth Anniversary of Shri Rabindranath Tagore;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to institute a literacy award in the name of Shri Rabindranath Tagore; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Many requests have been received from different organizations and individuals for commemorating 150th Birth Anniversary of Rabindranath Tagore, which would commence on 11th May, 2011, at national level. The constitution of National Committee to consider/suggest various commemorative programmes and activities is under consideration of the Government.

[Translation]

Demand of Indian Workers Abroad

3246. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether some foreign countries have shown interest in engaging labourers from India particularly for construction work;

(b) if so, the details of such countries including trades/skills in demand in these countries;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for sending skilled/unskilled labourers to these countries;

(d) the total number of license holder agencies engaged in the placement of youths abroad, State-wise; and

(e) the number of persons sent abroad by these agencies during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Indian workers are in demand abroad in various sectors including construction work.

(b) The demand for labourers from India for construction works is mainly from the Gulf countries, namely, UAE, Oman, KSA, Bahrain, Qatar, Libya, etc. The trades/professions for demand in the above mentioned countries are mason, carpenter, plumber, steel fixer, reinforcing fitter, blacksmith, tile fixer, painter, electrician, plasterer, scaffolder, labourers etc.

(c) The policy of the Government is to facilitate orderly and legal emigration of Indian workers discourage illegal/irregular migration and ensure the protection and welfare of emigrants. In pursuit of this policy, the

Government is modernizing the emigration process and pursuing bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the management of migration.

(d) The total number of registered recruiting agencies is 1884. The State-wise break-up is enclosed as Statement-I.

(e) The year-wise data of emigration during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	No. of workers in Lakh
2006	6.77
2007	8.09
2008	8.49
2009 (upto 31.10.2009)	5.18

The State-wise details of emigrants during the last three years and the current year are given as Statement-II.

Statement-I

Demand of Indian Workers Abroad

Andhra Pradesh	87
Chandigarh	44
Delhi	325
Goa	19
Gujarat	19
Haryana	14
Himachal Pradesh	2
Jammu and Kashmir	2
Karnataka	36

Kerala	248
Madhya Pradesh	2
Maharashtra	682
Mizoram	2
Orissa	1
Puducherry	1
Punjab	104
Rajasthan	42
Tamil Nadu	228
Uttar Pradesh	13
West Bengal	13

Total 1884

Statement-II

Sl. No	State	2006	2007	2008	2009 (upto 30-10-2009)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kerala	1,20,083	150475	180703	102504
2.	Tamil Nadu	1,55,631	150842	128791	67440
3.	Karnataka	24,362	27014	22413	15949
4.	Gujarat	13,274	20066	15716	7964
5.	Andhra Pradesh	97,680	105044	97530	58525
6.	Maharashtra	15,356	21496	24786	16567
7.	Punjab	39,311	53942	54469	23083

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Uttar Pradesh	66,131	91613	139254	106629
9.	Rajasthan	50,236	70896	64601	37879
10.	Bihar	36,493	51805	60642	42079
11.	Delhi	9098	5327	4512	2158
12.	Madhya Pradesh	7047	3616	2321	1625
13.	West Bengal	14,929	24817	26094	17671
14.	Haryana	193	1852	1779	886
15.	Goa	4,063	3102	2210	1396
16.	Orissa	4,114	6696	8919	5385
17.	Jharkhand	1,427	3651	3561	2960
18.	Chandigarh	6,616	9177	1768	811
19.	Himachal Pradesh	1,180	1119	1345	671
20.	Assam	1,075	1905	1517	1502
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	1,661	3276	3588	3683
22.	Puducherry	2	45	397	287
23.	Uttarakhand	93	179	523	502
24.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	190	87	89	66
25.	Tripura	1	121	592	273
26.	Chhattisgarh	4735	310	80	41
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	25	244	157
28.	Nagaland	0	7	10	5

1	2	3	4	5	6
29.	Mizoram	0	-	8	2
30.	Manipur	0	1	30	14
31.	Sikkim	10	2	18	11
32.	Meghalaya	0	7	24	17
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli/UT	11	12	17	2
34.	Port Blair	1	2	0	0
35.	Daman and Diu	0	0	27	8
36.	Lakshadweep	0	0	23	16
37.	Others	1909	924	0	0
Total		676912	809453	848601	518768

[English]

Funds for Cleaning of River Ganga

3247. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether World Bank and other international agencies propose to provide funds for cleaning the river Ganga;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds provided or being provided by each of them; and

(c) the Action Plan drawn up by the Government for the effective utilisation of the funds?

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

(a) to (c) Preliminary consultations have been started for seeking World Bank support for the activities of the

National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA), which was set up on 20th February, 2009 for conservation of river Ganga. A proposal for availing Project Preparation Facility (PPF) assistance of US \$ 2.96 million from the World Bank has been approved for preparation of the detailed project report.

Under the ongoing National River Conservation Plan, a loan assistance of 11.184 billion yen has been extended by the Japan International Cooperation Agency, for taking up pollution abatement works on river Ganga at Varanasi. The proposed works include construction of sewage treatment plant of 140 million litres per day capacity, sewerage system, community toilet complexes, dhobi ghats, improvement of bathing ghats, public participation and awareness and institutional development of urban local body.

Denotification of Tiger Reserves

3248. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to denotify some of the Tiger Reserves in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the reserves identified for the purpose and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

Relocation of Lions

3249. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether captive lions from Delhi and Hyderabad

Zoo are being relocated to a sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh;

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

(c) the time by which these lions are likely to be relocated; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that these lions get naturalised to the new environment?

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

(a) to (d) In order to conserve the single isolated population of Asiatic Lions, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had initiated a habitat feasibility study through the Wildlife Institute of India, which, inter-alia had identified Kuno Palpur Sanctuary in Madhya Pradesh as an alternate home for the Gir lions and for the release of wild lions from Gujarat. However, when the option of release of wild lions from Gujarat is not available, only then release of zoo bred Asiatic lions would be considered.

Computer Literacy

3250. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the funds allocated and utilised by each State/UT under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology in Schools" during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the number of students who have gained computer literacy under the programme during the said periods, year-wise and State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints that the funds allocated are not being utilised for the purpose under this scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The State/UT wise details of funds released and utilised under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology in

Schools" during the last three years and the current year, are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The level of proficiency in computer literacy depends on the curriculum for each class prescribed. All students of classes IX to XII in the schools covered under the scheme form the target group for computer literacy as prescribed by the respective States/UTs.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Details of funds released and utilised							
		2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (as on 4.12.2009)	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	18.00*	NR	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	200.28	200.28	3750.00	3750.00	5250.00	NR	-	NR
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	267.26	NR	-	267.26	67.38	NR	-	NR
4.	Assam	-	-	1301.23	NR	--	NR	-	NR
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	895.93	NR	-	NR
6.	Chandigarh	35.20	35.20	100.00	100.00	-	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	247.70	247.70	-	-	2417.53	1217.53	-	NR
8.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	41.00	NR	-	NR
9.	Goa	-	-	571.50	571.50	432.00	432.00	432.00	NR
10.	Gujarat	11.25	11.25	1022.15	1022.15	--	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11. Haryana		250.00	250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	-	-
12. Himachal Pradesh		-	-	-	-	772.44	NR	-	NR
13. Jammu and Kashmir		-	-	570.06	NR	-	NR	-	NR
14. Jharkhand		-	-	1074.00	NR	-	NR	-	NR
15. Karnataka		1200.00	1200.00	4558.00	4558.00	3150.00	NR	-	NR
16. Kerala		312.50	312.50	1016.00	1016.00	4071.00	4071.00	3016.00	NR
17. Lakshadweep		8.40	NR	-	NR	-	NR	-	NR
18. Madhya Pradesh		-	-	807.50	NR	-	NR	-	NR
19. Maharashtra		337.50	337.50	500.00	NR	-	500.00	1000.00	NR
20. Manipur		-	-	195.9750	195.9750	195.98	195.98	-	-
21. Meghalaya		-	-	-	-	428.88	226.12	-	NR
22. Nagaland		327.37	327.37	1299.46	1299.46	815.00	815.00	41.26	NR
23. Puducherry		34.47	34.47	259.53	NR	-	NR	-	NR
24. Punjab		-	-	91.24	91.24	3017.40	3017.40	2805.00	NR
25. Rajasthan		-	-	400.00	400.00	1050.00	1050.00	-	-
26. Tamil Nadu		-	-	1312.50	1312.50	2681.00	2681.00	318.72	NR
27. Tripura		603.00	603.00	209.00	NR	-	NR	-	NR
28. Uttar Pradesh		-	-	3115.47	NR	-	NR	-	NR
29. Uttarakhand		-	-	377.25	377.25	150.00	150.00	151.50	NR
30. West Bengal		-	-	964.33	964.33	762.42	NR	-	NR
Total		3834.93	3559.27	24745.195	17175.665	27465.96	15606.03	7764.48	67.38

*UT Admn. has not drawn this amount .

NR : Not received from State/UT.

Professional Stream at Secondary Level

3251. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) proposes to introduce a professional stream at the plus two level; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) At present the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is offering 30 vocational courses at the higher secondary level in the disciplines of Engineering, Agriculture, Commerce and Trade, Home Science, Para-Medical Courses, Insurance, Tourism and Small and Cottage Industry.

Declining Population of Elephants

3252. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether India has around 60% population of Asian elephants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the number of Asian elephants has declined in the country especially in North Eastern States over the years;

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

(e) whether a large number of elephants have reportedly killed in various parts of the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the action plan of the Government to protect and conserve these elephants?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the latest estimation India has about 27,694 wild elephants in the country against estimated total population of approximately between 30,000-55,000 in all the Range countries having Asian Elephants.

(c) and (d) The population estimates of the wild elephants in the country is done on 5-year interval. The population trend for the last four census for the entire country and North-Eastern States are as follows:

Year	No. of Elephants	
	For the entire country	For North-Eastern States
1993	25,604	10,841
1997	25,877	9,232
2002	26,413	8,951
2007-08	27,694	9,005

While the country population is showing an increasing trend, the trend for North-Eastern States is more or less stable.

As reported by the State Governments, the number of elephants killed in the last three years due to various reasons, other than natural deaths, are as follows:

Year	Train Accident	Poisoning	Electrocution	Poaching
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	10	04	32	23

1	2	3	4	5
2007-08	12	06	48	11
2008-09	08	10	43	13

(g) The Central Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme named 'Project Elephant' in the year 1992 with the objective to protect and conserve elephants, their habitats and corridors. This Scheme is being implemented in 15 Elephant Range States. Under the Scheme, the State Governments are provided financial assistance for protection and conservation of elephants.

Appraisal of Civil Services Performance

3253. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the in-house appraisal of civil servants fail to reward the performers;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal for a third party evaluation for civil servants;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government for making the appraisal of civil servants more objective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Appraisal of performance of civil servants is a tool to determine their suitability to hold posts of higher

responsibility and particular assignment as well as the areas which need to be strengthened for their better performance. A new system of Annual Performance Appraisal Report (APAR) has been introduced with a view to improve the standard of assessment of an officer's performance and capabilities and to determine the needs of capacity building, suitability for holding posts of higher responsibilities etc.

(c) and (d) The annual performance appraisal of a civil servant is assessed by the Authorities who directly supervise his/her performance and there is no provision for a third party evaluation in the present system.

(e) The new system has full transparency since the report is disclosed to the officer reported upon and officer has an option to give his comments on the APAR.

Dismantling of Ship at Alang

3254. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the US ship Platinum-II, laden with hazardous and toxic wastes and anchoring at Alang in Bhavnagar district of Gujarat poses threat to the environment of the area;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ship was allowed to be anchored at Alang for dismantling even when its ownership was doubtful;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to check the threat to the environment and the resultant health

hazards to the workers as a result of dismantling of the ship?

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

(a) to (e) The passenger ship "Platinum-II" was anchored at Bhavnagar anchoring point on 6.10.2009 with the permission of the Gujarat Maritime Board (GMB). Subsequently, this Ministry has received complaints pertaining to ownership of the ship and presence of hazardous substances in the ship.

This Ministry had constituted an inter-ministerial technical team to inspect and examine the ship. The team inspected the ship and submitted its report on 26.10.2009. As per this report, there are no hazardous and radio-active wastes on board the ship in loose form or as cargo. However, hazardous materials like asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and radio-active materials are present in the ship as part of its structure. The team reported that there are 653 smoke detectors and exit points in the ship containing radio-active materials as in-built structure of the ship. The team also estimated that approx. 238 MT of Asbestos Containing Material (ACM) is present in the structure of the ship. A team of officers of Gujarat State Pollution Control Board inspected the ship on 10.10.2009 and estimated that about 20 MT of PCBs are present as in-built structure of the ship and presence of hazardous substances in the ship.

In exercising the 'Precautionary Principle', this Ministry has communicated to GMB that granting permission for beaching and breaking purposes of the ship will not be advisable.

Free and Compulsory Education for Girls

3255. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to

provide free and compulsory education to girls upto college level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

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

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Installation of Signboard in Monuments

3256. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether to educate tourists, Archaeological Survey of India proposes to install signboards in red sand-stone in front of every monument in Delhi and other States detailing the history and significance of the monument;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed in each State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Cultural notice board indicating brief history and significance of the monument has been provided at all the World Heritage, ticketed and other important monuments of the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) across the country. The upgradation of the cultural notice boards at the monuments is an ongoing process.

[Translation]

Preservation of Archaeological Inscription

3257. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched new scheme for the preservation of archaeological inscriptions in the country, especially in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Archaeological inscriptions engraved on stone or on painted surfaces in centrally protected monuments in different parts of the country including Maharashtra are scientifically conserved and preserved in situ, as per Archaeological norms. Further no special scheme has been launched by the Central Government for this purpose.

[English]

Punitive Action against Parents

3258. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether there is a demand from certain quarters to bring legislation providing for punitive action against parents failing to send their children to school thereby denying them the fundamental right to primary education;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a mechanism to see that every parent sends his child to school;

(d) if so, the present status of the aforesaid proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been enacted by Parliament to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years. Section 10 of the Act provides that it shall be the duty of every parent or guardian to admit or cause to be admitted his or her child or ward, as the case may be, to an elementary education school. However, the Act does not provide for any punitive action against the parents. Instead, it casts an obligation on the Appropriate Government and the Local authority to provide free and compulsory elementary education to every child in the 6-14 age group.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

3259. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Kerala has submitted any proposal for the implementation of first place of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in 2009-2010 in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A proposal was received from the State Government of Kerala for implementation of Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan in 2009-10. The Project Approval Board (PAB) of this Ministry in its meeting dated 12.11.2009 has agreed to the

proposal for strengthening of 1039 existing secondary schools, opening of 60 new secondary schools and in-service training of 54554 teachers in Kerala during the year 2009-10.

Issue of Passports

3260. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions to issue new passports to the applicants within three weeks and simplify the police verification procedures;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the current status of the matter;

(c) the details of steps taken/proposed to be taken to implement the same; and

(d) the details of pending passport application in the various passport offices in the country as on date, RPO-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry had requested the State police authorities to send police verification reports (PVRs) in respect of passport applications within 21 days. The majority of PVRs are not received in 21 days.

(c) The Passport Offices regularly remain in touch with the district police authorities to expedite PVRs. The Ministry has also requested concerned State Governments to expedite PVRs. An incentive of Rs.100/- per application is paid to the State Governments if verification report is received within 21 days. Under the Passport Seva Project, the PVRs will be obtained electronically, which will reduce considerably the time taken for receipt of PVRs.

(d) A Statement is enclosed.

Statement

Number of Pending applications in various Passport Offices as on 31.10.2009

Sl. No.	Passport Office	Number of Passport Applications pending
1	2	3
1.	Ahmedabad	2091
2.	Amritsar	14024
3.	Bangalore	19479
4.	Bareilly	18782
5.	Bhopal	26918
6.	Bhubaneswar	6461
7.	Chandigarh	34974
8.	Chennai	33112
9.	Cochin	1968
10.	Coimbatore	3429
11.	Dehradun	1894
12.	Delhi	15454
13.	Ghaziabad	7548
14.	Guwahati	14379
15.	Hyderabad	41382
16.	Jaipur	32020
17.	Jalandhar	15888
18.	Jammu	9260
19.	Kolkata	60821

1	2	3
20.	Kozhikode	1335
21.	Lucknow	36552
22.	Madurai	1912
23.	Malappuram	3234
24.	Mumbai	2982
25.	Nagpur	4127
26.	Panaji	1127
27.	Patna	90006
28.	Pune	13820
29.	Raipur	3703
30.	Ranchi	13915
31.	Shimla	220
32.	Srinagar	21995*
33.	Surat	1930
34.	Thane	8488
35.	Tiruchirapalli	368
36.	Thiruvanthapuram	1369
37.	Vishakhapatnam	7591

*As on 30.09.2009

[Translation]

**Representative of OIC for Jammu and
Kashmir**

3261. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation of Islamic Countries (OIC) have appointed a representative for Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes.

(b) The Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC) Contact Group on Jammu and Kashmir met on September 28, 2009 on the sidelines of 64th UN General Assembly session in New York and announced the appointment of OIC's Special Envoy on Kashmir.

(c) The Government of India has issued a strong rebuttal in response to the OIC resolution stating that "It is regrettable that the OIC has commented on India's internal affairs. We condemn and reject this. Inherent in OIC's statements and actions on the issue of Jammu and Kashmir is a complete inability to understand India's position. Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India and it is our firm position that the OIC has no locus standi in matters concerning India's internal affairs." We have also conveyed bilaterally to several OIC members that the passage of such resolutions is not helpful.

[English]

**Entrance Test for Engineering
Aptitude by IGNOU**

3262. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first experiment of the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) for an online entrance test for engineering aptitude fixed for Saturday, the October 31, 2009 collapsed;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any investigation has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. As per the information provided by Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), an autonomous organisation, the University has been conducting online exams for past several years successfully. The online entrance test called IGNEAT-2009 for engineering degree and diploma programmes of IGNOU scheduled for 31st October, 2009 proposed by the University could not be conducted due to technical failure of the Online Examination Platform.

Promotion of Higher Education in Tribal Areas

3263. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy has been formulated to promote higher education in tribal areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of students likely to be benefited from the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) In order to focus attention in universities located in backward/rural/remote/border areas, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing a scheme, namely, "Special Development Grant for Universities in Backward Areas" to strengthen their available infrastructure and to create additional basic infrastructure. The UGC has also been implementing a scheme to provide assistance to eligible colleges located in rural/remote/border/hill/tribal areas for providing ac-

commodation for teachers and students on rental basis, development of location specific curricula, and for providing conveyance allowance to eligible poor students.

Indira Gandhi National Tribal Open University, with its headquarters at Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh, has been established as a teaching and affiliating university to promote avenues of higher education and research for the tribal population in the country. Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is responsible for enhancing education through distance mode including in remote tribal areas, and for promoting, coordinating and determining standards in open learning and distance education systems. The national Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) has been envisaged as a Centrally sponsored scheme to leverage the potential of ICT in teaching and learning process for the benefit of all learners in Higher Education Institutions in any time and any where mode. A new scheme has been envisaged in the XI Plan to provide financial assistance to State Governments to set up a model degree college in each of the 374 educationally backward districts, identified including tribal districts identified by UGC in the country, where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education is less than the national GER.

[Translation]

Antarctica Expedition Programme

3264. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the team of scientists for Antarctica expedition;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the norms for selection of scientists for this expedition;

(d) the aims and objectives of this team; and

(e) the financial allocation made for this expedition?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The team for 29th Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica comprising 31 summer members and 23 winter members representing 14 national scientific institutions has been finalized and has already departed for Antarctica in the month of November, 2009.

(c) The team was selected on the basis of proposals received from various institutions to carry out research in the contemporary thrust areas of polar sciences.

(d) The aims and objective of the team are to carry out the research and investigation in the following major disciplines;

- i. Meteorology and Atmospheric Sciences;
- ii. Biology and Environment;
- iii. Earth Sciences, Oceanography and Glaciology;
- iv. Climate Change.

(c) The financial allocation for the 29th Indian Scientific Expedition to Antarctica is Rs. 52.00 crores for the year 2009-10.

[English]

Constitution of Committees under NTCA

3265. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Tiger Conservation Authority has constituted five Committees to evaluate the "independent management effectiveness" in Tiger Reserves in the country;

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

(c) the time by which the Committees are likely to submit their reports to the Government?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The National Tiger Conservation Authority has constituted 5 Committees for an independent management effectiveness evaluation of Tiger Reserves in the country. The composition and terms of reference, of the said Committees are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The said Committees are required to submit the evaluation reports within six months from the date of their constitution.

Statement

Composition of the Committees:

Sl. No.	Name of the Tiger Reserve	Cluster	State	Chairperson	Composition of Committees
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Dudhwa	Cluster-I	Uttar Pradesh	Shri Arin Ghosh	1. Ms. Belinda Wright

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Corbett		Uttarakhand		2. Dr. Jamal A. Khan
3.	Ranthambhore		Rajasthan		
4.	Sariska		Rajasthan		
5.	Melghat		Maharashtra		
6.	Pench		Maharashtra		
7.	Tadoba-Andhari		Maharashtra		
8.	Bandhavgarh	Cluster-II	Madhya Pradesh	Shri V.B. Sawarkar	1. Dr. Erach Bharucha
9.	Satpura		Madhya Pradesh		2. Shri Rajeev Sharma
10.	Kanha		Madhya Pradesh		
11.	Panna		Madhya Pradesh		
12.	Pench (MP)		Madhya Pradesh		
13.	Sanjay-Dubri		Madhya Pradesh		
14.	Valmiki	Cluster-III	Bihar	Dr. R.L. Singh	1. Dr. M. Madhusudan
15.	Indravati		Chhattisgarh		2. Shri R.K. Dogra
16.	Achanakmar		Chhattisgarh		
17.	Udanti-Sitanadi		Chhattisgarh		
18.	Similipal		Orissa		
19.	Satkosia		Orissa		
20.	Nagarjunasagar-Srisaillam		Andhra Pradesh		
21.	Palamau		Jharkhand		
22.	Bandipur	Cluster-IV	Karnataka	Shri P.K. Mishra	1. Shri Biswajit Mohanty
23.	Nagarahole		Karnataka		2. Dr. E.A. Jayson

1	2	3	4	5	6
24.	Bhadra		Karnataka		
25.	Dandeli-Anshi		Karnataka		
26.	Periyar		Kerala		
27.	Parambikulam		Kerala		
28.	Kalakad- Mundanthurai		Tamil Nadu		
29.	Anamalai		Tamil Nadu		
30.	Mudumalai		Tamil Nadu		
31.	Namdapha	Cluster-V	Arunachal Pradesh	Shri H.K. Choudhury	1. Dr. D.S. Srivastava
32.	Pakke		Arunachal Pradesh		2. Dr. (Ms.) Aparajita Datta
33.	Kaziranga		Assam		
34.	Manas		Assam		
35.	Nameri		Assam		
36.	Dampa		Mizoram		
37.	Buxa		West Bengal		
38.	Sunderbans		West Bengal		

The terms and reference of the above Committees are as below:

- (i) To apply the Management Effectiveness Evaluation (MEE) framework and assessment criteria for independent evaluation of the Tiger Reserves in the country.
- (ii) To evaluate whether the chosen approaches in Tiger Reserve management are sound, adequate and appropriate.
- (iii) To evaluate whether the funds allocated are being used effectively for meeting the objectives of management of Tiger Reserves as Paid down in the respective Tiger Conservation Plans/Management Plans.
- (iv) To evaluate the process and outcome of long-term monitoring of the biological and socio-cultural resources of Tiger Reserves and the impact of management on local communities.

[Translation]

Basic Facilities in Kendriya Bhandar

3266. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of branches of Kendriya Bhandar which do not possess basic facilities like electricity, water, telephone and toilet, etc. as on 31.10.2009 and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b): The number of branch stores of Kendriya Bhandar which do not have certain facilities are as under:

Facility	No. of Stores
Water/Toilet	21
Telephone	26

Retail stores of Kendriya Bhandar are located in four types of accommodations i.e. residential quarters, office buildings, educational campuses and shopping centres. All branch stores of Kendriya Bhandar have electricity connection. The stores located in residential quarters also have independent water and toilet facility, whereas stores located in office buildings, educational campuses and shopping centers share the common facility available in the adjoining area/where the stores are located.

The telephone expenses of the branch stores wherein

the telephone (landline) facility has not been provided is reimbursed to the Incharge of the stores.

[English]

Canal Irrigation

3267. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for laying of Canal for irrigation;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon, project-wise;

(d) the funds allocated and released for the said purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) whether the net area irrigated by canal has come down drastically during the last decade;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The receipt of proposals for Central Assistance in respect of Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) from the State Governments, their examination at field/Central Water Commission Headquarter/Ministry of Water Resources level, responses to the observations by the State Governments and release of funds under the programme to the eligible proposals is a continuous

process with the Ministry of Water Resources which starts when State Governments submit release proposals. Project wise details in respect of major/medium/Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects for which grant has been released under AIBP during 2009-10 has been given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The State wise details of the grant released

under AIBP during 2006-07 to 2009-10 for major/medium/ERM projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) to (g) Irrigation potential reported to have been created by the State Governments during IX and X Plan is 7.69 and 8.82 million hectares respectively. Irrigation potential utilized during the respective periods is reported as 3.79 and 6.23 million hectares respectively.

Statement

Grant released under AIBP during 2006-07 to 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project (Started in Plan)	Amount (Rs. in crore)					Cumulative releases since inclusion of project under AIBP
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
Major and Medium Projects							
ANDHRA PRADESH							
1.	Sriram Sagar (Stage-I) (III) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	327.1700	
2.	Cheyzeru (Annamaya) (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	25.3300	
3.	Jurala (VI) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	245.1890	
4.	Somasilla (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	164.5250	
5.	Nagarjunsagar (II) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	77.1400	
6.	Madduvalasa (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	66.8000	
7.	Gundalavagu (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0050	
8.	Maddigedda (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.7920	
9.	Kanupur Canal (III) (D)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.9200	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Yerrakalva (V)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	28.4630
11.	Vamsedhera Ph.I	6.6830	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	37.1160
12.	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP (PMP)	127.4000	74.0000	61.0000	0.0000	382.4000
13.	Sriramsagar Project-II (PMP)	72.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	74.2690
14.	Tadlpudi LIS	48.2200	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	48.2200
15.	Pushkara LIS	33.1155	13.9692	0.0000	0.0000	47.0847
16.	Ralivagu (PMP)	6.7095	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.7095
17.	Gollavagu (PMP)	28.3500	32.1200	0.0000	0.0000	60.4700
18.	Mathadvagu (PMP)	28.3500	8.6700	0.0000	0.0000	37.0200
19.	Peddavagu (PMP)	50.6250	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	50.6250
20.	Gundlakamma Reservoir (PMP)	39.7425	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	99.3525
21.	Valligallu Reservoir (PMP)	36.0855	26.2500	0.0000	0.0000	62.3355
22.	AM Sagar LIS(C) (PMP)	13.5000	2.8700	0.0000	0.0000	16.3700
23.	J.Chokkarao LIS (PMP)	298.1300	405.0000	0.0000	0.0000	703.1300
24.	A.R.Guthpa LIS (PMP)	10.9500	6.5500	0.0000	0.0000	17.5000
25.	Nilwai (PMP)	2.8500	15.5500	0.0000	0.0000	18.4000
26.	Khomaram Bhima (PMP)	7.7800	109.8300	27.9300	0.0000	145.5400
27.	Thotapalli Barrage		24.6400	11.9500	0.0000	99.7310
28.	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	33.0060
29.	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	5.9310	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.8620
30.	Palemvagu (PMP)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	9.5355
31.	Musurimilli Project		35.1800	27.7700	0.0000	62.9500
32.	Rajiv Bhlma LIS (PMP)		233.1400	269.8700	662.6610	1165.6710

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
33.	Indra Sagar Polavaram 2008-09 (XI)			225.0000	0.0000	225.0000
	(Andhra Pradesh)-Total	816.4220	987.7692	623.5200	662.6610	4358.6317
ARUNACHAL PRADESH						
	(Arunachal Pradesh)-Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ASSAM						
34.	Pahumara (A.P. 1978-80)		1.2600	1.8900	0.0000	9.2900
35.	Hawaiपुर LIS (VI)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.9650
36.	Rupahi LIS (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.6550
37.	Dhansiri (V)		5.2900	59.1170	0.0000	96.0970
38.	Champamati (VI)		0.0000	0.0000	12.0040	25.7370
39.	Borolia (A.P. 1978-80)		4.3200	6.4800	0.0000	23.3370
40.	Kolonga (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5000
41.	Burhi Dihang LIS (A.P. 1978-80)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.2240
42.	Bordikarai (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.0130
43.	Mod. of Jamuna Irr. Project (IX)		4.3200	15.7626	0.0000	36.3626
44.	Integ. Irri. Scheme Kollong Basin (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	12.9820
					0.0000	0.0000
	(Assam)-Total	0.0000	15.1900	83.2496	12.0040	221.1626
BIHAR						
45.	Western Kosi Canal (III)	1.7000	21.8200	32.1300	0.0000	228.6990
46.	Upper Kiul (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	22.5790
47.	Durgawatl (V)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	65.0900

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
-	Bansagar (V)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	83.5000
48.	Orni Reservoir (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.4005
49.	Bilasi Reservoir (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.3900
50.	Sone canal modernisation (VII)	1.5300	27.5900	19.3700	0.0000	168.4490
51.	Batane (V)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.3350.
52.	Punpun Barrage Project		9.2800	23.3540	0.0000	32.6340
53.	Restoration of Kosi Barrage 2008-09 (XI)				18.6300	18.6300
(Bihar)-Total		3.2300	58.6900	74.8540	18.6300	637.7065
CHHATTISGARH						
54.	Hasdeo Bango (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	243.7800
55.	Shivnath Diversion (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.5400
56.	Jonk Diversion (IV) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6000
57.	Koserteda		9.3800	0.0000	14.5000	36.0790
58.	Mahanadi Reservoir		8.3440	12.5100	0.0000	26.9545
59.	Barnai (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.6500
60.	Kelo 2008-09(XI)				13.5230	13.5230
61.	MInimata (Hasdeo Bango Ph.IV)		19.6700	29.5100	16.8240	66.0040
(Chhattisgarh)-Total		0.0000	37.3940	42.0200	44.8470	400.1305
GOA						
62.	Salauli Phase-1 (IV) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	17.7500
63.	Tillari (V)	1.9100	32.4800	39.2300	0.0000	186.9200
(Goa)-Total		1.9100	32.4800	39.2300	0.0000	204.6700

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GUJARAT						
64.	Sardar Sarovar (VI)	121.8885	585.7200	251.9000	0.0000	5375.3585
65.	Jhuj (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.7400
66.	Sipu (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	6.4550
67.	Mukteshwar (VI) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	10.8630
68.	Hamav-II (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0650
69.	Umaria (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.1350
70.	Damanganga (IV) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	9.4700
71.	Karjan (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6000
72.	Sukhl (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.6500
73.	Deo (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5000
74.	Watrak Kadana RB Canal (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.1100
75.	Aji-IV (IX)		0.0000	2.2500	0.0000	13.3580
76.	Ozat-II (VIII)		0.0000	1.4900	0.0000	13.6000
77.	Brahamini-II (IX)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000
78.	Bhadar- II		0.0000	2.9700	0.0000	3.8360
(Gujarat)-Total		121.8885	585.7200	258.6100	0.0000	5458.7405
HARYANA						
79.	Gurgaon Canal (III) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5000
80.	WRCP (VIII) (C)	3.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	76.0400
81.	JLN Lift Irr. (V) (D)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	12.0000
(Haryana)-Total		3.1700	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	90.5400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
HIMACHAL PRADESH						
82.	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project (VIII)	0.7200	21.4100	46.9800	0.0000	132.7250
83.	Sidhata (IX)	1.0000	25.7300	10.5300	0.0000	48.0300
84.	Changer Lift (IX)	0.5000	23.4000	24.3000	0.0000	51.5675
85.	Balh Valley (Left Bank)-XI, 2009-10				32.4000	32.4000
(Himachal Pradesh)-Total		2.2200	70.5400	81.8100	32.4000	264.7225
JAMMU AND KASHMIR						
86.	Marwal Lift @ (IV) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.3000
87.	Lethpora Lift @ (IV)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.3161
88.	Koil Lift @ (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5000
89.	Mod. of Ranbir Canal (VII)		20.0600	9.5050	0.0000	58.7580
90.	Mod. of Pratap Canal (VII) (C)	2.7000	2.6300	3.9400	0.0000	18.6760
	Mod. of New Pratap Canal			4.7697	0.0000	4.7697
91.	Mod. of Kathua Canal (VII) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.6160
92.	Rajpora lift (A.P. 1978-80)	1.8900	12.8600	17.5422	0.0000	45.6362
93.	Tral Lift (A.P. 1978-80)	1.8450	12.5400	12.2103	0.0000	44.6971
94.	Igophey (IX) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	9.6300
95.	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation (IX)	1.6546	10.5400	9.9157	0.0000	32.9855
96.	Zaingir Canal (IX) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.8492
97.	Mod. of Dadi Canal Project	3.2670	16.7100	11.5764	0.0000	31.5534
98.	Mod. of Martand Canal	4.4600	2.9200	7.5188	0.0000	14.8988
99.	Mod. of MavKhul	2.4300	1.4600	3.2149	0.0000	7.1049
100.	Mod. of Babul Canal		2.3100	4.4484	0.0000	6.7584

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
101. Mod. Of Kandi Canal			10.3900	5.8100	0.0000	16.2000
102. Parachik Knows Canal Project			1.6200	2.4300	0.0000	4.0500
103. Mod. of Ahji Canal (XI)				2.4300	0.0000	2.4300
					0.0000	0.0000
(J&K)-Total		18.2466	94.0400	95.3114	0.0000	314.7293
JHARKHAND						
104. Gumani (V)		0.3900	3.7100	0.0000	0.0000	31.4020
105. Toral (V)(D)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.5000
106. Latratu (VII) (C)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.1300
107. Kansjore (VII)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.0400
108. Sonua (VI)			0.9000	0.0000	0.0000	19.2460
109. Surangi (VII)			1.1344	0.0000	0.0000	13.2844
110. Tapkara Res. Scheme (VI) (C)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.5150
111. Upper Sankh		0.9000	1.8000	2.7000	0.0000	15.1100
112. Panchkhero			1.6800	1.0200	0.0000	8.2420
(Jharkhand)-Total		1.2900	9.2244	3.7200	0.0000	103.4694
KARNATAKA						
113. UKP Stage-I (IV)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	853.8530
114. Malprabha (iii) (PMP)		13.5000	35.3400	18.9000	30.5400	188.8400
115. Hirehalla (VI) (C)			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	64.2400
116. Ghatprabha (V) (PMP)		30.8050	29.0400	43.5700	52.0400	422.5600
117. Karanja (V)			0.0000	12.2500	0.0000	189.0300
118. UKP Stage-II (IX)		78.6597	145.6400	61.2400	8.0190	1282.1288

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
119.	Gandorinala (VIII)	4.7500	45.5300	0.0000	0.0000	97.2410
	UKP St.I Phase III	32.6582	72.0100	134.6600	0.0000	239.3282
120.	Maskinala (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.2200
121.	Votehole Medium Project (PMP)		0.2900	0.0000	0.0000	0.2900
122.	Varahi Project		22.0500	20.1690	0.0000	42.2190
123.	Dudhganga Interstate project (PMP) (XI)			3.8300	0.0000	3.8300
124.	Mod. of Bhadra (PMP) (XI)			32.4400	66.5690	99.0090
125.	Hippargi Project (PMP) (XI)			115.3600	25.6300	140.9900
	(Karnataka)-Total	160.3729	349.9000	442.4190	182.7980	3626.7790
	KERALA					
126.	Kallada Project (III) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	32.5000
127.	Muvattupuzha (V)	13.9280	0.0000	0.0000	3.8120	133.1291
128.	Karapuzha (PMP)	2.7188	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.7188
129.	Kanhirapuzha-ERM (PMP) (XI)			0.9045	0.0000	0.9045
	(Kerala)-Total	16.6468	0.0000	0.9045	3.8120	169.2524
	MADHYA PRADESH					
130.	Indira Sagar (VI)	9.8900	94.7700	0.0000	0.0000	804.7144
131.	Bansagar (Unit-I) (V)(C)	0.8300	13.2400	0.0000	7.3670	364.9840
	Bansagar (Unit-II) (V)	4.0400	56.6000	26.8600	59.6100	273.8920
132.	Upper Weinganga (V)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	50.1060
	Rajghat Dam (V)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	42.2030
133.	Sindh Phase-II (VI)		6.3100	45.8470	0.0000	425.5460
134.	Sindh Phase-I (IV)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	14.8760

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
135.	Mahi (VI)	5.3600	49.4700	37.1860	0.0000	182.6070
136.	Bariarpur (V)	0.7600	12.0400	7.5300	0.0000	94.0110
137.	Urmil (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.3910
138.	Banjar (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1960
139.	Bawanthadi (VI)	0.5100	10.8300	5.2810	0.0000	65.2911
140.	Mahan (VI)	0.3700	6.6400	2.7000	0.0000	31.4800
141.	Omkareshwar (VIII) PH-I	1.9900	26.7800	11.5600	10.9200	151.8859
142.	Bargi Dam RBC 16 Km.-63 Km.(V) PH-I		0.0000	6.7500	0.0000	130.3280
	Bargi Div. Pro. Canal (63 Km to 104 Km) PH-II	2.0600	25.9500	10.1300	0.0000	114.4702
	Bargi Diversion Ph.III		9.4500	14.1800	11.0700	34.7000
	Bargi Diversion Ph.IV (2008-09)			0.0000	7.3690	7.3690
143.	Pench Diversion Project Ph.I		3.3000	3.3600	0.0000	6.6600
	Omkareshwar Project Ph.II		16.1100	49.6000	0.0000	65.7100
	Omkareshwar Canal Ph.III		16.0400	24.0600	41.9860	82.0860
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.III		24.4900	61.7700	0.0000	86.2600
	Indira Sagar Canal Ph.IV (2008-09-XI)			19.6830	0.0000	19.6830
	Indira Sagar Unit-II (Ph.I & II) (2008-09-XI)				42.6400	42.6400
144.	Punasa Lift Irrigation Project (XI) 2008-09			48.6000	66.4200	115.0200
145.	Lower Gol (XI) 2008-09			32.5860	0.0000	32.5860
146.	Upper Beda (XI) 2008-09			14.3400	26.0000	40.3400
(Madhya Pradesh) Total		25.8100	372.0200	422.0230	273.3820	3283.0350

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
MAHARASHTRA						
147.	Gosikhurd (VI)	2.0900	59.5900	142.3000	0.0000	423.1757
	Gosikhurd-National Project (XI)			450.0000	720.0000	1170.0000
148.	Surya (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	13.5500
149.	Waghur (V)	4.3400	67.8700	109.5130	0.0000	284.3898
150.	Bhima (III)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	44.5050
151.	Upper Tapi (IV) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	7.7000
152.	Upper Wardha (V) (PMP)	29.0385	22.0800	26.9500	0.0000	247.0245
153.	Wan (VI) (C) (PMP)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	59.5636
154.	Jayakwadi (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	43.7350
155.	Vishnupuri (A.P. 1978-80) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.4145
156.	Bahula (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	11.5240
157.	Krishna (III)	82.8036	23.8900	23.4700	0.0000	213.1066
158.	Kukadi (AP 66-69)	41.6216	55.4600	0.0000	0.0000	270.1856
159.	Upper Manar	3.9955	11.6600	11.8550	0.0000	59.4885
160.	Hetwane		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	50.4955
161.	Chaskman	9.2625	12.3400	0.0000	0.0000	95.3777
162.	Upper Pen Ganga	5.8941	23.9500	37.6253	0.0000	120.0659
	Bawanthadi	0.2900	10.0200	28.8800	0.0000	83.2590
163.	Lower Dudhana	26.7618	8.3000	48.6800	0.0000	107.7418
	Tillari	1.0600	23.0650	9.2750	0.0000	41.5600
164.	Warna		22.5000	16.8750	0.0000	48.3750
165.	Wan Phase II	2.0295	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.0295

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
166.	Punad	15.9813	3.2400	31.0800	0.0000	50.3013
167.	Pothra Nalla (PMP)	5.6255	4.5300	5.2380	0.0000	15.3935
168.	Utawali (PMP)	10.2546	8.3000	17.1700	0.0000	35.7246
169.	Purna (PMP)	22.1211	20.3700	5.0200	0.0000	47.5111
170.	Nandur Madhmeshwar	16.5340	47.8300	154.3380	0.0000	218.7020
171.	Kar (PMP)	4.2100	7.8820	6.5050	0.0000	18.5970
172.	Lower Wardha (PMP)	29.9300	7.4900	42.7800	0.0000	80.2000
173.	Lal Nalla (PMP)	5.9000	14.2700	0.0000	0.0000	20.1700
174.	Khadakpurna (PMP)	5.8900	98.8600	181.5870	0.0000	286.3370
175.	Arunavati (PMP)	0.5900	12.5400	8.5100	0.0000	21.6400
176.	Tajanpore LIS	2.5000	0.0000	3.9300	0.0000	6.4300
177.	Khadakwasla (II) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	5.5600
178.	Kadvi (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	14.0000
179.	Kasarsai (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.3700
180.	Jawal Gaon (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	2.7300
181.	Kumbhi (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	18.6000
182.	Kasari (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.5100
183.	Patgoan(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	13.9750
184.	Madan Tank		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.5105
185.	Dongaragaon		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.5090
186.	Shivna Takli	11.9677	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	16.4002
187.	Amravati		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.1820
188.	Gul Medium Irrigation Project		1.1500	7.9332	0.0000	13.8247

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
189.	Bembla Irrigation Project (PMP)		173.5430	176.6430	120.8800	471.0660
190.	Chandra Bhaga Irrigation Project (PMP)		11.4900	11.2000	0.0000	22.6900
191.	Sapan Irrigation Project (PMP)		45.9500	32.6550	0.0000	78.6050
192.	Uttarmand Project		1.3200	3.0540	0.0000	4.3740
193.	Sangola Branch Canal		11.3000	67.3700	0.0000	78.6700
194.	Pentakli project (PMP)		9.4700	13.7500	0.0000	23.2200
195.	Tarali Project		10.0600	39.9900	0.0000	50.0500
196.	Dhom balakwadi Project		17.2200	23.9260	0.0000	41.1460
197.	Morna Gureghar Project		2.6200	7.2000	0.0000	9.8200
198.	Arjuna Project		1.5800	20.1650	0.0000	21.7450
199.	Prakasha Barrage		9.7900	32.4990	1.9765	44.2675
200.	Sulwade Barrage		13.6800	55.8040	0.0000	69.4840
201.	Sarangkheda Barrage		10.5500	38.3990	0.0000	48.9490
202.	Lower Pedhi Project (PMP) (XI) 2008-09			129.4200	0.0000	129.4200
203.	Wang (XI) 2008-09			6.7500	0.0000	6.7500
204.	Upper Kundlika Project (XI) 2008-09			18.5000	0.0000	18.5000
205.	Lower Panzara Project (XI) 2009-10				47.7500	47.7500
206.	Nardave Project (XI) 2009-10 -New Medium				6.7500	6.7500
207.	Aruna Project (XI) 2009-10 -New Medium				10.1250	10.1250
(Maharashtra)-Total		340.6913	885.7600	2046.8395	907.4835	5480.8266
MANIPUR						
208.	Khuga (VI)	32.5620	11.8800	14.7000	0.0000	140.1780

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
209.	Thoubal (A.P. 1978-80)	86.2200	28.8000	136.3743	0.0000	350.4993
210.	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	19.2900	13.5000	31.0390	0.0000	67.2415
	(Manipur)-Total	138.0720	54.1800	182.1133	0.0000	557.9188
MEGHALAYA						
211.	Rongai Valley (VIII)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000
	(Meghalaya)-Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	4.0000
MIZORAM						
	(Mizoram)-Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
NAGALAND						
	(Nagaland)-Total	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
ORISSA						
212.	Upper Indravati(KBK) (A.P. 1978-80)	3.5500	92.9100	45.8616	4.8288	336.4574
213.	Subernrekha Multipurpose (VII)	8.9600	179.9500	178.7654	98.7400	598.5026
214.	Rengali (IV)	8.2055	9.1900	22.7446	24.1549	261.5638
215.	Anandpur Barrage (IV)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	21.8500
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage(KBK)	2.2455	4.9300	6.4200	19.8000	34.8355
216.	Upper Kolab (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	56.5122
217.	Titlagarh (VIII)	3.3275	17.3300	0.0000	0.0000	49.7065
218.	Lower Indra(KBK) (IX)	58.6908	85.1500	132.6448	98.2164	572.3715
219.	Lower Suktel (IX)	29.7008	53.5366	97.2261	0.0000	232.3875
220.	Potteru (IV) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	25.4300
221.	Naraj Barrage (IX)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	35.8050

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
222.	Telengiri Irr. Project (KBK)	1.3400	31.5500	4.7800	0.0000	59.3350
223.	Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	12.6410	33.5300	31.6661	0.0000	94.3176
224.	Kanupur(VIII)	2.4600	95.8784	180.1604	0.0000	283.9888
225.	Chheligada Dam	1.9935	5.5340	0.0000	0.0000	13.1275
226.	Improvement of Sasan Canal (C)			0.0000	0.0000	26.0090
227.	Salandi Left Main Canal (C)			0.0000	0.0000	6.1900
228.	Improvement of Salki Irr. Project (C)			0.0000	0.0000	8.6500
(Orissa)-Total		133.1146	609.4890	700.2690	245.7401	2717.0399
PUNJAB						
229.	Ranjit Sagar Dam (VI) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	249.7900
230.	Remodelling of UBDC (IX) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	99.3300
231.	Irr. to HP. below Talwara (IX)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	38.0966
232.	Shahpur Kandi (IX)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	29.8500
233.	Kandi Canal Extension St.II		0.0000	9.5400	0.0000	34.2600
234.	Rehabilitation of 1st Patiala Feeder and Kotla Branch (New ERM)		13.5000	0.0000	0.0000	13.5000
(Punjab)-Total		0.0000	13.5000	9.5400	0.0000	464.8266
RAJASTHAN						
235.	Jaismand (Modernisation) (VI) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.1250
236.	Chhapi (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	38.2250
237.	Panchana (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	43.3770
238.	IGNP Stage-II (V)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	582.7202
239.	Bisalpur (VII) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	41.5600

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
240.	Narmada Canal (VI)	9.6700	140.5000	178.6200	0.0000	851.8350
241.	Gambhiri (Modernisation) (VI) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.3150
242.	Chauli (VIII) (C)	1.1300	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	48.2810
243.	Mahi Bajaj Sagar (IV) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	113.6520
244.	Mod.of Gang Canal (VI)	0.8000	16.0300	0.0000j	8.1100	214.3630
					0.0000	0.0000
(Rajasthan)-Total		168.1300	156.5300	178.6200	8.1100	1938.4532
TRIPURA						
245.	Gumti (V)	0.9400	0.0000	7.6543	0.0000	22.5470
246.	Manu (VI)		0.0000	7.4842	0.0000	26.0116
247.	Khowai (VI)		0.0000	7.5300	0.0000	24.8700
(Tripura)-Total		0.9400	0.0000	22.6685	0.0000	73.4286
TAMIL NADU						
248.	WRCP (VIII) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	20.0000
(Tamil Nadu)-Total			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	20.0000
UTTAR PRADESH						
249.	Upper Ganga and Madhya Ganga (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	233.6900
	Madhya Ganga Canal Stage-II (XI)			11.2500	45.0000	56.2500
250.	Sharda Sahayak (III) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	131.0000
251.	Saryu Nahar (V)	28.5450	57.1000	134.3100	0.0000	747.7250
252.	Kharif Channel In H.K. Doab (VII) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	73.2700
253.	Rajghat Dam (V) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	3.0000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
254.	Gunta Nala Dam (VI) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
255.	Bansagar(V)	18.8965	41.5200	136.7320	0.0000	458.1635
256.	LakhwarVyasi (V) (D)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	20.0000
257.	Tehri (VII) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	589.7530
258.	Gyanpur Pump Canal (VII) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	30.9000
259.	Eastern Ganga Canal (V)	22.5549	20.1000	17.1460	8.1540	193.9669
260.	Rajghat Canal (V)	2.2160	4.7600	0.0000	0.0000	70.1680
261.	Mod. of Agra Canal (V)	5.0190	10.8000	0.0000	0.0000	44.6190
262.	Jarauli Pump Canal (1990-91)(C)	0.8600	0.5900	0.0000	0.0000	7.0710
263.	Mod. of Lahchura Dam	3.3540	3.9800	3.5348	0.0000	13.2688
264.	Imp. of Hardoi Branch System (ERM)	0.4500	11.8400	12.5004	0.0000	24.7904
265.	Kachhnoda Dam (XI) New 2009-10				9.0000	9.0000
					0.0000	0.0000
(Uttar Pradesh)-Total		81.8954	150.6900	315.4732	62.1540	2707.6356
UTTARAKHAND						
(Uttarakhand)-Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
WEST BENGAL						
266.	Teesta Barrage (V)*	6.0000	0.0000	21.9300	0.0000	152.9240
267.	Kangsabati (II) (C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	26.7100
268.	Mod. of Barrage and Irrg. System of DVC (VI)(C)		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.0000
			0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
269.	Tatko (V)	0.3200	0.4200	0.6200	0.0000	2.2520

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
270	Patloi (V)	0.3200	0.4100	0.2600	0.9144	3.4974
271	Hanumata (VII)	0.0600	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	1.7827
272	Subernarekha Barrage (VII)+		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	13.2880
(W.B.)-Total		6.7000	0.8300	22.8100	0.9144	201.4541
SIKKIM						
(Sikkim)-Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000
Grand Total		2040.7501	4483.9466	5646.0050	2454.9360	33299.1534

**SCs/STs/OBCs in Government
Services**

3268. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of representation of SCs/STs and OBCs in Central Government Services during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether representation of OBCs in Central Government Services is very low; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The latest complete information on representation of SCs, STs and OBCs (excluding Safai Karamcharies) in the Central Government Services is available for the year 2006 and the details of four years till 2006 are as follows:-

Years	SCs	STs	OBCs
2003	16.52%	6.46%	Not available
2004	17.05%	6.54%	4.53%
2005	16.62%	6.42%	5.29%
2006	16.75%	6.75%	5.89%

(b) and (c) Less representation of OBCs in services is due to the fact that reservation for them started as late as in the year 1993.

[Translation]

**Resolution on Languages of
Examination**

3269. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) for implementation of Parliamentary resolution dated 18th January, 1968 relating to official language;

(b) whether the Government has undertaken any review in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) A High Level Standing Committee has been constituted in the Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) to examine the modalities for implementing the recommendations of the Parliamentary resolution dated 18th January, 1968 on official languages, consistent with the high standards of examinations conducted by the UPSC.

(b) to (d) The Government has already allowed the candidates for the Civil Services (Main) examinations to answer the question papers in any of the languages included in the Eighth Schedule to the Constitution. The Government has reviewed all aspects in regard to the feasibility of allowing candidates to answer question papers for the other UPSC examinations in any of the Eighth Schedule languages and thereafter the aforesaid High Level Standing Committee has been constituted in the UPSC.

[English]

Science Cities/Centres in the Country

3270. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of the Science Cities/Science Centres established in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has proposed to review the existing guidelines and bring down the eligibility criteria and land requirement, number of visitors, etc. with a view to bring science to rural areas instead of being city centric;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the State Governments of Kerala and Karnataka and any society from these States have approached for the establishment of such a centre; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the amount sanctioned, State-wise/society-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Details of existing Science Museums/Centres are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) The norms for setting up of Science Centres were revised in the year 2008. There is no proposal to review the norms, at this stage.

(d) The Government of Karnataka had approached for establishment of Science Centres in Dharwad and Pilikula in Mangalore, Tumkur, Haveri and Raichur. The work for setting up of science centres in Dharwad and Pilikula is under progress.

A proposal for establishment of a 3D gallery with Dome Digital Theatre was received from Kerala State Science and Technology Museum and Priyadarshini Planetarium in October, 2007. The proposal was not forwarded to the Central Government as per the prescribed norms of Science City Scheme. The organization was requested to revise the proposal and forward the same as per the prescribed norms. No revised proposal has been received thereafter.

(e) The capital cost for both the science centres at Dharwad and Pilikula is Rs. 6.50 crore each and is being equally shared by the Government of Karnataka and the Government of India and funds have been sanctioned accordingly.

Statement*Science Cities/Centres in the Country*

Sl No.	Science Centres	Planetarium	States/Union Territories
1	2	3	4
Science Centres and Planetarium			
1.	Science City, Kolkata		West Bengal
2.	BITM, Kolkata		West Bengal
3.	North Bengal Science Centre, Siliguri		West Bengal
4.	District Science Centre, Purulia		West Bengal
5.	Digha Science Centre, Digha		West Bengal
6.	Bardhaman Science Centre, Bardhaman		West Bengal
7.	Srikrishna Science Centre, Patna		Bihar
8.	Regional Science Centre, Bhubaneswar		Orissa
9.	Dhenkanal Science Centre, Dhenkanal		Orissa
10.	Science Park, Kapilas		Orissa
11.	Regional Science Centre, Guwahati		Assam
12.	National Science Centre, Delhi		Delhi
13.	Regional Science City, Lucknow		Uttar Pradesh
14.	Kurukshetra Panorama Science Centre, Kurukshetra		Haryana
15.	Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai		Maharashtra
16.	Regional Science Centre, Nagpur	Raman Planetarium, Nagpur	Maharashtra
17.	Regional Science Centre, Bhopal		Madhya Pradesh
18.	District Science Centre, Dharampur		Gujarat

1	2	3	4
19.	Goa Science Centre, Panaji		Goa
20.	Regional Science Centre, Calicut	Planetarium, Calicut	Kerala
21.	Visvesvaraya Industrial and technological Museum, Bangalore		Karnataka
22.	Regional Science Centre, Tirupati		Andhra Pradesh
23.	District Science Centre, Gulbarga		Karnataka
24.	District Science Centre, Tirunelveli		Tamil Nadu
Total	24 Nos.	2 Nos.	

Science Centres and Planetarium developed and handed over to respective States

1.	Science Centre, Port Blair,		Andaman and Nicobar Island
2.	Mizoram Science Centre, Aizwal		Mizoram
3.	Nagaland Science Centre, Dimapur		Nagaland
4.	Manipur Science Centre		Manipur
5.	Arunachal Pradesh Science Centre, Itanagar		Arunachal Pradesh
6.	Shillong Science Centre, Shillong		Meghalaya
7.	Sikkim Science Centre, Gangtok		Sikkim
8.	Sub-Regional Science Centres, Kalimpong		West Bengal
9.	National Agricultural Science Museum, New Delhi		New Delhi
10.	ONGC Golden Jubilee Museum, Dehradun		Uttarakhand
11.	Maharaja Ranjit Singh Panorama, Amritsar		Punjab
12.		Kalpana Chawla Memorial Planetarium, Kurukshetra	Haryana
Total	11 Nos.	1 Nos	

[Translation]

Pollution Due to Flex Hoardings

3271. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL:

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

- (a) whether flex material used in hoardings is causing pollution;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to ban use of this material;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
(a) and (b) The flex material used in hoardings does not cause environmental pollution as such.

(c) to (e) The Government is not considering a ban on use of flex material in hoardings since the material is recyclable and has not been observed to cause environmental pollution.

Doppler Weather Radar

3272. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a proposal to install Doppler Weather Radars;
- (b) if so, the details thereof location-wise; and
- (c) the cost of setting each of these Radars?

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

STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam. Government is currently commissioning about 16 Doppler Weather Radar (DWR) Stations under the Phase-I of the Modernization Programme of the India Meteorological Department's (IMDs)

(b) The DWR Stations are being established at Patiala (Punjab), Delhi Airport (Delhi), Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Nagpur (Maharashtra), Mumbai (Maharashtra), Goa (Goa), Karaikal (Puducherry), Paradip (Orissa), Patna (Bihar), Mohanbari (Assam), Agartala (Tripura), Bhuj (Gujarat), Kochi (Kerala), Mausam Bhavan (New Delhi) and Jaipur (Rajasthan).

(c) An allocation of Rs. 474.56 Crores is made during the XI Plan for setting up DWR Stations.

[English]

World Bank Report on Baglihar Dam

3273. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Swiss expert appointed by the World Bank had submitted his report on Baglihar Dam;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Pakistan had succeeded in reducing the height of the Baglihar Dam;
- (d) if so, the details of the height so fixed; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Union Government to utilize the optimum capacity of Baglihar Dam?

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

(b) On the request of Government of Pakistan for the Expert Determination of its Points of Difference on the design of Baglihar Hydroelectric Plant relating to its spillways, freeboard, pondage and intake level, the World Bank appointed Professor Raymond Lafitte from Switzerland as the Neutral Expert. He gave his Expert Determination on 12.02.07.

(c) and (d) The Neutral Expert in his Expert Determination provided for a freeboard of 3 meters (m) above the Full Pondage Level of water in the dam as against 4.5 m designed by India and 0.84 m calculated by Pakistan, leading to crest level of 843 m above mean sea level as against 844.5 m. However, there was no change in the Full Pond Level of water in the dam.

(e) The Project is under the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. Stage-I of Baglihar project is already commissioned with an installed capacity of 450 mega watt (MW). The State Government is also planning Stage-II of the project of another 450 MW, keeping in view the optimal utilization of the Dam.

Grading of Artists and Cultural Organisations

3274. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any monitoring committee is likely to be set up by the Government to grade the artists and cultural organizations in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A National level coordination and Monitoring Committee was set up in November, 2008 and its terms of reference included granting of Artistes and relevant cultural organizations.

(b) The composition and terms of reference of the Committee are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

I. Composition of the National Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee constituted by the Ministry of Culture:

1. Secretary (Culture):	Chairperson
2. Shri Amjad Ali Khan	Member
3. Shri Rajeev Sethi	Member
4. Ms. Geeti Sen	Member
5. Ms. Leela Samson	Member
6. Ms. Madhvi Mudgal	Member
7. Shri Bhaskar Ghose	Member
8. Shri Namvar Singh	Member
9. Shri Keshav Mallick	Member
10. Ms. Leela Omcherry	Member
11. Secretary, Sangeet Natak Akademi	Member
12. Secretary, Sahitya Akademi	Member
13. Secretary, Lalit Kala Akademi	Member
14. Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture	Member
15. Director, ZCC (to rotate annually) (NEZCC in the first year)	Member
16. Director, Ministry of Culture	Convenor

II. Terms of Reference of the National Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee

(a) To recommend names of experts for constitution of Zonal Level Expert Committees.

- (b) To monitor and review implementation of schemes and make suitable recommendations to the Ministry of Culture for improvement, from time to time.
- (c) To grade artists and relevant cultural organizations, say grade A1, A2, A3 etc. to facilitate quick decisions and recurring grant to them, wherever necessary without collection of detailed information each and every time they make application.

Absence of Scientific Waste Management

3275. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the absence of scientific waste management facilities, more than 22 cities like Delhi, Mumbai, etc. are dumping their more than 75% wastes in landfill sites in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the municipal waste produced daily by various cities during 2008-09 and 2009-10 so far;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up scientific waste management facilities in various parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details in this regard;

(e) the details of the proposals received from various States for setting up of scientific waste management system during 2009-10 so far; and

(f) the details of the action so far taken by the Union Government thereon?

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

(a) to (f) CPCB has estimated that about 0.573 million MT/day of Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) is being generated in the country. However, these estimates are approximate, based on the quantity of waste transported to the disposal

site, as the municipal authorities are not regularly updating the quantity of waste generation. The Central Government has notified the Municipal Solid Wastes (Management and Handling) Rules, 2000. According to these Rules, Urban Local Bodies are required to take necessary steps for scientific management of municipal solid wastes including segregation for recycling and landfilling. The Ministry of Urban Development is implementing the Jawahar Lal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) scheme for providing assistance to the State Governments/Urban Local Bodies for various projects including for solid waste management. According to the Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD), one MSW Management project proposed by Greater Hyderabad Municipal Corporation has been received during 2009-10 and has been technically appraised.

International Convention against Torture

3276. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a signatory to the International Convention against Torture and other cruel inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is not a State party to the Convention;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reasons for not ratifying the Convention by India after signing it in 1997?

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

(b) The Convention, which entered into force in 1987, seeks to outlaw torture and other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, internationally.

(c) to (e) India is not a State Party to the Convention,

as in the absence of enabling domestic legislation, we are yet to ratify it.

Indo US Ties

3277. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Indo-US strategic ties have improved in the recent past;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether India has committed to US to increase military dialogue and quantity and quality of training exercises and to consider personnel exchanges on a more robust, vigorous basis;
- (d) if so, the details thereof;
- (e) whether US have agreed to further strengthen military relations with India;
- (f) if so, whether any concrete agreement in this regard were signed; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Yes. Prime Minister paid a State visit to Washington during 22-26 November, 2009. He met with President Obama. The two leaders reaffirmed their respective commitment to India-US Strategic Partnership.

(c) to (g) Both sides are interested in pursuing mutually beneficial defence cooperation in various areas. However, no specific commitments or agreements have been made or entered into in this respect.

Funds for Minority Educational Institutions

3278. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state

the funds sanctioned by the Union Government under the Scheme for Development of Infrastructure in Minority Educational Institutions during the current financial year in Kerala, district-wise and institution-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): Under the Scheme for Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (Elementary/Secondary/Senior Secondary Schools), voluntary organizations/societies/trusts running institutes/schools which are recognized by Central or State Governments, and which have been in existence for a minimum of three years are eligible to apply for financial assistance. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments. All requests for financial assistance are entertained by the State Government in the prescribed application form. These applications are considered on merit by the State level Grant-in-aid committee (GIAC) and then are forwarded to the Central Government for placing before GIAC at the Centre.

No proposal under the scheme has so far been received from the State Government of Kerala during the current year.

Fly only by Air India Policy

3279. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is insisting on the Central Government and PSU employees and officers to fly only on Air India flights on official duty and for availing LTC;
- (b) if so, whether the fares offered by Air India are competitive to those offered by other airlines;
- (c) if not, whether the policy adversely affects the austerity measure initiated by the Government;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to

review the policy of 'fly only by air India' considering the hardships of the officials in the matter;

(e) if not, whether the Government would permit the officials to fly by other airlines if the fares are less than that offered by Air India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) In all cases of air travel, both domestic and international, where Government of India bears the cost of air passage, the journeys have to be performed by Air India only.

(b) to (f) Air India is offering special packages/concessions for Government of India officials. Individual cases of deviation on account of operational or other reasons on account of non-availability are to be referred to Ministry of Civil Aviation for relaxation.

Reservation for Physically Handicapped Persons

3280. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts reserved for physically handicapped persons in various categories in the Central Universities;

(b) whether the quota of such persons has been filled up;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The reservation policy under the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act, 1995, which is also applicable to Central Universities, prescribes that three percent of the vacancies in case of direct recruitment to Group A, B, C and D posts and three percent of the vacancies in case of promotion in Group D, and Group C posts (in which the element of direct recruitment, if any, does not exceed 75%) are to be reserved for persons with disabilities.

In Central Universities, 149 non-teaching positions and 40 teaching positions have been filled with persons with disabilities. Data in respect of direct recruitment vacancies against the total of 23714 non-teaching and 8234 teaching positions is being collected from Central Universities by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

UGC has instructed the Central Universities to ensure that vacancies are filled in accordance with the provision of the Act referred to above.

Caecilians in Manipur

3281. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the earliest amphibian, the 'Caecilians' are found in the forests of Manipur and Nagaland;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up any measure to protect and preserve such a rare animal; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Recently three new species of

Caecilians have been reported in Manipur and Nagaland. As per the information available in the Ministry, it has increased the number of Caecilian species found in North East Region to seven. Most of these species occur within the Protected Areas. The species occurring within Protected Areas are protected under Section 29 of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972.

Conservation of Agra Monuments

3282. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the conservation of the monument, known as "Battis Khamba", near Rambagh, at Agra;

(b) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has any proposal to conserve the above monument;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the conservation work is likely to be carried out;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the protected monument of "Sat Kuian" (Seven Wells) in the North of Rambagh at Agra is on the verge of extinction;

(f) if so, the measures taken by the ASI for its conservation; and

(g) the details of missing protected monument within the Agra Circle of the ASI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The monument known as Battis Khamba is in good State of preservation. However, some of its structural components need repairs.

(b) Yes, Madam. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has taken up conservation works on the Battis

Khamba, during the current financial year (2009-10) at an estimated cost of Rs.7,71,000/-.

(c) The conservation works include removal of debris, underpinning in lakhauri bricks, providing and fixing of red sand stone Chaukhat, pointing with lime mortar etc.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) and (f) No, Madam. ASI has programmed to take up conservation of the monument known as Sat Kuian in the north of Ram Bagh during the current financial year (2009-10).

(g) There are no such monuments in the Agra Circle of ASI.

Sanskrit in CBSE Schools

3283. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have opted Sanskrit as core and elective subject in CBSE schools;

(b) whether CBSE is taking initiative to improve the communication skills of Sanskrit teacher in its schools;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by CBSE to encourage their students to take up Sanskrit as subject in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In Class XII Board Examination, 2009 conducted by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), 22977 students chose Sanskrit as a core subject and 2819 students opted for Sanskrit as an elective subject.

(b) and (c) CBSE has conducted teacher's empowerment programmes and has brought out textbooks, workbooks and support material.

(d) CBSE has introduced communicative approach to teaching and learning Sanskrit in classes IX and X and has also brought out suitable textbooks in Sanskrit.

Reservation for Ex-Servicemen

3284. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any orders which regulate filling up of vacant posts for Ex-servicemen including reservation meant for them in the Ministries/Departments including CPSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the categories of posts in which reservation is earmarked for them;

(c) whether these orders are being implemented by all the Ministries/Departments and CPSUs in letter and spirit;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for proper implementation of reservation policy in recruitment, etc. for Ex-servicemen?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Ex-servicemen (Re-employment in Central Civil Services and Posts) Rules, 1979 provide that ten percent of the vacancies in the posts of the level of Assistant Commandant in all para-military forces, ten percent of the vacancies in each of the categories of Group 'C' and of such posts in each Group 'C' services; and twenty percent of the

vacancies in each of the categories of Group 'D' posts and of such posts in each Group 'D' service, including permanent vacancies filled initially on a temporary basis and temporary vacancies which are likely to be made permanent or are likely to continue for three months and more, to be filled by direct recruitment in any year shall be reserved for being filled by ex-servicemen.

(c) and (d) Information is not centrally maintained.

(e) It is the statutory responsibility of all the Ministries/Departments etc. to implement the provisions of the Rules.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of Teachers in KVs

3285. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of posts of teachers including Principals lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas during academic session 2009-10 in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of teachers including Principals appointed during the current academic session, State-wise; and

(c) the efforts made to fill these vacant posts during the current academic session?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As on 1.11.2009, there were 2644 posts of teachers including Principals lying vacant in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) all over the country. During the current academic session, 1703 teachers including 57 Principals, 335 Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs), 411 Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs), 717 Primary Teachers (PRTs) and 183 miscellaneous teachers were appointed. Category-wise and State-wise details of

these vacant posts and the number of teachers including Principals appointed during the current academic session are enclosed as Statement.

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) makes appointment to the post of teachers as per the requirement of the KVs. The selection is made through a competitive

examination followed by interview. The Assistant Commissioners of Regions and the Vidyalaya Management Committees (VMCs) have been authorized to appoint part time teachers as per the requirement of the KVs falling under their jurisdiction to tide over the situation of shortage of staff as a temporary measure, so that teaching-learning process is not adversely affected.

Statement

*Category-wise and State-wise details of vacant post of teachers including principals in
Kendriya Vidyalayas as on 01.11.2009*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Category							Total
		Principal	Vice-Principal	Head Masters/ Mistress	PGT	TGT	PRT	Misc Category	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	1	2	3	14	2	2	24
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	4	7	14	46	7	14	92
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	6	11	5	9	34
4.	Assam	2	0	7	34	36	20	20	119
5.	Bihar	6	3	11	29	17	17	481	131
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
7.	Chhattisgarh	3	0	7	⁶ 21	37	6	1	75
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	01	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	6	19	42	15	16	98
11.	Goa	0	0	1	4	8	4	7	24
12.	Gujarat	2	0	7	45	29	16	32	131

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Haryana	1	1	5	15	12	7	18	59
14.	Himachal Pradesh	4	0	3	15	7	4	22	55
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	7	0	7	12	26	13	37	102
16.	Jharkhand	0	2	6	8	26	11	16	69
17.	Karnataka	1	5	11	17	55	26	15	130
18.	Kerala	0	9	7	14	35	18	26	109
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13	4	32	85	97	22	40	293
21.	Maharashtra	1	7	9	68	55	9	27	176
22.	Manipur	1	0	0	4	9	7	1	22
23.	Meghalaya	1	0	0	5	2	1	6	15
24.	Mizoram	1	0	1	4	4	1	0	11
25.	Nagaland	3	0	1	3	7	3	0	17
26.	Orissa	1	2	4	32	29	6	19	93
27.	Puducherry	0	1	1	4	3	1	1	11
28.	Punjab	3	1	4	34	19	16	27	104
29.	Rajasthan	5	1	15	46	35	22	32	156
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	7
31.	Tamil Nadu	1	6	8	13	55	15	18	116
32.	Tripura	1	0	2	4	5	2	0	14
33.	Uttarakhand	6	0	0	37	15	12	36	106
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2	0	2	25	27	12	18	86
35.	West Bengal	5	5	9	44	53	24	20	160
Total		73	52	175	669	819	326	530	2644

*Category-wise and State-wise details of teachers including principals appointed in
Kendriya Vidyalayas during the year 2009-10*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Category					Total
		Principal	PGT	TGT	PRT	Misc. Category	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	14	17	5	37
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	13	5	15	3	39
4.	Assam	7	28	29	28	7	99
5.	Bihar	6	21	20	50	4	101
6.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	0	0	1	1	0	2
11.	Goa	0	3	6	8	3	20
12.	Gujarat	8	30	21	40	22	121
13.	Haryana	1	6	5	10	3	25
14.	Himachal Pradesh	2	12	10	15	9	48
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4	24	42	61	11	142
16.	Jharkhand	2	7	4	28	10	51
17.	Karnataka	1	8	17	48	10	84
18.	Kerala	0	2	18	17	16	53
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	2	0	0	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	12	38	34	93	8	185
21.	Maharashtra	2	24	23	8	5	62
22.	Manipur	0	1	3	3	1	8
23.	Meghalaya	1	13	7	8	0	29
24.	Mizoram	0	3	1	0		4
25.	Nagaland	0	3	2	3	0	8
26.	Orissa	4	10	12	8	6	40
27.	Puducherry	0	0	4	5	2	11
28.	Punjab	0	8	15	40	13	76
29.	Rajasthan	0	29	22	49	9	109
30.	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	0	3	36	40	15	94
32.	Tripura	0	1	2	1	0	4
33.	Uttarakhand	4	17	19	35	11	86
34.	Uttar Pradesh	0	8	8	11	2	29
35.	West Bengal	0	22	29	75	8	134
Total		57	335	411	717	183	1703

[English]

Haj Quota for MPs

3286. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Haj quota given to each Member of Parliament (MP) during the last year;

(b) the details of the MPs who could not utilize their quota, during the said period;

(c) the details of the MPs who were given more than two Haj quota during the last year and the current year;

(d) whether there is any deviation in giving quota to MPs in proportion to muslim population;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Government has any proposal to increase Haj quota for MPs during the next year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) All efforts are made to allocate minimum two seats to each Member of Parliament provided their recommendations were received and quota is available at that time.

(b) and (c) A large number of recommendations for allotment of seats for Haj 2008 and 2009 were received from Union Ministers, Members of Parliament, other dignitaries and eminent persons.

(d) and (e) No. Quota given to MPs is not decided on the basis of Muslim population of that region.

(f) and (g) The Haj quota for the next year will be decided on the basis of Haj agreement to be signed between Indian and Saudi Government. Therefore, any decision related to Haj quota for the next year will depend on actual quota allotted by Saudi Government at that time.

Disciplined Exploitation of Ground Water

3287. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate comprehensive policy for disciplined exploitation of ground water including its exploitation for commercial use by companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent over exploitation of ground water and to reduce the reliance on decreasing groundwater reserves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The National Water Policy stipulates that:

- There should be a periodical reassessment of the ground water potential on a scientific basis, taking into consideration the quality of the water available and economic viability of its extraction.
- Exploitation of ground water resources should be so regulated as not to exceed the recharging possibilities, as also to ensure social equity. The detrimental environmental consequences of over-exploitation of ground water need to be effectively prevented by the Central and State Governments.
- Integrated and coordinated development of surface water and ground water resources and their conjunctive use, should be envisaged right from the project planning stage and should form an integral part of the project implementation.
- Over-exploitation of ground water should be avoided especially near the coast to prevent ingress of seawater into sweet aquifers.

(c) The action taken by the Government to prevent over-exploitation of ground water and to reduce the reliance on decreasing groundwater reserves include circulation of a model bill to regulate and control the development and management of ground water to all the State/UTs, constitution of an Advisory Council on Artificial Recharge of Ground Water, sanctioning of Farmers Participatory Action Research Programmes to promote more crop and income per drop of water, initiatives for conservation and regulation of the ground water resources,

rainwater harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water.

Auction for Allocation of Coal Blocks

3288. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a broad consensus has been evolved at Centre-State meeting on August 10, 2009 on the issue of introducing auction system for allocating coal blocks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue regarding resettlement and rehabilitation package for the project affected families was also discussed;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether States were also keen that private sector should make firm commitment on social responsibility at the time of bidding itself;

(f) if so, the final decision taken in this regard; and

(g) the time by which the decision is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Majority of the States present in the meeting on 10.08.2009 supported the move to adopt the auction system through competitive bidding for allocation of coal and lignite blocks.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The representative of the State Governments of coal and lignite bearing areas supported the proposal that while auctioning coal blocks, a firm commitment shall be obtained from all the bidders that they shall fully comply with the requirements of the

National Policy on Resettlement and Rehabilitation or the State Policy on the matter, whichever is more favourable towards the affected families. They also suggested to work out the cost of resettlement and rehabilitation before bidding. Andhra Pradesh Government suggested that their existing policy of resettlement and rehabilitation in respect of irrigation projects can also be extended to coal mining projects.

(e) and (f) The State Governments supported the proposal on obtaining commitment from the bidders towards undertaking community welfare and peripheral area development in conformity with the National/State Policy on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR).

(g) Since this involves consideration and passage of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Amendment Bill, 2008 as introduced in the Rajya Sabha on 17.10.2008 by the Parliament, it is not feasible to indicate any time frame for implementation.

National Institute of Sustainable Coastal Zone Management

3289. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Kerala for setting up of National Institute of Sustainable Coastal Zone Management in the State; and

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

(c) if so, the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken and the National Institute of Sustainable Coastal Zone Management is likely to be set up in Kerala?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Environment and Forests had received proposals from several State Governments for setting up of the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management including from the State Government of Kerala.

(c) After taking into consideration the proposals received from the various State Governments, the Ministry of Environment and Forests had decided to set up the National Centre for Sustainable Coastal Zone Management in Anna University, Chennai, Tamil Nadu.

[Translation]

Publicity of Indian Arts and Culture

3290. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give publicity to the Indian art and culture in other countries;

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

(c) whether non-resident Indians are proposed to be involved in this task;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether troupes of Indian artists are being sent abroad for promotion of Indian art and culture; and

(f) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the details of funds spent in this regard?

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

(b) The Government attaches great importance to the promotion of Indian art and culture in other countries, as this constitutes a major aspect of the projection of India's Soft Power abroad. ICCR, constituted in 1950, has been

fulfilling the mandate of enhancing India's cultural profile abroad for the last 60 years. Apart from the exchange of cultural troupes with other countries on a regular basis, the Council also carries out an entire range of activities aimed at promoting India's cultural presence abroad. These include: setting up of a large number of Chairs on Indian Studies in foreign Universities; establishment of Cultural Centres in other countries for the teaching of Indian languages, music, dance and yoga; organization of Indian cultural Festivals abroad; mounting of exhibitions of Indian works of art and photographs in other countries; organization of seminars and conferences on Indology and India-related cotemporary issues in collaboration n a with foreign Universities and other academic institutions; grant of around 3000 scholarships every year to foreign students to study in India; grant of Fellowships carrying a substantial allowance to established academicians and cultural personalities to enable them to stay in India from 3-12 months to work on India-related projects; support for non-Governmental organizations and cultural institutions working to promote Indian culture abroad; and a Distinguished Visitors Programme under which the Council sponsors and hosts the visits to India of well-known foreign cultural and academic personalities, and facilitates their interactions with relevant individuals and institutions in India; and outgoing visits by distinguished academicians and cultural personalities with a view to enhancing India's cultural profile in intellectual circles abroad.

(c) Yes.

(d) Non-resident Indians form an important link in our relationship with the countries of their residence, and we regularly involve them in our various cultural activities abroad. Government also actively seeks their support in promoting awareness about Indian culture abroad.

(e) Yes.

(f) The details of cultural troupes sent abroad in the last three years and the funds spent by the ICCR in this regard are placed at enclosed Statement.

Statement*Details of Groups sponsored abroad and the Financial Expenditure thereon***Number of Groups sponsored abroad**

Sl. No.	Year	Number of groups sponsored abroad
1.	2006-2007	81
2.	2007-2008	65
3.	2008-2009	93
4.	2009-2010	73

(1st April -
3rd December, 2009)

Year-wise Summary of Expenditure Incurred

Year	Budget Allocation	Expenditure Incurred
2006-07	Rs.8.00 crore	Rs.10.53 crore
2007-08	Rs.7.00 crore	Rs.7.54 crore
2008-09	Rs.7.45 crore	Rs.7.81 crore
2009-10	Rs.16.00 crore	Rs.6.30 crore

Till date

[English]

CBI Courts in the Country

3291. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of CBI Courts located in the country, State-wise; and

(b) the time by which the additional CBI Courts are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) A Statement showing State-wise details of the 39 Special Judge Courts and 10 Special Magistrate Courts set up by the Central Government exclusively for trial of CBI cases is enclosed.

(b) Government has decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts for CBI cases in various States. Orders have been issued recently to set up three such Courts in Mumbai and one Court each at Pune, Amravati and Nagpur in Maharashtra. The infrastructure and personnel required for these Special Courts are provided by the respective State Governments and the expenditure involved, both recurring and non-recurring, is reimbursed to them. Matter has been taken up with the concerned State Governments for setting up the remaining Special Courts. Since the Courts can be set up only after the States concerned are ready to provide the required infrastructure and personnel, no definite time frame for the same can be stipulated.

Statement

State	Number of Courts		
	Place of functioning	Special Judge	Special Magistrate
1	2	3	4
Karnataka	Bangalore	2	—
Orissa	Bhubaneswar	1	—
Punjab and Haryana	Patiala	1	1
	Chandigarh	1	—

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	2	—
	Coimbatore	1	—
	Madurai	1	—
Kerala	Ernakulam	2	—
Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1	1
Delhi	Tis Hazari	2	—
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	2	2
Assam	Guwahati	1	—
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	1	—
	Vizag	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—	1
Rajasthan	Jaipur	1	1
	Jodhpur	1	1
West Bengal	Kolkata	1	—
	Siliguri	1	—
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	3	2
	Ghaziabad	1	1
Maharashtra	Mumbai	4	—
Bihar	Patna	2	—
	AHD/Patna	1	—
Jharkhand	Ranchi	1	—
	AHD/Ranchi	4	—
Total		39	10

Percentage of Women Employees

3292. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of women employees in Union Government at present; and

(b) the expected number of women employees at the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) As per available data, the percentage of women employees in Union Government is 9.68. No projection of the expected number at the end of the 11th Five Year Plan is available but the number is expected to increase as a result of various policy measures taken by the Government.

Setting up of Not-For-Profit University

3293. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to open Not-For-Profit University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views of the State Governments in this regard; and

(d) the time by which such University is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) All Universities, whether established by or under Central Acts or Acts of State

Legislatures or institutions deemed to be universities so declared by the Central Government are not-for-profit in nature.

As per the current National Policy on Education as well as various pronouncements of the Supreme Court, universities and institutions of higher education cannot make profits and any reasonable surplus generated by them can be used only for their growth and development.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Cost Overrun of National Water Projects

3294. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost estimates of some of the national water projects were increased;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check cost and time overruns of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Of the 14 projects declared as national projects by the Union Government, only 3 projects are ongoing projects under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme and other 11 projects are in different stages of planning by the respective State Governments. The estimated cost originally approved by the Planning Commission in respect of these projects and latest estimated cost of these projects as approved by Planning Commission is given in the following Table:

(Rs. In crore)

Sl.No.	State	Project	Approved cost by the Planning Commission and year	Latest estimated cost
1.	Maharashtra	Gosikhurd Project	461.19(1995)	7777.85
2.	West Bengal	Teesta Barrage Project	69.72(1975)	2988.61
3.	Punjab	Shahpur Kandi Project	1324.18(2001)	2285.81

Cost of the irrigation projects generally increases due to price escalation which is a normal phenomenon beyond the control of the project authorities. For the purpose of avoiding time overrun and thereby minimizing cost overrun, the Ministry of Water Resources has constituted a High Powered Steering Committee under the Chairmanship of the Secretary (WR) which reviews performance of national projects from time to time.

Herbicide-Resistant Crop

3295. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister

of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether researches indicate that herbicide-resistant crops will increase dependence on herbicide use in agriculture as it will have to be re-introduced to control glyphosate resistant volunteers, feral crop populations and resistant weeds;

(b) if so, whether Monsanto is conducting trials for genetically modified corn despite protests by leading farmers and environmental groups;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has granted permission for these trials;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of State Government and other concerned groups thereto; and

(f) the action taken by the Government on such reactions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (f) There have been differing views in various reports on the issue of use of herbicide tolerant crops but there is no scientific conclusions so far on the issue of re-introduction of other herbicides to control glyphosate resistant volunteers, which have not emerged so far. Genetic Engineering Approval Committee (GEAC), under the Ministry of Environment and Forests, which is the Apex Authority for granting permission for conducting open field trials as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court directive, has granted permission to M/s. Monsanto India Ltd., Mumbai for conducting Biosafety Research Level 1 (BRL-1) trials on transgenic corn during Kharif-2009. The Department of Biotechnology has not received any report about protests by leading farmers and environmental groups against the permission granted to M/s. Monsanto India Ltd., Mumbai for conducting the BRL-1 trial on transgenic corn at Punjab Agricultural University, Ludhiana. Applicants are required to inform the State Government Authorities and Directors of Research of the State Agriculture Universities before conducting the trials. State Governments directly deal with other concerned groups for appropriate action.

Transportation of Coal

3296. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been transporting coal containing high percent of ash contents over long distances;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to adopt efficient and environmentally better technology for coal beneficiation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b): Coal India Limited is the major supplier of coal to power utilities located all over the country. The ash content of overall coal supplies by Coal India Limited during 2008-09 had been 32.20% on annualized average basis which is within the norms of 34% ash percentage stipulated by Ministry of Environment and Forests in respect of power stations situated near urban critically polluted and sensitive areas and also situated more than 1000 Kms from coal sources.

Most of high ash content coal produced by the subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited is consumed at pit-head power stations without requiring transportation by Indian Railway system over long distances.

(c) Coal India Limited has been operating coal washeries for beneficiation of coal over a long period. At present 17 coal washeries are in operation by Coal India Limited. Many of these washeries of CIL are old and modernization/renovation of these washeries with up-to-date and environment-friendly technologies are in progress. Further Coal India Limited (CIL) has decided to set up 19 new washeries for supply of environment-friendly washed coal to all the non pit-head consumers.

Renovation of Temples

3297. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken renovation/beautification of some important temples in Karnataka;

(b) if so, the name of the project/scheme under which renovation/beautification has been undertaken and the total amount spent in this regard;

(c) the time by which the work is scheduled to be completed;

(d) the agency through which the work is being executed; and

(e) the details of the renovation work carried out in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Bangalore and Dharwad Circles of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) have undertaken conservation of some of the important temples in Karnataka based on their conservation requirements. The list of such temples and the expenditure incurred on them during the current financial year (2009-10) is at the enclosed Statement. The conservation works have been taken up under the annual programme of monument conservation and would be completed as per their yearly schedules.

(d) The two ASI Circles are executing the conservation works themselves.

(e) The details of the works undertaken on each of the temples are also indicated in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Expenditure incurred on the protected temples in the State of Karnataka during the current financial year 2009-10 under the annual programme of monument conservation

Sl. No.	Name of Temples	Expenditure (Amount in Rs.)	Name of Works
1	2	3	4
1.	Group of Monuments, Keladi	1,97,767	Construction of dwarf wall with crimped mesh fencing.
2.	Amrutheshwara temple at Amruthapura	1,50,000	Water tightening the terrace and plinth protection course.
3.	Hoysaleshwara temple at Halebidu	13,35,079	Re-construction of main shrine with mahamandapa and water tightening the terrace.
4.	Lakshmi Narasimha temple at Nuggehalli	1,50,000	Water tightening the terrace and laying of plinth protection course.

1	2	3	4
5.	Harihareshwra temple at Harihara	5,00,000	Re-construction of mahadwara as per original and relaying the stone flooring.
6.	Kalleshwara temple at Bagali	3,74,716	Fencing the protected area with chain link and dwarf wall.
7.	Lakshmi Narashima temple at Rangapura	5,61,112	Fencing the protected area with chain link and dwarf wall.
8.	Bheemeshwara temple at Neelagunda	8,29,624	Providing approach pathway and enclosure wall.
9.	Keshava temple at Somnathpura	2,00,000	Dismantling and resetting the out of plumb cloister mandapa with prakara on the northern side.
10.	Keerithinarayana temple at Talakadu	6,12,562	Reconstruction of prakara wall.
11.	Sreekanteshwara temple at Nanjanagud	50,000	Water tightening the terrace of all the mandapas.
12.	Rameshwara temple at Narasamangala	1,00,000	Fencing the newly acquired area.
13.	Ananthsayana temple at Ananthashayanagudi	5,32,750	Restoration of small portion of western cloister mandapa and conserving the western mahadwara and stacking of architectural members.
14.	Achutraya temple complex at Venkatapura	11,23,146	Resetting of flooring in the second enclosure and resetting the disturbed storm water drain..
15.	Chandrasekara temple at Kamalapuram	4,00,000	Fencing the newly acquired land with barbed wire.
16.	Krishna temple (Bazaar) at Krishnapuram	3,00,000	Exposing the original level of ancient pathway and repairs to mandapas.
17.	Lakshminarayana temple at Sindhugatta	7,74,952	Restoration of Mukamandapa and Mahadwara and water tightening the terrace.
18.	Ranganatha Swamy temple at Srirangapatna	8,65,000	Re-construction of prakara wall and providing storm water drain and pitching all around the temple.

1	2	3	4
19.	Jyotirlinga Temple at Aihole, Distt. Bagalkot	18,49,586	Re-construction of the undulated sunken portion of the south side steps well, wall and filling the gap. Providing parapet wall.
20.	Huchappayya Temple at Aihole, Distt. Bagalkot	4,00,623	Re-construction of the undulated fort wall towards back side of Huchappayya Temple.
21.	Bhuvараha Narasimha Temple at Halshi Distt. Belgaum	1,14,638	The roof has been properly plastered. Laying paving by using granite stone slabs for the pathways and providing curbing all around the tank.
22.	Virupaksha Temple, Billgi Conservation of subshrines around Mahadeva Temple, Ittagi	1,87,408	Replacing the damaged chajja, roof slabs. Providing and fixing dressed schist stone flooring at the entrance. Providing illumination to the monument.
23.	Conservation of subshrines around Mahadeva Temple, Ittagi	1,00,000	Fixing of the pillar-base, side wall, pillar stones of square shape, round shape, four-way capitals, lintels. Re-construction of the missing portion of the sub-shrine.
24.	Repairs to the entrance mantapa, Ittagi, Distt. Koppal	1,00,000	Re-construction of the damaged roof slabs and hara stones, doorjambs, broken lintels, wherever necessary.
25.	Repairs to the Great lake, Ittagi, Distt. Koppal	1,00,000	Eastern portion of the stepped lake (tank) has been reconstructed, filling the gap area. Scientific earth work excavation carried out towards the north-east portion of the Mahadeva Temple.
26.	Restoration of Ancient well inside the complex, Ittagi, Distt. Gadag	50,000	Scientific excavation is done towards the southern portion of the well structure. Re-construction of the missing portion of the ancient well structure.
27.	Galageswara Temple, Galaganatha, Distt. Haveri	2,44,900	The sunken sub-shrine has been dismantled and re-constructed. The jagathi of the main temple has been reconstructed. Re-construction of outer veneering wall. Providing and laying schist stone apron all around the sub-shrine.

1	2	3	4
28.	Tarakeshwara Temple at Hangal, Distt. Haveri	4,21,018	Re-construction of the parapet wall, providing and laying schist stone flooring to the main mantapa of the temple.
29.	Ramalingeshwara Temple, Balambeedu, Distt. Haveri	1,55,498	Construction of dwarf compound wall and providing and fixing M.S. grill over it. Providing and fixing apron.

[Translation]

Hindi in UNO

3298. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken to make Hindi as official language in the United Nations Organisation (UNO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of countries, other than India, who have extended their support to make Hindi official language of UNO;

(d) whether the Government have set up a world organisation for this purpose; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) The Government has been actively taking necessary measures for introduction of Hindi as an official language of the United Nations. In 2003, a high level committee was constituted under the chairmanship of External Affairs Minister to look into this matter and it was decided to prepare an Advocacy Paper to present the case. A formal proposal is, however, yet to be made to the United Nations as this has financial, procedural as well as legal implications. Procedurally, this would involve obtaining approval of the General Assembly to amend the

rule specifying the official and working languages which would require approval of the majority (at least 97 countries) in the General Assembly. As the proposing country, India would need to provide sufficient financial resources to cover the cost of interpretation, translation, printing and duplication of all documents which could cost in excess of US \$ 14 million per year at a very conservative estimate. In addition, since recognizing any language as the official language of the UN also entails a significant increase in the expenditure of the UN necessitating an enhanced contribution by every member country, most of the members remain reluctant to support such a proposal.

(d) and (e) A World Hindi Secretariat has been set up in Mauritius with effect from 11th February, 2008 to promote Hindi as an international language and to institutionalize the organization of World Hindi Conference. The Secretariat has a Governing Council, and an Executive Board and is headed by a Secretary General.

[English]

Pollution due to Vehicles

3299. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
Khatgaonkar:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for all diesel vehicles in Delhi to use ultra low sulphur diesel (ULSD) to control air pollution as a result of rising number of vehicles;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which it will come into force;

(d) whether use of ULSD by diesel vehicles is likely to be enforced in other cities also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to control air pollution in Delhi and other Metro cities?

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

(a) to (e) The Government, with a view to control air pollution due to rising number of vehicles, has progressively reduced the content of sulphur in diesel from a level of 1% maximum as on April 01, 1996 to 0.25% maximum with effect from January 1, 2000. In the four metro cities, sulphur content in diesel had been reduced to a level of 0.05% maximum with effect from October, 2001. Further, the reduction of sulphur content in diesel to 0.005% (50 mg/kg) in eleven metro cities including National Capital Region (NCR) by 01.04.2010 has been notified under Central Motor Vehicles Rules, 1989.

In addition, Bharat Stage-IV emission norms have been notified for these eleven metro cities with effect from 1st April, 2010. These cities, apart from the NCR, are Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Bangalore, Surat, Ahmedabad, Kanpur, Pune and Agra.

(f) Various steps taken by the Government to reduce air pollution in the metro cities are as follows:

(i) Bharat Stage (BS) III emission norms for passenger cars and BS II norms for two wheelers in ten metro cities, namely, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangalore, Ahmedabad,

Hyderabad/Secunderabad, Kanpur, Pune, Surat and Agra apart from National Capital Region are implemented since 01.04.2005.

(ii) BS IV emission norms for passenger cars and B.S. III for two wheelers in above 10 metro cities apart from National Capital Region have been notified with effect from 01.04.2010.

(iii) Stricter pollution under control (PUC) norms for in-use vehicles have been implemented with effect from 01.10.2004.

(iv) The emission standards for industries have been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

(v) Use of beneficiated coal in thermal power plants is in vogue.

(vi) Action-plans for 24 Critically Polluted Areas are under implementation.

(vii) Fuel quality in accordance with the roadmap of Auto Fuel Policy has been ensured across the country.

(viii) Mass rapid transport system (MRTS) including Metro has been introduced in select metro cities in the country.

(ix) Infrastructure related to construction of flyovers, bridges and roads, to reduce congestion, has been augmented.

Teacher Absenteeism

3300. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to identify the factors responsible for teacher absenteeism;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in pursuance of its goal of reducing teacher absenteeism in primary schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan to 10%?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government conducted a study on Teachers' Absence in primary and upper primary schools in three States Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh to identify the factors responsible for teachers' absence in the year 2006-07. The reasons reported for teachers absence were inter-alia, teachers were on leave, on duty outside school, and on training. One more study was commissioned in 2006-07 to obtain data on teacher attendance in primary and upper primary schools in 19 major States and NCT of Delhi. According to this study, the average attendance rate for teachers was 81.7%.

(c) The Framework for Implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was amended in November, 2006 to provide for a greater role of Panchayati Raj bodies in the supervision and monitoring of schools, including teacher attendance.

Priority to Senior Citizens under RTI

3301. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Information Commission (CIC) has issued any notification to ensure that the appeals and complaints filed by senior citizens are taken up on priority basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of appeals and complaints filed by senior citizens since issue of said notification and the number of cases out of them pending for disposal with CIC; and

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

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

(b) The Central Information Commission has issued a notification, inter-alia, stating that the appeals and complaints filed by senior citizens shall be taken up by the Commission on priority basis on production of documentary proof in supporting of their claim to be a senior citizen.

(c) The Commission maintains information about appeals/complaints received from senior citizens online. The commission received 228 complaints and 27 appeals from senior citizens online till 01.12.2009. Information about disposal of such complaints/appeals has not been maintained.

(d) The Commission works autonomously. The Government has no role to play in the matter.

Village Resource Centres

3302. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up satellite linked Village Resource Centres (VRCs) in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details including the villages identified for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) the funds earmarked for each village during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) the number of virtual class rooms functioning in the country as on date; and

(e) the benefits that are likely to accrue as a result thereof?

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

(b) 473 Village Resource Centres have been set up so far by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in association with selected NGOs, Trusts and Government departments in the following States:

Andhra Pradesh (34); Assam (13); Bihar (19); Delhi (2); Gujarat (15); Jharkhand (26); Himachal Pradesh (30); Karnataka (58); Kerala (21); Madhya Pradesh (24); Maharashtra (18); Meghalaya (1); Nagaland (8); Orissa (44); Rajasthan (21); Sikkim (19); Tamil Nadu

and Puducherry (58); Uttarakhand (18); Uttar Pradesh (30); West Bengal (10) and Andaman and Nicobar Islands (4). State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The funds earmarked for each Village Resource Centre (VRC) by ISRO during the last 3 years is essentially the one-time cost of setting up the VRC, which is of the order of Rs. 4.50 lakhs. The building for housing the VRCs and their day-to-day operation are taken care by the associating agencies.

During the current year also, the tentative allocation of funds for each VRC remains at the same level and their locations are not yet worked out.

(d) The number of virtual class rooms functioning in the country is around 52,000.

(e) The benefits that are likely to accrue as a result thereof include advisories on agriculture, livestock, fisheries, land and water resources management, skill development; vocational training; health care services and supplementary education, ultimately leading to an improved quality of life.

Statement

State	District	Block/Taluka	Name of Village.— where VRC is set up
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh (26 VRCs + 8 Expert Centres/Hospitals)	Mahabubnagar	Adakal	Moosapet
	Adilabad	Indervelly	Indervelly
		Asifabad	Asifabad
		Tiriyani	Tiriyani
	Chittoor	Palamaner	Palamaner
		Punganur	Punganur

1	2	3	4
		Kuppam	Kuppam
	West Godavari	Tadepalligudem	Marampalli
		Iragavaram	Goteru
		Peravali	Kakaraparru
	East Godavari	Razole	Dindi
		Sakhnetipalli	Sakhnetipalli Lanka
		P. Gannavaram	Ganti Pedapudi
		Ravulapalem	Ithakota
		Uppalaguptam	N. Kothappilli
		Katrenenikona	Palamkuru
		Mummidivaram	Chinakotha Lanka
		Polavaram	Yedurulanka
		Kothapet	Vadapalem
		Atreyapuram	Lolla
	Guntur	Pitlavari Palem	Kazi Palem
		Karlapalem	Karlapalem
	Krishna	Kalinindi	Pothumarru
	Nalgonda	Choutuppal	Choutuppal
		Narayanpur	Narayanpur
		Chityal	Chityal
		Pochampally	Bhoodhan-Swamy Ramanda Tirtha Rural Institute
	Hyderabad	Hyderabad	Patancheru-ICRISAT
			Rajendra Nagar - ANGR Agricultural University

1	2	3	4
			Jeedimetla - Byrraju Foundation
			Uppal - DHAN Foundation
			Nizam Institute of Medical Asciences
			L.V. Prasad Eye Hospital
			NRSC
Assam (10 VRCs + 3 Expert Centres)	Sibsagar	Khowang, Sonari/ Moran Khaloighugura	Moran,
	Dibrugarh	Lahowal/Modarkhat, Lahowal	Lahowal
	Jorhat	Baghchung/Katani Jorhat	Mariani Assam Agricultural University
	Lakhimpur	Lakhimpur, Kumargaon/ Nakari	Lakhimpur
	Odalguri	Bhergaon/Paneri	Paneri
	Sonitpur	Balipara, Bihaguri/ Haleswar, Bahbari, Bihali, Baghmara/Bihali	Bindukuri Borgang
	Sibsagar	Sonari/Sonari	Sonari
	Tinsukia	Kakopathar/Doomdooma Margherita/Makum	Doomdooma Margherita
	Guwahati	Guwahati	ABITA Gramin Krishi Unnayan Prakalpa Guwahati Medical College Hospital

1	2	3	4
Bihar (17 VRCs + 2 Expert Centre/Hospitals)	Banka	Katoria	Katoria
		Chanan	Chanan
		Bounsi	Sewapuri
	Katihar	Pranpur	Pranpur
	Nawada	Kawakol	Kawakol
		Hisua	TARA Kendra Hisua
	Patna	Maner	Maner
	Madhubani	Beripathi	Narhi
		Phulpras	Jagatpur
		Kakhasaur	Dayakharwar
		Ghoghardiha	Anand Nagar
	Saran	Parsa	Anjani
	Nalanda	Islampur	Jaikrishna Nagar
		Harnaut	Chandi More
	Bhagalpur	Navgachia	Navgachia
	Vaishali	Andhrayhari	Birjan Market
	East Champaran	Mehsi	Mehsi
	Raxaul	Duncan Hospital, Raxaul	
Samstipur	Samstipur	Rajendra Agriculture University, Pusa	
Delhi (1 Expert Centre + 1 Hospital)	Delhi	Delhi	DA Hq
			Noida- Fortis Hospital
Gujarat (11 VRCs + 4 Expert Centre/Hospitals)	Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	Gujarat Vidyapeeth
			SAC

1	2	3	4
			Ahmedabad Central Jail
		Gandhinagar	Bhat - Apollo Hospital
	Anand	Anand	Chikodara/Mogar
			Extenslon Education Anand Agricultural Univ
	Kutchh	Bhachau	Shamakhiyali
		Bhuj	Bhuj, K-Link, Kutch Nav Nirman Abhiyan
			Khawda
		Rapar	Adesar
		Anjar	Dudhai
	Patan	Santalpur	Dhokawada
	Surendranagar	Patadi	Kharagoda
	Vadodara	Sankheda	Bodali
	Kheda	Nadiad	Pij
Himachal Pradesh (28 VRCs + 2 Expert Centres/Hospitals)	Shimla	Nerwa	Nerwa
		Chopal	Chopal
		Theog	Theog
	Bilaspur	Sadar	Barmana
			Lakhanpur
	Solan	Bandh	Bandh
		Rajgarh	Rajgarh
		Arki	Sayawena
			Darlaghat

1	2	3	4
	Sirmour	Ponta Sahib	Kaffota
			Andheri
		Sarhan	Katli
	Una	Una	Nari
	Bilaspur	Jhandutta	Berthin
		Ghumarwin	Kuthera
	Kangra	Dharamshala	Chilgari
			Sidhbari
		Khundian	Khundian
	Mandi	Sadar	Behna
		Karsog	Karsog
		Padher	Thaltukhod
	Kullu	Sanz	Dhaman
	Shimla	New Shimla	Himachal Pradesh Voluntary Health Association
	Kinnaur	Kalpa	KVK, Reckong Peo
	Shimla	Rohru	KVK, Rohru
	Kangra	Nurpur	RHRS, Jacch
	Shimla	Mashobra	RHRS Mashobra
	Kullu	Kullu	RHRS, Bajaura
	Hamirpur	Hamirpur	RHFRS, Bhot
	Solan	Nauni	Directorate of Extension Education, Y.S. Parmar Uty.
Jharkhand (22 VRCs + 4 Expert Centres/Hospitals)	Bokaro	Chandankiari	Jharna
	Chaibasa	Saranda	Bokna

1	2	3	4
	Deogarh	Sarwan	Madhuadih
		Devipur	Devipur
	Dumka	Jama	Jama
	East Singbhoom	Patamda	Gobarghusi
	Giridih	Pirtanr	Chirki
	Godda	Kathikund	Kathikund
	Gumla	Bishnupur	Bishunpur
	Hazaribagh	Chouparan	Bah era
		Katkamsandi	Banadag
		Patratu	Pali
	Jamtara	Narayanpur	Madhuadih (Narayanpur)
	Lohardaga	Sadar	Lohardaga
	Pakur	Littiapara	Littipara
	Palamu	Palamu	Kajri
	Seraikella	Raj nagar	Rajnagar
	Ranchi	Angara	Angara
			Barwatoli
		Murhu	Gutigara
		Bero	Lamkana, Eta
		Burmu	Chapatoli
		Ranchi	Barlatu, Society for Rural Industrialisation
			Rukka - Krishi Gram Vikas Kendra
			Rajendra Institute of Medical Sci- ence

1	2	3	4
			Ramakrishna Mission Ashrama, Morabadi
Karnataka (51 VRCs +7 Expert Centres/Hospitals)	Bangalore Rural	Magadi	Sugganahalli
		Doddaballapur	Thubagere
	Bagalkote	Badami	Nandikeshwar
	Bellary	Koodlagi	Hudem
	Belgaum	Khanapur	Ashoka Nagara
	Bidar	Basavakalyana	Kohinur
	Bijapur	Bijapur	Kannura
	Chamarajanagar	Yelandur	Gumballi
			BR Hills
		Kollegal	Hanur
			Ramapura
		Chamarajanagar	KVK, Hardanahalli
			District Hospital
	Chitradurga	Chellakere	Nayakanahatti
		Hiriyur	Dindavara
			KVK, Hiriyur
		Holalkere	H D Pura
			Malladihalli
			Chickajajur
		Chitradurga	District Hospital
	Kodagu	Virajpet	Shreemangala
			Forestry College, Ponnampet

1	2	3	4
	Davanagere	Jagalur	Mallapura
		Davanagere	Taralabalu KVK, Shamanur
		Chennagiri	Extension Unit, Kathalagere
	Dakshin Kannada	Mangalore	KVK, Kankanady
	Dharwad	Kalaghattagi	Galigi Hulakoppa
	Gadag	Rone	Hirehal
	Gulbarga	Gulbarga	Kamlapur
		Chincholi	Chincholi
	Karwar	Joyida	Castle Rock
	Kolar	Bangarpet	Kamasamudram
			Budikote
		Malur	Thorlakki
			Dinnhalli
		Gowribidanur	Idaguru
		Chintamani	KVK.Chintamani
	Koppal	Ganagawati	Anegundi
	Mysore	TNPura	T Narasipura
		Hunsur	Hunsur
		KR Nagar	KR Nagar
		Nanjanagudu	KVK, Suttur
		Mysore	EEU, Naganahalli
			Nanjangud Road - Technology Resource Centre (TRC)
	Raichur	Raichur	Chandrabanda

1	2	3	4
	Tumkur	Sira	Pattanayakanahalli
		Pavagada	ORP, Pavagada
		Tiptur	KVK, Konehalli
	Udupi	Udupi	KVK, Brahmavar
	Hassan	Hassan	KVK, Kandali
	Mandya	Mandya	KVK, VC Farm
	Chikmagalur	Mudigere	KVK, Mudigere
	Shimoga	Shimoga	KVK, Navile
	Bangalore Urban	Anekal	DATC, RK Sala
	Bangalore	Bangalore	Domlur- MYRADA
			RRSSC, Banasankari
			Bio Resource Complex, University of Agriculture Sciences,
			Narayana Hrudayalaya
Kerala (12 VRCs +9 Expert Centres/Hospitals)	Kollam	Karunagapally	Amritapuri
			Puthiyakavu
			Amrita School of Engg., Clappana
		Kollam	Parippally
	Munnar	Munnar	Antoniar Colony
	Wayanad	Kalpetta	Meppadi
			Kainatty
			Kalpetta
		Manathavady	Manathavady
			District Hospital

1	2	3	4
			Arattuthura
		Sultan Battery	Sultan Battery
			Noolpuzha
		Kalpetta	Chundale - Coffee Research Station
			Andoor - Krishi Vigyan Kendra
	Thrissur	Thrissur	Mulankunnathu Kavu -Kerala Institute of Local Administration (KILA)
			Mannuthy - Kerala Agricultural University, Agri. Tech. Info. Centre
	Calicut	Calicut	Indian Institute Spices Research (HSR) Medical College
	Trivandrum	Trivandrum	State Planning Board Pattom
	Ernakulam	Ernakulam	Elamakkara - Amrita Institute of Medical Sciences
Maharashtra (16 VRCs+ 2 Expert Centrel)	Washim	Risod	Mothegaon
	Wardha	Ramnagar	Waifad
	Yavatmal	—	Yavatmal, MSSRF
	Amaravati	Chandur Bazar	Amaravati, MSSRF
	Thane	Jawhar	BAIF, Amrai Campus
	Mokhada	Mokhada	
	Nashik	Peint	BAIF,Dhondamal
	Chandrapur	Shindewahi	Shindewahi
	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (Union Territory)		Silvassa
	Pune	Purandar	Saswad
	Satara	Patan	Rammala Koynanangar

1	2	3	4
	Gadchiroli	Kurkheda	Kurkheda
	Ahmednagar	Akole	Shendi
	Raigad	Khalapur	Narangi
	Pune	Mulshi	Chale, Nanegaon
		Juneer	Kalwadi
		Haveli	BAIF Central Research Statn. Urulkanchan
	Nagpur	Nagpur	RRSSC - Nagpur
Madhya Pradesh (21 VRCs + 3 Expert Centre/Hospital)	Chhattarpur	Rajnagar	Rajnagar
		Chhattarpur	Christian Hospital, Mahoba Road
	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad	Hoshangabad
		Babai	Babai
		Seoni Malwa	Seoni Malwa
		Sohagpur	Sohagpur
		Pipariya	Pipariya
		Bankhedi	Bankhedi
	Shivpuri	Pichore	Pichhore
		Pohari	Pohari
		Shivpuri	Shivpuri
	Tikamgarh	Niwari	Niwari
			Teherka
			Taricher
			Taragram
			Orchha

1	2	3	4
	Ujjain	Ujjain	Ujjain
			Indu Bhai Parekh Memorial Hospital
		Ghatia	Ghatia
		Tarana	Tarana
		Khachrod	Khachrod
		Badnagar	Badnagar
		Mahidpur	Mahidpur
	Bhopal	Bhopal	NCHSE HQ
Meghalaya (1 Expert Centre)	Shillong	Shillong	NESAC
Nagaland (5 VRCs + 3 Expert Centre/Hospital)	Kohima	Chiephobozou	Zhadima
		Tseminyu	Tseminya
		Kohima	Nagaland State Science and Tech- nology Council
	Phek	Pfutsero	Civil Hospital Pfutsero
		Pfutsero	Porba
		Chizami	Chizami
		Chetheba	Chesezu
	Medziphema	Jharnapani	NRCM, Mithun
Orissa (35 VRCs + 9 Expert Centres/Hospitals)	Ganjam	Kukuda Khendi	Gram Vikas, Mohuda
		Rangeilunda	PREM, Mandiapalli
		Patrapur	Puriasahi
		Jagnath Prasad	Rudapodar
		Sahnakhemundi	Kansmari

1	2	3	4
	Rayaguda	Kashipur	Agragamme, Kashipur
			Mandibisi
			Mallijharan
	Bargarh	Attabira	Mohakhand
		Bhatti	Dumapalli
	Bolangir	Akalpuri	Asurmunda
	Cuttack	Chnadwar	Mangarajpur
		Cuttack	Telemedicine Centre, SCB Medical College
	Gajapathi	Mohana	Mohana
		Nuagada	Palled
		Gasani	R. Sitapur
			Anandpur
		Rayagada	Koinpur
			Koradasingi
		Neagada	Anusahi
	Kalahandi	Thumala Rampur	Kumudabahal
	Keonjhar	Saharpada	Chadheibhola
		Kapundi	Kapundi
	Koraput	Boipariguda	Ramagiri
			Mundaguda
		Dasmanthpur	Dasmanthpur
		Koraput	Jeypore
	Mayurbhanj	Khunta	Badafeni

1	2	3	4
		Rasam	Angarapada
		Kedugiani	Balipashi
	Sonepur	Dungrapalli	Rangiatikra
	Puri	Rami anka	Patanasi
		Brahmagiri	Bandhamunda Bhoi sahi
			Jaganathpur
		Konark	Konark
	Sundergarh	Kendudihi	Panchapedi
		Balisankara	Kinjirkela
	Nawarangpur	Tentulikhundi	Gaudaguda
	Kandhamal	Phiringia	Lusing
	Berhampur	Berhampur	Telemedicine Centre, MKCG Medical College
	Nayagarh	Nayagarh	Rohibank - Sambhav' (Ashram)
	Bhubaneswar	Bhubaneswar	Director of Extension Education, Agricultural Technology Information Centre
			Gangadhar Meher Marg - CYSD Hq,
	Sambalpur	Sambalpur	Burla - VSS Medical College, Telemedicine Centre
Rajasthan (17 VRCs + 4 Expert Centre/Hospitals)	Jaisalmer	Phalodi	Pokhran
	Udaipur	Jhadol	Jhadol
	Alwar	Alwar	Bhikampura-Kishore
		Tijara	Tijara
	Banner	Baytu	Baytu

1	2	3	4
		Chohtan	Binjrad
	Bikaner	Loonkaransar	Loonkaransar
	Jaipur	Amer	Achrol
	Jalore	Jalore	Jalore
	JhunJhunu	Udaipur Vati	Bhojgarh
	Jodhpur	Luni	Khejarli Kalan
			Malva-Dhava
		Jodhpur	Tarabai Desai Eye Hospital and Research Centre
	Sawai Madhopur	Bamanwas	Riwali
	Sirohi	Pindwara	Banas-JK Puram
			Ker
	Tonk	Malpura	Nagar
	Udaipur	Girwa	Bambora
	Jodhpur	Jodhpur	CAZRI
			RRSSC
		Mt. Abu	Delwara Road - J. Watumull Global Hospital and Research Center
Sikkim	East District	Ranka	Ranka
(16 VRCs +		Khamdong	Khamdong
3 Expert Centre)		Rhenock	Rhenock
		Rhegu	Rhegu
		Duga	Duga
		Temi-Tarku	Temi

1	2	3	4
		Rakdong Tintek	Rakdong Tintek
		Ranipool	Science Center (EC)
		Gangtok	Rural Management and Development Department,
	West District	Dentam	Dentam
		Kaluk	Kaluk
		Yuksom	Yuksom
		Daramdin	Daramdin
	North District	Kabitingda	Kabitingda
		Passingdong	Passingdong
	South District	Melli	Sumbuk
		Wok	Wok
		Yangang	Yangang
		Karfectar	State Institute of Rural Development
Tamil Nadu/Puducherry	Cuddalore	Chidambaram	Mariappa Nagar North
(53 VRCs + 5 Expert			Periyapattu
Centres/Hospitals)			Erumbur
		Kattumannarkoil	Mamangalam
		Cuddalore	Vadalur
			Cuddalore Old Town,
			Nellikuppam/Maruthadu
		Virudhachalam	Oomangalam
			Virudhachalam

1	2	3	4
	Karaikal	Karaikal	Nedungadu
	Dindigul	Athur	Sempatti
		Natham	Sirugudi
		Dindigul	Sanarpatti
	Nagapattinam	Nagapattinam	Pallannaichery
		Sirkazhi	Poobuhar
	Pudukkottai	Illupur Taluk	Annavasal
	Ramnad	Rameswaram	Thangachimadam
		Kamudi	Kamudi
		Mudukulathur	Mudukulathur
		Ramanathapuram	Ramnad
		Kadaladi	Sayalgudi
	Thanjavur	Thiruvaiyaru	Thiruvaiyaru
		Pattukottai	Pattukottai
	Puducherry	Puducherry	Pillaiyarkuppam
			Thavalakuppam
	Kancheepuram	Uthiramerur	Manampathi
		Kalpakkam	Kalpakkam
	Kanyakumari	Nagercoil	Kurusady
		Kalkulam	Kelamuttom
		Vilavangodu	Thumbakodu
		Agatheshwaram	Puthalam
		Munchirai	Poothurai

1	2	3	4
	Sivagangai	Elayankudi	N.Andakkudi
		Thirupathur	Singampuneri
		Karaikudi	Pallalhur
	Tiruvannamalai	Chengam	Kariyamangam
		Thiruvannamalai	Durgam
	Thiruvallur	Thiruvallur	Ramapuram
	Thirunelveli	Radhapuram	Valliyur
	Vellore	Vaniyambadi	Melsanror Kuppam
		Katpadi	Brahmapuram
		Wallajah	Amoor
		Anikul	Pallikonda
		Jawathu hills	Jamunamaruthur
	Madurai	Thirumangalam	Thirumangalam
		Peraiyur	T Kallupatti (TP)
			M. Kallupatti
		Vadipatti	Palamedu (TP)
		Melur	Melur
			Mangalampatti
		Madurai south	Dhan - Training Centre, Pulloothu
	Tuticorin	Tuticorin	Tuticorin
		Kayatharu	Kalugumalai
	Coimbatore	Ettimadai	Ettimadai Amrita School
			Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham

1	2	3	4
	Chennai	Chennai	Taramani - MS Swaminathan Research Foundation Sathyabama University Sri Ramachandra Medical College and Research Institute
Uttar Pradesh (27 VRCs + 2 Expert Centres +1 Hospital)	Jalaun	Konch	Konch
		Orai	Orai
	Lalitpur	Lalitpur	Lalitpur
	Raibareilly	Raibareilly	Raibareilly City
		Lalganj	Lalganj
		Salwan	Unchahar
		Tiloi	Jayas
	Sultanpur	Amethi	Amethi
			Bhetua
		Musafirkhana	Jagdishpur
		Gauriganj	Gauriganj
		Tikarmafi	Tikarmafi
		Shahgarh	Shahgarh
	Gazipur	Mohammedabad	Kundeshwar
	Unnao	Fatehpur Chaurasi	Takiya
	Hardoi	Tadiyan	Gopa Mau
	Mau	Hathni	Hathini
	Sitapur	Sidhauli	Sidhauli
	Moradabad	Bahpur	Bahpur/Rahman nagar

1	2	3	4
		Bilasi	Amarpur Kashi
	Ferozabad	Ferozabad	Suhag Nagar
	Etah	Jalesar	Jalesar
	Aligarh	Tappal	Ghangauli
	Buland Sahar	Khurja	Khurja
	Ballia	Beruarbari	Ballia
	Muzafarnagar	Jansath	Naya Gaon
	Gorakhpur	Peepeeganj	Peepeeganj
	Lucknow	Lucknow	ERA's Lucknow Medical College and Hospital
	Faizabad	Faizabad	Narendra Dev University of Agriculture and Technology
	Allahabad	Allahabad	Deoghat Jhalwa- Indian Institute of Information Technology
Uttarakhand (15 VRCs + 3 Expert Centres)	Dehradun	Raipur	Thano
		Kalsi	Nagthath
		Chakrata	Kwanu
			Lakhamandal
		Doiwala	Himalayan Institute of Hospital Trust (HIHT)
		Dehradun	IIRS
	Pauri	Khairakhain	Maleithi
	Tehri	Chamba	Chamba
	Uttarkashi	Uttarkashi	Josiada
	Bhageswar	Bhageswar	Gola
	Nainital	Ramgarh	Simayal

1	2	3	4
	Almora	Chaukotiya	Mahakaleshwar
		Dwarahat	Choura
		Bhikiasen	Masi
		Bhainsiajhana	Jamradi
	Chamoli	Gairsan	Gairsan
		Jakhnidhar	Anjanisen
	Udam Singh Nagar	Udam Singh Nagar	Pantnagar, G.B. Pant University of Agriculture and Technology
West Bengal (7 VRCs + 3 Expert Centres)	24-Parganas (North)	Sagardwip	RKM Ashrama, Manasadwip
	24-Parganas (North)	Chota Sehara, Sundarbans	Sandeshkhali
	Hooghly	Khanukal	Khanakul
	24 Parganas South		Narendrapur
	Purulia	Purulia	Vivekananda Nagar
	Medinipur		Medinipur Ashram
	Coochbehar	Kotowali	Coochbehar New Town
	Kharagpur	Kharagpur	RRSSC, Kharagpur
	Howrah	Howrah	RKM Sikshana Mandira Vivekananda Education and RI Belur Math
	Kolkata	Kolkata	Ramakrishna Mission Sevapratishthan Hospital.
Andaman and Nicobar Islands (3 VRCs + 1 Expert Centre)	Port Blair		Directorate of Shipping Services
	Chouldari		Panchayath Secretariate, Gram Panchayath
	Long Island		Gram Panchayath
	Port Blair		Port Blair - Polytechnic College

*(Locations given in bold letters are Expert Centres/Hospitals set up under VRC network)

[English]

Preservation of Buddhist Relics

3303. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain Buddhist relics were excavated in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these relics have been preserved in certain museums in the State/handed over to some agency/organisation in the country or overseas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has constructed or proposes to construct museums in Orissa for preservation of Buddhist relics; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Two sets of a Buddhist relic caskets, made of Khondalite stone, and designed in the form of votive stupas, were excavated from Lalitagiri District Cuttack, Orissa. Besides, apsidal chaityagriha, votive stupas, Buddhist images were also discovered.

(c) and (d) These relic caskets have been preserved and kept in the custody of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Bhubaneswar Circle, Bhubneshwar.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. ASI has decided to construct a site-museum at Lalitagiri for the preservation and display of the Buddhist-relics.

Ozone Pack for Primary Schools

3304. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether UN had released ozone pack based on basic knowledge, practical skill and participation for primary schools to enable children to learn simple solutions to protect the ozone layer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to introduce the said package in the primary schools; and

(d) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in the matter?

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

(b) The ozone education pack was developed by United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) Division of Technology, Industry and Economics and received by the Ministry in the year 2006.

This education pack had been developed to provide primary school teachers with a comprehensive and "ready-to-use" educational tool. It is aimed at helping them bring into their classroom the major environmental and human issues related to ozone layer depletion in a way that arouses children's curiosity and interest.

The materials contained in this Education Pack work together to offer the opportunity of a whole teaching and learning project, based on basic knowledge, practical skills and participation, for young children to be educated about (1) the natural role of the ozone layer (2) the causes and consequences of its depletion in terms of increased harmful solar radiation, how to prevent health threats by protecting the ozone layer and (3) concrete solutions

concerning how to be protected from the sun and adapt oneself to increased levels of UV radiation.

(c) and (d) This education pack was received for information and reference. The National Curriculum Framework (2005) has emphasized the need for "infusing components of environmental education as part of different disciplines" of school curriculum.

Google Satellite Maps

3305. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Google Satellite Maps are showing areas of Arunachal Pradesh as parts of China;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has sought clarification from the Google Officials; and
- (c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (c) Government is aware of reports to such effect. The matter was taken up with Google. Google issued a Statement in August, 2009 admitting that it was the result of an error in processing of data. The error has since been corrected in the Google Maps for India (<http://maps.google.co.in>).

Air Pollution by Quarries

3306. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the pollution from quarries and stone crushing factories are causing Silicosis in human being;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check pollution from these factories?

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

(a) and (b) Prolonged exposure to silica dust may cause silicosis and silico-tuberculosis in stone quarries and stone crushing factories.

No death caused by silicosis has been reported to the Directorate-General of Mines Safety by mine management during the last three years and the current year. In case of stone crushing units, no case of silicosis has been reported from the States except two cases of silicosis from the State of Gujarat.

(c) The steps taken by the Government to prevent air pollution include the following:

1. Model Rules have been framed on manipulation of stone or any other material containing free silica under Section 87, of the Factories Act, 1948. The said Schedule contains provisions relating to precautions in manipulation such as damping the stone, providing water spray, enclosing the process, isolating the process, providing localized exhaust ventilation and maintenance of the floors etc. for prevention and control of particulates.
2. Stringent National Ambient Air Quality Standards have been notified recently under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
3. The Coal Mines Regulations, 1957 and Metal-liferous Mines Regulations, 1961 provide for wet drilling and use of dust extractors in metal mines, wet cutting and use of dust extractors in coal mines with periodic monitoring of work environment for measures to keep respirable dust within permissible limits, monitoring of airborne dust through regular sampling and analysis, taking control measures where permissible limits exceed and use of personal protective equipments like dust respirators.
4. Emission standards have also been notified under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 in

respect of suspended particulate matter (SPM) to reduce/contain dust from stone crushers. In addition, the units are also required to adopt following control measures:

- Dust containment cum suppression system for the process equipment.
- Construction of wind breaking walls.
- Construction of the metalled roads within the premises.
- Regular cleaning and wetting of the ground within the premises.
- Growing of a green belt along the periphery of units.

[Translation]

Launch of Satellite by ISRO

3307. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken major initiatives to enter into the global market to market its images and data processing technology; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Government has taken important steps to market the capacity available from the Indian Remote Sensing Satellite series in the global markets after meeting the national needs. The data from these satellites are made available to users in countries such as USA, Russia, Germany, China, Australia, Algeria, Myanmar, Kazakhstan,

Brazil, etc. In order to effectively market the data and its software, a system of International Ground Stations and resellers are established in about 20 countries through Antrix Corporation Ltd., which is the commercial arm of the Indian Space Research Organisation. Efforts are also made to enhance the quality and variety of data made available to international customers so as to meet growing competition. In addition, a facility is established in Norway near North Pole to increase the frequency of data gathering from the satellites.

Overcharging by Kendriya Bhandar

3308. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Bhandar Headquarters at Puspaha Bhawan, New Delhi has received any complaints regarding overcharging for commodities/items sold by the Kendriya Bhandar branches;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of complaints received during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, Branch-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Kendriya Bhandar had received complaints regarding overcharging on commodities/items sold by the Kendriya Bhandar branches. Details of the complaints alongwith the action taken by the Kendriya Bhandar on the complaints is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Ministry calls for reports/comments from Kendriya Bhandar on the specific complaints received by them pertaining to Kendriya Bhandar.

Statement

*Details of complaints regarding overcharging commodities/items sold by the
Kendriya Bhandar Branches during the year 2006–2010*

YEAR 2006-07

Sl. No.	Date of complaint/ Name of complainant	Complaint	Action taken on the complaint	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	22.05.2006 Shri M. Malla, R/o Rajinder Nagar	Overcharging on Moong Chilka by Rs. 1/- purchased from KB store, Peshwa Road, New Delhi.	Imposed a penalty of withholding of increment for a period of one year without cumulative effect vide order dated 22.09.2006 on Shri Vinod Kumar Bhatt, In-charge and warned him to be careful in future failing which severe action would be taken against him.	
2.	24.08.2006 Telephonic complaint received by MD, KB	Overcharging of Rs. 91- per bag of Atta of 10 Kg. by Shri Bhagwat Singh, In-charge, KB store, at R.K. Puram -IX A.	Imposed a penalty of withholding of increment for a period of one year without cumulative effect on Shri Bhagwat Singh vide order dated 22.09.2006	
3.	24.08.2006 Telephonic complaint received by MD, KB	Overcharging of Rs. 91- per bag of Atta of 10 Kg. by Shri Shyam Singh, In-charge, KB store, at R.K. Puram-IX B.	Imposed a penalty of withholding of increment for a period of one year without cumulative effect on Shri Shyam Singh, vide order dated 22.09.2006.	

YEAR 20 07-08

1	19.06.2007 Telephonic complaint from a customer	Overcharging of Rs. 1/- on Urad Chilka by Shri A.K. Saxena, In-charge, KB store, at Hari Nagar.	Imposed penalty of reduction to lower stage in the time scale of pay by one stage for a period of one year without cumulative effect on Shri A.K. Saxena.	
2.	05.11.2007 Sh. Umesh Kumar Sarin, 300, Sector III, R.K. Puram	Overcharging of Rs. 23.97 on certain items purchased from KB store, at Sector-III, R.K. Puram	The In-charge of the store was transferred to another Kendriya Bhandar store of low sales volume on 17.12.2007 as a measure to give an opportunity the employee to reform himself regarding his behaviour/conduct.	An amount of Rs 92/- was refunded to the customer on 14.05.2009.

1	2	3	4	5
YEAR 2008-09				
1.	29.01.2009 Sh. Umesh Kumar Sarin, 300, Sector III, R.K. Puram	Overcharging on certain items purchased by customer from KB store, at Sector-III, R.K. Puram	Penalty of reduction to lower stage in the time scale of pay by one stage for a period of two years without cumulative effect imposed on In-charge, Shri Ram Chander, Jr. Salesman vide Order dated 23/27.4.2009	Complainant intimated. The amount overcharged had already been refunded by the In-charge.
2.	23.03.2009 Sh. Umesh Kumar Sarin, 300, Sector III, R.K. Puram	Overcharging of VAT @ 12.5% instead of 4% on Trishul White Phenyl at R.K. Puram ,Sector-III, Store.	Recordable warning issued to Shri Ravinder Kumar, Sr. Salesman/ In-charge, Kendriya Bhandar Store at R.K. Puram-III, New Delhi vide office order dated 12.08.2009	A circular in this respect also issued to all stores directing them to be circumspect and careful in charging customers on account of VAT. Refunded Rs. 26 (8.58 x 3 times =25.74) rounded off Rs. 26/- only) to complainant vide money order dated 16.09.2009 (Letter No. KB/20/2008-Vig. Dated 17.09.2009)
3.	30.03.2009 Rashtriya Sahara report by Sh S.K. Goswami, B-260, Saraswati Vihar, New Delhi.	Overcharging on Sanbhar Masala & Tea City purchased from KB store, at Pushpa Vihar-I	Disciplinary proceedings were instituted against Shri Prem Ballabh, Jr. Salesman/In-charge and imposed a penalty of withholding of increment for a period of one year without cumulative effect vide order dated 12th August, 2009	
YEAR 2009-2010 (upto 30.11.2009)				
1.	04.2009/15.04.2009 Shri Umesh Kumar Sarian, 300, Sector III, R.K. Puram.	Overcharging in Patpar Ganj branch.	Disciplinary proceedings were instituted against Shri Gambhir Singh, Sr. Salesman and imposed a penalty of reduction of his pay by one stage for a period of three years vide office order dated 25th June, 2009.	Complainant intimated

1	2	3	4	5
2.	6.5.2009 Complaint Regd. From AGM(G), KB	overcharging by 1/c on the item of Atta by Rs. 2/- per bag of 10 Kg each purchased from KB Store at Vassnt Vihar (Indian Airlines Colony). While on inspection serious disciplinary action would be taken if he repeats the mistake/ offence found him overcharging in future. on another item.	Disciplinary proceedings were insti- tuted against Shri A.K. Dixit, the In- charge and imposed a penalty of withholding of increment for a period one year without any cumulative effect on 31.10.2009 and warned him that serious disciplinary action would be taken if he repeats the mistake/ offence found him overcharging in future. on another item.	

[English]

Bilateral Relationship

3309. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has lodged its formal protest with USA against diluting the waiver which India secured from the Nuclear Supplier Groups (NSG) export rules last year;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether it will adversely affect bilateral relationships between the two countries;

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

(f) whether USA is in the process to get it endorsed from G-8 for ban on Enrichment and Reprocessing (ENR) sales to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (e) India and the USA have reiterated their intention to realize the full potential and implement

provisions of the India-US Agreement for Cooperation Concerning the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy.

(f) and (g) At the L'Aquila Summit held on 8-10 July, 2009, the G-8 countries adopted a Statement on Non-Proliferation. The Statement outlines G-8 positions in several areas such as IAEA safeguards, multilateral approaches to the nuclear fuel cycle, the proliferation risks associated with enrichment and reprocessing (ENR) items and technology and NSG discussions on their transfers. India has no civil nuclear cooperation agreement with the G-8 bloc. Government is in discussions on all aspects related to civil nuclear cooperation with NSG and its members.

Transfer of Centrally Sponsored Projects

3310. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to transfer centrally sponsored projects to States;

(b) if so, the details of the projects proposed to be transferred Project-wise;

(c) the details regarding the nature of the projects;

(d) the details of funds proposed to be given for the projects in this regard;

(e) whether the State Governments are consulted in the matter; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) No, Madam. No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

Outsourcing of Work

3311. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian consulate in Dubai has outsourced its work;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the company to whom the work has been outsourced is charging for its services exorbitantly;

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

(e) if not, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Embassy of India, Abu Dhabi, with the prior approval of the Government of India, has entered into a contract with *Empost*, a UAE Federal Government organization, for provision of the passport and visa services effective April 6, 2008 in Abu Dhabi and Dubai.

(c) and (d) As per the Agreement with *Empost*, applicants are required to pay a nominal service charge of Dirhams 12 only, equivalent to Rs. 150/-, for passport services. The charges are not exorbitant considering the cost of services and wage level in the UAE.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Administrative Reforms to Weed out Corruption

3312. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken or proposes to take steps for comprehensive administrative reforms to weed out corruption rampant in the administration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government is contemplating to set up a new Administrative Reforms Commission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the said Commission is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Government is fully committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and is moving progressively to eradicate corruption from all spheres of life by improving transparency and accountability. Several steps have been taken to combat corruption and to improve the functioning of Government. These include-

(i) Issue of Whistle Blowers Resolution, 2004;

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

- (iii) The pro-active involvement of Ministry/ Department through Annual Action Plan on Vigilance as a preventive measure;
- (iv) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (v) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; similar instructions have been issued by the Central Government on 16th June, 2009 advising the State Governments to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (vi) India is amongst the countries who have signed the United Nations Convention against Corruption;
- (vii) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (viii) Issue of Citizen Charters.

(d) to (f) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was constituted on 31.08.2005 for preparing a detailed blueprint for revamping the public administration system. The Commission has finished its term on 30.04.2009. There is no proposal to set up another Administration Reforms Commission.

Forum for Better Co-ordination

3313. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a forum in each State for better co-ordination with the State Governments for the resolution of problems related to coal;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Periodical meetings with the State Ministers of Mining and close liaison by CIL and its subsidiaries with local State Governments are mechanism used for coordination between the Centre and State Governments. For resolving local problems on expeditious basis, various forums such as zonal councils at coal company level and local forums to deal with various land and rehabilitation and resettlement issues at Panchayat and District level are functioning. As such, another separate forum for the purpose may not be necessary at present.

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

[English]

Protection of Flora

3314. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the study conducted by Scientists of the M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation (MSSRF) at Puthurvayal, Wayanad, Kerala had identified 2,034 plants including three new species belonging to Annonaceae family (custard apple family) and oberonia swaminathanil of the orchid family;

(b) if so, the action taken by the Government to promote and protect the rare flora available in Wayanad, Kerala;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the facilities by increasing the infrastructure and scientists for setting up Research Institute of International standard in Wayanad, Kerala;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to allocate

additional funds for research relating to the rare flora in Wayanad District of Kerala; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. The study conducted by the scientists of M.S. Swaminathan Research Foundation on the Taxonomy of the Wild Plant Diversity of Wayanad district, Kerala recorded a total number of 2034 species belonging to 903 genera and 171 families from an area of 2031 sq. km.

The study resulted in the discovery of three new taxa, viz. *Miliusa wayanadica*, *Miliusa gokhalae* and *Oberonia swaminathanii*.

(b) Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 30 lakhs for the protection and conservation of the High Value Biodiversity of Kurichiyarmala- Banasuramala in the South Wayanad Division under the scheme "Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitat-Protection of Wildlife Outside the Protected Areas".

(c) and (d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal for allocation of additional funds for research relating to the subject. Ministry funds research projects in the prioritized areas as and when received as per the prescribed guidelines.

Sanskrit Teaching in B.Ed. and M.Ed. Courses

3315. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to State the details of Teacher Education Institutions recognised by National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) offering Sanskrit as one of the electives in B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses in the country?

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

Curriculum Framework for different Teacher Education Programmes and specifies the areas of studies only. The Curriculum is developed and implemented by the Universities. They decide about the syllabus and the subjects/languages to be taught in B.Ed. and M.Ed. programmes. NCTE does not maintain any information about specific subjects/languages taught in B.Ed. and M.Ed. courses in different Universities. There are also some Sanskrit Universities formed under the UGC Act, which offer B.Ed. and M.Ed. programmes for training teachers and teacher educators for Sanskrit language.

Smuggling of Indian Artifacts

3316. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to amend the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972;

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

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

(d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with other countries where the Indian artifacts have been smuggled;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to impose ban on sale/purchase of items of archaeological importance in private sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. With the growth of International market of art and artifacts, the global problem of the smuggling of antiquities has increased over the years. Consequently the task of law enforcing agency in preventing illicit trafficking in such objects has become

much more difficult. To overcome these inadequacies and to make AAT ACT, 1972 more effective/stringent in preventing the illicit trafficking of cultural properties some amendments have been proposed.

To formulate the amendments, an Inter-Ministerial Committee (IMC) was constituted in 1997 under the chairmanship of DG, ASI, which included members from the concerned ministries and departments, of Revenue Intelligence, Customs, Central Bureau of Investigation.

A Bill incorporating the proposed amendments by the IMC was considered and approved by the Cabinet on 18.12.2003 but before it could be introduced in Parliament, the Lok Sabha got dissolved. A new Bill is now under preparation taking into consideration some latest suggestions and inputs received.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) License is granted under section 5 of AAT ACT, 1972 by the designated license officer of ASI. In order to streamline the genuine sale and purchase of antiquity it is restricted to licensee dealers. Whenever auction take place the auctioneer has to provide the details of antiquities sold to individual and also register the antiquities falling under the purview of the Act.

India's Relationship with ASEAN

3317. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's relationship with the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) has immensely improved recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India is signing a Free Trade Agreement (FTA) with ASEAN;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which FTA is likely to be signed?

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

(b) At the recently concluded India-ASEAN Summit on 24th October, 2009, a strong desire was noted among the ASEAN countries to substantially strengthen their links with India in all areas. At the Summit, the ASEAN countries were deeply appreciative of the fresh initiatives announced by India. These included a Round Table for Policy inputs, negotiations for open skies policy, further simplification of the visa regime for business and tourism, exchange programme for the youth, commencement of exchange between parliamentarians of India and the ASEAN Inter-Parliamentary Assembly and preparations for commemoration in 2012 of the 10th anniversary of India's Summit-level dialogue with ASEAN and 20 years as a sectoral dialogue partner. Prime Minister offered US\$50 million to participate in ASEAN's work plans in areas such as education, energy, agriculture and forestry, SMEs and ICT.

(c) to (e) An India-ASEAN Trade-in-Goods agreement was signed on 13th August, 2009 at Bangkok, as the first step towards an FTA. The Government has been engaged in continuous discussions with ASEAN for early conclusion of the FTA.

Environment Impact Assessment

3318. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to exempt modernization and expansion plans from environmental notification on the basis of self certification;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefit likely to accrue by implementation of the process;

(c) whether proper assessment has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Union Government to review draft amendments of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) regulations?

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

(a) to (e) Ministry of Environment and Forests vide Notification S.O. No. 195(E) dated 19.1.2009 had proposed various amendments to EIA Notification, 2006 inviting comments/suggestions. The proposed amendments inter-alia included; exemption from the provisions of EIA Notification in respect of modernization or expansion proposals without any increase in pollution load and or without any additional water and or land requirement based on self certification to be submitted by the project proponent.

The comments received on the draft Notification were examined by a Committee constituted for the purpose. Based on the recommendation of the Committee, the Government has not agreed to exempt modernization and expansion proposals on self certification basis and the Notification has been finalized accordingly.

Pollution along Sea Shores

3319. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the huge quantities of plastic wastes flow into the sea endangering the lives of precious creatures;

(b) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study about the level of pollution of sea coasts in the Indian subcontinent;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof;

(d) whether the Government has proposed for an ambitious plan to check and to clean all the sea shores in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) So far, no specific study has been carried out assess the flow of plastic waste into the sea.

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES) is implementing a nationally coordinated research programme on "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System (COMAPS)" since 1991 to assess the pollutants of waters along the seacoast on the Indian subcontinent.

(c) The increase in nutrients like nitrate and other pollutants has been observed in recent years in several locations, viz., Paradip, Hooghly, Mumbai, Mangalore and Kakinada. Increase in pathogenic bacterial contamination was observed at many places such as Hooghly, Sandheads, Paradip, Puri, Visakhapatnam, Kakinada, Chennai, Puducherry, Cuddalore, Tuticorin, Kochi, Mangalore, Mumbai, Tarapur, Dwarka, Pipavav, Hazira and Okha. However, their effects are localized in nature.

(d) and (e) The data collected under COMAPS programme are regularly sent to coastal State Pollution Control Boards and Central Pollution Control Board. The respective Boards take necessary action on receipt of results of COMAPS programme, wherever required.

(f) Does not arise.

MPs Visit to Sri Lanka

3320. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a delegation of Indian MPs has in the recent past visited Sri Lanka;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the details of the issues discussed by the said delegation with Sri Lankan authorities; and
- (d) the reaction of the Sri Lankan authorities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) A delegation of 10 Members of the Parliament from Tamil Nadu comprising Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK), Congress and Viduthalai Chiruthaigal Katchi (VCK) visited Sri Lanka from 10-14 October, 2009. The delegation comprised Mr. T.R. Baalu, Mr. A.K.S. Vijayan, Mr. T.K.S. Elangovan, Ms. J. Helen Davidson, Ms. Kanimozhi, Mr. Thol. Thirumaavalavan, Mr. N.S.V. Chitthan, Mr. S. Alagiri, Dr. E.M. Sudarsana Nachiappan and Mr. J.M. Aaron Rashid. The visit was at the initiative of these three parties on the invitation extended by President of Sri Lanka to Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu.

During the visit, the delegation visited Jaffna, Vavunia and Nuwara Eliya. In Jaffna, they met with a cross-section of the Tamil society and the public at the Jaffna Public Library. They visited IDP camps in Menik farm, Vavunia and interacted with the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs). The delegation also witnessed distribution of humanitarian relief items donated by India to the IDPs. During the visit to Nuwara Eliya, Norwood and Kotagala in the Upcountry they interacted with Indian Origin Tamil (IOT) students at the Thondaman Vocational Training Centre.

The delegation also called on President Mahinda Rajapaksa and Prime Minister Ratnasiri Wickremesinghe, apart from meeting Foreign Minister Rohitha Bogollagama and discussed the issue of resettlement and rehabilitation. The delegation also met the leaders and representatives of various parties.

Recharge of Ground Water through Dug Wells

3321. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Union Government has issued any guidelines to implement the scheme on 'Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dug Wells';
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the number of units Blocks/Talukas/Mandals proposed to be recharged in the States including Kerala under the scheme, State-wise;
- (d) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Kerala;
- (e) if so, the details thereof including action taken by the Union Government thereon; and
- (f) the funds released or being released by the Union Government for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The guidelines for the scheme on 'Artificial Recharge of Groundwater through Dugwells' were issued in January, 2008 and circulated to the seven implementing States, namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.

(c) A total of 1180 Blocks/Talukas/Mandals in seven States are covered under the scheme. State-wise details are Annexed. The State of Kerala is not covered under the scheme.

(d) to (f) State-wise details of funds released for Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) activities and for subsidy to the beneficiary farmers under the scheme are enclosed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of Blocks/Talukas/Mandals covered and funds released during the last three years under the scheme of artificial recharge of ground water through dugwells'

Sl. No.	States	No. of Blocks/ Talukas/ Mandals covered	IEC (Rs. in crore)			Subsidy (Rs. in crore)		
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1.	Tamil Nadu	232	0	2.0	3.75	0	86.9662	15.2418
2.	Andhra Pradesh	471	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Madhya Pradesh	48	0	2.0	0	0	0	0
4.	Maharashtra	31	0	2.0	0	0	9.3202	2.5318
5.	Gujarat	112	0	2.0	1.25	0	34.7062	7.2969
6.	Karnataka	82	0	2.0	0	0	0.1923	26.1577
7.	Rajasthan	204	0	2.0	0	0	0.156	17.414
Total		1180	0	12.0	5.0	0	131.3409	68.6422

Environmental Clearance

3322. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given environmental clearance to the proposed Rs. 900 crores Neutrino Observatory (NO) project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has asked the National Tiger Conservation Authority (NTCA) to assess the ecological impact of the proposed project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the outcome of the study made by NTCA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH):
(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. M/s. Institute of Mathematical Sciences, Chennai has submitted a proposal on 10.09.2007 for setting up of a laboratory in the Singara village in the Nilgiri District of Tamil Nadu. After the recommendation of the Expert Appraisal Committee, Ministry has issued Environmental Clearance on 16.04.2008 to the above project.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Member Secretary of NTCA visited the site on 31.10.2009 and discussed the project with the Scientists/Officials of the Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India and PCCF, Tamil Nadu, Chief Wildlife Warden of Tamil Nadu and other officers and suggested to explore the feasibility of setting

up the observatory at an alternate site like Suruliyar having the desired geological formation, rather than disturbing the critical wildlife corridor at Singara which is already under great stress. Accordingly, the Environmental Clearance issued has been revoked for Singara site.

Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes

3323. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Bhaskar Ghose's Committee recommendations regarding revision of various schemes in his Ministry;

(b) the details of funds allocated as per the recommendations, scheme-wise;

(c) the number of Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes functioning in the country, location-wise and State-wise, especially in North-Eastern States;

(d) steps taken by the Government to allow voluntary cultural organisations/NGOs to construct more Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes in the country;

(e) whether the Government has launched any scheme for promotion and strengthening of regional and local museums in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) A copy of the Report containing the detailed recommendations of the Committee, is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) No such recommendation was made.

(c) 28 A list of completed multi-purpose cultural complexes is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) The scheme for setting up of Multi-Purpose Cultural Complexes has been discontinued by the Planning Commission with effect from 1-04-2007.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. A scheme entitled "Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums" is in operation in Ministry of Culture since 1992-93 under which financial assistance is provided for the Development and up gradation of existing Museums and also for Setting up of new Museums. A brief of the scheme is enclosed as Statement-III.

(g) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Report of Bhaskar Ghose Committee on Review and Restructuring of the Schemes Implemented by the Ministry of Culture

May, 2008

New Delhi

Report of Bhaskar Ghose Committee on Review and Restructuring of the Schemes Implemented by the Ministry of Culture

A Committee comprising of Shri Bhaskar Ghose (former Secretary Culture, Government of India), Smt. Shovana Narayan and Shri R.C. Mishra, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture was set up by the Ministry of Culture to examine and review various schemes of the Ministry and make recommendations for their modification and changes in the mode of their implementation. A copy of the letter/notification conveying its constitution etc. is at Annexure-I.

2. **The Committee had six meetings** - on 13th, 20th, 21st, 27th February, 2008, 8th April and 1st May, 2008. At some of these meetings, various stake holders (representatives of the Ministry, ZCC, some representatives of cultural organizations and NGOs) participated. Participants at each of these meetings have been listed at Annexure-II. After detailed

deliberations in these meetings, the Committee made recommendations as given in the following paragraphs.

3. **New Schemes:** Shri R.C. Mishra, Joint Secretary (Culture) made a brief presentation on the New Schemes initiated by the Ministry during the 11th Plan. After going through the details of these schemes the Committee was highly appreciative of the initiatives of the Ministry in conceptualizing and visualizing these new schemes proposed to be introduced by the Ministry in the 11th Plan period. They, however, felt that the scheme on Intellectual Property Rights falls within the ambit of the Ministry of Commerce and as such may not be an appropriate area for the Ministry of Culture to operate in.

4. **Manner and Mode of Implementation of Schemes:** The Committee identified the following bottlenecks in the present system of implementation of schemes:—

- (i) Prospective grantees have to travel long distances to appear for interviews etc. for obtaining a small grant (in case of scholarships). The highly centralized manner in which schemes are implemented at present works as a strong deterrent for large number of artists and organizations to take advantage of. As such the off-take of grants and consequent size of the Ministry's Plan Budget has been very low.
- (ii) The Ministry is directly involved in the implementation of schemes. As such it is unable to adequately supervise or monitor the utilization of grants.
- (iii) Inadequate systems and man power in the Ministry puts a serious constraint on quick and effective disbursement of grants resulting into large-scale dissatisfaction and complaints.
- (iv) A lot of resources go into the actual disbursement of funds at the cost of better monitoring and planning.

(v) Ministry officials and members of the national level expert committee responsible for selection have serious limitations in getting first hand information about the credibility and standing of most of the organizations spread over the length and breadth of the country.

(vi) The Committee reviewed the system of advertisement for inviting applications for various schemes, which prescribes a last date for submission of applications. All applications received till the last date are processed and placed for consideration of the Expert Committee once in a year. As such the concerned organisations cannot approach the Ministry of Culture for seeking the support after the last date prescribed in the advertisement. This creates a serious problem for grantee organisations in seeking the financial support as and when required. In case they have missed the last advertisement they have to wait for nearly a year for the next one before they can apply notwithstanding the schedule of their programme, which may be sometime during the middle or end of the year.

In order to overcome these bottlenecks, the Committee made following recommendations/suggestions:

- (i) The Committee felt that the schemes being administered directly by the Ministry should be decentralized and implemented through the ZCCs. As such selection of grantees and disbursement of grants be done by ZCCs at the Zonal level while retaining the present central sector character of the schemes. Detailed mechanism for release of funds to ZCCs for the purpose, maintenance of accounts by them, submission of UCs, etc. need to be worked out in consultation with CCA.
- (ii) For purposes of selection of grantees at the

Zonal level, MOC to constitute an Expert Committee for each Zone.

(iii) MOC to constitute a National Level Coordination and Monitoring Committee comprising of eminent experts in various fields i.e. music, dance, drama, literature, etc. which will perform the following functions:-

(a) To grade artistes and relevant, cultural organizations, say grade A1, A2, A3 etc. to facilitate quick decisions and recurring grants to them, wherever necessary, without collection of detailed information each and every time they make application.

(b) Recommend names of experts for constitution of Zonal Level Expert Committees.

(c) Monitor and review implementation of schemes and make suitable recommendations to the MOC for improvement from time to time.

(iv) The Committee is of the view that receiving applications, their processing and consideration by the Expert Committee should be a continuous process throughout the year, except in case of Fellowships and Scholarships. The Committee, therefore, recommends that except in case of Fellowships and Scholarships, the system of advertisement should be done away with. Instead, the schemes may be advertised on the website of the Ministry without prescribing any last date. A circular can also be issued in the beginning of each year to all the State Governments to widely disseminate the information about the schemes of the Ministry of Culture.

5. **Modification of Existing Schemes:** The Committee examined in detail some of the important schemes of the Ministry and was of the view that the scales of assistance under them require to be enhanced to make them more meaningful. Accordingly, the Committee recommended following changes in the existing schemes of the MOC:-

Sl. No.	Scheme	Extant Provision of Schemes (to be modified)	Proposed	Remarks if any
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Assistance to professional groups (a) Salary Grant	1. Salary grant ceiling is for 20 artists and one Guru 2. Amount of grant for artists Rs. 3,000 per month. 3. Amount of grant for Guru is Rs. 5,000/- per month.	1. Salary grant ceiling may be raised to for 25 artists and one Guru. 2. Amount of grant for artists may be raised to Rs. 6,000 per month. 3. Amount of grant for Guru may be increased to Rs. 10,000/- per month	
2.	Assistance to professional groups (b) Production Grant	Ceiling of Rs. 1 lakh per year.	Ceiling of Rs. 5 lakhs per year per production.	

1	2	3	4	5
3. Assistance for Building Grants	1. Ceiling of Rs. 15 lakhs for building and Rs. 2.5 lakhs for Equipment Grant. 2. Organisation eligible for Second Grant after expiry of 5 years from the date of conclusion of principal construction. 3. Cost of land and development charges to be included as part of matching share. 4. Grant to be released in three installments.	1. Ceiling to be raised to Rs 25 lakhs for Building Grant and Rs. 2.5 lakhs for Equipment Grant. 2. Organization should not be eligible for a Second Building Grant since the amount is large. 3. Cost of land and development charges should not be included as part of matching share of institution. 4. Expert in performing arts/engineering/architecture to be co-opted 5. Purpose of building be for auditorium, rehearsals spaces and class rooms only.		
4. Assistance to organizations engaged in Cultural activities (Seminar Grants)	1. Ceiling is Rs. 3 lakh. 2. Universities are excluded.	1. Ceiling may be raised to Rs. 5 lakhs. 2. Universities may be included.		
5. Scholarships to Young Artists/ Sr. / Jr. Fellowships in the field of performing, literary and plastic arts.	1. Scholarship amount is Rs. 2000/- per month. 2. Sr. Fellowships are for Rs. 12000/-per month. 3. Jr. Fellowships are for Rs. 6000/- per month. 4. There are no interviews for the selection.	1. This may be increased to Rs. 5000/- per month. 2. Sr. Fellowships may be increased to Rs. 15,000/- per month. 3. Jr. Fellowships may be incurred to for Rs. 7,500/- per month. 4. Interviews for short -listed candidates may be introduced. 5. Mid-term review/assessment of performance in each case be carried out after a year and further continuance of		

1	2	3	4	5
				scholarship/fellowship to depend on such reviews/assessment
6. Promotion and Dissemination of Tribal, Folk Art and Culture	1. To promote and support documentation, research and survey photographic records, dissemination, etc. of artistic and craft heritage and manifestations of tribal and rural India, etc. 2. Ceiling is Rs 2 lakh			1. Proposed to be discontinued on account of the following reasons—(a) Extant schemes of the Ministry of Culture are already being implemented in the Tribal areas. The present scheme is in many ways a duplication of these efforts. (b) Specific schemes directed at the tribal areas is already being implemented by the Ministry of Tribal Welfare

(Ms. Shovana Narayan)
Member

(Bhaskar Ghose)
Chairman

(R.C. Mishra)
Member Secretary

No.F.1-1/2008-P&B
Government of India
Ministry of Culture
(P&B Division)

New Delhi, the 21st January, 2008

ORDER

Sub: Constitution of Review Committee to review grant-in-aid schemes of Ministry of Culture including those for scholarships,

In order to review and make recommendations on various grants-in-aid schemes including those for Scholarships and Fellowships, implemented by Ministry of Culture so as to provide a degree of decentralization in their implementation and to bring them closer to their

recipients and to ensure their effective implementation, Government of India has decided to set up a Review Committee with immediate effect,

I. The Review Committee would consists of the following members:-

- | | | |
|-----|--|----------------------|
| (1) | Shri Bhaskar Ghose
(Former Secretary,
Ministry of Culture) | Chairman |
| (2) | Ms. Shovana Narayan
(Eminent Performing Artist) | Member |
| (3) | Shri R.C. Mishra
(Joint Secretary, Ministry
of Culture) | Member-
Secretary |

Shri Lov Verma, Joint Secretary in Ministry of Culture

and Shri N.C. Goyal, Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture would be co-opted members in the Committee.

II. The Chairman of the Committee, if deemed necessary may co-opt additional officials or non-official members. The following four non-official members participated in the deliberation of the meetings.

1. Shri Mohan Maharishi
2. Ms. Bharati Shivaji
3. Ms. Saroja Vaidyanathan
4. Ms. Rajana Gauhar

III. The expenditure on TA/DA of official members in connection with the meetings of the Review Committee will be borne by the parent Ministry/Department/Organization to which the member belongs as the rules of entitlement applicable to them. The non-official members of the Committee will be entitled to TA/DA as admissible to Grade-I officers of the Government of India and this expenditure will be borne by the Ministry of Culture.

(Tanuja Pande)
Director Finance

All members of the Review Committee including co-opted members.

Copy for information to:

1. Sr. PPS to Secretary (Culture)
2. PPS to AS&FA (Culture)

Copy to:

1. IFD
2. Accounts Cell
3. PAO (Culture)
4. P&B Division

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS

Those who attended the 1st Meeting of the Committee on 13.2.2008

- | | | |
|-------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Bhaskar Ghose | — | Chairman |
| 2. Ms. Shovana Narayan | — | Member |
| 3. Shri R.C. Mishra | — | Member-Secretary |
| 4. Shri Lov Verma | — | Member |
| 5. Ms. Tanuja Pande | — | Director |
| 6. Ms. Roopa Srinivasan | — | Director |

Those who attended the 2nd Meeting of the Committee on 20.2.2008

- | | | |
|----------------------------|---|-----------------------------|
| 1. Shri Bhaskar Ghose | — | Chairman |
| 2. Ms. Shovana Narayan | — | Member |
| 3. Ms. Bharati Shivaji | — | Eminent Dancer |
| 4. Ms. Saroja Vaidyanathan | — | Eminent Dancer |
| 5. Ms. Ranjana Gauhar | — | Eminent Dancer |
| 6. Shri Mohan Maharishi | — | Eminent Theatre Personality |
| 7. Shri R.C. Mishra | — | Member-Secretary |
| 8. Shri Lov Verma | — | Joint Secretary |
| 9. Ms. Tanuja Pande | — | Director |

Those who attended the 3rd Meeting of the Committee on 21.2.2008

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. Shri Bhaskar Ghose | — | Chairman |
| 2. Ms. Shovana Narayan | — | Member |
| 3. Director, WZCC | — | Director |
| 4. Shri R.C. Mishra | — | Member-Secretary |
| 5. Shri Lov Verma | — | Joint Secretary |
| 6. Ms. Tanuja Pande | — | Director |

Those who attended the 4th Meeting of the Committee
on 27.2.2008

- | | | | |
|----|----------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Bhaskar Ghose | — | Chairman |
| 2. | Ms. Shovana Narayan | — | Member |
| 3. | Shri R.C. Mishra | — | Member-Secretary |
| 4. | Ms. Tanuja Pande | — | Director |
| 5. | Ms. Roopa Srinivasan | — | Director |

Those who attended the 5th Meeting of the Committee
on 8.4.2008

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Bhaskar Ghose | — | Chairman |
| 2. | Ms. Shovana Narayan | — | Member |
| 3. | Shri R.C. Mishra | — | Member-Secretary |
| 4. | Shri Lov Verma | — | Joint Secretary |
| 5. | Ms. Tanuja Pande | — | Director |

Those who attended the 6th Meeting of the Committee
on 1.5.2008

- | | | | |
|----|---------------------|---|------------------|
| 1. | Shri Bhaskar Ghose | — | Chairman |
| 2. | Ms. Shovana Narayan | — | Member |
| 3. | Shri R.C. Mishra | — | Member-Secretary |
| 4. | Shri N.C. Goel | — | Joint Secretary |
| 5. | Ms. Tanuja Pande | — | Director |

Statement-II

*Multi-purpose Cultural Complexes in the country,
Location-wise and State-wise (completed/
full grant released)*

Sl.No.	State	Location
1	2	3
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu

1	2	3
2.	Karnataka	Bellary
3.	Karnataka	Hassan
4.	Kerala	Trivandrum
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa
6.	Puducherry	Puducherry
7.	Punjab	Chandigarh
8.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata (Salt-Lake)
11.	Bihar	Patna
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
13.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
14.	Orissa	Bhubaneshwar
15.	Gujarat	Gandhi Nagar
16.	West Bengal	Rowdon Squire
17.	Nagaland	Kohima
18.	Meghalaya	William Nagar
19.	Mizoram	Bewarlang
20.	Nagaland	Mokochung
21.	Sikkim	Gangtok
22.	Tripura	Agartala
23.	Assam	Zonaki
24.	Assam	Nazira

1	2	3
25.	Assam	Guwahati
26.	Arunachal Pradesh	Singchung
27.	Arunachal Pradesh	Kimim
28.	Arunachal Pradesh	Naharlagun

Statement-III

A Brief write up on Scheme for "Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums",

I. Financial Assistance

Sl. No.	Purpose	Maximum financial assistance admissible (Rs. in Lakhs)	
		For Category I	For Category II
1	2	3	4
1.	Setting up of New Museum by the society or autonomous body under the State Government	600.00	300.00

Note:

1. It will be one time grant and further requirement, if any, will be met by the State Government.
2. Government of India's financial liability will be limited to providing infrastructural facilities- and not for running the museum.

1	2	3	4
2.	Development of Infrastructure of Existing Museum	500.00	250.00
1.	Renovation/Repairs		
2.	Extension and Modernization of galleries		
3.	Modernization of Reserve Collection		
4.	Publication		
5.	Conservation Laboratory/ Conservation Projects		
6.	Museum Library		
7.	Equipment		
8.	Documentation		

Assistance up to these limits will be provided only once in 10 years to the selected museums.

II. Procedure for release of grant under the scheme

- **Registration:** On receipt of applications for financial assistance under the scheme for 'Setting up, Promotion and Strengthening of Regional and Local Museums' are allocated a Registration Number.
- **Scrutiny:** All the applications are scrutinized and any deficiency if any is intimated to the organization. All applicants are required to furnish mandatory documents as listed in the scheme along with their applications
- **Presentation:** Applicants museums seeking assistance for or more than Rs.1.00 crores are required to make a presentation before the expert committee. In respect of other proposals

seeking less than Rs. 1.00 crore assistance, Experts Committee considers them on merit based on the information furnished by the museum.

- **Recommendation of the Expert Committee:** Minutes are issued as per recommendation of the committee.
- **Approval by the Government:** Necessary approval of the competent authority is obtained for accepting the recommendations of the committee.
- **Approval of IFD:** After the recommendations are accepted by the Government the approval of IFD is obtained for release of grant.
- **Installments:** The grant is released in ratio 2:1:1. i.e. 50% : 25% : 25 of the sanctioned amount.

Memorandum of Understanding

3324. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed between India and Germany in the field of education; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the MoU?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Funds for RMSA

3325. SHRI RAJAIHAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Union Government to sanction Rs. 800 crore for the Rastriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) project; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) A proposal of Government of Andhra Pradesh in the form of an Annual Plan (2009-10) for Rs. 1730.16 crore has been received in the Ministry on 27.11.2009 for assistance under the centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)".

(b) The proposal has been received very recently. As per the procedure, the proposals from State Governments are appraised and placed before a Project Approval Board (PAB) before sanction is accorded.

Amendment in the CRZ Notification

3326. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend the existing Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) Notification for better coastal management;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the protection of livelihood and security of fishermen;

(d) whether the Government have received Environment Impact Report from City and Industrial Development Corporation (CIDCO) of Government of Maharashtra; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(a) and (b) The Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991 would be further strengthened based on the recommendations of the Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Committee Report dated 16.7.2009.

(c) The steps taken for protection of the livelihood and security of the fishermen include: (i) initiating steps for implementing the recommendations of the Prof. M.S. Swaminathan Report dated 16.7.2009 for stringent enforcement of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991, (ii) letting the draft Coastal Management Zone Notification, 2008 lapse and (iii) holding consultations with the fishermen communities of coastal States to obtain their views for effective implementation of the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

(d) The Government had received Environment Impact Assessment Report pertaining to construction of the coastal road connecting Koparkhikrane to Aroli Node, Navi Mumhai from City and Industrial Development Corporation.

(e) The above proposal has been considered by the Expert Committee for Infrastructure Development and Miscellaneous Projects in its meeting held on 17th - 18th September, 2009 as per the norms laid down under the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification, 1991.

Diverslon of Forest Land

3327. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the forest land that has been diverted for various projects during the last three years and the current year in the country including in Uttarakhand, Punjab and Uttar Pradesh, State-wise;

(b) whether environment impact assessment has been conducted for all these projects before diverting forest land;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of land on which compensatory afforestation has taken place in the country in place of the land used for these projects, State-wise; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to effectively monitor the compensatory afforestation work?

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

(a) A total of 1547 cases have been approved for diversion of forest land for various projects in the country during last three years and the current year (as on 3.12.2009) involving an area of about 25,678 hectares. The State-wise details are contained in Statement-I

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

(d) The compensatory afforestation against the approved projects under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 has been stipulated on 24,744 hectares of non-forest and degraded forest land. The compensatory afforestation has been achieved on 71.21 hectares. The State-wise details are contained in Statement-II. The poor achievement in compensatory afforestation during the period is due to the fact that money towards this was got collected in the account of Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (Ad-hoc CAMPA) as per the orders of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(e) Monitoring of the compensatory afforestation work is primarily done by the State/UT Governments. The Union Government has created a monitoring cell in the Ministry which monitors the progress of Compensatory afforestation on the basis of quarterly reports being submitted by the State/UT Governments. As per the order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of india, the Union Government has also created Ad-hoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority

(Ad-hoc CAMPA) and has requested all the State/UT Governments to create State CAMPAs to facilitate compensatory afforestation activities. The Union

Government also monitors the compensatory afforestation work on sample basis with the help of its six Regional Offices.

Statement-I

Details of forest land that has been diverted during last three years and current year

As on 03.12.2009

Sl No.	State/UT	2006		2007		2008		2009		Total	
		No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted (ha)	No. of cases	Area Diverted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3	65.10	1	1.16	0	0.00	0	0.00	4	66.26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21	1134.60	22	538.38	10	269.27	3	15.00	56	1957.25
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	14.43	2	41.28	2	4.33	0	0.00	6	60.04
4.	Assam	1	26.46	6	20.26	6	72.99	0	0.00	13	119.71
5.	Bihar	8	570.76	2	4.07	1	20.75	0	0.00	11	595.59
6.	Chandigarh	1	4.86	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	4.86
7.	Chhattisgarh	11	1024.83	11	358.49	5	46.31	1	3.04	28	1432.67
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	7.70	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	2	7.70
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
10.	Delhi	0	0.00	2	6.69	4	12.66	0	0.00	6	19.35
11.	Goa	4	61.57	4	57.81	2	78.25	0	0.00	10	197.63
12.	Gujarat	17	275.47	17	671.11	37	371.65	13	423.46	84	1741.69
13.	Haryana	26	155.35	34	100.04	31	555.17	11	33.74	102	844.30

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	103	347.52	66	370.72	13	419.98	2	11.38	184	1149.61
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
16	Jharkhand	2	66.92	5	223.41	9	260.54	0	0.00	16	550.87
17	Karnataka	42	1483.42	23	294.73	8	870.83	4	66.53	77	2715.52
18	Kerala	2	40.90	1	47.70	1	2.05	0	0.00	4	90.65
19	Lakshadweep	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	23	535.04	14	604.61	17	600.38	7	67.56	61	1807.60
21	Maharashtra	21	410.09	19	205.62	9	337.98	1	4.94	50	958.63
22	Manipur	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
23	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0	0.00	1	1.20	1	427	2	5.47
24	Mizoram	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
25	Nagaland	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
26	Orissa	8	895.60	8	393.58	5	102.19	1	82.61	22	1473.97
27	Puducherry	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00	0	0.00
28	Punjab	42	524.85	30	272.76	25	181.26	4	757.74	101	1736.61
29	Rajasthan	35	1229.31	12	1120.12	17	1277.16	4	178.29	68	3804.87
30	Sikkim	7	190.36	21	201.51	4	17.11	1	49.49	33	458.47
31	Tamil Nadu	1	4.17	5	13.14	3	5.81	1	1.18	10	24.30
32	Tripura	6	23.02	8	14.04	3	7.02	0	0.00	17	44.08
33	Uttar Pradesh	39	431.19	24	189.72	10	146.04	5	25.39	78	792.34
34	Uttarakhand	235	1454.89	105	582.54	137	716.60	19	128.63	496	2882.66
35	West Bengal	2	83.52	1	31.76	2	19.60	0	0.00	5	134.87
Total		664	10978.41	443	6333.50	362	6377.55	78	1853.26	1547	25677.58

*This does not include delisted area of 55339.95 ha. notified under section 3 & 4 of the Punjab Land Preservation Act, 1900.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
16.	Jharkhand	66.92	0	444.51	0	511.27	0	0	0	1022.7	0
17.	Karnataka	573.42	0	298.78	0	269.56	0	68.67	56.50	1210.43	56.50
18.	Kerala	82.12	0	95.4	0	4.09	0	0	0	181.61	0
19.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	335.88	0	957.53	0	684.41	0	99.74	0	2077.56	0
21.	Maharashtra	596.66	0	317.81	0	228.17	0	9.87	0	1152.51	0
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	24	0	8.54	0	10.94	0
24.	Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26.	Orissa	643.55	0	270.38	0	32.092	0	20.57	0	966.592	0
27.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	766.77	0	382.56	0	418.56	0	87.65	0	1655.54	0
29.	Rajasthan	1344.72	0	2168.07	0	36.6	0	0	0	3549.39	0
30.	Sikkim	307.8	0	381.08	0	34.41	0	109	0	832.29	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	8.34	0	26.29	0	11.6	0	2.36	0	48.59	0
32.	Tripura	47.29	0	32.32	0	14.5	0	0	0	94.11	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	158.67	0	2.9	0	4.511	0	0	0	166.081	0
34.	Uttarakhand	702.58	0	223.54	0	177.92	0	129.52	0	1233.56	0
35.	West Bengal	167.63	0	32	0	39.19	0	0	0	238.82	0
Total		9642	14.71	9008	0	4670	0	1423	56.50	24744	71.21

*[Translation]***Establishment of Libraries**

3328. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Public Library Service Act;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any norms/standards for establishing libraries in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the norms/standards at international level in this regard;

(e) the names of the States where the Public Library Service Act is being implemented in the country; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to implement the Act in all the States in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Madam, there is no Public Library Services Act.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Norms/Standards for establishing libraries in the country are available in the "Public Library- Guidelines" by the Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS). Reference No. IS-15339: 2003.

(d) Norms/standards at the international level are available in the Publications, "Public Library Service: IFLA/ UNESCO Guidelines for Development" KG. Saur, Munchen 2001. It may be seen on the Website <http://archive.ifa.org/VII/s8/proj/pub197.pdf>

(e) The following States have passed Public Library Acts:-

(1)	Tamil Nadu	—	1948
(2)	Andhra Pradesh	—	960
(3)	Karnataka	—	1965
(4)	Maharashtra	—	1967
(5)	West Bengal	—	1979
(6)	Manipur	—	1988
(7)	Kerala	—	1989
(8)	Haryana	—	1989
(9)	Mizoram	—	1993
(10)	Goa	—	1993
(11)	Gujarat	—	2000
(12)	Orissa	—	2001
(13)	Uttarakhand	—	2005
(14)	Rajasthan	—	2006
(15)	Uttar Pradesh	—	2006
(16)	Chhattisgarh	—	2007
(17)	Bihar	—	2008
(18)	Arunachal Pradesh	—	2009

(f) As 'Library' is a State subject, Ministry of Culture does not implement the Acts mentioned at (e) above.

*[English]***Public Libraries in Rural and Urban Areas**

3329. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public libraries in urban and rural areas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to modernise the public libraries to make them user-friendly;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated to each State/Union Territory for this purpose during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Information regarding the number of Public Libraries in urban and rural areas in the country as per Evaluation Study conducted by Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation, an Autonomous Organization

under this Ministry, through AC. Nielsen ORG-MARG Pvt. Ltd. in the year 2003, is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The Government of India promotes and supports public libraries all over the country through various schemes of the Foundation to make them user friendly. The schemes also include the Scheme of Assistance towards Purchase of Computers with Accessories for modernization of the library.

(c) In order to improve library facilities in the country, Ministry of Culture has adopted certain schemes of matching and non-matching assistance through the Foundation. The details of the scheme is enclosed as Statement-II.

(d) Statement-III showing the funds allocated to the States and a Union Territories during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

Statement-I

Number of Public Libraries in India

Sl. No.	State/Union Territory	State Central	Regional Divisional	District	City and Town	Village	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	5	6
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1	6	23	217	2517	2764
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	9	0	36	46
4.	Assam	1	0	10	30	0	41
5.	Bihar and Jharkhand	1	5	26	69	4000	4101
6.	Chandigarh	1	0	0	1	0	2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1	1	0	3
8.	Daman	0	0	0	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Delhi	1	0	0	114	104	219
10.	Diu	0	0	0	1	0	1
11.	Goa	1	0	0	9	0	10
12.	Gujarat	1	2	18	202	6491	6714
13.	Haryana	1	0	6	43	0	50
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1	0	11	2	207	221
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	14	44	0	60
16.	Karnataka	1	11	19	299	1966	2296
17.	Kerala	1	0	11	180	1127	1319
18.	Lakshadweep	1	0	0	0	0	1
19.	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	1	4	24	109	15800	15938
20.	Maharashtra	1	5	34	286	3562	3888
21.	Manipur	1	0	5	1	0	7
22.	Meghalaya	1	0	4	1	1	7
23.	Mizoram	0	0	2	1	0	4
24.	Nagaland	1	0	1	0	0	2
25.	Orissa	1	0	13	15	3500	3529
26.	Puducherry	1	0	2	52	0	55
27.	Punjab	1	0	11	68	500	580
28.	Rajasthan	1	5	24	40	2500	2570
29.	Sikkim	1	0	3	0	0	4
30.	Tamil Nadu	1	0	15	1448	1083	2547

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
31.	Tripura	1	0	2	7	500	510
32.	Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand	1	0	54	69	1500	1624
33.	West Bengal	1	0	21	334	2286	2642
Total		31	39	363	3644	47685	51762

Statement-II

A. Schemes Matching Assistance:

To avail the assistance under the matching scheme, a State/U.T. has to participate in the programmes of the Foundation by sending contributions on a pre-determined basis. The amount varies from Rs. 5.00 lakh to Rs. 200.00 lakhs depending on the size, population, library infrastructure and past utilization of funds to avail assistance. The Matching Formula varies from category to category. For States like Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Gujarat, Puducherry and Kerala who have developed library infrastructure it is 50:50, for other States who are developing their infrastructure except North Eastern State the matching formula 60:40 where 60 is the RRRLF's share and 40 is the State share and it is 90:10 for North Eastern States, including Sikkim, where 90 is the RRRLF's share and 10 is the State share. The schemes are as follows:

1. Assistance towards acquiring adequate stock of books and visual materials, including CD and e-books;
2. Assistance towards organization of mobile libraries and rural book deposit centers;
3. Assistance towards purchase of storage materials, reading room furniture and library

equipment like card cabinet, fire extinguisher etc., including copier;

4. Assistance towards organization of seminars, workshops, training courses (orientation/refresher) book exhibitions and library awareness programme;
5. Assistance to public libraries towards increasing accommodation; and
6. Assistance to public libraries to acquire computer with accessories for library application and TV, CD player, DVD player for educational purposes.

B. Schemes of Non-Matching Assistance:

Non-matching assistance is rendered entirely from Central Fund. The Schemes are as follows:-

1. Assistance to voluntary organizations providing public library services;
2. Assistance to children's libraries or children's section, women section, senior citizen section, neo-literate section of general public libraries;
3. Assistance to State central libraries and district Libraries through central selection of books;
4. Assistance to centrally sponsored libraries - libraries recommended by the Central

Government and/or approved by the RRRLF including Visva-Bharati;

5. Assistance towards organization of seminar/conference by professional organizations, local bodies, NGOs engaged in public library development/library movement and university

department of Library Science;

6. Assistance to public libraries towards celebrations of 50/60/75/100/125/150 years and like; and
7. Assistance towards establishment of RRRLF Children Corner.

Statement-III

Contribution received vis-a-vis foundation's share

(Amount in Lakhs)

Name of the State/UT	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10
	Cont.	Mat. Share	Cont.	Mat. Share	Cont.	Mat.Share	Allocation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	58.00	58.00	79.50	79.50	114.25	114.25	100.00
Arunachal Pradesh	9.00	81.00	9.00	81.00	11.00	99.00	90.00
Assam			3.50	31.50	3.50	31.50	90.00
Bihar					40.00	60.00	30.00
Gujarat	118.75	118.75	168.75	168.75	150.00	150.00	200.00
Goa	1.50	2.25	3.00	4.50	3.00	4.50	7.50
Haryana	15.00	22.50	30.00	45.00	30.00	45.00	30.00
Himachal Pradesh			36.50	54.75	20.00	30.00	30.00
Jammu and Kashmir	30.00	45.00			24.00	36.00	60.00
Karnataka	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	199.70	199.70	200.00
Kerala	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	50.00	100.00
Madhya Pradesh	40.00	60.00			80.00	120.00	75.00
Maharashtra	50.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	150.00	150.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur	6.00	54.00	15.00	135.00	8.00	72.00	90.00
Meghalaya	1.50	13.50	1.00	9.00	1.00	9.00	45.00
Mizoram	5.00	45.00	10.00	90.00	5.00	45.00	90.00
Nagaland			10.00	90.00	10.00	90.00	90.00
Orissa	80.00	120.00	70.00	105.00	75.00	112.50	150.00
Punjab	5.00	7.50			10.00	15.00	30.00
Rajasthan	71.40	107.10	100.00	150.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
Sikkim	3.00	27.00	5.00	45.00	11.81	106.29	45.00
Tamil Nadu	100.00	100.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	200.00
Tripura	5.25	47.25	8.00	72.00	9.00	81.00	90.00
Uttar Pradesh	85.00	127.50	100.00	150.00	100.00	150.00	150.00
West Bengal	149.75	149.75	100.00	100.00	200.00	200.00	200.00
Andaman and Nicobar Islands			3.00	4.50	12.00	18.00	7.50
Chandigarh	12.00	18.00	13.00	19.50	17.84	26.76	30.00
Dadra and Nagar Haveli						1.50	
Delhi	20.00	30.00	10.00	15.00			60.00
Lakshadweep							1.50
Puducherry							25.00
Chhattisgarh							15.00
Jharkhand	9.58	14.38	12.12	18.18	80.00	120.00	75.00
Uttarakhand	10.00	15.00			20.00	30.00	30.00
Daman and Diu							

**Non-Operation of Nuclear Power
Plants**

3330. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the nuclear power plants in the country which are not operating as per their optimum capacity and the reasons therefor, plant-wise;

(b) the capacity utilization factor of each of these plants and the total loss of generation of power from such plants in million units during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, plant-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Out of seventeen (17) nuclear power reactors in the country, eleven (11) reactors are not operating at optimum capacity. These reactors use indigenous Uranium, which is not available in the required quantity. Three reactors use imported uranium and operate at maximum capacity. Three reactors are currently under long term maintenance and are shut down.

(b) The capacity utilization factor of these plants and the total loss of generation of power from such plants in million units during the last three years and the current year are given below:-

Unit	Capacity (MWe)	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09		2009-10 (Upto Nov., 2009)	
		CF (%)	Loss (MU)	CF (%)	Loss (MU)	CF (%)	Loss (MU)	CF (%)	Loss (MU)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Reactors currently operating at optimum capacity									
TAPS-1	160	88	—	93	—	72	—	99	—
TAPS-2	160	98	—	88	—	96	—	83	—
RAPS-2	200	69	—	73	—	—	—	85	—
Reactors currently under capital maintenance									
RAPS-1									
NAPS-2	220	53	296	43	357	—	—	—	—
KAPS-1	220	67	24	47	420	54	70	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Reactors currently not operating at optimum capacity									
TAPS-3	540	59	116	56	581	41	1318	58	333
TAPS-4	540	42	1232	45	1129	43	1210	56	398
RAPS-3	220	62	129	64	85	60	164	65	42
RAPS-4	220	66	45	57	221	68	17	55	178
MAPS-1	220	72	-	38	594	38	588	48	261
MAPS-2	220	64	80	53	305	41	535	59	119
NAPS-1	220		-	45	47	38	580	43	329
KAPS-2	220	59	170	58	198	50	366	56	162
KGS-1	220	69	-	54	274	60	163	53	195
KGS-2	220	03	108	54	288	56	241	59	121
KGS-3	220			22	787	23	868	57	142

Notes:

The normative capacity factor for nuclear power reactors is 68.5%. The loss of generation is thus based on normative CF.

1. TAPS-3 commenced commercial operation on 18.08.2006
2. KGS-3 commenced commercial operation on 06.05.2007
3. RAPS-1 shutdown from 09.10.2004 for review of continuation of operation.
4. NAPS-1 shutdown for EMCCR from 01.11.05 to 24.02.2008
5. RAPS-2 shut down for EMFR from 02.07.2007 to 31.08.2009
6. NAPS-2 is shutdown for EMCCR since 18.12.2007
7. KAPS-1 is shut down for EMCCR since 01.07.2008

(c) The Government has taken steps to augment supply of indigenous uranium and use of imported uranium for reactors under the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. Resulting of these measures, overall

capacity utilization of the nuclear plants are progressively improving. The capacity utilization which was about 50% in the year 2008-09 is higher at about 60% for the period April-November, 2009.

Depletion of Ozone Layer

3331. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government has formulated any policy and regulatory mechanism for reduction of Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) including nitrous oxide;
- (b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the policy;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government for reduction of ODSs and the target achieved so far;
- (d) whether Government proposes to review its fertilizer subsidy policy to address the issue; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) India became a party to the Vienna Convention for Protection of the Ozone Layer on 19th June, 1991 and the Montreal Protocol on Substances that Deplete the Ozone Layer on 17th September, 1992. Further, India ratified the London Amendment on 17th September, 1992 and Copenhagen Amendment, Montreal Amendment and Beijing Amendment on 3rd March, 2003. The Montreal Protocol controls the phase-out of production and consumption of the Ozone Depleting Substances (ODSs) only. Nitrous oxide is not a controlled substance under the Montreal Protocol. The country program was prepared in 1993 to phase-out the ODSs and India has taken the following measures:-

The Ozone Depleting Substances (Regulation and Control) Rules, 2000 under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been notified on 19.07.2000.

- Fiscal incentives extended by way of exemption from payment of Customs and Excise Duties for goods required for non-ODS technology.
- Awareness Campaigns have been carried out.
- The Executive Committee of the Multilateral Fund (MLF) for implementation of the Montreal Protocol had approved 299 projects involving funding of about Rs. 1200 crores for phasing out 47085 Ozone Depleting Potential (ODP) tons in production and consumption sectors of the ODSs.

As per the control schedule of the Montreal Protocol, the production and consumption of CFCs, halons and CTC are to be phased out by 2010. The production and consumption of methyl chloroform and methyl bromide are to be phased out by 2015 and production and consumption of HCFCs are to be phased out by 2030. So far, India has met all its commitments as per the Montreal Protocol schedule in phasing out of ODSs.

[Translation]

Education in Mother Tongue

3332. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to launch a time-bound programme for imparting free and compulsory primary education to each and every child of the country in his/her mother tongue; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 has been enacted by Parliament to provide for free and compulsory education to all children of the age of six to fourteen years.

According to Article 350 A of the Constitution of India, "It shall be the endeavour of every State and of every local authority within the State to provide adequate facilities for instruction in the mother-tongue at the primary stage of education to children belonging to linguistic minority groups". The Government of India has consistently supported the view that Mother Tongue is the best medium of instruction at the primary stage. The National Curriculum Framework (2005) also endorses the use of Mother Tongue in primary education.

Section 29(2)(f) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 also provides that the medium of instruction shall, as far as practicable, be in child's Mother Tongue. The Act has not come into force.

[English]

New Irrigation Schemes

3333. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the schemes being implemented for irrigation in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to bring more land under irrigation and implement any special irrigation scheme for this purpose;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take steps to optimize irrigation support out of existing facilities and adopt quick maturing irrigation schemes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) The schemes being implemented by the Ministry of Water

Resources for irrigation by surface water in the country are Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CAD&WM) and Repair, Renovation and Restoration (RRR) of Water Bodies.

(b) and (c) Irrigation potential targeted during XI Plan is 16.00 lakh ha both by surface and ground water by the State Government. No special irrigation scheme other than those mentioned above is proposed to be implemented by the Ministry of Water Resources. Financial outlay for AIBP, CAD&WM and RRR of Water Bodies for XI Plan is as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme	Outlay in Rs. Crore in XI Plan
1.	AIBP	39850
2.	CAD&WM	1600
3.	RRR of water bodies	2750

(d) and (e) In order to optimize irrigation from the existing facilities of irrigation, Extension, Renovation and Modernization (ERM) projects are provided the financial support under the AIBP. The optimization of the utilization is achieved through various measures implemented through CAD&WM programme of the Ministry. Surface water minor irrigation schemes which could be completed in a maximum of two years' time are also provided financial support under AIBP as per eligibility criteria prescribed in the AIBP guidelines.

Sanskrit Lecturers

3334. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Council of Educational Research and Trainings (SCERTs) have full-time Sanskrit lecturers in their faculty;

(b) if so, the number out of them imparting teacher training in Sanskrit; and

(c) the State-wise number of Sanskrit teachers trained during 2008-09?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERTs) are established by the respective State Governments. The appointment to the faculty positions is made in accordance with the rules and regulations of the concerned State Government. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education, financial assistance is provided to SCERTs for infrastructural facilities, academic programmes etc. on a shared pattern. Information relating to number of Sanskrit Lecturers in SCERTs and Sanskrit teachers trained by SCERTs is not maintained centrally.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plants

3335. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Ltd. (NPCIL) and the Indian Oil Corporation have signed Memorandum of Understanding to set up nuclear power plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the capacity of proposed nuclear power plant;

(d) whether the site has been identified for setting up of proposed nuclear power plant; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) NPCIL and IOCL have signed an MoU to work out a possible agreement for collaboration in nuclear power.

(c) to (e) These details are yet to be finalized.

[Translation]

Permission to Work in Forest Areas

3336. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether some of the industrial units have been permitted to work in forest or tribal area under the orders of Hon'ble Supreme Court;

(b) if so, the details of such units permitted during the last three years;

(c) the likely impact thereof on the Central Government laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As per the Supreme Court Order dated 15.09.2006 in IAs No. 1413, 1416 in W. P. (Civil) No. 202 of 1995, all proposals seeking prior approval of the Central Government involving diversion of more than 40 ha of forest land for non-forestry purposes, which required consideration and recommendation by the Forest Advisory Committee (FAC), were sent to the Hon'ble Supreme Court for its approval. Accordingly, 192 such proposals were sent to the Supreme Court during this period and the Court permitted the Central Government to accept the recommendation of the FAC in respect of 169 proposals. Thereafter, the approval of the Ministry of Environment and

Forests, Government of India was accorded to these proposals. However, the above order was reviewed by the Hon'ble Court on 02.05.2008 and with the constitution of new FAC on 26.05.2008, no proposals are now sent to the Supreme Court for its approval. These actions did not have any impact on the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.

Auction of Letters of Mahatma Gandhi

3337. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the letters written by Mahatma Gandhi and certain other items used by him were recently auctioned in London;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government to bring back these items to India and ensure the such items are not auctioned in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Recently a bunch of letters, written by Mahatma Gandhi, and a piece of Khadi cloth, woven by him, were put up for auction in London. These items were purchased by two NRIs viz. Shri Nathu Ram Puri and Sir Gulam Noor. However, these have since been presented to Hon'ble President of India during her visit to United Kingdom on 28th October, 2009.

(c) A Committee comprising of eminent Gandhians and representatives of Gandhian institutions has been constituted in the Ministry of Culture to examine the works/ letters/manuscripts of Mahatma Gandhi coming up for auction and also to recommend the course of action to be adopted in case of auction of such articles. The response of the Government of India is decided on case to case basis.

[English]

Threat to Ecology and Environment

3338. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the influx of population in Andaman and Nicobar Islands is posing a serious threat to its fragile ecology and environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being contemplated to neutralize the situation?

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

(a) to (c) The population of Andaman and Nicobar Islands as per 1991 and 2001 Census is 2,80,661 and 3,56,152 respectively. There are no data on the influx of population in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and no studies have been conducted on the adverse effects of increase of population on the fragile ecology and environment of the Islands. For the protection of Coastal environment, the Coastal Regulation Zone Notification has been issued under Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. The Notification regulates all the developmental activities along the coastline.

Access to Cultural Institutions

3339. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether national and foreign researchers have been allowed access to cultural institutions for independent studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the objectives behind allowing access to the said scholars;

(c) whether any fellowships and facilities have been awarded to these scholars alongwith the terms under which they will carry out their research work;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether their research work will be confined only to manuscripts, documents, artifacts and paintings or allowed access to museums, libraries and other centres hitherto inaccessible to outsiders; and

(f) if so, the criteria laid down in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A new scheme namely the "Scheme for Visiting Fellows in Art, Culture and Heritage" has been introduced from the current year under which Fellowships are to be awarded to Indian as well as foreign scholars, for undertaking research projects in the field of art, culture and heritage. The Scheme has been introduced with the objective of invigorating and revitalizing the various institutions supported by or under the Ministry of Culture. The scheme presently covers 17 institutions listed as Statement. Each 'Fellow' selected under the Scheme will be attached to the institution concerned, as the objective of the Scheme is to provide such institutions with academic expertise, to induce academic orientation in their activities and to provide interaction with visiting academics from other institutions.

(c) and (d) All possible infrastructural support would be provided to the Fellows by the institutions of their affiliation and they will have the benefit of access to national cultural institutions for study and research material. The scheme offers the best terms, emoluments and facilities in order to draw the best talent available from academic and research institutes, as well as to attract researchers with domain knowledge. Professors, for example, who come on 2 years lien, would be fully compensated with pay allowances, HRA, etc. and would also be entitled to Rs.3.5 lakhs each year (for 2 years) by way of project assistance, in addition to the assistance that the cultural institutions would be extending to them.

Retired academics or researchers, with established credentials, would be entitled to an honorarium of Rs.80,000 per month, in addition to other financial and logistic supports. Outstation Fellows would also be entitled to a 'settling-in allowance'.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. One important advantage of this scheme is that the selected 'Fellows' will have access to national institutions for study and research material for academic purposes. It is meant to encourage serious researches into our cultural resources so that the nation stands to benefit from the results. Museums, for instance, can hardly display more than a small percentage of their entire holdings and schemes like the one that has been introduced would encourage research, scholarship and analysis of the objects that are not usually available for public viewing or use. The scheme at present covers 17 of the 49 institutions or organizations under or supported by the Ministry and more can be covered subsequently. Scholars and researchers, who have sound academic or professional credentials, and have made significant contribution to knowledge in their respective field, or are persons with published creative work in any field of art or culture, are eligible.

Statement

List of Institutions covered under the Scheme

- (i) National Archives of India
- (ii) Anthropological Survey of India
- (iii) Archaeological Survey Of India
- (iv) National Gallery of Modern Art
- (v) Gandhi Smriti and Darshan Samiti
- (vi) Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts
- (vii) Indian Museum
- (viii) National Museum

- (ix) Salarjung Museum
- (X) Allahabad Museum
- (xi) Chhatrapati Shivaji Maharaj Vaastu Sangrahalaya
- (xii) National Library
- (xiii) Victoria Memorial Hall
- (xiv) Rampur Raja Library
- (XV) Khuda Bakhsh Oriental Public Library
- (xvi) Raja Rammohun Roy Library Foundation
- (xvii) Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Manav Sangrahalaya

(The above list may be amended/modified by the Ministry of Culture from time to time).

Foreign Professionals' Collaboration with Indian Universities

3340. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to encourage foreign professionals to visit India and collaborate with Indian Universities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Higher Education Institutions enjoy autonomy and are free to enter into collaboration with foreign universities/institutions for academic and research purposes. They are not required to take any approval from the Central Government for such collaboration including invitation to expert faculty from foreign universities/institutions.

Fishing in Palk Strait

3341. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to have an Indo-Sri Lankan pact on fishing in the Palk Strait;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Sri Lankan authorities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the response of Sri Lanka thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (d) Government have taken up on priority basis with the Government of Sri Lanka the question of the safety of our fishermen. We have consistently intervened to get our fishermen released. We have impressed on the Sri Lankan Government to act with restraint and treat our fishermen in a humane manner. Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, on 26th October, 2008, both sides agreed to put in place practical arrangements to deal with bonafide Indian and Sri Lankan fishermen crossing the International Maritime Boundary Line (IMBL). As part of these practical arrangements, it was decided that there will be no firing on Indian fishermen and vessels and Indian fishing vessels will not tread into sensitive areas designated by GoSL along its coastline.

India and Sri Lanka are also negotiating an MoU on Fisheries and two round of discussions have been held.

Preservation of Heritages

3342. SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the heritage and history of Vadodara, Kachch, Amreli, Panchmahals and Rajkot are being lost due to rampant and unfettered development; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) All the monuments/sites protected by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) in the State of Gujarat and elsewhere in the country are in good State of preservation. However, besides the monuments protected by ASI and the Department of Archaeology of the State Government, there are a large number of unprotected monuments. Some of these unprotected built heritage and antiquarian remains have disappeared due to hostile weather conditions and pressure of urbanisation. As no comprehensive survey/documentation of all monuments and heritage-sites was undertaken in the past, it is difficult to say as to how many of them have been lost. However, in order to prepare a comprehensive documentation and data base of all the protected/unprotected monuments and antiquities, the Central Government has launched a National Mission on Monuments and Antiquities.

Under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), the Ministry of Urban Development in conjunction with the State Government of Gujarat has approved, inter-alia, to develop the heritage sites of Ahmedabad, Vadodara, Surat and Rajkot cities.

[Translation]

Reforms Commission for Educational Development

3343. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Reforms Commission for educational development of Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government. There are various schemes already existing for the educational development of persons belonging to Scheduled Tribe.

Raising of Kashmir Issue in UNO

3344. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Libyan leader has recently raised the issue of Kashmir in the United Nations Organisation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on raising the Kashmir issue at International fora?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) In his speech at the 64th Session of the United Nations General Assembly on September 23, 2009, the Libyan leader Col Muammar Gaddafi made the following reference to Kashmir:

"In brief, Kashmir, Kashmir should be an independent State, not India, not Pakistan. We should end, we should end this conflict. It should be a buffer State between India and Pakistan."

(c) Government rejects such attempts, as Jammu and Kashmir is an integral part of India.

[English]

Imparting Higher Education to SC and ST Women

3345. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of schemes formulated and executed for imparting higher education to SC and ST women; and

(b) the number of SC and ST women benefited from the schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) University Grants Commission (UGC) is providing financial assistance to selected candidates including women candidates undertake higher education under the following schemes meant for Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (ST):-

- (i) Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC and ST candidates for pursuing M.Phil and Ph.D. degree of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs respectively..
- (ii) Post-Doctoral Fellowships for SC and ST candidates to undertake advanced studies and research in Sciences, Engineering and Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences.
- (iii) Post-Graduate Scholarships for Professional Courses for SC and ST candidates to undertake Post Graduate level Studies in Professional Courses like Engineering and Technology, Master of Business Administration, Master of Computer Application etc.

The number of SC and ST women benefitted under the schemes (year-wise) are as under: -

RAJIV GANDHI NATIONAL FELLOWSHIP FOR SC/ST CANDIDATES (RGNF)

Financial year	Total Slots (SCs)	SC (Female)	Total Slots (STs)	ST (Female)
1	2	3	4	5
2006-07	2666	895	1334	273
2007-08	1333	613	667	260

1	2	3	4	5
2008-09	1333	617	667	328
Total		2125		861

POST DOCTORAL FELLOWSHIP FOR SC/ST CANDIDATES (PDF)

Financial year	Total Slots (SCs/STs)	SC (Female)	ST (Female)
2006-07	100	09	02
2007-08	100	16	02
2008-09	100	19	09
Total		44	13

POST GRADUATE SCHOLARSHIP FOR PROFESSIONAL COURSES AND SC/ST CANDIDATES

Financial year	Total Slots (SCs/STs)	SC (Female)	ST (Female)
2006-07	1000	56	16
2007-08	1000	175	37
2008-09	1000	00	00
Total		231	53

In addition, the Post-Graduate Indira Gandhi Scholarship Scheme for Single Girl Child provides for assistance to beneficiary girls admitted to various non-professional post-graduate courses. Benefit of this scheme can be taken by women belonging to SC and ST also, however information in this regard is not separately maintained.

Part Time Teachers in KVS

3346. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of part-time teachers working in various Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal to regularize the services of part-time teachers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Part time teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are appointed or engaged against regular vacancy as per the requirement of the Vidyalaya for a specified period. Their numbers vary on day to day basis.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan makes appointment to the post of teachers as per the requirement of the KVs. The selection is made as per the recruitment rules through transparent competitive examination followed by interview. Part time teachers are deployed only as a stop gap arrangement.

**World Bank Fund for Sarva Shiksha
Abhiyan**

3347. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank proposes to continue funding under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan; and

(b) if so, the details of the funds given so far under the programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The World Bank has provided funding for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme in two spells namely Phase-I from 2004 to 2007 during which the Bank has reimbursed Rs. 2233.18 crore, and Phase-II from 2007 to 2010 during which the Bank has reimbursed Rs. 2736.16 crore. In respect of its commitments for Phase-II, the World Bank has reimbursed the entire amount.

KBK Development Schemes in Orissa

3348. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of funds allocated to (KBK) undivided Kalahandi-Balanagir and Korapur region in Orissa during the current financial year;

(b) the amount of funds allocated for the districts under Revised Long term Action Plan, Special Plan and District components of BRGF during the last three years and the current year, Scheme-wise and the achievements in this regard;

(c) the status of the eight-year (2009-2017) of Rs. 4500 crore KBK scheme submitted by the State Government of Orissa to the Centre; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be approved by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The eight KBK (Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput) districts of Orissa are being allocated funds under the two components of the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), namely, (i) Special Plan for the KBK districts, and (ii) Districts Component. An allocation totaling to Rs. 250

crore comprising Rs. 130 crore under the Special Plan for the KBK districts and Rs. 120 crore under the Districts Component, has been made under the two components in the current financial year.

(b) The Planning Commission had been allocating Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the KBK districts under the Revised Long Term Action Plan (RLTAP) to fill critical gaps each year from 1998-99 to 2001-02. From the year 2002-03, the State Government has been preparing the Special Plan for the KBK Districts for which the Planning Commission has been allocating Special Central Assistance under the Rashtriya Sam Vikas Yojana (RSVY) on 100% grant basis. The RSVY was replaced by the BRGF from 2006-07. The annual allocation of Rs. 250

crore which was being made during the Tenth Five Year Plan period is being protected during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. The annual allocation of Rs.250 crore for the KBK districts has, therefore, been made through the two components of the BRGF, Rs.130 crore through the Special Plan and Rs.120 crore through the Districts Component of the BRGF, during the last three years and the current financial year. Funds are being allocated both for the Special Plan and the District Plan as a whole and not scheme-wise.

The amount of funds allocated, releases made to the KBK districts in the last three years and the current year and the expenditure reported against the total funds released is as under:

(Rs. in crore).

Year	Special Plan for the KBK		Districts Component	
	Allocation	Releases	Allocation	Releases
2006-07	250.00	250.00	—	0.00
2007-08	130.00	130.00	120.00	110.20
2008-09	130.00	130.00	120.00	94.60
2009-10 (till date)	130.00	97.50	120.00	0.00
Total	640.00	607.50	360.00	204.80
Expenditure Reported against the total releases made		540.55		117.40

(c) The State Government of Orissa has submitted a draft Special Plan for the Kalahandi-Bolangir-Koraput (KBK) districts of the State for Special Central Assistance of Rs. 4550 crore for the period 2009-2017.

(d) The Central Government is seized of the matter.

[Translation]

Grants to Polytechnic Colleges

3349. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provide grants to the polytechnic colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details of grants provided during the last three years;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the modernisation of the laboratories of polytechnic colleges in the State;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

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

(b) The details of grants provided during last three years are given below:-

Sl.No.	Scheme	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		No. of Project	Grant Released	No. of Project	Grant Released	No. of Project	Grant Released
1.	Entrepreneurship Development Cell	04	32.00	03	22.57	28	220.70
2.	Industry Institute Partnership Cell	04	40.00	03	30.00	26	212.72
3.	Modernization and Removal of Obsolescence	75	557.86	180	1428.14	107	828.49
4.	Financial Assistance to Professional Bodies/Societies	00	00	00	00	01	2.00
5.	Staff Development Programme	08	15.80	03	6.00	29	140.09
6.	Seminar Grants	06	3.16	03	2.70	05	4.60
Total		97	648.82	192	1489.41	196	1408.6

(c) Yes, Madam.

[English]

(d) and (e) AICTE has received six proposals from Government of Madhya Pradesh for modernization of the laboratories of polytechnic colleges during the financial year 2009-10 for release of grants of Rs.94.49 lakhs. Proposals which are complete in all respects are normally cleared within the financial year in which they are submitted.

Setting up of Educational Institutions Under PPP

3350. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up new polytechnics, degree colleges under the Public

Private Partnership (PPP) during the 11th Five Year Plan period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of each of such institutions which have started functioning during the current five year plan; and

(d) the number of students so far benefited by such institutions in various States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) The Government has decided to provide financial assistance for setting up of 300 polytechnics under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode under the scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development. Under this scheme, there is a provision to provide financial assistance of Rs.3.00 crores per polytechnic to the State Government/UTs for capital expenditure. As on date, no grants have been provided under this Scheme. Public Private Partnership cannot be ruled out under the Scheme of setting up of model Degree colleges in 374 Economically Backward Districts (EBDs).

Sanctuaries, National Parks, and Biosphere Reserves in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

3351. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Sanctuaries, National Parks and Biosphere Reserves that exist in Andaman and Nicobar Islands alongwith their area;

(b) whether incidents of poaching/encroachments have been reported in these areas during the last three years and the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(a) There are 9 National Parks and 96 Wildlife Sanctuaries in Andaman and Nicobar Islands. Details are enclosed as Statement.

There is only one Biosphere Reserve in Andaman and Nicobar Islands viz, the Great Nicobar Biosphere Reserve, having an area of 1044 square Kilometers.

(b) and (c) Details of poaching as reported by the Andaman and Nicobar Administration are as follows:

Sl.No.	Year	Incidents of Poaching
1.	2006	One case of hunting of spotted deer.
2.	2007	One case of hunting of wild pig and one case of poaching of Sea cucumber and Trochus.
3.	2008	One case of hunting of wild pig; three cases of illegal fishing; and two cases of poaching of sea cucumbers and Trochus.
4.	2009	One case of poaching of Trochus and two cases of poaching of Sea cucumber.

No case of encroachment is reported by the Administration.

(d) The important steps taken are as given below:

(i) A network of Protected Areas has been established for conservation of wildlife and its habitats.

(ii) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time for better protection of wildlife.

- (iii) Stringent penalties are imposed on offenders for contravention of the provisions of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.
- (iv) Financial and technical assistance is provided to the States/Union Territories under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.
- (v) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in wildlife and its products.

Statement

Sanctuaries, National Parks and Biosphere reserves in Andaman and Nicobar Islands

Name of the Protected Area	Area (In SQKM)
1	2
National Parks	
Campbell Bay NP	426.23
Galathea Bay NP	110
Mahatama Gandhi Marine (Wandoor) NP	281.5
Middle Button Island NP	0.44
Mount Harriett NP	46.62
North Button Island NP	0.44
Rani Jhansi Marine NP	256.14
Saddle Peak NP	32.536
South Button Island NP	0.03
Wildlife Sanctuary	
Arial Island WLS	0.05

1	2
Bamboo Island WLS	0.05
Barren Island WLS	8.1
Battimalv Island WLS	2.07
Belle Island WLS	0.08
Benett Island WLS	3.46
Bingham Island WLS	0.08
Blister Island WLS	0.26
Bluff Island WLS	1.14
Bondoville Island WLS	2.55
Brush Island WLS	0.23
Buchanan Island WLS	9.33
Chanel Island WLS	0.13
Cinque Islands WLS	9.53
Clyde Island WLS	0.54
Cone Island WLS	0.65
Curlew (B.P.) Island WLS	0.16
Curlew Island WLS	0.03
Cuthbert Bay WLS	5.82
Defence Island WLS	10.49
Dot Island WLS	0.18
Dottrell Island WLS	0.13
Duncan Island WLS	0.73
East Island WLS	6.11
East of Inglis Island WLS	3.55

1	2	1	2
Egg Island WLS	0.05	North Reef Island WLS	3.48
Elat Island WLS	9.36	Oliver Island WLS	0.16
Entrance Island WLS	0.96	Orchid Island WLS	0.1
Gander Island WLS	0.05	Ox Island WLS	0.13
Girjan Island WLS	0.16	Oyster Island-I WLS	0.08
Galathea Bay WLS	11.44	Oyster Island-II WLS	0.21
Goose Island WLS	0.01	Paget Island WLS	7.36
Hump Island WLS	0.47	Parkinson Island WLS	0.34
Interview Island WLS	133	Passage Island WLS	0.62
James Island WLS	2.1	Patric Island WLS	0.13
Jungle Island WLS	0.52	Peacock Island WLS	0.62
Kwangtung Island WLS	0.57	Pitman Island WLS	1.37
Kyd Island WLS	8	Point Island WLS	3.07
Landfall Island WLS	29.48	Potanma Islands WLS	0.16
Latouche Island WLS	0.96	Ranger Island WLS	4.26
Lohabarrack (Saltwater Crocodile) WLS	100	Reef Island WLS	1.74
Mangrove Island WLS	0.39	Roper Island WLS	1.46
Mask Island WLS	0.78	Ross Island WLS	1.01
Mayo Island WLS	0.1	Rowe Island WLS	0.01
Megapode Island WLS	0.12	Sandy Island WLS	1.58
Montgomery Island WLS	0.21	Sea Serpent Island WLS	0.78
Narcondam Island WLS	6.81	Shark Island WLS	0.6
North Brother Island WLS	0.75	Shearme Island WLS	7.85
North Island WLS	0.49		

1	2
Sir Hugh Rose Island WLS	1.06
Sisters Island WLS	0.36
Snake Island-I WLS	0.73
Snake Island-II WLS	0.03
South Brother Island WLS	1.24
South Reef Island WLS	1.17
South Sentinel Island WLS	1.61
Spike Island-I WLS	0.42
Spike Island-II WLS	11.7
Stoat Island WLS	0.44
Surat Island WLS	0.31
Swamp Island WLS	4.09
Table (Delgarno) Island WLS	2.29
Table (Excelsior) Island WLS	1.69
Talabaicha Island WLS	3.21
Temple Island WLS	1.04
Tillongchang Island WLS	16.83
Tree Island WLS	0.03
Trilby Island WLS	0.96
Tuft Island WLS	0.29
Turtle Islands WLS	0.39
West Island WLS	6.4
Wharf Island WLS	0.11
White Cliff Island WLS	0.47

**Branch of Indian School of Mines
in Andhra Pradesh**

3352. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received a request from State Government of Andhra Pradesh to open a branch of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the present status of the request?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Government has received a request from State Government of Andhra Pradesh to open a branch of Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. There is no provision in the 11 Five Year Plan for opening of any branch or centre of ISM, Dhanbad.

**Free Text Books/Uniforms to the
Children of Poor**

3353. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated a scheme to provide free uniform, shoes, stationery, etc. to all the children belonging to class I to VIII;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the year-wise amount of money likely to be expended on the said scheme above?

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

(b) and (c) Question do not arise.

[Translation]

Fake Transport Companies

3354. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that several fake transport companies are allegedly operating under the garb of Ex-service Men (ESM) transport companies in various coalfields of Coal India Limited (CIL) in the country and are also involved in alleged corrupt practices;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the loss of revenue to the Government as a result thereof during the last three years;

(c) the action taken against them during the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and

(d) the effective steps taken by the Government to check the activities of such transport companies in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (d) The scheme of coal transportation by Ex-servicemen (ESM) transportation companies in the various subsidiary coal companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) is being operated as per the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) signed between CIL and the Director General of Resettlement (DGR), Ministry of Defence. The ESM transport companies deployed for coal transportation in the various subsidiary coal companies of CIL are those who were sponsored by the DGR, Ministry of Defence in accordance with the said MoU. No ESM company other than those sponsored by DGR, Ministry of Defence is engaged in any kind of work in the subsidiaries of CIL. Since the payments to the ESM companies are being made as per the terms and condition

as contained in the said MoU, there is no question of any loss of revenue to the Government. There are provisions in the MoU, so as to ensure that the ESM companies are functioning as per the norms contained therein.

12.01 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 2006-2007, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Betwa River Board, Jhansi, for the year 2006-2007.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1101/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1102/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1103/15/09]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the International Advanced Research Centre for Powder Metallurgy and New Materials, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1104/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Centre for Advanced Scientific Research, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1105/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1106/15/09]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Raman Research Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1107/15/09]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the Vigyan Prasar, Noida, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1108/15/09]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Technology Information, Forecasting and Assessment Council, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1109/15/09]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1110/15/09]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Academy of Engineering, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1111/15/09]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Birbal Sahni Institute of Palaeobotany, Lucknow, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1112/15/09]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Accreditation Board for Testing and Calibration Laboratories, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1113/15/09]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Academy of Sciences, Allahabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1114/15/09]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Centre for Liquid Crystal Research, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1115/15/09]

- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute of Life Sciences, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1116/15/09]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Brain Research Centre, Manesar, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1117/15/09]

- (17) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-
- (a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) Annual Report of the Indian Vaccines Corporation Limited, Gurgaon, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1118/15/09]

- (b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1119/15/09]

- (c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1120/15/09]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1121/15/09]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1122/15/09]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Umiam, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Space Applications Centre, Umiam, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1123/15/09]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1124/15/09]

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Semi-Conductor Laboratory, S.A.S. Nagar, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1125/15/09]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Remote Sensing Agency, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1126/15/09]

(24) 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 (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 572(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13th August, 2009.

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 588(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 2009.

(iii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 589(E) in Gazette of India dated the 20th August, 2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1127/15/09]

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

I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Biodiversity Authority, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1128/15/09]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:-

- (i) The Environment (Protection) Seventh Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 826(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th November, 2009.
- (ii) The Environment (Protection) Sixth Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 794(E) in Gazette of India dated the 4th November, 2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1129/15/09]

- (3) A copy of the India State of Forest Report-2009 (Hindi and English versions).

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1130/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Madras, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1131/15/09]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2007-2008.

- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1132/15/09]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1133/15/09]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, for the year 2007-2008.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1134/15/09]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, for the year 2007-2008.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1135/15/09]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Bhopal, for the year 2007-2008.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1136/15/09]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Jalandhar, for the year 2007-2008.
- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1137/15/09]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2008-2009.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1138/15/09]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 1139/15/09]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2008-2009.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1140/15/09]

- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sikkim University, Gangtok, for the year 2007-2008.

- (17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1141/15/09]

- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for all, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tamil Nadu State Mission of Education for all, Chennai, for the year 2007-2008.

- (19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1142/15/09]

- (20) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Allahabad, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1143/15/09]

- (22) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the North-Eastern Hill University, Shillong, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1144/15/09]

- (23) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1145/15/09]

- (24) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the Jawaharlal Nehru University for the year 2008-2009 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 1146/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Haj Committee of India for the year 2004-2005, 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 1147/15/09]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): 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 WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
 - (ii) Annual Report of the WAPCOS Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 1148/15/09]

12.02 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

3rd Report

[English]

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): I beg to present the Third Report (Hindi and English versions of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02½

STANDING COMMITTEE ON LABOUR

1st and 2nd Reports

[English]

SHRI HASSAN KHAN (Ladakh): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Labour:-

- (1) First Report on 'The Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Bill, 2009'.
- (2) Second Report on 'The Employees State Insurance (Amendment) Bill, 2009'.

12.03 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON RAILWAYS

4th and 5th Reports

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Railways:-

- (1) Fourth Report on 'Demands for Grants – 2009-10 of the Ministry of Railways'.
- (2) Fifth Report on 'The Railway Property (Unlawful Possession) 'Amendment Bill, 2008'.

12.04 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS—Contd.

- (iii) **RE: Deteriorating health of Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, MP due to hunger strike resorted to by him**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the condition of an honourable Member of the House, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao has become very serious due to hunger strike. We all are concerned for his health. I am sure, the entire House wishes him speedy recovery. The Leader of Opposition wants to say something. I request him to express himself.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (Gandhinagar): Madam Speaker, I am very grateful for allowing me to associate myself with yourself in this matter. Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao, President, TSR is a respected Member. Today is his 10 day of hunger strike. From each health bulletin, it appears that his condition is very serious. My colleague from the other House, Shri Vankaiah Naiduji met him only yesterday evening. He became very concerned on seeing his condition. I am grateful to you for expressing concern on behalf of the entire House. Two days ago, Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji, while referring to his hunger strike, had given full support for the demand for Telengana, in this House. In view of the widespread support all over, including both the Houses, I believe that the Government should also intervene in this matter. Telengana as well his health is important for us. Associating with yourself, I request him to end his fast so that we can heave a sigh of relief.

I am very grateful to you for allowing me to speak.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister wanted to say something. Just wait for a second.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): On this, I only join all the other Members in expressing our concern for the health of our esteemed colleague. We all wish him good health and long life. I wanted to say something else. I will say it later.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, I have given a notice. The hon. Minister may speak.

MADAM SPEAKER: Just wait one minute. The hon. Minister wanted to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I make a request that

in view of the business that we have today, we may kindly skip the Lunch Hour today.

MADAM SPEAKER: Does the House agree to skipping the Lunch Hour today?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would also like to request that we may today lay on the Table of the House the Matters under Rule 377...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes, Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: One minute. The Minister wants to say something.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): Madam, I am not speaking in my capacity as a Minister. I am speaking in my capacity as a Member of Parliament from Andhra Pradesh. Without expressing any view on the issue of Telangana, I believe that the question of breaking the fast of Shri Chandrasekhar Rao has assumed very keen urgency. I would like to request him, appeal to him through this forum to give up the fast so that the issue can be looked at by all concerned.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, he is a Member of this House. He has been Union Minister also. Myself, Advaniji and all the respected Members of the House have voiced their views on Telengana. The issue is not concerned only with his health, the situation there is very explosive. Through you, I would like to tell the Government that the issue is likely to take a very ugly turn. The situation will turn very grave. Today is the

10th day. If we had taken an initiative earlier, when Sushmaji had raised this issue, the resolution of all these issues would have been easier.

I cannot describe the situation in that entire region. People are committing suicides. Situation is explosive there. We are groping for solution when the situation is about to explode. This is certainly not good for the country and that region.

Through you, I would like to request that the Government should immediately take the initiative and seek a viable solution through talks. A timely solution should be found. This is a lesson to be taken from history.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Madam, the point is that it has already been raised in the House. The point is that there is a serious, volatile situation in the Telangana part of Andhra Pradesh. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Mention Vidarbha also.

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. First listen.

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Nearly 10 districts are in agitation. Schools and colleges are closed. Transport is disrupted. Normal life has been crippled. You know that the demand is for a separate State known as Telangana. I rise to support this demand for the formation of a separate State of Telangana...*(Interruptions)* I support it.

The point is that there have been cases of suicide. Even a policeman has committed suicide last night. There is a serious sign of discontent in the law-enforcement machinery of the State.

Day-before-yesterday, there was an all party meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): If you are supporting the demand for a separate State of Telengana, I would like to know whether you are in favour of a separate Gorkhaland State or not. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, let me complete. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Gurudas Dasguptaji, hon. Members are showing concern for the health of Shri Chandrasekhar Rao and during this we just confine ourselves to his health. Let us talk about his speedy recovery and how we should help that.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Madam, day-before-yesterday, there was an all party meeting in Andhra Pradesh on this subject. Most of the political parties attended, but the Government did not come clean. I am suggesting that the Prime Minister takes immediate initiative for calling an all party meeting at the national level to find out a solution. I believe that the hunger strike of a hon. Member of this House is only a reflection of the seething discontent among a section of the people of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, the hon. Leader of Opposition has raised a serious issue which has the support of other leaders as well. It is a different issue whether Andhra Pradesh should or should not be divided to create a separate state of Telangana. The imminent issue is that there is a threat to the health of Shri Chandrasekhar Rao. So, the Government should immediately intervene to save his life. Immediate steps should be taken lest his health deteriorate further and the Government remains a mute spectator. As per my information, Chandra Sekhar Rao ji could have ended his fast if talks were initiated by the Government. However, the Government is taking no initiative. His condition is really serious. The Government should take initiative in view of his serious condition and make efforts

[Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav]

to save his life by intervening and lending him an ear or persuading him in one way or the other. This is my earnest request to the Government.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam Speaker, hon. Member Chandrasekhar Raoji on hunger strike on the issue of Telangana and his condition is deteriorating day by day. There is threat to his life and you also expressed your concern from the Chair. The hon. Leader of Opposition also expressed her concern. Every leader of the House would definitely associate himself on this issue. Through you, I would like to submit that the Prime Minister should make immediate intervention in this regard. Telangana issue should certainly be discussed, however, an hon. Member of the House is on hunger strike, it's been ten days and his condition is deteriorating day by day, so it becomes the duty of the Government and the Prime Minister being the head of the Government should make immediate intervention to make efforts to break his fast. Through the House, I would request him to break his fast. First, we need to save him.

[English]

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Madam Speaker, I wholeheartedly support and associate myself with the sentiments expressed by other hon. Members. Shri Chandrasekhar Rao was my colleague during the first tenure of the UPA Government. Even at that time, he was always demanding a separate State of Telangana. We can discuss that issue separately. At the same time, his health is more important now. So I request the hon. Speaker and the Government of India to interfere in the matter to see that he ends his hunger strike immediately so that his life can be saved and law and order can be maintained in the State of Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO (Khammam): Madam Speaker, Chandrasekhar Raoji's health has deteriorated in

the last 10 days. Having concern for his life we should find an immediate solution. The Government should also come out to protect the properties being damaged due to massive agitations.

[English]

Mainly the children are suffering because all the universities, colleges, etc. have been [Translation] closed. It is seriously affecting the children. The Government should out for some solution to come out of this situation by maintaining over law and order.

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): Thank you, Madam Speaker. From our Party, I also express serious concern about the deteriorating health of our esteemed colleague, Shri Chandrasekhar Rao. The situation is really volatile. Though our Party position is different from others, it is not the time to discuss and express our position. We are highly concerned about the deteriorating health of our esteemed colleague.

Madam, in this august House, I would appeal to Mr. Rao to break his fast and would simultaneously ask the Government to take up this matter immediately so that at the table of negotiations this matter can be settled. Otherwise, the law and order situation in that region has come down and a serious volatile situation has cropped up.

Madam, I would again urge upon the Government in this august House and would appeal to the esteemed colleague to break his fast and come to the table of discussions. The Government should take up this issue seriously and call an all-Party meeting to discuss this issue.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, you have rightly expressed your concern over the serious condition of the hon. Member of this

House, Shri Chandrasekhar Rao who is on hunger strike for the last 10 days for pressing his demand for the creation of a separate State of Telangana. Our party has already extended its support for the creation of Telangana State. An assurance was also given under Common Minimum Programme of Congress Party to create a consensus for the creation of Telangana state. I feel that BJP was silent over this issue initially, however, it is now extending its support to the cause...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): We were never silent, we have been extending our support since 1996....*(Interruptions)*

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: I fully know what you are doing...*(Interruptions)* TDP men were also against it, however, they are now extending their support silently. So, what is the harm in creating Telangana state by convincing them. Three states have been created, what is the harm in creating fourth state. There is certainly some difficulty in it like where would Hyderabad go etc. Leaders and the hon. Members rightly said that the hon. Prime Minister should intervene in it, hon. Shrimati Sonia Gandhi should intervene. They should see to it that his life is saved. The agitation is intensifying there. So, Telangana state should be created immediately and his fast should be ended.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY (Mathura): Madam Speaker, I would like to associate myself with the statement which you read here on behalf of the House on an extremely serious issue. It is a strange situation that the Union Government is prepared to negotiate with terrorist organizations but when an hon. Member of the House is on hunger strike on a serious, important and sentimental issue, the seriousness with which the Government should take it and the intervention which should be there from the top most level, from the hon. Prime Minister's side has perhaps not been there so far. My party leader and my father, Chaudhary Ajit Singh ji paid a visit to him some days back.

He met Chandrasekhar Raoji and made efforts on his

personal level to persuade him to break his fast and prepare himself to continue that fight further. Paying due regard to your message that we should restrict ourselves to only the concern over the health of the hon. Member, I would like to submit that this question is being raised from several corners of the country like Vidarbha, Harit Pradesh, Poorvanchal, Bundelkhand etc. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please restrict yourself only to this issue today.

SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY: I would only like to submit that transparency is required in the system. Second Commission on Reorganisation of states has been set up. The Government should consider it, implement it and be prepared to take important step in the right direction.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, you have already expressed concern on behalf of the House. I would like to add something to it on behalf of my party. Yesterday, while I was watching the news on TV a breaking news regarding him was flashed. I suddenly felt something has happened. Chandrasekhar Raoji has exercised this right through the best medium of democracy i.e. hunger strike. Since it is the question of division of the State, I do not want to go into that. It is a question related entirely with the Union Government. However, I find lesser sympathy and more politics in this case. There should be no politics on this issue. I feel that the Parliament and the Union Government should take it seriously because if there is no life, there can be no struggle. I would only like to state that first of all we should try to save his life.

[English]

*DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA (Khadoor Sahib): Madam Speaker, on behalf of my Party, I express my concern on the deteriorating health of Shri K. Chandrasekhara Rao. We urge upon the Government to solve this problem. We send our good wishes to Shri Rao and pray for his speedy recovery.

*English translation of speech originally delivered in Punjabi.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Madam I am extremely grateful to you for giving me the opportunity and to say that you have come to the rescue of smaller parties at least on this issue because what happened yesterday was quite frustrating.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to this.

SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI : I am of the opinion that this is a very very sensitive issue and I associate with your concern towards the hon. Member. All efforts should be made to save his life. I, on behalf of my party, through you, would like to request him that he should withdraw his fast, and we are concerned about his health. Thank you.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): I on behalf of my party and on my own behalf – because he being my colleague – would like to say that am deeply anguished and concerned about his health. But I only want to make one point. If this tactic becomes so powerful that the Government of India will yield under such tactics then I think it can be dangerous for the country. Thank you.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Madam I express my deep concern about the health of our esteemed colleague Shri Chandrasekhar Rao, particularly being a medical doctor. I think the issue he has already raised is very serious for our nation. Particularly we had examples in different States like secession of Jharkhand. In West Bengal also there is a movement going on for Gorkhaland etc.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to this.

DR. TARUN MANDAL : I want to express that our national leaders, particularly the hon. Members of this House, should deeply think over this important issue and consider that secessions and such types of demands are no solutions to the problems of the people they are representing. It should be seen in that perspective and light.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: Madam, hunger strike sometimes causes death. During the freedom

struggle, Jatin Das went for a hunger strike along with Shaheed Bhagat Singh for long 64 days and he expired inside the jail. Mamata Banerjee went for a hunger strike against Nandigram police firing for long 26 days on Singur issue. Now again on this Telangana movement, Shri Chandrasekhar Rao is going on a hunger strike. Any hunger strike can cause even death of a political leader. Our leader Mamata Banerjee also was facing it; the Prime Minister intervened.

Shri Rajnath Singh ji went to meet Kumari Mamata Banerjee on the spot; and the Governor, Shri Gopala Krishna Gandhi went to meet her on the spot.

Similarly, we express our anxiety, and Shri Chandrashekar Rao should withdraw his hunger strike. We are all concerned that this hunger strike should not create more chaos in this country.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, the whole country is anxious about the health of the great leader of Telangana who is sinking day-by-day. I would appeal to him and to all his followers that this is not the time to indulge in this type of activity. Rather, better sense should prevail not only in Telangana but also in this country.

The assurances that were given should be adhered to, and accordingly, all respected leaders of our country should make an appeal and approach him to withdraw his *dhama/anshan* as quickly as possible so that he will be with us and also serve this country to a great extent.

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister wants to say something.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Madam Speaker, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has raised an issue on the health of our hon. Member, Shri K. Chandrasekhar Rao. We also associate with the views expressed by the hon. Members

on this. We appeal to Shri Chandrasekhar Rao to break his fast because the issue of Telangana is a very sensitive issue where the Government is also applying its mind. Therefore, on behalf of the Government also, we appeal to him to end his fast.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Madam, why can not the Government call an all-Party meeting on this issue? It is a very sensitive issue, and the Government has a role to play. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have said that when you were speaking.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : The hon. Minister may kindly say that he will convey our request to the hon. Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. We have all shown our concern. Let us not do this. Let us not end it like this. We have all shown our concern, and we are all very worried about his health.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA : Madam, the initiative of the Government is very important at the national level. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You have said it already.

Now we take up 'Zero Hour'. Shri Adhir Chowdhury.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrapur): Madam, I would like to draw the attention of this House that road fatalities in our country have been increasing by leaps and bounds. If I got recourse to a news item, then it will be found that everyhour due to road fatalities, 13 people have been fallen to prey to. Madam, we are pumping huge

investment; we are pouring massive fund in the development of our infrastructure including roads. But it is assessed that in commensurate with the increase of the speed of a vehicle in our road, the road fatalities are also increasing. Ten per cent of increase in speed of vehicles in our road has been taking toll of 30 more lives.

Madam, India has been ranked first in the world in terms of road fatalities. Everyhour, 13 innocent people are dying due to road accidents. If we do a little endeavour for an arithmetic exercise, then we will find that everyday road fatalities are taking toll of 250 persons in our country, and for a year it is going at stratospheric level to 1,14,590 people.

Madam, it is a matter of great concern because we are already facing cyclone, tsunami, other environmental disasters, insurgency, terrorism, etc.

But no other single event has been taking so much tolls similar to road fatalities. Therefore, in this regard, we need to have a comprehensive road safety management because when the number of vehicles in our country has been increasing, we should put in place the other mechanisms to prevent road fatalities

Management of roads is very poor. We do not have any breath tasting

facilities. Drunken drivers are going to kill the people rampantly in a violent way. Therefore, I think, a severe and stringent penalty mechanism, a stringent punishment could act as a deterrent. I would urge upon the Government to frame a stringent road safety mechanism so as to stop road fatalities that have been growing in our country in an alarming way.

[Translation]

DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH (Vaishali): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House and the Government towards four reservoirs in four states. The Kadwan irrigation project, Bateshar dam project, Kanher project and Koel project in

[Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh]

Bihar, Jharkhand, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are pending for several years as these involve inter-state matters. The Government of India can call a meeting of all the four states and take decision, as it is empowered constitutionally to do so. These four projects would benefit 4-5 crore people. At present, the law and order situation has deteriorated over there. Naxalism has spread. When I went there, the people asked me to raise this issue in the Parliament. Extremism, naxalism and violence is rampant there. Fortunately, the charge of irrigation and that of parliamentary affairs is with the same Minister. Therefore, he may convene a meeting of all the concerned states and solve the problem relating to these four projects. These projects would produce hydro-electricity and provide irrigation. It is a paddy growing area. Without irrigation, paddy production registers a decline. Therefore, get the four projects moving. The condition of the NH-98 in that area is very bad. Similar is the case of NH-98 and NH-75, which goes to Ranchi through the western part of Patna. Roads are dilapidated. All these four projects should be implemented, because extremism is only in those areas, which have no roads leading to lack of development. If the Government is serious about rooting out extremism, these pending projects should be completed at the earliest.

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL (Jhanjharpur): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the speech of hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Madam Speaker, I associate myself with the issue raised by hon'ble Raghuvansh Prasad Singh ji.

[English]

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON (Unnao): Madam Speaker, I wish to raise this issue of very urgent public importance water, which has been motivated by a news article published on the 29th November in *Rashtriya Sahara*, Kanpur edition.

The article raises the concern of a very serious matter relating to cleaning up of canals in Unnao, my constituency, which is already struggling with drought conditions and dealing with water contamination and reduction of ground water levels, which is the lifeline of Unnao. Management of these canals is suffering heavily due to basically mismanagement by the local Government and administration and also corruption, as is stated in the article. Farmers across India are facing problems due to climatic changes causing lack of rains, untimely rains or even floods. Today not only global warming is impacting farmers in a hard way, the apathy of the State Government, specially in U.P. as mentioned earlier is adding to their woes.

We are aware that over 70 per cent of our population is dependent on agriculture and it is also the largest industry of our country....(Interruptions) The main ingredient required for the success of this industry is water. ... (Interruptions)

We also know that electricity is the basic infrastructural requirement for any industry which holds true even for the industry of agriculture. Electricity is enlisted under the Concurrent List, which is List-III of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution of India, which forms the joint domain of both the State Governments and the Union Territories of India as well as the Central Government. It is my humble request Madam, that water is far too important an infrastructural requirement of the agricultural industry and hence must be included in the Concurrent List, if not in the Union List which should be more apt.

We are also aware that apart from air, water also is an important constituent of human life. Reduction of ground water level and climatic changes will inevitably cause scarcity of drinking water for human and animal alike. The gravity of this situation is well understood by this august House and this definitely is good enough cause for urgent and immediate consideration and action to treat water as a national resource. Beyond natural gas, coal and minerals, etc., water demands undivided attention and

consideration for the future of the country as a national resource.

Madam, I strongly favour the inclusion of water in all its forms, needs and management into the Union List or at least in the Concurrent List as against being a State subject.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you please conclude.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON : All water resources and management work must be undertaken by one and the same Ministry to avoid confusion and lack of coordination. Water is a far more important subject than even electricity which definitely also is an essential infrastructural requirement to the growth of our nation, industry and otherwise. This may be allowed further discussion and debate.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON : But Madam, through you, I would request the hon. Prime Minister and the related hon. Ministers of Water Resources, Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment and the Members of this House to please take cognizance and consider this as a cry for water from a child in 2050.

[Translation]

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN (Bansgaon): Madam Speaker, the scourge of encephalitis continues unabated for the past three decades in the districts of Eastern Uttar Pradesh. Due to the Government's indifference, any breakthrough has not been found to get rid of this fatal disease. In Poorvanchal, thousands of children and old persons die each year. In fact, five to ten deaths occur daily. The Government is yet to find a way to control this disease. Earlier also, this issue has been raised several times in the House. However, it appears to me that the Government is not serious.

Madam, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government to this issue. Arrangements should be

made to provide adequate treatment to the encephalitis patients in the Poorvanchal, which is steeped in poverty and where five to ten patients die daily due to this fatal disease.

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: The Union Government does not have the vaccine. It should be made available at the earliest.

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Madam, I associate myself with this issue.

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): Due to prevailing consent of the world followed by globalised economy, opportunity of higher education in foreign countries has been substantially increased. Opportunities of foreign travel and trade by the common people have been rising from year to year. The Regional Passport Office located at the capital city is the sole authority to issue passport. It becomes very difficult and almost impossible specially for senior citizens and women standing in long queue hour after hour to collect and submit the application. Professional touts exploit the hapless condition of the people standing in queue against high premium.

To eliminate this suffocating situation, I would request the hon. Minister to set up many Regional Passport Offices at the headquarters of all districts.

12.41 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Matters Under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally

*Treated as laid on the Table.

hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to allocate funds to Department of Posts for construction of Post Office buildings in Nooranadu, Vallikunnam and Puthur in Kerala

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): The Postal Department has acquired land for construction of buildings of Post Offices in Kerala. The postal department is having its own land for construction of post office buildings in Kerala.

Though the Postal department has its own land in Kerala, yet it has not taken any step to construct post offices.

In my Parliamentary Constituency, Mavelikkara, there are three post offices, namely Nooranadu, Vallikunnam in Alleppy district and Puthur in Kollam district, having their own land. As these post offices are in rental building now, several representations were made to postal department to construct the building but the postal department has not taken action to construct their own buildings.

It is understood that the postal department is not getting adequate funds for construction of these buildings. The Union Government should allocate sufficient funds to postal department for construction of their buildings in Kerala.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to allocate sufficient funds to the Postal Department for construction of post office buildings in Nooranadu, Vallikunnam and Puthur during the financial year 2010-11.

(ii) Need to provide rail link between Chamarajanagar in Karnataka and Mettupalaiyam in Tamil Nadu

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA (Chamarajanagar): On

the historic occasion of the inauguration of the Mysore-Chamarajanagar railway link in 1926 by the then Maharaja of Mysore it was envisioned that Chamarajanagar will be further linked with Mettupalaiyam across the Tamil Nadu border soon, heralding socio-economic development of the landlocked forest region of both Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Since then expansion of railway network has skipped this important link which has both socio-economic relevance and commercial viability.

This link when commissioned will ease pressure on train movement southwards to Tamil Nadu and Kerala, now being handled by Jolarpet-Erode-Kovai section and the Konkan railway route serving coastal Karnataka and the entire Kerala. Another advantage is that both Chamarajanagar and Mettupalaiyam have broad-gauge tracks linked to national railway network.

I urge the Centre to include this proposal in the forthcoming budget allocations.

(iii) Need to amend the existing Hydro Policy to have uniform provisions and apply it to all Hydro projects in Jammu and Kashmir

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): For development/construction of any Hydro Project, a lot of distress is caused to the local inhabitants of the area due to variety of reasons like displacement, submergence, etc. But only the developer and home State are the beneficiaries from these projects and not the local inhabitants.

Keeping in view development of the local area, Government issued New Hydro Policy, 2008. A provision has been made to provide an additional 1% free power from the project earmarked for Local Area Development Fund. A provision for 1% matching share by host State Government has also been made from their share of 12% free power towards this corpus. But uniform provision is not available and applicable in all projects including those already in existence in the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

I urge upon the Government to amend the existing Hydro Policy to ensure uniform application of provisions

to all Hydro Projects in the State of Jammu & Kashmir, including Salal Hydro Electric Power Project, Dewa, Dulhasti and Baglihar Projects in the light of New Hydro Policy 2008.

(iv) Need to accord approval to the proposal of Andhra Pradesh Government for establishment of an Aviation University in Hyderabad

SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY (Anantapur): The Government of Andhra Pradesh has requested the Central Government to accord in-principle approval for establishment of an Aviation University in Hyderabad consequent to the closure of Begumpet Airport in March, 2008 after commencement of new International Airport at Shamshabad. In view of the acute shortage of skilled manpower in the aviation sector and also the fact that huge infrastructure assets are available in about seven hundred acres of land in Begumpet airport which is closed for commercial operations, the State Government has proposed to establish this Aviation University of international standards which can offer courses on multiple range of subjects. The Government of Andhra Pradesh has offered to provide all necessary support for the establishment of this University.

I would, therefore, request the Government to consider the request of the State Government and accord necessary in-principle approval for setting up the Aviation University in Hyderabad at the earliest.

(v) Need to expedite the setting up of the proposed joint venture Public Sector Undertakings in Kerala, particularly Kerala Rail Components Limited

SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL (Alappuzha): The setting up of a joint venture Public Sector Undertaking in Kerala named Auto Cast with Indian Railway needs urgent attention and action from the Government. The State Public Sector Undertaking Auto cast Cherthala and a fabrication unit of SILK has been identified for a joint venture with Railway for a coach factory two years ago and in the rail

budget of 2007, Rs. 85 crore had been sanctioned for the initiative. The State Government had made a MOU with Indian Railway and the concerned authorities announced that the factory will start within three months. But no action has been taken to set up the proposed factory. The State Government had agreed to set up a new company in the name of Kerala Rail Component Ltd. and merge it with Indian Railway, after a settlement of liabilities of State PSU. But the formation of the said company has not been done so far. As a major central PSU it will strengthen the State's industrial and financial sectors, and this is considered as one of the most needed project for Kerala. Therefore, an urgent action must be taken on this project by the concerned ministries to make this project a reality.

(vi) Need to provide financial help and waiving off loans of farmers affected due to deficient rainfall in Andhra Pradesh

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (Zaheerabad): Madam, this year, there was a drought in some parts of the Andhra Pradesh like Medak, Nizamabad and my Constituency-Zahirabad and also almost all parts of the Telangana areas. The Godavari river basins like Nizamsagar, Sriramsagar and Maneru have become dry.

The small and marginal farmers are the worst-affected due to scanty rainfall. Crops like Bengal Gram, Green Gram, Black Gram, Red Gram, Jowar including paddy were also affected. The present situation is really deplorable. The Government should immediately extend necessary help like the waiver of loans, re-scheduling of loans and interest-free loans to farmers in such drought-affected areas in Andhra Pradesh. A Central team has recently visited the drought-affected districts and its report is still awaited.

I, therefore, request the concerned Hon'ble Minister to kindly intervene in the matter and do the justice to the drought affected people in Andhra Pradesh by releasing additional financial assistance immediately.

(vii) Need to provide loan to milk producers on easy rate of interest in the country

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Dairying provides livelihood to millions of Indian farmers and generates income and employment for a large number of families in rural as well as semi-urban areas with significantly greater participation of women. Dairy industry is the single largest contributor to India's G.D.P. and with its profound social impact, involves over 80 million small farming households.

More than 40% of Indian farming households, about two thirds of which own less than 1 hectare of land are engaged in milk production as this is a livestock enterprise in which they can engage to improve their livelihoods.

The cost of milk production of rural landless farms is significantly higher than the production cost incurred by land-owning farms. This high cost results from the low annual milk yields, the very high labour input per litre produced and poor breeding performance. Without major improvements, rural landless dairy farms will, in the longer run, have difficulties competing with the large farm types.

The main risks of dairying identified by the farmers are not having lactating animal, the death of a lactating animal, and having to pay for straw, which is the main feed source. Occurrence of any of these events can lead to a reduction of the already low household income by 50 percent, and would probably force the family to abandon the dairy enterprise.

In order to manage the production risks faced by rural landless dairy farmers and to realize the potential of small-scale dairy production as a means to reduce poverty from productivity, it is necessary that milk producers should be given bank loan at lesser rate of interest so that they can boost milk production to sustain livelihood of their families particularly in rural areas.

I, therefore, request the Central Government to provide loans to Milk producers at lesser rate of interest to boost milk production in the country.

(viii) Need to provide adequate financial assistance to farmers and fishermen distressed due to drought and deficient rains in Vidarbha region of Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Sir, there is an unprecedented drought this year. The delay and inadequate monsoon rains has caused great loss to the farmers. The farmers, who largely depend on rainwater, have to forgo their produce of cotton, soyabean, paddy due to absence of irrigation facilities in the Vidarbha region of Maharashtra state. Not only this remaining crop was also destroyed by the attack of pests. Seeing the destruction of their crops in the field many farmers committed suicide. There is a need of government assistance to bail out the farmers from this pitiable condition. The Kharif crop of farmers have been destroyed and that is why there is a need to provide them cash compensation and seeds, fertilizers and electricity free of cost for the Rabi crop. I demand from the Central Government to take steps to provide proper assistance immediately to the farmers by taking serious cognizance of this crisis of unprecedented drought in Vidarbha. Similarly people engaged in fishery appear to be in trouble due to drying of rivers, ponds caused by drought and absence of rain. The large number of fishermen residing in Vidarbha are forced on the brink of starvation because fishing is the only source of their livelihood. There is a need to provide them cash assistance on the line of farmers and to include them in Antyodaya scheme to ensure them supply of ration at an affordable price under public distribution system to take them out from this looming crisis caused by the drying up of water bodies. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards this issue and request to issue instructions to the State Government to provide immediate relief to the poor fishermen and ensure assistance of farmers and fishermen by Union Government himself through allocating required fund under this head.

- (ix) **Need to open Gate No. 217 near Kashipur (Sarar) Railway station on Vadodara-Bharuch railway line to facilitate nearby villagers of Bharuch Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat during exigencies**

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA (Bharuch): Sir, gate no. 217 is situated near Kashipur (Sarar) railway station on Vadodara-Bharuch railway line in my parliamentary constituency Bharuch. Many villages like Untiya, Mehgam, Kosandara, Harsunda and Husepura are located across the gate and this gate is the only way of communication towards towns and nearby villages for the people of these villages. The distance of these villages from this gate is about six kilometer and the other side of the villages is totally flanked by seashore. This gate remains closed for 12 hours due to which the patients, pregnant women cannot be taken to hospitals in night and people have to face many difficulties in participating marriage ceremonies and in visiting towns to attend in navratra and other festivals. Many times patients could not be taken to hospitals in the night due to the closed gate and they died. People have also quarreled with station master many times due to the closed gates and any untoward incident may take place. The people of these villages have requested to keep this gate open twenty-four hours.

Therefore, I, through this House, request the Government to keep gate no. 217 open 24 hours instead of 12 hours to ensure that patients and pregnant women needing medical help are taken to hospitals in exigencies and people can take part in marriages and religious festivals.

- (x) **Need to formulate a plan to start 'Tree Ambulances' for the protection and safety of trees in the country**

[English]

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): I urge upon the Government of India to formulate a plan 'Tree Ambulances' for the protection of environment and climate in the country

and at least one in each Parliamentary Constituency to protect and heal the ill trees. This Ambulance service will identify sick trees in need of urgent care from termite attacks and fungal infections which lead to hollow trunks as well as insect attacks etc. There Ambulances will carry equipments like insecticides, water tanks, ladders, pruning equipments & strengthening material etc. needed to treat sick trees alongwith trained gardeners or plants doctors.

- (xi) **Need to accord approval to Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003**

[Translation]

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): Sir, despite many requests made by the Members of Parliament of Gujarat and calling on hon'ble Prime Minister in April, 2008 Gujarat Control of Organised Crime Bill, 2003 is still awaiting clearance by the President. I request the Government to review the matter and approve this bill without further delay.

- (xii) **Need to install deep irrigation tube-wells in rain-deficient Bundelkhand region of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh**

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL (Banda): Sir, due to continuous low rainfall throughout the country and in the absence of irrigation facilities fields are not being sown, leading the farmers to commit suicide. Keeping this in view the Government have announced a special package for Bundelkhand. I demand that from this package irrigation facilities be provided at each Gram Panchayat level be provided by installing deep tube wells in Chitrakut, Banda, Mahoba, Hamirpur, Lalitpur of U.P. and un-irrigated areas of Madhya Pradesh.

- (xiii) **Need to include various backward classes of Uttar Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Castes**

SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR (Salempur): Sir, there are twelve backward classes in Uttar Pradesh namely (1) Kahar, Kashyap (2) Kewat., Mallah, Nishad (3)

[Shri Ramashankar Rajbhar]

Kumhar prajapti (4) Dheewar (5) Bind (6) Bhar, Rajbhar (7) Dheemar (8) Batham (9) Turha (10) Gound (11) Manjhi and (12) Machhua.

Even after sixty years of independence, said 12 castes have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes. All these castes having all requisite specifications, eligibilities to qualify for Scheduled Caste, still have been deprived from the opportunities of coming into mainstream. All the said castes are residing in my Parliamentary Constituency.

It is requested to the government through this House that necessary action may kindly be taken by amending Constitution for incorporating Lonia, Noniya, Lonia-Chauhan castes along with all the said castes in the list of scheduled castes after following specified procedure for the same, so that these castes may also be able to avail the benefits of reservation and desired progress may be achieved in their social, economic and educational level.

(xiv) Need to provide road and rail connectivity linking Nalanda, Gaya, Varanasi and Patna for giving boost to Buddhist tourist circuit

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Sir, if Nalanda, Gaya, Varanasi, Patna falling under Buddhist circuit be connected with circular rail and road transport, the scope of tourism (religious) will enhance further. There is a need to connect Nalanda of Nalanda district, Kundalpur, Pavapuri, Rajgir, Bodhgaya, Sarnath, Varanasi and Patna with a circular rail and road (N.H.) route; which is not available till now. Old Nalanda University of Nalanda, was famous for the study on Buddhism and philosophy. 16 EAS countries are trying to reestablish the university in its original form and efforts are being made to teach Buddhism once again. It will also prove a milestone in Buddhist tourism. Now, a buddhist conference

is going to be held on 6-7 February, 2010 in Nalanda, which will encourage tourism of Buddhism.

Therefore, I demand from the Government through this House that this place may be developed as a full-fledged Buddhist tourist place equipped with all modern facilities with the assistance from 16 EAS countries so that it may attract the followers of Buddhism across the world and as a result of that the foreign revenue of India will also , enhance accordingly.

(xv) Need to provide adequate funds for the ongoing railway gauge conversion projects in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI D. VENUGOPAL (Tiruvannamalai): In order to have uni-gauge Railway System all over the country, several ambitious gauge conversion schemes were announced by the Railways in 1991. The southern Railway which has been efficiently functioning over the years got certain projects pertaining to gauge conversion. But many of the projects are yet to be completed. For instance, Tiruchi-Nagore gauge conversion announced in the early set of projects has not been completed fully as yet. It may be pointed out that many of the railway schemes in Tamil Nadu are pending for want of funds. The pending gauge conversion work between Katpadi and Villupuram via Tiruvannamalai is proceeding at a slow pace for many years now This has greatly affected the economic and industrial growth of the area as the metre gauge rail service has been suspended for long. Since people have to depend entirely on road transport, road traffic is often found clogged. This causes great inconvenience to the traveling public specially the students and the office goers. Road-over-bridge in Jolarpettai for which the foundation stone was already laid, has not taken off. The construction work has not been taken up for want of allocation of funds for the project. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Ministry to apportion adequate funds for the ongoing schemes in Tamil Nadu and complete them without any further delay.

(xvi) Need to provide financial assistance to the distressed farmers and people affected due to heavy rains in Godavari river basin in Marthwada

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR (Parbhani): I am raising long standing issue regarding problem being faced by people around Godavari river Basin Project in my Parbhani Constituency.

A major dam named the "Jayakwadi dam" is located near Paithan, and is known for attracting a wide variety of resident and migratory birds. It is very important dam project for Marathwada area and supported by World Bank. This dam project has experienced its worst flood in known history when the dam floodgates were opened because of heavy rainfall in the region recently. Due to heavy floods, many villages were wiped out situated in Shahagadh, Jalna, Parbhani and Nanded districts. More than 600 villages in these districts situated around Godavari river basin have faced heavy losses due to flood and heavy rain during the year 2006 and 2008. Many farmer's agriculture land has been washed away. Their important produces of Cotton seeds, sugarcane, banana, orange have been destroyed. Thus, they have lost all their investment, land, animals and importantly their homes in these natural calamities. The farmer's and common people are still in distressed condition and are facing lot of problems for their livelihood. No financial grants have been released from State and Central Government so far. There is an urgent need for providing financial aid to the farmers situated around Godavari river basin.

I request the Central Government to provide urgent financial assistance to the distressed farmers and people affected due to heavy rains in Marathwada region.

(xvii) Need to undertake exchange of enclaves with Bangladesh

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): I want to bring to your kind notice about the plight of people of my Constituency. There are 95 enclaves of Bangladesh

which fall under Indian Territory and 135 enclaves of India which fall under Bangladesh Territory. There is an urgent need to solve this problem with the help of Bangladesh Government i.e. exchange of Enclaves between the two countries. The Indians who are living in 135 enclaves are not having access to any Indian Government facilities. They are not provided with any ID proof, roads, water, etc. I, therefore, request the Central Government to take up the matter immediately with the Bangladeshi Government and complete the work of exchange of enclaves .

(xviii) Need to include 'Meo' community of Rajasthan in the OBC list

[Translation]

DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA (Dausa): Sir, Meo caste is residing in majority in Mewat division of Rajasthan and they are primarily farmers of Alwar and Bharatpur but they are socially, academically and economically very backward and belong to minority community. Keeping in view the backwardness of them, the State government incorporated Meo caste in the list of OBC of the state on 31.5.2000 and extended reservation benefits to them. Though the government has constituted Mewat Development Board for the upliftment of Mewat society but as per the present data no concrete efforts have been made by the government or Mewat Board for eradication of backwardness of the Meo, and this is the main cause of the backwardness of Meo society. Meo of Bharatpur and Alwar regions of Rajasthan are residing in vicinity of Haryana, Delhi and U.P. Meo caste of Haryana, Delhi, Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh has been included in central list of OBC about ten years back and the Meo caste of Rajasthan is still out of central list of OBC.

Meo caste of Rajasthan state is eligible for availing reservation of backward caste in education and services as well. National Commission for backward classes (NCBC) has heard the matter regarding incorporation of Meo society in Central OBC list and has forwarded their recommendations to Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment, Government of India under section 9 (2)

[Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena]

of the NCBC Act, 1993 on 26 August, 2009. Therefore, the action for incorporation of Meo society in Central OBC list may be taken immediately so that their backwardness could be removed.

12.42 hrs.

REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE (AMENDMENT) BILL, 2009 – *contd.*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House shall now take up further consideration of the Representation of the People (Amendment) Bill, 2009. Shri J.P. Agarwal to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): Madam Speaker, I am very happy that the point which I had raised that day, I could not complete my speech on that day due to lack of time I had clearly said that we are happy, the Election Commission of India is functioning in a suitable manner and it has credibility across the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain order in the House.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, we had election in India having population of one hundred crore, government came into power and all that happened very peacefully, except a few incidents that is also less than one percent and our people get invitation as expert opinion from abroad and the foreigners ask the way how we hold the elections peacefully. But I want to say to the Minister that you have stated about communalism during the

election that we cannot raise slogan of communalism, we cannot use the name of almighty or we cannot contest election in the name of religious issue. But my views are different. I think many a incident took place for election before election. Many statements are given during the time of election.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please maintain order, hon. Minister, hon. Members.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam Speaker, I think he is deeply worried. The time when we contest election, it is said that religious issues will not be raised, but all such issues are also raised during election but no one takes their cognizance...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I would like to tell all the hon. Members and I have said it earlier also that when one hon. Member is speaking, please do not cross the floor. It is against Parliamentary decorum and it is not courteous to the Member who is speaking. Please observe that in future.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: We have seen in Maharashtra that a political party tried to terrify the minority people and the migrant population there and they have beaten them. All these activities occurred before elections. So, I want to tell from the hon. member that as he is making laws here, he should make such law which can prohibit the political parties with such principles which are not justified. It is not possible that we can ban those principles temporarily after the declaration of elections and otherwise we let them prevail. Gujarat riot happened before elections. A violent path was adopted in vote bank politics, which is perhaps a black spot on the democracy. We raise religious issue while you suggest that religion should not be the issue in election. This is a fact because the country

with the population of 100 crores is the home of people of different languages, castes and creeds, they migrate from one place to another in search of work and if they are intimidated and beaten or threatened, it is not good for the democracy. We are not setting good examples. If you talk about religion, I ask how can a political party be registered in the name of religion. Are you are going to make laws in this regard? You say not to mention the name of God but you have seen that 'Rath Yatra' was organized and it was tried to shift the election paradigm in the name of God. Shiv Sena is a political party and when you impose so much restriction how a political party can be named after Lord Shiva? Can a political party be registered in the name of God? I have objection on both the words, one is the name of Lord and the second one means an army (Sena). People salute armed forces in the name of 'Sena'.
(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please cite the rule for raising your objection.

[English]

There is no point of order. Please take your seat.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, I want if anyone wants to discuss it, he can discuss it. I think if religion is prohibited in election, that prohibition should be implemented in it but the names of such political parties should not be allowed to get registered. They should not be given free hand to work like this. You have made some laws through Election Commission of India. The names of the political parties are mentioned above on both ballot papers and machines. Election was recently held in Madhya Pradesh where, as saw in the newspaper, nomination of a political party's candidate was got cancelled by pressurizing the returning officer. That candidate was contesting against Shrimati Sushma Swaraj. You cannot exercise your under influences on other states. I would like to ask if the candidate belongs to whichever political party like Congress, BJP, Communist

party or other party and pressure is put on a small ground then whether you will give protection by law that such thing may not happen with anyone belonging to any party in any state. The nomination of Congress candidate was cancelled by force and he was expelled from the election. Whether you will show strictness by making laws in this regard.

Madam, when we go outside of the House, we talk about freedom of press. I saw that nobody among them who delivered their speeches in this House said any thing about freedom of press. Should we accept that if the write-ups in the Press do influence the minds of the people to cast their votes to one side or the other. So many exit polls were done, all of which failed to predict correct election results. It seems to me that a few television channels say that it is an exit poll so there is chances of some minus or plus in the outcome. Shri Harin Pathak is not available here, he had given a powerful speech that press predictions be banned, press should not be allowed and this thing was mentioned in the bill also. But he talks about press freedom outside. It is double standard, you say something inside and say other thing outside. I think it is not right. You are making law, I am hundred percent agreed. I say even today prestige is involved therein, it is a matter of prestige. Suppose a channel conducts exit poll and it is not correct. People say that the channel is not right, and that it works like this.

This is what it (the channel) does, it shows exit poll everyday and comes out with wrong depictions and statements. I assume that while we should give liberty yet we should take care that those guys may not be able to damage any of the firm pillars of democracy. But if you put sanctions on the press, then it will be a beginning, which will lead to undesirable ends. So, what I believe is that it (i.e. either letting liberty transform into license or curbing press freedom) is not correct.

I want to add one more thing. I have submitted my Private Member bill also and I will speak on it. I have mentioned in the bill that voting should be made

[Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal]

compulsory. If you look today, we become happy by saying that there has been fifty percent polling, fifty five or sixty percent voting. But we fail to see the other aspect of it. What are the reasons? Forty percent population is by no means insignificant. Whether that forty percent population does not have faith in our functioning? Whether forty percent people do not believe in our system? Whether forty percent people think that the elections that are held here are not in the interest of the country or that the elected representatives will not work for them sitting here. Ours is flourishing India. The world is watching what we do. The world is watching what decision we take, the world watches us marching ahead. But why these forty percent people prefer to be not being with us. So, hon'ble Minister Sir, I think and I hope that the answer to my Private Member bill is a separate issue but I think when you reply my question you must throw light on this aspect also.

Last thing I want to say is that. Just few days ago a lot of things were said against our Chief Election Commissioner and a campaign against him was organized. I think by curtailing the power of some institute we cannot play bigger role. We have many parts – They are judiciary, election commission, executive wing, executive wing. I think we should protest in limit. We should not target the whole institute even if we may not like someone as a person. And it should not mean that we should break all the rules and show to the world that the wing of ours is not good or [English] Election Commission of India is not headed by a decent man or a competent man. [Translation] I hope that hon. Minister will take my concerns/issues in account while replying.

With these words I conclude my speech.

*SHRI S.D. SHARIQ (Baramulla): Hon. Speaker, I would like to put forth some points in brief pertaining to the amendment introduced here in regard to the elections in the country. Our Constitution has declared the country a democratic state and with this democracy our present and the future is linked. The extent to which this democracy

will go on becoming stronger, the more will there be unity in India, there will be rise in love and affection, oppositions will come down, distances will be bridged and we will move together hand in hand. The discriminations of caste and creed will be wiped out. All this will happen in proportion to the extent of strict implementation of democracy.

Late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was asked that how come the people in India are together when there are so many issues, states, languages and dialects, places and culture. He replied that they are united because there is democracy, everyone has a right to put forth his view point, his complaint. It is the duty of every Indian to strengthen this method. However, let me someone come and tell in this House whether he has seen the son of any Ambani, Tata or Birla standing in the queue to cast his vote. Only the poor have been seen exercising their franchise. The poor has always turned up to cast his vote. Can there not be an amendment in the law to make voting compulsory? Why poor should continue to exercise their franchise to give its benefits to the rich while the rich continue to feel shame in standing in the line to cast their vote in the polling booth and desist from doing so. The Government should look into it that more benefit accrues to those people only who do not come forward to strengthen the democracy.

Secondly, when Agrawal Ji states that there has been 40 or 50 percent voting, we take it on its face value. We feel proud but we do not understand that this Lok Sabha which is the most important and august House cannot claim to represent the whole of India because only 30, 40 or 50 percent voters had turned up to elect the representatives. If someone asks us whether we represent the country, in fact the figures substantiate that we are not representing the entire country. A large part of the country i.e. 50 percent or 50 crore people are outside the purview of democracy represented through this House and they are not being represented. The intellectuals, the lawmakers,

*English translation of the speech originally delivered in Urdu.

the believers in democracy and the leader of all parties should sit together and pay attention to this fact. Similarly, elections are the lifeline of democracy and unless elections are held in a air way, it cannot serve its purpose.

Madam Speaker, you may visit any state, be it Bihar or any other place, polling is held on the point of rifle and the goonda elements take away the EVM machines and polling boxes and we fail to control them. Whenever there are elections, it appears that a cyclone will hit these states of the country. The goonda elements are tempted with money, they are given manpower. We cannot call a election fair until the common man does not have any scare in regard to law and order problem and he casts his vote without any fear. Further, we do not have adequate financial arrangement for elections at present. We need to enhance the financial allocation for this purpose. I have contested elections and at the time of counting when I was leading by 40,000 votes, it was being shown in the NDTV about my rival that he was leading by 7,000 votes. This creates doubts that perhaps there are people in the press also who can create misconception and which I could not understand properly. In this regard, I would like to request that the tainted people may not be allowed to contest elections in any condition. Such people try to get success through money or muscle power or through their influence. The people who are notorious in the society and who have strangled the fabric of the society also try to reach here. The law should look into it.

Madam Speaker, Laskar-e-Taiba is a name in terrorism which you will surprised to hear about. Everyone knows that the name denotes that it is an army of holy people, but what sort of activity they carry on? Similar is the name of Shiv Sena, then what is the difference between the two? These things will have to be looked into, amendments will have to be brought into

the law. India has been made for a free and fair democracy, in such a democracy there will be no discrimination, interference, rowdyism. With these words, I support the Bill.

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Madam Speaker, I am totally against the decision of the hon. Minister to enhance the security deposit during elections in regard to the independent candidates and those belonging to the smaller parties. This is wrong because it is our fundamental right to contest elections and it would be improper if a poor person cannot contest a election due to lack of money.

[English]

To vote and to be voted, and to elect and to be elected is a fundamental right of our citizens.

[Translation]

This should not be curtailed and the rules being implemented by the Election Commission now a days are reducing the time for canvassing and the conventional methods of putting up posters and writing on walls are being banned which was used by the smaller parties and the independent candidates.

13.00 hrs.

Now a days advertisement in electronic and print media entails much expenditure. Some major parties like the INC, the BJP and the CPM have got huge funds as I have come to know through the newspapers. This facility could be available for those people, but it is not available for the smaller parties like that of ours.

Madam, thirdly, I am opposed to the point being raised now a days to make voting compulsory for all. This is a fascist voice. The state envisages that this is a fundamental right of the citizen to vote or abstain from it. We should ponder over it that after 62 years, why voters are not turning out to vote for us in our democracy? The voter is not confident to decide who to vote for. We should pay attention towards it. Go through the Internet and you would find that in all the major democracies of the world, be it Germany, England, the voting percent has declined from 70-80 percent to 50- 55 to 60 percent. This is not a new thing in regard to India. The common citizens and we

[Dr. Tarun Mandal]

members should ponder over it that what we are doing that the common public is not turning up to vote for us.

Madam, one more point is that the decision taken earlier to raise funds from the big Corporate Houses and Industrialists wrong. Any party which takes money from them will work for them and not for the common public and as a result there will be price rise after every election. Exit poll and opinion poll should be banned.

[English]

Media has its own class character and helps only bigger party candidates.

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM (Jamnagar):
Madam, I support the bill introduced by the hon. Minister and I thank you for the opportunity that you gave me to speak. Much discussion has been held on this bill, however, there are certain shortcomings in this bill which may come in the law that will follow and I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister thereon. This is in regard to particularly the powers entrusted to the Election Commissioner in exercising which he commits certain mistakes, but no one is there to point it out. I belong to Gujarat and am not blaming any one, however, under a policy, 15-20 names of the voters from a village are taken out from the list arbitrarily after identifying them as a voter of a particular party. Those who belong to a particular place for the last 50 years, are born at that place itself and every time cast their votes, how come their names are deleted from the voter list? Who is responsible for it? The Election Commissioner should be made accountable for it. If there is a mistake, penal provision for the same should be made.

Madam, my second point is that we all have contested elections and having won it are sitting here. Every member knows that their thousands of banners have been set up at various places. If someone takes out a banner at 2 a.m. in the night and sets it up at a Government building, we

are taken as guilty. I contested an election in the year 1998 and a case under model code of conduct was filed against me. I was made to sit outside the court from morning to evening just 3 days before the election. I was elected as an MLA, but this case continued against me for 8 years. I became an MP in the year 2004 and have been elected an MP again. However, this case has not been over in these 8 years. Was my guilt such a big one, had it been done by me? The Election Commissioner should look into such cases of individual damage. Thousands of banners of every candidate are set up in his area and the people from the opposition can take out any one of them to set it up on a Government building. Can we become guilty due to that?

Madam, my third point is that for casting of vote, showing of I-cards is a must. I cards have not been made for everyone, then, driving licences or pan cards are required to be shown. Have the poor got all these things? In my area, some castes permanently vote for a particular party. Their I-cards are bought 24 hours before polling.

Some intermediaries buy their I-cards paying some money to them so that the voters could not go to cast their votes and in the evening they return their I-cards after seeing their fingers without the indelible ink on them. Payments are made for that. As such, for voting, one thing should not be made to depend upon. The voter should have at least ten such things with him so that no one could buy their I-card, permit, licence or any other things and the voter could cast his vote in a free manner.

Madam Speaker, I have much to speak on this matter and all the hon. Members can speak many things thereon, however, I know the time limit. As such, I would conclude after presenting one more point. Everyone belongs to a particular caste and I belong to the Yadav community and I contest elections. In this regard, I would point out the role of the print media. Suppose, there is a quarrel between a Rajput and a Yadav boy, the press reports it as a dispute between the two castes. Two persons can quarrel between themselves irrespective of whether they belong to minority

or dalit, tribal or Brahman community. There should be a control on press and particularly during the election time, no caste should be incited. The names of the quarrelling individuals should be mentioned, as two castes seldom have quarrels between them. In such a big district with a large number of voters, the quarrel between two individuals is hardly related to any election issue.

Madam Speaker, I would like to thank you for the opportunity you gave to me to speak on this bill.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to all the hon. Members who have participated in an important debate particularly on the amendments which have been introduced to the Representation of the People Act.

During the introduction of the Bill, I had said that the Election Commission had forwarded 22 recommendations. In fact, all of them have been forwarded to the Departmentally-related Standing Committee. The Standing Committee recommended in respect of five components of these 22 recommendations and 17 recommendations are still pending with the Standing Committee from 2004. I am thankful that, by and large, the hon. Members have extended their support to this Bill. I have already said that this is not just enough. We are going to come out with a comprehensive amendment for the Representation of the People Act. We would like to discuss with the Members of Parliament, all the stakeholders maybe somewhere in June or July, I would like to have a National Consultation on a comprehensive amendment to the Representation of the People Act. It is necessary because after 60 years, many things have happened and many things will have to be given an answer, many of the distortions and challenges which have been posed in the process of election needs to be answered.

Shri Nishikant Dubey mainly raised a point with regard to the person who is in jail and who is deprived of

contesting election or casting his vote. Sub-section (v) of Section 62 of the Representation of the People Act provides that no person shall vote at any election if he is confined in a prison whether under a sentence of imprisonment or transportation or otherwise or is in the lawful custody of the police.

This shall not apply to a person subject to preventive detention. These provisions have been there for fifty years. I think we need to address these problems. I can understand it in case of a person who is sentenced. But even a person who is lodged in lawful custody of police is also deprived of voting. I think this is a matter which needs to be addressed. Maybe we can consider this issue when we bring forth a comprehensive amendment Bill.

Shri Dubey raised a point with regard to negative voting. This point has been discussed by the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution. The Commission opined that it will not serve any purpose. Since there is no system of compulsory voting, a voter being at liberty to exercise his franchise or not, there is no need to provide for negative voting. Unless we think of getting into a regime of compulsory voting, I do not think the concept of negative voting could be introduced.

Hon. Members Shri Nishikant Dubey and Shri Sandeep Dikshit have raised certain very important issues with regard to the media practices. This is a recent phenomenon and is a matter of concern. Much has been said in this regard and I do not want to say all that. They also raised the issue of surrogate advertisement. It is not direct advertisement but it is surrogate or virtual advertisement. They have said that there should be a ban on election advertisements, particularly beginning from a few months earlier to the elections. This is also an issue which needs greater deliberation.

They raised a question about one of the Election Commissioners. This is a matter which has already been considered carefully by the Government and the order has been communicated to the then Chief Election

[Shri M. Veerappa Moily]

Commissioner. This issue does not survive for any more reflection or deliberation as of today.

Another question which was raised was about the Anti-Defection Law, though it is not pertinent to the amendments pending before the House. There is a recommendation of the Election Commission of India for empowering the President and the Governor to act upon a recommendation made by the Election Commission on a question of anti-defection. This is a debatable point, a matter which needs to be properly deliberated upon.

On the issue with regard to the poll to be taken up on the same day throughout the country, Madam Speaker, it is an ideal thing, a Utopian idea to be considered. Given the practical knowledge of all the hon. Members of the House, is it possible? Of course, there were hon. Members who even went to the extent of saying that all elections – from Panchayat elections to elections to Assemblies and Lok Sabha – together. I can understand very well the question as to why we could not consider holding elections to Assemblies and the Lok Sabha together. It is not an easy a thing to do because varied dates have already been set for elections to these various bodies. Unless all political parties join together and say that there should be simultaneous elections to all the State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha, it is not possible. It is a major decision to be taken.

Mr. Sandeep Dikshit raised another particular question as to whether there was a case wherein a sitting MP had to be unseated due to corrupt practices. He said that there was none. But, there are some instances. Recently, the election of Shri P.C. Thomas had been set aside holding him guilty of indulging in corrupt practices by asking for votes in the name of a community or religion. That was one case. Then in 1988, there was yet another case. The election of Dr. Ramesh Yashwant Prabhu was set aside on the grounds of corrupt practices. Further, in the same case, the court also named Shri Bal Thackeray under

section 99, finding him guilty of corrupt practices along with the returned candidate and disqualified for a period of six years with effect from 11.12.1995.

I must bring it to the notice of the hon. House, the best example set by late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru. It happened in 1951 – it was not because of the election, but because of certain letter written by him. As on today, if you look back, it may look as if it is innocuous. Just because he recommended some person for some favour to the Ministry, he was asked to be unseated. Even though the Committee found that it was not a matter which should be taken up seriously, late Shri Jawaharlal Nehru stood up and said that particular Member, Shri Mudgal will have to be unseated. This is the great tradition of this House; this is the great legacy. It was a small innocuous letter recommending that some favour may be done, written by a Member to a Minister; it was the highest ideal of democracy. I

just wanted to bring it to the notice of the House. But now, I think, practically, every MLA and every MP, will have to be done like that, if we apply that rule. But I am telling you the laudable principles that were kept in this great House of democracy.

I do not think, I need to dwell much on the compulsory voting. Shri Shailendra Kumar raised this issue. In fact, this was an issue which was referred to by Dinesh Goswami Committee. It considered the proposal and it did not favour it. I can refer to only one sentence. It said:

“Having regard to the social and literacy backwardness of considerable number of people in the country, and the fact that right to vote includes right not to vote in our democratic system, it is not practicable to accept the suggestion further due to lack of literacy, shelter and other amenities, and a lot of persons find it difficult even to get registered as voters. Hence, the time is not ripe for providing any law for compulsory voting.”

This is what was referred to. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : When did this report come – in which year? ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Definitely we can have a discussion on that. If we have to reconsider that recommendation, let us discuss about it. I do not say that I have a closed mind on that. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let him reply. I am sure, he will address all your concerns.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I do not have a closed mind. I have an open mind. If additional factors could be brought in, it is all right. The first thing is that it should be practical. Secondly, it should be seen whether it is conducive to the present atmosphere. These are the two factors to be considered; we do make an exercise.

Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh has suggested that control on election expenses is possible, only when the candidates contest elections at the Government expenses. Shri Harin Pathak also said that check on muscle power along with money power in the election should be there, and that the entire election expenses should be funded by the Government. The recommendations of the Indrajit Gupta Committee have been the basis of the present proposal and the subject is pending consideration of the Government. It is still under consideration. We have written to all the State Governments, but to be very frank with you, the response of the State Government is, to say the least, lukewarm.

It is because they need to incur the expenditure. If you all prevail upon the State Governments and make them agree maybe a worthwhile beginning can be made. The Election Commission also held a number of meetings with all the political parties on this issue. I do not say that nothing has happened. Some of these things have happened but major things have not happened. With

regard to Shri Indrajit Gupta Committee's recommendation regarding setting up of a corpus for election fund of Rs.1200 crore with the States' contribution of Rs.600 crore annually to the fund, the States have been unwilling on this measure. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 17th May, 2007 directed that efforts be continued to make a consensus on this issue. We have not closed the issue but there should be a political consensus on it. The issue is still open.

I must here particularly draw the attention of the hon. Members to one statement of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar, which according to me is very relevant:

"It has been brought to the notice of both the Drafting Committee and the Central Government that in these provinces the executive Government is instructing or managing things in such a manner that those people who do not belong to them either racially, culturally or linguistically are being excluded from being brought on the electoral rolls. (This has been happening.) The House will realise that franchise is the most fundamental thing in a democracy. No person who is entitled to be brought into the electoral rolls on the grounds which we have already mentioned in our Constitution namely; an adult of 21 years of age (Now it has been reduced to 18 years) should be excluded merely as a result of a prejudice of a local Government or the whim of an officer. That would cut at the very root of the democratic Government. In order, therefore to prevent injustice being done by provincial Government to people other than those who belong to the province racially, linguistically and culturally it is felt desirable to depart from the original proposal of having a separate Election Commission for each province under the guidance of the Governor and the local Government. Therefore, this new change has been brought about namely that the whole of the election machinery should be in the hands of a Central Election Commission which alone would be entitled to issue directives to Returning Officers, Polling

[Shri M. Veerappa Moily]

Officers and others engaged in the preparation and revision of electoral rolls so that no injustice may be done to any citizen in India who under this Constitution is entitled to be brought on the electoral rolls. That alone is, if I may say so, a radical and fundamental departure from the existing provisions of the draft Constitution."

I have read it because of the importance of the Election Commission of India. It is a matter of fact that even then some of these distortions are taking place. It is because the Chief Electoral Officers of respective States belong to the cadre of the State Government. Maybe, this is an issue which all the hon. Members can deliberate tomorrow to make it more objective. More power is to be given but at the same time the absolute power corrupts absolutely. That is a caution which has been administered by many of the Members of this House. At the same time, more components of objectivity will have to be introduced in the functioning of the Election Commission and in the functioning of their representatives at various levels in the States.

I would like to say that the machinery of the Election Commission should not be independent. I would like to quote late Shri K. Munshi with regard to the Election Commission. He gave a caution which many of the Members have expressed. To corroborate that I would like to read it out:

"A machinery so independent cannot allow to sit as a kind of super Government to decide which Government shall come into power.."

There will be a great political danger if the Election Tribunal becomes such a political power in the country. Not only it should preserve its independence but it must retain impartiality. Therefore, the Election Commission must remain to a large extent an ally of the Government. Not only that, it must, to

a considerable extent, be a subsidiary to the Government, except in regard to the discharge of the function allotted to it by law."

They should have the autonomous power but at the same time, autonomous power or the independence without a dominant factor of accountability will lead to many other distortions which I do not want to respond or illustrate as on today. But this is a matter which we also discussed.

Shri Sandeep Dixit has also raised a point regarding introduction of biometric system for voting. Now this may avoid a lot of questions with regard to rigging and fraud in the polling booth. I think it is a very good idea which has been thrown by the hon. Member and we will definitely consider it seriously.

With regard to the problems relating to the alleged faulty voter ID cards, the system of taking biometrics would be considered. However, one of the ways in which this problem is being addressed is to prepare electoral rolls with the photograph of elector. A pilot project was undertaken in Kerala and Haryana and results were encouraging. Thereafter, it was rolled out throughout the country in a phased manner. As on date, all the States and Union Territories, except, Assam, Jammu and Kashmir and Nagaland have photo electoral rolls.

Further, as one of the measures to tackle this problem, an instruction has been issued by the Election Commission that the EPIC number once issued will be valid throughout the elector's life even if his address changes. This is one of the suggestions which is given and this is an innovative idea in India which needs to be deliberated upon by all the parties. Biometrics is one of the best solutions which have been provided by an hon. Member and we will definitely consider it.

Dr. Raghuvansh Prasad Singh has mentioned regarding alleged scam in EVMs by the Election Commission. EVMs are purchased exclusively from the public sector

companies like Bharat Electronics Limited and Electronic Corporation of India. Hence the apprehension of any irregularity seems to be without much basis. Also stringent checks and balances are applied before the use of every EVM. Allegations have been made from different quarters regarding vulnerability of EVMs but no one till today could prove it after due opportunity.

As far as EVM is concerned, I do not think we need any advice from the foreign countries. In the field of information technology, our country is the best and we have captured the IT work. So, I think we have this kind of technology available and any of our engineers who would like to challenge our EVM and prove otherwise, we are prepared to accept their challenge. So, instead of spreading certain rumours on a particular system which is a proven system, I think we need to be very responsible on this. Of course, the concern raised by Dr. Raghuvansh Prasadji is quite genuine and I do not say that it is not there. But it has been a proven thing that there is no fraud.

As regards rigging, booth capturing and other related things, the procedure has been laid down under the Representation of People Act to empower the Election Commissioner under given circumstances for adjournment of poll and countermanding of elections. The normal procedure in this regard is that the Election Commission acts upon the basis of the report of the Returning Officer.

I do not want to describe things but there are two issues which I feel we need to address. First issue is regarding rigging. I think instead of leaving it to the only option or the discretion of the observer or the Returning Officer, we are considering laying down the objective parameters so that there can be some sort of a process of auto-piloting while ordering the re-polling.

There should be objective criteria in regarding to ordering of re-poll and also for recounting; otherwise if a person wins by one vote recounting is not ordered. There

are certain distortions which have crept in. This will satisfy the Member if some objective criteria are brought in with regard to both rigging and consequent ordering of re-poll and also recounting. This will help address these issues. We will definitely work on this.

Shri Sandip Dikshit had raised the question of setting up of Electoral Tribunals for speedy disposal of election related cases. In fact, the High Court which has constituted Election Tribunals are expected to dispose of such cases within six months but this is not happening. ...*(Interruptions)* In fact, it has never happened so far and in this case we need to address this question. In the process of our legal reforms which we already have initiated...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Can we not make it mandatory by making an amendment to the law?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Let us work on this. Decision in respect of the election related cases comes either after the next elections are held or just before the next elections are to be held. The decision in respect of such cases would have to be within six months of the elections held. We need to work on this. If an amendment to this effect is necessary, we will not hesitate to bring an amendment to the existing Act to make it absolutely mandatory and maybe have for some time judges exclusively meant for this purpose. We can have judges dedicated for this to dispose of the cases within six months. This may be a part of the legal reforms process which I have already initiated...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE : So, after decades we are going to have judicial reforms.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: Shri Rajiv Ranjan Singh 'Lalan' raised the question about the status of the voter identity cards. He wanted to know if any State has achieved 100 per cent target in this regard. The Election Commission had initiated this process and as per figures

[Shri M. Veerappa Moily]

as on 07.10.2009, the States of Kerala, Meghalaya, Tripura and Puducherry have achieved 100 per cent coverage. These figures are subject to any objection being raised by the hon. Members. These are according to our records. The States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Lakshadweep has achieved more than 90 per cent coverage. Some States have achieved around 99 per cent coverage. We will expedite the process in respect of other States.

Madam, I would like to give a clarification in regard to bringing an amendment to Section 123(vii) of the RP Act, 1951. This clarification has been sought by Shri Kalyan Banerjee. The amendment to this Section in the Act is about the word 'Government' under Section 123 of the General Clauses Act 1897 includes Central and State Government. Persons working under the Universities and Public Sector companies have not been included. That is why, even though an amendment of the Act has been brought about but we did not make the consequential amendment for the punishment of those officers who definitely commit some error while discharging their duties. That is why the amendment was brought here and is before the House.

Sir, Shri T.K.S. Elangovan raised the question of ordinary residents. The point is that we should not mix this issue with the question of NRIs. This is only for work purpose that these people go to other countries. Ordinarily, they are residents of that place. But many a times their names do not find a place in the electoral rolls because of their present place of residence. We are bringing an amendment in this regard. We have already proposed the amendment. The Bill is ready. There are some confusions. I would like to talk to my colleague Shri Vayalar Ravi in this regard. He is having a lot of interest in the matter and I would also talk to some of our Members of Parliament from Kerala. We are bringing an amendment to Section 24 of the RP Act, 1950.

Madam, Shri Arjun Sethi had asked if there is a change of policy with a change of Minister. That is absolutely not correct. I do not know as to what is the perception of the hon. Member. The policy has been clearly spelt out in the SOR and the Bill had been signed by the then Law Minister, Shri H.R. Bhardwaj and I have not made any changes thereafter.

So, these are some of the points which I would like to highlight. I have already said that I will definitely have a larger national consultation bringing out radical reforms....(Interruptions)

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : I asked whether a political party can be formed in the name of God? You have not replied to that point. ...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

Can there be any political party in the name of Sena (Army) and in the name of God, explain in regard to these two.

[English]

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: This is a right question raised by the hon. Member. But readymade answer is not available to this point. That is why, I would like to call you for a larger discussion. We will discuss about it. Undue, extraneous influence from the electors, from whichever quarter it comes, has to be halted. I agree with you. If we apply that principle, then it includes caste, religion, money and muscle power, etc.

We are the largest parliamentary democracy in the world. We have the largest number of electorates like 80 crores. Our parliamentary democracy is a role model for the entire world. That is why, we need to strengthen it and that could be strengthened by removing all distortions, prejudices and ulterior motives. Ultimately, the representatives of the people who come and occupy ...(Interruptions) That is why, I said that we will have a

larger discussion and whatever deficiencies felt by the hon. Member will be deliberated upon and totally addressed in the days to come, when we will introduce a comprehensive Bill.

With these words, I request through you, Madam, for the kind support of the House. This will be an encouragement to bring about radical comprehensive Bill in future.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill further to amend the Representation of the People Act, 1950 and the Representation of the People Act, 1951, as passed by Rajya Sabha, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That clauses 2 to 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 to 5 were added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Let us take up clause No. 6. Amendment No. 1, Shri A. Sampath is not present.

The question is:

"That clause 6 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 6 was added to the Bill.

Clause 7 was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

SHRI M. VEERAPPA MOILY: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.40 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL
OF ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT
AND VALIDATION) ORDINANCE, 2009
(No. 9 of 2009)

AND

ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES (AMENDMENT AND
VALIDATION) BILL, 2009

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, Item Nos. 13 and 14 are taken up together.

Shri Raju Shetti to move his Statutory Resolution.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): Madam Speaker, I beg to move:

"That this House disapprove of the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2009 (No. 9 of 2009) promulgated by the President on 21 October, 2009."

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister to move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF
AGRICULTURE AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): Madam, I beg to move*:

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to make provisions for validation of certain orders issued by the Central Government determining the price of levy sugar and actions taken under those order and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration".

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, if you want to speak about the Bill, you can do that.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: The Government promulgated the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2009 on 21st October, 2009 to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to make provisions for validation of certain orders issued by the Central Government determining the price of levy sugar and action taken under those orders.

The Supreme Court, in several cases decided by it in 1996, 1998 and in 1999 upheld the determination of price of levy sugar by the Central Government in respect of the sugar season 1982-83. The Apex Court noted the fact that while determining the price of levy sugar neither the additional price under Clause 5A of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 nor the mopping up of excess realization were factored in.

However, the Supreme Court in another judgement dated 31st March, 2008 decided that both the additional price paid to the cane growers and the State Advised Price (SAP) or actual price of sugarcane paid should be factored in the computation of price of levy sugar. Thus, there was scope of conflicting interpretations leading to conflicting decisions, as to the factors to be taken into consideration in determining the price of levy sugar.

The judgement of the Supreme Court of 31st March, 2008 would not remain restricted to the parties and

interveners to the same and also not limited to the years under consideration in the Court but may have to be extended to all sugar mills for the period from 1980-81 till date. The levy sugar price is the price paid by the Government or its agencies for the levy sugar quota requisitioned by the Government for distribution through the Public Distribution System for weaker sections of the society. The levy sugar quota has been brought down from 70 per cent in the late sixties to ten per cent with effect from 1st March, 2002 up to 30th September, 2009. The mills are allowed to sell balance 90 per cent of production in the open market as non-levy sugar.

As per the decision of the Supreme Court of 31st March, 2008 for refixation of levy sugar price paid earlier, an estimated unbudgeted financial burden of Rs. 14,000 crore over the last 28 years would have been required to be paid to the sugar mills. It is important to note that this would not have benefited the farmers.

Further, without the Ordinance, such higher level of levy sugar prices based on SAP would have been required to be paid to sugar mills perpetually in future. This would have, in turn, also adversely affected the poorer sections who would have to pay higher price for levy sugar procured from the PDS or would have resulted in higher subsidy burden to the Government.

Therefore, it became necessary for the Government to clarify, for certainty and to have a uniform policy, the factors to be taken into consideration for the determination of price of levy sugar. Accordingly, the Ordinance was promulgated which explained the various factors considered in the determination of price of levy sugar. This was also decided to be made effective from 1st October, 1974.

The Central Government also decided to fix a "fair and remunerative price" for sugarcane instead of fixing a Statutory Minimum Price (SMP). The Essential Commodities Act, 1955 has been accordingly amended by the Ordinance with effect from 1st October, 2009. This was not only a mere change in terminology but also involves substantial increase over the SMP, which was usually fixed

*Moved with the recommendation of the President.

on the cost alone. The FRP provides for specific margins for risk and profit to the farmers over and above all the costs incurred towards production of sugarcane and its transportation.

Thus, this necessitated amendment of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 also under which the Central Government fixes the price for sugarcane every year.

The Central Government has fixed the fair and remunerative price for 2009-10 sugar season at Rs. 129.84 per quintal linked to a basic recovery rate of 9.5 per cent. For the first time, the price fixed by the Central Government for sugarcane includes a profit and a risk element, which is about 50.5 per cent higher than the all-India weighted average cost of production of sugarcane and transportation to the mill gate of Rs. 86.27 per quintal. Further, in comparison to the SMP of the previous year, fixed by the Government at Rs.81.18 per quintal escalated to 9.5 per cent recovery, the fair and remunerative price fixed this year effective from 1st October, 2009 is 51 per cent higher.

It is important to inform the august House that the fair and remunerative price fixed by the Central Government under clause 3 (1) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order is a benchmark price, and that as provided in clause 3 (2) of the Sugarcane (Control) Order, sugarcane cannot be sold or purchased at a price lower than the fair and remunerative price fixed by the Central Government. The sugar mills can pay a price higher than the fair and remunerative price as may be agreed to between the sugar mills and the farmers.

It is learnt that the sugar mills in Uttar Pradesh have announced that they would be paying a price of Rs.190 per quintal of sugarcane to the farmers in this year. Similar reports have been received from the other States where crushing of sugarcane has begun which include Maharashtra, Gujarat, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. It is reported that the mills in the other States are paying between Rs.155 and Rs.210 per quintal of sugarcane this year.

The recent amendment to the Sugarcane (Control) Order, 1966 also introduced a clause 3B in the Sugarcane (Control) Order, under which it was acknowledged that some State Governments fix the State Advised Prices. That clause also provided that the difference between the State Advised Price and the Fair and Remunerative Price will be paid by the State Governments. This provision has given rise to certain misgivings. In order to remove any misgivings, it is proposed to delete this clause altogether. Thank you.

MADAM SPEAKER: Motions moved:

"That this House disapprove of the Essential Commodities (Amendment and Validation) Ordinance, 2009 (No. 9 of 2009) promulgated by the President on 21 October, 2009."

"That the Bill further to amend the Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and to make provisions for validation of certain orders issued by the Central Government determining the price of levy sugar and actions taken under those orders and for matters connected therewith be taken into consideration."

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Madam, I rise to oppose this ordinance and the Bill. The Hon'ble Minister has said that this ordinance has been promulgated just to substitute Minimum Support Price (MSP) by fair and remunerative price. Madam, there has been a big conspiracy to loot the sugarcane growers. The changes likely to be made in sugarcane control orders 1998 will supposedly snatch away the lawful and legitimate support from the sugarcane growers that were available to them.

13.50 hrs.

[SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon'ble Minister has just stated that an ordinance has to be promulgated in observance of the Supreme Court Judgement to pay Rs. 14000 crore to sugar

[Shri Raju Shetti]

mills. To whom the money is to be given, which sugar mills have to be given, how much of the amount shall go to the farmers, there is no mention of these things in the Supreme Court Judgement. The sugar mills are located in Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra and even in Andhra Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab and in Haryana where money is yet to be paid to the sugarcane growers. They haven't been given state supported price and the sugar mills have been closed down which are liable to pay the money. They haven't even paid to the farmers. If money is given to the sugar mills they can pay the amount of Rs. 14000 crore to the farmers as well. Some sugar mills approached the Supreme Court as the state supported price was more than the minimum support price fixed by the Central Government. The sugar mills approached the Court to bridge the gap between the two. The support price fixed by the Centre is a big joke-as the Central Government declares minimum support price on the recommendations of Commission on agricultural costs and prices. The fact remains that the Commission on Agricultural costs and prices in itself has turned out to be a big joke. On a number of occasions, I appeared before commission on the Agricultural costs and prices and presented evidences regarding the input cost being incurred by farmers. But only recommendations are made there. Even the recommendations are made by the CACP in the manner the Government waits it to make. This year, I appeared before the Commission

on Agricultural costs and prices and had gone there with all the evidences regarding input cost being incurred by the sugarcane growers. Representatives of farmers from several states accompanied me there. The Sugar Commissioner Shri Sandhuji also appeared there on behalf of the State Governments of Punjab and Haryana and placed his demand that in Punjab the input cost of sugarcane is as meagre as Rs. 201 and the minimum support price should be more than that . He said that on behalf of the State Government of Punjab but ultimately

the Commission on agricultural costs and prices recommended Rs. 125. Many types of recommendations came four times in a year. I would like to submit that in the first recommendation made by the Commission on Agricultural costs and prices in the year 2008, it was 18.18 rupees.

Subsequently, there came a supplementary in 2008. Therein the Commission recommended to increase it to Rs. 155. Simultaneously, the agriculture pricing commission did submit a note stating that if the support price of sugarcane is not increased, it will result in shortage of sugarcane in the country and may also lead to huge unavailability of sugar in the country.

At that time support price of wheat and paddy was increased. Due to the support price of sugarcane not being increased farmers shall be diverted to paddy and wheat. The farmers will not be keen on sowing sugarcane, Consequently the country will be faced with crisis. Recommendations were made in March, 2008 but the Government of the day dint not act upon it. The Honourable Minister of Agriculture did nothing about it. The very next year we appeared before CACP where there was a new Chairman, Shri Mahendra Kumar Deo assumed the office of Chairman. He recommended Rs. 125. Again we placed a proposal before the CACP arguing that the input cost of the farmers is exceeding Rs. 170. Seeing that in case the support price is less than the input cost, the farmers will stop growing sugarcanes. It was something uncalled for. On one hand the Government went on exporting sugar while on the other hand the area under sugarcane cultivation went on decreasing which led to the imposition of restoration on the export of sugar in February, 2009 and in July the Government had to import sugar.

Sir, the price of sugar is going up in the market today as the support price of sugar was not increased in time-which resulted in the reduction in production of sugar and price went on soaring. Now, imported raw sugar can't be sold for less than 40 rupees a kilo. Had the minimum

support price of sugarcane been increased in 2008, the situation would n't have come to such a passe. This caused the loss of crores of rupees to the sugarcane growers and the farmers stopped growing sugarcanes. The Government is saying that it owe Rs. 14,000 crore to sugar mills which is why it couldn't choose but had to promulgate an ordinance. The sugar mills are expected to get such a huge sum of money but the owners are not willing to make any statement. The farmers are n't happy with the promulgation of this ordinance, rather they are raising objections to it while the sugar mills are not going to get this money after the promulgation of ordinance, they are not protesting it. The only reason behind it is that the sugar mills are going to be doubly benefited in the wake of this ordinance. For the obvious reason they are not opposed to it.

14.00 hrs.

Mr. Chairman Sir, why is it that the sugar mills are not making any word because they are going to be largely benefited. It's not limited to Uttar Pradesh only. SMP and SAP is there but in Maharashtra, Karnataka and particularly in South India there is more recovery of sugarcane. After minimum support price, second instalment, third instalment is also given to the farmers.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, please sit down. You will continue after this.

14.01 hrs.

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Indo-China Relations

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now the House will take up item 17: Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me an opportunity to speak on Indo-China relations and the problems cropped up in between. There has generally been a broad consensus in the country. With regard to the foreign policy and not much difference has been found. Perhaps, in this case there might be a difference of opinion between me and Shri Basu Deb Acharia. It is also possible that there may be a difference of opinion between you and me too. But keeping in mind the present international situation prevailing around us I would like to present some suggestions and views on India-China relations.

Sir, there have been cultural and commercial relations between India and China from the olden times. There has been exchange of ideas, of people and of learned men. Buddhist monks went there and spread the spiritual thoughts of peace, non violence and love towards all. No need to mention that for centuries China has been under the influence of the said thoughts. At that time the life style of the Chinese people and that of Indian people bore many similarities. Our people used to keep a lock of hair on their heads. The Chinese also followed the same practice. If we go through the history books, we can find many similarities in practices like the standing – sitting postures, manner of consuming food and water and the etiquette observed by the people of India and those being followed in China. Chinese students used to come to Nalanda and Vikramshila for studies. From here scholars of Buddhist philosophy and economics travelled to China.
...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CHEMICALS AND FERTILIZERS (SHRI SRIKANT JENA): It is called Bihar University.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Yes, I was saying, I am making a mention of Nalanda and Vikramshila. This had been going on and in this way there was a close relationship between the two countries. There were trade relations also, the silken route is famous till today. I do

[Dr. Murlī Manohar Joshi]

not want to go into those data and details of the things which used to take place at that time. But overall we had cultural, philosophical and commercial relations. Those were very sweet relations. In Chinese history also there have been many radical changes. What were its relations with Tibet, what were its relations with Mangolia?

The colleague of our External Affairs Minister is present here. He is a very learned man. He can make a statement on this, he is capable of telling us the extent of relations we enjoyed with each other and the time and extent of the upheaval in China and the chronological order of the dynasties which ruled China. Which part of China was taken by the Tibet, into their control the number, of treaties entered into between Tibet and China etc. All these things are necessary in this scenario. I would like to make a mention of all these things. I will not talk about the things which are related to good old times. But when China become a colony and when there was struggle to make it free, many types of movements were lauded there. Communist revolution also took place there. But despite being a colony ourselves, we extended whatever assistance we could to China. People like Dr. Kotnis went there. This point is a proof of the fact that India always had compassion and sympathy towards China and our good wishes were always with them for their progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, when China got independence in the year 1949, when the revolution became successful there, our friend's party praised it a lot. Even though the revolution in China was not a democratic one, India was first among the countries to accord recognition to the country China. Many of the countries of the world viewed China with suspicion but keeping in mind the old relations people of India granted recognition before anybody else. India advocated a lot for the participation of China in international forums and its inclusion in such forums as a Member. Many former members belonging to the

treasury benches have supported China in various international forums. Tharoor Saheb has been a part of such forums; he has been part of such organizations – that's why I am saying this. Without taking into account this point, keeping in view our old relations, we established relations and we did not take into account what will be the reciprocal action from China in the coming days. We did not expect anything. We established relations with China because of our goodwill. The policy of the then Prime Minister, Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru was a very emotional and optimistic one and like his character, he was a bonafide individual, with bonafide intentions. He established a relation of goodwill with China and by going against its history he gave prominence to our old relations, but China gave nothing in return to us and today also they are not giving anything. We made a mistake when we adopted a lax attitude in the case of Tibet and gave Tibet to China. I remember and I cannot forget the fact that Sardar Patel opposed this policy at that time. Out of his all statements there is a letter dated 7 November, 1950 in which he cautioned the nation about this policy being erratic and its probable perils. He wrote that this policy was wrong and its results would not be good for the country in the long run. It is also said that the then ambassador to China was swept away by emotionalism and idealism and he was entrapped in the vicious circle of diplomacy. Instead of using the word suzerainty he used the word sovereignty and in the place of suzerainty for China in Tibet he talked about conferring Sovereignty to China. Why and how was this done? This is not the time to have a discussion on it, there is no need of it but this mistake has been committed. We forgot that the thinking process of China is different. Global view of China covers centuries, they frame policies about the developments in the next 5-10-20 years and the next 200 years, they take into account a longer duration, while in our country five year plans are the norm, then we plan for the next five years and this is the way things take place in our country. We have to make efforts to understand the behaviour of China and we have to keep this in mind while we interact with China.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the arrival of Dalailama from Tibet in the year 1959 the situation got worsened. We provided shelter to Dalailama, which was a right move. It was our duty. I feel that it has been India's historical duty that whenever any oppressed person comes to our country after leaving his country or when he is forced to leave his country, we have provided shelter to such persons. If Jews come here or Zoroastrians come here or Dalailama comes here, we perform our duty. It has been our historical, cultural and old history that we have never disappointed anyone and we thought that China will take this matter in this way. We have performed our historical duty like the manner in which we had helped China when it was passing through difficult times. Today, if China has committed mistakes, if he is forced to go on exile, then on the same basis, on the same principle we have given asylum to Dalailama here.

But we did not pay attention to China's intention. At that time our leaders focused their attention only on Pakistan. According to their views China was not much of a threat. Till 1962 we were obsessed only with Pakistan. All the historic speeches delivered by late Krishna Menon at the UN were Pak-centric. China attacked us in 1962. We were perplexed. We could not understand why it attacked us. We had such a cordial relation with China. We never harmed its interest in any manner. Never attacked it. Why, then, did it attack us? This needs in-depth analysis. We need to understand their intentions in order to fathom why Mao attacked us. The most important reason behind the aggression was that China intensely disliked being bracketed with India i.e. to say Indo-China. It could never digest the fact that it was India that had once given it knowledge, darshan and dharma and helped it immensely. It wanted to teach India a lesson. It wanted to remain ahead of India. It did not want us to progress. Therefore, it wanted to teach us a lesson. Understand China's thinking. It felt that if India continued to forge ahead, and the term Indo-China continued to be used, it would remain an appendage to India, and that India would overshadow it in the Asian region. India is moving with its tails up, let us bring it down. Let's give it a bloody nose

and show it its place. They wanted to prove that though we achieved independence in 1947, and China in 1949, yet, they were a more powerful nation. It was never at ease with our democratic model. It held its model of communism as superior, which could leave India behind. This is reinforced by the fact that they beat a retreat after attacking us. Why did they withdraw their forces? This was done only to remind us that it was more powerful than us. I don't know whether or not we realised our mistake after the war of 1962. One cannot but regret the fact that it left Pt. Nehru deeply shocked and it was clearly evident at the Bhubaneswar Congress Session. From 1962 to 1976 our relation with China remained frozen. There was not much interaction. Our relation was marked by antagonism, neglect and aloofness. In 1979, when the Janata Party came to power, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee, being the Foreign Minister, went to China in his first state visit abroad. Before we could mend our fences or improve our relations, China attacked Vietnam and Vajpayee ji had to return to India. For 5-6-7 years, the situation remained the same. In 1988 late Shri Rajiv Gandhi went to China. Hopes rose. Some thaw was palpable. Subsequently, in 2003, Vajpayeeji visited China. It conceded Sikkim to be an integral part of India. I have outlined in brief, the relation till 2003. However, we should keep in mind the economic and strategic progress made by China and its global impact. America strengthened its ties with China, with Pakistan's help. Kissinger followed the policy of establishing relations with China with the help of Pakistan and set up a new America-Pakistan-China equation. We were under the impression that America was with us vis-a-vis Pakistan. We thought since America helped us against China in 1962, it would continue to follow the same policy. Our view was that since their (political) systems were different, they would not come close. America and China came close not because of any affinity of political system but because their economic interests converged. Their relationship is guided by economic and geo-political considerations. The then US-USSR tension was called cold war. They wanted to contain USSR. Hence the US took the initiative of establishing relations with China. It's

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

all right for any country to further its interests. No one can stop it. But we sat fingers crossed during that period totally ignorant of the happenings taking place. The result was that we could not formulate an effective and long term China policy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to apprise the Government of the developments that took place in the mean time. I would not go into the details. I would draw your attention to some recent developments that took place there. For past two-three years it was repeatedly reported that China has again become aggressive. It is now adopting the same posture as it did in 1962. Why? In NSG, China opposed us and tried to wreck our agreement. So that we would be denied nuclear fuel. Then it opposed us in ADB and the World Bank trying to stop the flow of funds to us. Why? The question arises why it did so when we have always helped it and never opposed it. Does it again want to send the message across that it is more powerful than India, and that India should not be given the same importance as China. That China would be the sole dominant power in Asia. And India should not attempt to challenge China's dominance. The recent visit to China by Obama, seen against the back drop of Kissinger's initiative of improving ties with China, and the former's Joint statement is note worthy and it raises suspicion in my mind. Initially, they accepted that China had a role to play in South Asia but backtracked later. They said it would not be at India's cost. We know very well such diplomacy. What was the need to say it in China?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we should not forget that it is China that made Pakistan a nuclear power and helped it financially and also provided technology. Pakistan's (nuclear) cooperation with North Korea was facilitated by China. America did nothing to stop it. Both America and China are vociferous supporters of non-proliferation treaty. Why did not they opposite it? India is repeatedly told to sign non-proliferation treaty. What was America doing when China helped Pakistan become a nuclear State? It

also manifests that, the U.S. has also not proved reliable in our concern. It talks of strategic friendship with us. However, its strategy is guided by its own national interests. Today, the scenario has changed, principles of economies are before us, the world is globalised. The economies of China and the U.S. are interrelated. Therefore, U.S. which is afflicted with recession, shortage of employment opportunities cannot afford to displease China. So it should not be understood that the U.S. would be ready to help us like it did in the year 1962.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, China became a mute spectator during the Indo-Pak war. God forbid, in the event of any war with China, I doubt and I apprehend and also call upon the Government to express its stance in view of this strategy, whether the U.S. would not shut its eyes in that case? How does it matter to U.S. if some part of India is annexed? It does not matter at all till its hundred billion dollars economy is not disturbed. It also needs to be seen whether there should be or there should not be any qualitative change in our relations with China in the new scenario; or we shall continue to be careless? These are the circumstances, which were prevailing there in 1962. Some of my friends opine that China cannot do anything. When it attacked India in 1962 then my friend who is an hon. Member of this House itself opined that China could never be aggressor, but it turn out to be aggressive.

Mr. Chairman, what are the reasons for so many incursions then? During the year 2008, there were more than 200 incursions. The Government comes out with a statement that these are routine matters and should not worry us. Why are they misleading the country? During 1962 the Government used to say the same things that there were minor incidents and should not be a cause of worry. Today, the same this is being stated that we should not worry, this hype has been created by the media. The army is repeatedly talking of incursions. The people of Ladakh have reported the matter that Chinese made frequent incursions and that they uprooted tents and threatened. They even wrote that it was Chinese territory

and the Government is negating everything. I would like to ask them whether we ever made any incursion in China? If it is so frequent and China made 208 attempts to infiltrate into India, whether we ever made such an attempt even 8 to 10 times? At times some Minister or Minister of External Affairs would make such a statement that these are ordinary issues and there is nothing to worry about. Why they want to keep the country in dark? The country is not ready to accept this fact that these are routine activities carried out by China.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I would remind the hon. Minister that China has reservation on Dalai Lama's visit Tawang. It is even objecting to the hon. Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's visit to Arunachal Pradesh. China gives paper visa to the people of Kashmir. Why is it doing so? It means that China does not consider Arunachal Pradesh a part of India. Viewing it at international level, when the search engine of Goggle website prints in China it shows Arunachal Pradesh as part of China, when it prints in India it shows Arunachal Pradesh as part of Indian domain whereas in rest of the countries it shows Arunachal Pradesh as disputed territory. What is the Government doing in this regard? Why has it not been checked, why are they apprehensive, what are they afraid of; should they admit it candidly that they are not prepared? I can believe that we should be prepared. I do not wish to state that we should take any action without being prepared. I would like to state that like we lost the war in 1962 due to lack of preparation, I am afraid we are under the very same misunderstanding even in the year 2009.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we understand that we would sort out all these issues through negotiations however, China is making incursions and aggressions from that side. Snorting defiance at these negotiations it is moving forward. It is making new ground reality. China gained control over Tibet, now it claims Arunachal to be part of South Tibet and wonders how India claims it to be its own territory? China is in Aksai Chin. China is entering Nepal. The Government of Nepal is requesting to extend the Leh road upto Kathmandu. China is inside Myanmar. It has so

far been supplying arms to insurgents through that route; now it is doing so via sea route. China is entering the sea via Pakistan. China is inside Sri Lanka. It is increasing its influence in South Asia and simultaneously in East Asia.

They are all in awe of China. At a time they used to feel that India would balance the power of China, it would serve as a balance of power. India would emerge as a power in this South Asian region and South Eastern Asian region. We wanted to emerge as an Asian power. Today, this policy has restricted us as a regional power. The country is shrinking, its political influence is diminishing. Why?

What is our policy in regard to China? How we want to respond to China? Do we want to confine to the Five Year Plan or we have any long time perspective for China? I deeply regret that India which acted as a pioneer of China till 1947 and 1949 is now lagging behind China in 2009 after 60 years and that India is apprehensive of China. India is terming the aggressions of China as small issues, why? Surprisingly, China is celebrating anniversary of the Communist Party's Government in the year 2010. India is celebrating 2010 as Chinese year. What do they wish to do? What is happening? Which way we are heading? How much are we belittling ourselves internationally? Who is our friend across the world? During Sino-Indian war in 1962, U.S. gave us assistance, Pakistan was not there. During Indo-Pak war in 1965, China was silent. It happened even in 1971-72. Now India is alone, China is not with us, China and Pakistan are creating problems. It is not difficult to understand how far they would go. If you get failed in your preparations like this, it will definitely go far. It is doubtful for this reason also that the policies of the Chinese Government are reflected in its letters, while these are more or less demi-official letters in nature. The writers in these letters write that China should divide India into 20-30 parts, as Mao used to say. The same thing is being repeated now that India should be partitioned into 20-30 parts and you are silent.

[Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi]

China is moving towards your borders with its full preparations. It has logistically left you behind. Where do you stand? These are the questions, which are related to the security and future of the country. So you want to make India a follower country of China and like it be rated at third position in the world. Do you wish to make India a third rated power or a first rated power? At least, I do not trust your policies which you follow in respect of China and Pakistan because nowhere it shows that you want to make India the super power.

Now, you take note of the points that you discuss with regard to China. Agreement treaties on high levels have been signed in 1993 and 1996 in which you have said that there would be no strategic activity within 10 kilometres either side of L.O.C. Line of actual control is there. Does China admit it the L.O.C? What is L.O.C? If L.O.C. is there, 10 k.m. of which side is being talked of? It will be this side or that side. If move a bit, it says we have forward march policy. We have no forward march policy. Nowhere this thing came into notice till date that we have ever done any transgression. I do not say it may have happened once or thrice inadvertently. It could have happened on account of a slip, but we never tried to transgress anywhere in a planned way. China made its claim on area namely Finger in Sikkim and it wants to occupy it because it provides direct connectivity from above Chicken's neck to whole India through Assam and can be pounced upon in few seconds. What steps you are taking in this regard? With which countries you have been befriended in the world? America is silent on this issue. Myanmar will not support you, nor will Sri Lanka because all are under the influence of China.

No country of South-East Asia is in position to speak on this issue. Who will speak? Are you making any friends? This is the basic question, which is arising here in this respect. You should see backward when the talks were held over border issue between India and China in the year 2005. Articles 4, 5 and 7 are required to be seen.

[English]

Article 4 says,

"The two sides will give due considerations to each other's strategic and reasonable interests, and the principle of mutual and equal security."

Article 5 says,

"The two sides will take into account *inter alia* historical evidence, national sentiments, practical difficulties and reasonable sensitivities of both sides and the actual state of border areas."

Article 7 says,

"In reaching a boundary settlement, the two sides shall safeguard due interests of the settled population on the border areas."

[Translation]

Chinese interpretation over this issue is what you are doing is infiltration, that is, yours is infiltration and ours is historical demographic reasons. I know the way by which Chinese has colonized their population in Twang and its surrounding areas after 1962 and now they are saying that these are Chinese speaking people and they are their people. I also know the way by which they are collecting taxes and awarding lease of taxes to the people in Laddakh and the areas around there. The Government is having the report. I do not know what the Government is doing in this regard.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please wind up.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: I understand and you should observe that China is attacking economically as well. It has sent all items in our market which are harmful for the market. You have imposed a ban on lots of items

that should be continued. Why do we permit China? Apprehensions are being made in this regard also that China is behind the circulation of fake currency in our country. It is true or not, but we should ascertain the facts by investigating into it. But today, there are apprehensions that China is also behind the flow of fake currency. Nepal is facing unrest again and the unrest is being faced also by Assam it is said to be created by members of ULFA and it has been reported that the said people have now flown to China. China is supporting all these anti-national activities in our country, but what then is the Government doing?

Sir, I would like to say one thing that if China talks of Arunachal Pradesh, we should also raise the issue of Tibet Autonomous Region. Why do we not raise it, why are we afraid? We are the masters of our country. It is the part of our country on account of historical reasons. It should be kept in mind that China is not our natural neighbour. There is Himalaya this side and Tibet was lying ahead between India and China. You left Tibet and the border shifted to Himalayas and today it is falling at the foothills of Himalayas. Sometimes it demands Arunachal Pradesh, sometimes it infiltrates into Nepal and sometimes it approaches through Pakistan. Why is the Government shrinking the borders of the country? Why do you want to narrow down India? Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs, it is a very serious issue for which the whole country is awaiting your reply. Will India be secured or not? In the past, it was slave of Britishers. Now in times to come, it will come in servility of China and later it will go in servility of America. To which direction do we want to take this country? I would like to know whether the self-respect, independence, economy, democratic system and the integrity of this country will remain intact or not or you will allow China to get it divided into pieces and whether India will have any friend or not or it will get isolated in the world. New equations are getting formulated. I cannot deny the possibilities of the fact that tomorrow there could be a mutual agreement between China and America to partition off the whole world into two parts – one for each. It has

been happening earlier also in the history. Sometimes, it transpired between Stalin and Hitler. Now it may again happen in some way or the other. When they emerge as the world powers, they get excessive pride in their monetary and strategic powers and begin trying to set up their empire by dividing the world. History is the witness of this fact. Would you like to consider the matter as to which country will be helpful for us in this respect? Would you think about an alternative policy or go on making only strategic relation with the U.S.?

China has nuclear weapons as has Pakistan. In Asian region only Australia and Japan have no nuclear weapons, but they have, of course, nuclear shield. So, China cannot attack them. China cannot strike them nor can it strike the United States of America, so which country will it strike? If Pakistan attacks our country, China will help it. What will you do in such a situation? These questions are emerge in the context of the Indo-China relations. Today, I will not discuss the lapses in the security preparedness because these are frightening. In view of the kind of security preparedness that we have today, Antony Saheb is not present here, I wanted to tell him as to what is happening today in this country. You cannot even procure a gun. It takes you years to purchase weapons. You cannot decide even in ten years as to which type of tanks or ships are to be procured. Why? The country can not be run like this.

[English]

The borders of the country are not to be discussed. They are to be defended.

[Translation]

Discussions are not held about the borders of the country. You simply put your foot down and say that this comes within my domain and I am here to defend it.

The borders of the country extend only upto the point where you can defend them. I have been hearing a lot that our army though less in numbers is a quality force.

[Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi]

Quality is very good, but at the same time, it should be large in numbers also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. There are three speakers from your party.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: My request is that we should consider Sino Indian relations very deeply. The House and the country should give it a deep thought it. This is a very important issue. It cannot be overlooked. There should be a clear view on this and the same view should be acceptable to the entire House and all other parties also.

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT (East Delhi): Sir, I welcome Joshiji for initiating discussion on the Indo-China relations in the House. Usually one should put forth ones own views first, but since Joshiji has raised two-three points, so, I will express my views after saying a few words about those raised by him. It is true that we have had a long history of relations with China, some part of that pertains to before independence, some to the period between 1962-65, and some during the last 15-20 years when a new world order has been emerging. There is a huge gap between the age of Joshiji and mine. He is a very senior leader. Sometimes it is called generation gap also. The difference in our thinking may be due to the generation gap or due to his maturity and my immaturity. You may call it whatever you like, but I fail to understand this fact as to why there is a fear reflected in his views while he talks about China and about our country's relationship with China. If he thinks it is not so, I have no problem I will take back my words. But at least in a country like India where I was born, I would say that today I have seen the country's development and its international relations not only with China but with other countries also and I have seen the same during my

childhood and college days when we were seen as citizens of a poor, helpless and weak country in the eyes of the world and the manner in which other countries look at India and I do not think that I am saying this on behalf of any party but as a citizen of India, whose future and his family's future depends on this very country which is strong, progressive and a country based on inspirations taken from its culture and religions. It is all right that there may have been some problems with China, as is very normal with any neighbour. I will speak later about the situation which is emerging today. I have a different opinion from Joshiji on how India can formulate its international policy, increase trade at the international level, its balance of trade may be positive or negative at times as this is an ongoing process. We have our own view regarding our international relations and take concrete decision with self-respect and confidence rising above the political dilemma of some of our neighbouring countries for the promotion of our national interest on international level. I would like to put this fact before everybody. There has been a history with China. Hon'ble Joshiji has very well said that even today we have not been able to understand as to why China had attacked us in 1962. There are many experts who will give us many reasons, but perhaps an Indian mind would not be able to understand as to why the country with which we wanted to maintain friendly relations attacked us by overlooking that friendship. A lot of analysis is made about our leadership and sharp comments are also made thereon, but that was a separate context. In today's context, it is necessary to hold discussions on what kind of relations are being developed between China and India and what is being done by the Government to deal with the differences between both the countries on various issues and to what extent we see these relations improving in times to come, and it is also necessary to discuss the same as much as there is a need to be on alert in view of the background in this regard.

First thing is that we are sharing a 3000 km. long border with China. As per China's thinking we have seen

in its history and culture that the country which is called 'China Centric' country in English has always looked inwards. The Chinese consider their country to be the centre of the World and engage with the rest of the World accordingly. We have seen this world with another view, our view has always been open. Ours has been such an outlook that we assimilate all the good the world has to offer and at the same time we have influenced the world with our thinking. Even today, I would say that I would like to be born in such a cultural environment and with such sanskar, where I would not have a narrow outlook. On the contrary, I should be able to imbibe all the best the world has to offer. We need our country to be like this. We do not need to be a country like China which is culturally self-centred. There should be openness, and we could see any other country's self respect and that we respect and honour them irrespective of how powerful we are in comparison to the other country. No Indian has even achieved anything with that approach, nor our country has even nurtured such a culture and sanskar.

For a long time we have had border issues with China. Respected Joshiji referred to the line of actual control which clearly demarcates the border between any two countries. During the last 60 years we have not been able to demarcate our border with China at several places. His Government too was in power for several years.

Hon'ble Atalji was once a Minister of External Affairs and also was Prime Minister for six years. But the border issues with China could not be resolved. Various governments tried. I accept that no remarkable progress could be made in 1962 and during 1976-77. But after that hon'ble Vajpayeeji visited China. But the historic initiative came from hon'ble Rajiv Gandhiji when he visited China and shook hands with the Chinese Premier. That achievement still remains a milestone in growing Indo-China relations. Due to the line of actual control some problems crop up. Where is that boundary, which you referred to, 5-6 kilometres inside our territory or on the other side? When such things are not absolutely

clear, claims and counter-claims are made. What is important is to make out this meaning whether China's intention is to move into or occupy our territory by sending its forces to Indian sides in order to gain control over our territory.

Hon'ble Joshiji said he was not sure whether Indian forces had ever set foot there. Does it mean they went there by mistake? I am also aware of this fact. However, I do not have the figures. But on so many occasions China also accuses Indians troops of intruding into Chinese territory. He said the Chinese troops left behind tents and food and they also made paint markings on our side. It's a part of strategy. Their troops intrude into our territory and leave their marks. Our troops also follow this strategy. The facts revealed by the Government during the last 5-6 years do not prove that,

[English]

"Chinese incursion into supposed Indian territory or Indian incursion into supposed Chinese territory" has increased alarmingly....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): Whom are you supporting?

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: I would request the hon'ble Minister of Foreign Affairs to clear this aspect. I am not saying that it is wrong for someone to come here; what I want to point out is whether this is the same old sense of fear which we have been nurturing for years. We have to exercise caution in this regard. We want good relations with China. But we do not want the Parliament to send a message that we are frightened for all wrong reasons. Just as it is wrong not to overcome one's fright, similarly, in external affairs, it is wrong to be alarmed unnecessarily. ...(Interruptions) am a citizen of that country which I am proud of...(Interruptions) You may not be. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

Nothing will go on record, except the hon. Member's speech.

*(Interruptions)...**

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: We do not fear anything. I would like to inform all the Members that no country in the world including China can occupy even an inch of our territory. I do not think anything untoward will happen. I have full faith in our government and the army. We have to keep in mind the growing economic relations with China in the changing global scenario. When the war with China took place in 1962...*(Interruptions)* You may fear China, I do not. With our Government in power we need not fear. Had you been in power, we may have feared China ...*(Interruptions)* You have come from a weak background. NDA Government was weak whereas our background is strong, with a strong UPA Government. We need not have any fears. You may be frightened. You are speaking like that because of the fear which weakened our country. I am speaking from position of strength. We made the country strong. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shrimati Meena Singh, please do not disturb him. If you want to speak you may give your name. Please do not disturb the Member. Now, you may continue.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Sir, I will now come to our economic relations with China. I do not have the figures about the trade between China and India 40-50 or 60 years ago. It may have been worth some million dollars.

*Not recorded.

Now our trade has spiralled to around 40-50 billion dollars. From the point of view of trade our relations with China have assumed new dimensions. The economic and financial cooperation with different countries today is also different. We are trying to establish our economic power in various countries and China is also trying to do the same. In the years to come the relationship that will evolve between our country and China as well as with other countries of the world will be based on this economic power. Today, if we have trade and other bilateral relations getting a boost with China, that is not because of any other reason, but due to the inherent power of India which has enabled us to strengthen relations not only with China but with other countries of the world as well....*(Interruptions)* I would like to speak about the roads as well. You are talking to cover roads under the NREGA. A six kilometer long road was being constructed by the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir. It was to be constructed in the area which was controversial under the LOC. That is why it was shelved I would like to request the hon'ble Minister of External Affairs to divulge the facts in this regard also. If you go through all the minor issues in a right perspective, it will be all clear as to what kind of relationship is getting evolved between our country and China in respect of the foreign policy.

I want to say one more thing. In regard to border issue between India and China which is being negotiated for the last many years, only discussion has been going on. This is on account of the UPA Government. I would like to extend my thanks to the hon'ble Prime Minister for when he called on the Chinese Prime Minister, our relations with China were put on the right track. Both decided to work out a new method of [English] 'Political parameters and guiding principles for the settlement of India-China boundary question'. [Translation] This pact was signed and it was for the first time that a framework was outlined under which all the issues of border dispute a rising between India and China could be settled. Why any other Government did not do so? Why did not any other Government chalk out any strategy to deal with the border

dispute whenever it arose between the two countries so that it could be resolved amicably. Joshiji mentioned about Articles 4, 5 and 7 in his statement. It could have been chalked out earlier, too. Today, there is a policy in regard to special representatives of both the countries and whenever any problem arises, they hold discussion over this. Today, whenever there is any incursion by China into India or vice versa, it is sorted out between the forces over there. However, just 10 or 15 days ago an army delegation from China visited India and now I have heard more delegations are likely to come within 5-7 days. Our General and our people are going outside the country for discussions. The history of 1962 was quite different. ...*(Interruptions)* Today's India is different from what it was in 1962. Today, it is the India of 2009. You may have apprehensions, but I have no apprehension. We are here for the protection of this country and its boundaries. You may give the message of this apprehension. If you want to give a message to this country that we belong to a weak country and our army is weak, you are welcome to do that. I want to say today that our country is not weak. If any country endears any misadventure against India, it will get a befitting reply and a feel of the leadership this country has got in the form of Dr. Manmohan Singh. This country is led by the UPA Government. This is not the NDA Government which will protect this country weakly. You fear China, we do not have any fear. That is why, the people of this country have allowed us to sit here to protect them. They have not allowed you to rule who are scary of China....*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, Sir, forgive me, I did not want this debate to take a political turn, but what sort of discussion in regard to external affairs could we hold with those who are afraid of our neighbour. Discussions should be held with those who are proud of their country and have faith in the army of their country, their generals and their Prime Minister. It can not be held with those who get nervous about their country just on account of the movement of a few army men. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg your pardon, it seemed to me that the opposition had at least some pride for their country. It is a matter of

shame that the Members of Bharatiya Janata Party do not have even that sense of pride. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Shri Radhe Mohan Singh, please do not disturb the House. Please sit down. If you want to speak, you can speak later on.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if you want to speak, you can speak later on. Please do not disturb him.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can refute it later.

Shri Dikshit, please continue and address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI SANDEEP DIKSHIT: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I welcome your protection, but there is no need for this. Let them speak whatever they wish to speak. I know that they had presented a dreadful scenario before the country even when the nuclear policy was adopted. They created uproar by saying that India would be in a disadvantage on this and that and the US would make us slave, but nothing like that happened. Now, they are not able to listen to the voice of today's India. Now, only we are able to listen to the voice of the new world. It is the UPA and its allies who are understanding the new circumstances which are evolving in the world. Those who are sitting on the left side of them are understanding these developments because we have a completely different approach and understanding of India.

It is right that we have some differences with China. I have told you about the line of actual control. I want to tell you one thing about Arunachal Pradesh. They assume

[Shri Sandeep Dikshit]

and repeatedly say that Arunachal Pradesh is their part, they may have got such a thinking. What difference it makes if they think so? We, too, have a lot of thinking. But, in the last one year, our Prime Minister, our UPA Chairperson visited the place and even after their protest, Dalai Lama visited Arunachal Pradesh. After all, who are they to protest? He stayed there for so long as he wished to. He said whatsoever he wished to say. He organized as many programmes as he wished to do. I shall give you a very simple example. We do not compare our country with any other country. But, when President Obama was scheduled to visit Beijing and wished to call on the esteemed Dalai Lama Saheb in Washington before departure, China cautioned that he might not be welcomed as much in Beijing as he deserved if he called on Dalai Lama Saheb. Obama declined to see Dalai Lama, but India did not disallow Dalai Lama to visit there.

Today, I would like to tell you in regard to China that it is us who protect the self respect of our country, perhaps more than all others do vis-a-vis China, other countries may or may not be doing so. We have nothing to do with the relations of other countries with China. I wished this only. It is very unfortunate that such talks are being held. At present what is the status of China in comparison to our country? Perhaps, there is hardly any difference between us. It is okay if precaution is taken. We all caution the Government that it should put its view carefully before every country. It has been a history. I also referred to the 1962 war. Even today, I fail to understand why China attacked us? But, is the Hindustan of today the same as it was in 62? Is the China of today the same as it was in 62? Does the international scenario that prevailed in 62 continue today? Joshi Saheb repeatedly said how we could withstand the previous wars with the support of some other country.

In 1971, Bangladesh came into being. But, I want to know which country helped Bangladesh achieve independence. Were our forces not competent? Did not Indira-

whom Atalji referred to as Durga- help in the creation of Bangladesh? Did any other country help in the creation of Bangladesh? It is very unfortunate that due to petty politics, the capabilities India showed to the world was summarily rejected by giving the credit to other countries. The 1971 war was fought by India and Indian troops and by all the political parties that take care of the country. So what if hon'ble Indira Gandhi was the Prime Minister at that time? Can we ignore the contribution of the entire country by ascribing our victory over Pakistan or the creation of Bangladesh to some other country? It is a very unfortunate statement. It ignores the valour of the army and that of the martyrs by saying that we could withstand the enemy because of help from some other country. In one stroke they dismissed the army as incapable of fighting and that lakhs of our brothers who join the army are incapable of fighting the enemy. Hence I claim here is a difference in our thinking. I know there are many in his party who share my views. They may not accept it in the House. If any country threatens us, I am sure, whichever party is in power, it would face it boldly. Today, China is no longer a threat. I accept there are certain differences between us and there might be some competition in some spheres. It happens with every country. Do we not have differences with Bangladesh and Nepal? I would say that with the border dispute settlement mechanism in place, the UPA government has solved the border dispute. Like the previous year, the Prime Ministers of both the countries met this year also and cordially discussed the differences. This is because of the initiative of the Prime Minister of the UPA Government. I will not take much of the time of the House. In the coming days we are sure to improve further. Whatever position China takes in its national interest, be it on Arunachal or the border issue, but there are some outstanding issues between us. The Akasai Chin issue is live even today and the government should make its position clear regarding this as to what would be our policy if there is a settlement on Kashmir with Pakistan in future. I would urge the private sector to emulate China in furthering our economic interest. I accompanied a

delegation to Africa recently. I found the entire African continent eager for our investment. They do not prefer China. We should seize such opportunities. As a member of the delegation of the Congress Party, I visited Greece and recently Ethiopia. I was surprised, each country wanted to know when Nano car would be available in their country. They did not evince interest in Chinese car. They want Indian car makers, whether they are the makers of Nano or any other car to invest in their country. An opportunity has opened up? People all over the world want Indian companies to invest in their countries. We should seize this opportunity.

Sir, at present India imports some manufactured goods from China. China might be better in some spheres. There cannot be this competition if barriers are placed on the border. WTO places some obligation in imports and exports. New trade relations are being formed. I urge the manufacturing sector to overcome our weakness vis-a-vis China. We should bring down the cost and increase the scale of production so that we can export to China. The Finance Minister is not present here. I would certainly request to tweak the duty structure or to take other steps so that our products compete not only with China but also globally....(Interruptions) It is not substandard. It may seem to you. It is not so.

Sir, I would again repeat, we need not fear China. If Chinese incursions take place, we should be vigilant. The press reported the construction of a dam on the river Brahmaputra. Through satellite imagery, we learnt it was not so. Our Government should continue talking to China whether it is the issue concerning the flow of Brahmaputra or the line of actual control. As said by Joshiji, we should be watchful but we should not fear China.

15.00 hrs.

I would conclude my speech by urging the Minister of External Affairs to certainly try to remove whatever mistrust there may be in Indo-China relations as expressed by Joshiji in his speech or raised by the press or that exists in the minds of any citizen of this country, in his statement.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on Indo-China relations. Hon'ble Joshiji and then brother Sandeep Dixit expressed their views. Listening to their speech, I felt both were competing for an award for the best speaker. However, regarding Indo-China relations, we all including the Government would have to ponder over the reasons for the deterioration in relationship after independence. We also have to think over the mistrusts and doubts and make a serious assessment. Be it the issue of Arunachal Pradesh or Dalai Lama's visit to Twang, Arunachal Pradesh or the issue of construction of dam on Brahmaputra by China or any question on POK which came for discussion in the House all these need to be considered seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I distinctly remember those days when, I was a small kid. It was during the Sino Indian war in 1962, I was born in the year 1960, there was a slogan which was in the air just before or after the war at that time-Hindi Chini bhai bhai 'i.e. Indians and Chinese are brothers'. However, what is the reason that recently we saw it on the T.V. and read in the newspapers too that during the last one year China has carried out 223 incursions into India till date. We shall have to ponder over it very seriously. Just now, hon. Joshi ji raised this point at length. He was simply raising this point so that we could evaluate and analyze our weaknesses and flaws and take them seriously. It was Joshiji's opinion. He dwelt upon to the pre-independence as well as the present scenario at length. We should not view it critically. As pointed out by Shri Sandeep Dixit, our morale was lowered, we were made nervous, our army was declared weak - he made all such comments. His point of view is appreciable. He was speaking on behalf of the UPA. However, I was listening very seriously to hon. Shri Joshiji. I also belong to Allahabad and Joshiji was a professor in Allahabad University. He is a nice person and a senior leader. He raised the point at length. He did not criticize the Government. I was listening to him with rapt attention. However, the Minister of External Affairs will also have to

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

inform the House of the talks and issues discussed between the Indian Prime Minister and his Chinese counterpart during the ASEAN Summit.

Sir, as far as Assam is concerned, there were also problems. The Chief Minister of Assam, Shri Tarun Gogoi discussed it at length with the Prime Minister. The Chief Minister of Arunachal Pradesh, Shri Dorji Khandu has given a very detailed information to the hon. Prime Minister.

You would also be having this information if the Chief Ministers of those states raised the issue of China with the hon. Prime Minister. As far as construction of a dam on Brahmaputra river is concerned, it is called Brahmaputra in India and Tsang-po in China which originates and flows through Tibet. It is flowing down from the Himachal in Tibet. It takes a U turn and flows towards Assam. I have seen it on T.V. and read it in newspapers that a dam is being constructed over this river. Whereas China rubbishes such claims, I feel there is something about it. I have sought material from the Parliament Library also and the remote sensing agency has marked the footage, we will have to consider it seriously. If it is true that a dam is being constructed there, we shall not get water. When there would be drought like condition we will beg China to release some water or when they will open the dam we will get some water. On the other hand in flood like situation, when water level is high, it would be opened and all our north eastern states would be submerged. If the dam would burst there would be devastation in the North Eastern States. We shall have to ponder over it seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, on the one hand construction of dam on Tsang po or Brahmaputra river by China is being heard of while on the other hand news of setting up of hydro electric project for generating 40 megawatt power by China with a cost of yen 38 million is also in the air. I would like the hon. Minister of External Affairs to throw

some light on it to illustrate whether China intends to build a dam or set up a hydro electric project on the Brahmaputra river.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, all such questions have been raised as to what is the apprehension in China which is compelling it to construct a dam on the river Brahmaputra, infiltrate in India and express its reservation on Dalai Lama's visit to Arunachal Pradesh. The Government will have to give a comprehensive reply to all such questions only then the pride of our country would be restored and the morale of our army would be retained.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there have been constant complaints of incursions along the border in Damchowk and along Jammu and Kashmir border in Leh-Ladakh by Chinese army since 21 June till the month of August. All such news was telecast on TV channels and reported in the newspapers. China has distributed food packets on that barren land. Our countrymen are satisfied with even one square meal per day. Is such an act of China proper? We shall have to take it in cognizance and contemplate on it seriously.

I have gone through his statement on border dispute. He states that be it in regard to Indo-Pakistan, Indo-Bangladesh or Indo China border dispute, it would require some time to settle these disputes. We should have demarcated our borders by now. Joshiji was saying the same thing that we should clearly delineate our boundaries. After fixing our boundaries we will have to deploy our forces there and chalk out a line of action and keep our army on high alert. As far as Dalai Lama's visit is concerned, he is our international spiritual leader. We provided him asylum even in the past, honoured him, he was our guest. Even the U.S. believes that he has a right to free passage anywhere in the World. China should not have any objection to it. He should assertively put forth these points before China. The visit of spiritual leader, Dalai Lama is being referred to. I would not fail to mention here that we have several Buddhist Circuits here-be it in Baudh gaya, Sarnath, Kaushambi, Lumbini, Shravasti etc.

We have so many pilgrims coming from China and Indonesia every now and then. As referred to by Shri Joshiji right now, we have ties with China dating back to ancient times. We had physical, spiritual ties with them as referred to by him. We should vociferously refer to their visits. We should not forget what transpired in the year 1962 in view of the constant threat we are getting from China. If such an issue is raised in the House, we shall have to take it seriously. We will have opinions of several hon. Members here. I would like the hon. Minister of External Affairs to throw some light on the references made to Pakistan and China. There was a secret nuclear agreement between China and Pakistan during the tenure of Zulfikar Ali Bhutto. Even at that time, the US was silent. It did not have any comment thereon and so we will have to observe this even today. We should no doubt develop our relationship with the US. China and the USA are the two world powers, however, somewhere or the other, we will have to put our view points forcefully on international for a in order to show our existence, enhance our dignity and honour of our country so that other countries, too, could think that India is a self-reliant country and is not weaker than any other country. Without saying much, I would conclude my speech. When such incident happened, 20 check posts were slated to be constructed along the border of China. May be it was along the Leh Laddakh or the Arunachal Pradesh border, 20 check posts have been slated to be constructed over there. Had there been no urgency, there would have been no need of any statement that 20 new check posts are to be set up over there. There must be some point behind this and he will have to put this fact in the House. I had put forth my points in detail in respect of imposing a ban on all the electronic items, toys etc. of China. If we see these items medically from health point of view, these are, in one way or the other, harmful and poisonous toys for the children. We will have to impose a ban on them strictly. With these words, I extend my thanks to you and conclude my speech.

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur): Sir, you gave me an opportunity to speak for which I extend my

thanks to you. First of all, I want to go into the historical background of this matter. Whenever a problem arises its symptoms should not be ignored. I was a student of political science.

When Chau En Lai was the Prime Minister in 1957, he used to say that there should be a demarcation of our borders. It has been mentioned in books written thereon and I have read also that he had stated that even Mohan Line could be recognized as the border. He was ready to recognize the white line passing through the Himalayan ranges. However, the erstwhile leadership in our country was ignoring all these things. I would like to say with a great respect that Pandit Jawahar Lai Nehru was the hon'ble Prime Minister at that time. He had no concern about the China-India border. As a peace emissary of the world with Tito and Nasir of Egypt, he continued to live in idealism like Panchsheel and Hindi-Chini Bhai-Bhai and did not accept their view point. They suddenly attacked us in 1962. What was the preparation at that time? It was 1930 model 303 rifles with which if some one used to go to the hill with 50 bullets in winter, these would not function and get blocked. Our competent colleague Dikshit Ji went away after putting his view points just now; it appeared that he lacked confidence to listen to the reply. Hon'ble Joshi Ji did not say that our army is weak. I would like to remind you the history when India was not independent and during the Second World War, in the battle of Egypt the most commendable fight was given by the Indian allied forces and the Victoria Cross was awarded. There was a war with Pakistan. Our drawback is due to the leadership and the Government. There is shortcoming with the Government, which leads to its defeated; the army of India can never be defeated. How did you say this point? No army in the world is as good as the Indian army. We suffer losses due to the Government. I am also a Member of the Standing Committee on External Affairs and have listened to the speech of the Minister of External Affairs. He says that the relations are very cordial; very good, while they have a negative response for your Prime Minister's visit, for the visa of the Kashmiri people. I fail to understand this,

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

though being an advocate of the high court by profession I can understand even very complicated issues; however, I could not understand that if the relations are cordial, how come they have created problems for you. What is the definition of being cordial? I remember that during the British rule in India, a lawyer of Azamgarh wrote poetic comment. At that time, Germany was winning and the British forces were losing. He wrote: "The Germans march ahead and the British achieve victory". It was a satire on the speeches of Churchill who was ignoring the victory of Germans to claim that the Britishers were leading. I would like to state that our foreign secretary Madam Nirupama Rao has been in China for a very long time. People say and that day I, too, heard that 'China' has been her subject of study. First take your country into confidence and do not harbour any sort of fear. As a Member of Parliament I would like to tell the whole of India that we are avoiding the Chinese issue. Let me tell that there is no concern in matters of foreign relations in respect of Pakistan, Myanmar, Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, since these are very small countries. There is no need to focus on them too much; we can have easy solutions for them. If you are facing any problem and threat, these are from none other than China. What are they doing in fact? Our Minister of state in the Ministry of External Affairs left after saying that all these were idle talks. Fluent English and mannerism will not serve the purpose. The borders of Uttar Pradesh are adjoining those of China and Nepal. I would like to know whether the Government of India has laid a network of roads. What is the preparedness of Border Road Organisation in this regard? What is the preparation of our Central Air Command, which is in Allahabad? Aeroplanes, airstrips are still in a dilapidated condition as these were 30 years ago. As he stated that we are very brave, but only by creating pandemonium in Parliament we cannot become brave. As my colleague Shailendra Ji said why they allow the import of their goods. You see, 99 per cent items are coming into the market from China on Deepawali.

My other submission is that all the newspapers have covered the news in respect of the dam with the claims of having an exposure of China's lie. Today, a national daily has stated that the "Satellite kee tasweer kheenchne se safalta hasil huee ki nirman ban raha hai". Satellite pictures have successfully illustrated that the constructions are on. All the national dailies have covered it and the Government of India has not denied this fact. As if it were shivering before the malarial fever and the doctor is saying nothing about it. They should tell us what the problem is? When we are saying this, they are acknowledging that we are absolutely correct. What will be the use of telling about the disease once the patient gets admitted in the ICU?

Mr. Chairman, a newspaper has covered a news with a very good photo of our foreign secretary. This photo is very good and she is skilful also. The foreign secretary, Nirupama Rao, again took up the issue on Wednesday with China reminding it about its promise in this regard. She stated that this issue has been taken up with China not for the first time, rather several times. The Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, during the meeting with his Chinese counterpart, Van Zhabao, in Thailand last month had taken up the issue of dam on the Brahmaputra river. They are not talking about the issue of dam at all. When Jawaharlal Nehru was the Prime Minister, the Government of Nepal urged him to construct the dam with the power generated being allotted to Nepal. No one could grasp the importance of the offer as some one in the Secretariat termed it as economically unviable. Due to the breach in the Kosi dam, half of the Patna city was under water. This was the result of the mistakes made at that time.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I would like to urge the Government to formulate a comprehensive policy in this regard taking the country and the Parliament into confidence. Problem cannot be solved by ignoring it. If you ignore their point, China may step in. The American magazine, 'Economics' clearly mentions that the agenda of China is purely economic. They know India has a clear lead over them in English. That India's software exports

runs into billions of dollars. China's intention is to somehow destabilise India so that it can steal a march over it. It is not interested in making territorial gains. You do not understand this. And if you do understand, you are not telling us. You are frightened. Our Minister of External Affairs is very smart. He is always well dressed. I request him to take us also into confidence and prepare a long term policy. Don't try to use the fire brigade methodology to rush for fire fighting with the alarm bells ringing and fob us off by saying that talks have been held with America and China. We were elated when Manmohan Singh ji visited USSR and signed several agreements. You see for yourself how China is openly helping Pakistan in nuclear field. These are all symptomatic. Mr. Chairman Sir, it is like shivering before the onset of malaria. But they are unable to see it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, Sandeep Dikshitji is a Member from Delhi. How is he concerned with China? He is the son of the Chief Minister. The Member sitting next to him is also the son of a Chief Minister. The 'protected new class' that recently entered politics cannot be of much help. We need a positive and pragmatic policy in respect of China. The impression in the country is that we are frightened of China. We are not able to take a firm stand. I want the Minister of External Affairs to take the House into confidence. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): The type of comments he is making....*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: I am extolling you. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DEEPENDER SINGH HOODA: The type of comments made. ...*(Interruptions)* The biggest difference between China and India is that the number of young people is more in India. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Deepender Singh Hooda, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, you please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Let me tell you that if you studied literature, you would know....*(Interruptions)* Wordsworth wrote."

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member please do not try to manage. In fact you are disturbing the House.

[Translation]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Let me tell the hon. Member what Wordsworth said:

[English]

"The child is father of the man."

[Translation]

If my son outshines me, I would be most happy.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is nothing offensive in it. It is a matter of pride if the son excels his father. Only then civilization would advance. I want to say. ...*(Interruptions)* It depends on him how he looks at it.

[English]

I can only give wordings, but not understanding. I can give my words, but understanding is yours.

[Translation]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to conclude in a minute. Through you, I would request the Minister of External Affairs to take the Parliament into confidence and maintain a firm position. We should be wary of China. Situation is similar to that of 1957, when Chou-en Lai visited India and two years later Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru went to China, accompanied by the Minister of Defence, Shri Krishna

[Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh]

Menon. I mean we should take a positive and solid stand against China. With these words, I again thank you for allowing me to speak.

SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA (Jahanabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak on the discussion on Indo-China relations. It is a very sensitive and important issue. We are discussing this in the highest Legislative body in the country. This issue is not related to partisan politics. Instead, it relates to the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of the country. We come from different religions, castes communities and harbour different views. But on this issue, people from different classes and religions stand united and would not let the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty suffer in any way.

Sir, whether in opposition or in ruling party, we must keep in mind that India is renowned all over the world for its cultural heritage. Our cultural heritage teaches us brotherhood and harmony with all nations. Our slogan is, "all the world is a family." We hold the entire world to be our family. We followed this in our foreign policy while giving political asylum to the Dalai Lama who is the spiritual leader of the Buddhists.

Sir, when Dalai Lama, the spiritual leader visits Tawang in India, China raises objection. It is very unfortunate. China should have no problems wherever he goes in the country. Arunachal Pradesh is an inseparable part of India. No one has any right to comment on such a matter. We do not desire tension. We do not want war. India wants to live in peace. Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, at that time, gave the slogan of Hindi-chini bhai-bhai. I do not think it was wrong. Nehruji was a great thinker.

He looked upon everyone in the world as his brother. That was his outlook. But we were betrayed in 1962. India was attacked. Through you, I would like to tell the House that at present, two countries of the world China and India are moving ahead militarily and economically at a brisk pace.

I want to give the example of Myanmar or Burma, another neighbour. Drugs on a large scale are being sent to India from there and other neighbouring countries. The coming generation, the students and the youths of both the sexes are being made addicts. Through the House, I would like to sound a note of warning to the Government to seal the border and strive to check such illegal activities. India has contributed treaty to China's present day economy. Share of agriculture in China's GDP is only 11 percent; that of service sector 40 per cent and industry, 49 percent. Evidently, China's growth is due to its industrial sector. China's export to India is thrice its imports from India. That is, balance of trade is in China's favour. Income earned from Chinese exports to India is driving its industrial growth thereby strengthening its economy. Imports from India constitute only one per cent of China's total imports. Through you, I would like to request the Minister of External Affairs—a wise and a well informed man—to tell the Chinese to quickly solve the border dispute and that their economic progress depends upon India and India would not support them in it if they did not solve the border dispute.

In 2004, 15,979 Chinese businessmen visited India, this figure shot up to 58,658 in 2008. The Chinese businessmen are capturing a large chunk of India's trade. The number of Chinese businessmen increased four times in four years. Repeated incidents of encroachment are taking place at the border. I want to thank the Minister of External Affairs for his report that there is peace and at the border. He is right. His comments appeared in the press that peace prevails at the border. He handled it tactfully, lest emotions run high in the country. For statement, he is right. But we should not turn a blind eye to reality. We should boldly face it. Through you I would like to inform that in 1962, China occupied 38,059 sq.km. of our land.

Pakistan occupied 5120 sq.km. of our land in Pak Occupied Kashmir in 1947-48. Under the 1963 China-Pakistan Fact, this piece of land was ceded to China. The land belongs to India. Ours is a powerful nation. In

democracy there are many parties and various views but on the issue of unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty[^] all the parties stand united behind the government. My request is that the government should firmly make its stand clear. Prime Minister's statement appeared in the press to the effect that it would take time to solve the border dispute. All right, it will take time. Bt the dispute cannot be allowed for indefinite time. We have to progress. All the political parties support the government. You take a firm stand. Since we hold the key to China's economic prosperity so we should tell them strongly to return the Indian territory grabbed by China, and resolve the border dispute.

[English]

SHRI KHAGEN DAS (Tripura West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on the Indo-China relations, at the outset, I would like to say that I am happy to share my views regarding Indo-China relationship and the way forward. As the world moves into the 21st century, a few other relationships hold greater significance for the future of mankind than the relationship between our country and China. We are growing economically, militarily and technologically. We are both populous countries with many poor people struggling to eke out a living. We have both suffered in the past from savagery rule. India shares a long border with China. We have many common family values. As we are poised today, we have the opportunity to grow together in harmony with each other, or become mired in mutual suspicion to the detriment of both. We owe it to our people to address this issue delicately and with full understanding of where we are heading. If we succeed in steering ourselves to the right way, we will have prosperity for long time to last. If we fail in managing our relationship, well, we will leave our future generations a legacy of anxiety and uncertainty. I believe that the current policy of China, of Government of India is in the right direction. The Panchsheel policy is relevant for our future.

We must grow peacefully with mutual respect and tolerance towards each other. We have our boundary problems. We must resolve to address these problems

peacefully, sensitive to the concern of each other. All along it is our stand that the border problem should be resolved amicably across the table. ...*(Interruptions)* I am taking our political stand.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: He has got every right to speak. Hon. Members, do not disrupt him.

You have every right to speak. Please continue.

SHRI KHAGEN DAS: I would also like to mention that Arunachal Pradesh and Sikkim are an integral part of India. Regarding Tibet, we are in the same stand with the Government of India that Tibet is a part of China. It is clear.

Having said this, I must admit my concern that many forces are working in the world today, trying to steer India-China relationship away from our mind with mutual suspicion. In doing so, these countries are guarding their own self-interest. We have to be careful that we must not be misled to abandon our policy on false beliefs and propaganda. The world is changing and many in the world are not keen for these changes to occur. They will try in their powers to limit the change. We must guard against this.

There are three reasons I wish to emphasise today on why we should strengthen our relationship with China. First is that we have a long history of positive mutual exchange with China. Second is that we have much to share with each other that will benefit citizens of both the countries. And third is that our relationship can have significant effect on political stability of the world as a whole.

The historical exchanges between our two countries were peaceful. Fahien and Huen Tsang were early Chinese scholars who visited India in the fourth and seventh century AD respectively.

[Shri Khagen Das]

The post-colonial experiences between the two countries were strained culminating in the border dispute of 1962. However, it goes to the credit of political leadership of both the countries that we have managed our relationship with sensitivity and the border dispute has not exacerbated nor difficult differences limited our economic growth. Politically, we have traversed different paths. It is true but both have succeeded in improving the lots of their citizens. Today, the world recognizes the economic might of both the countries—a testimony to the fact that we have respected the space for each to grow.

China and India have also much to share and learn from each other. Firstly, we are both growing in intellectual and technological capabilities. Secondly, we are hungry for new knowledge. Thirdly, we are modernising and adopting new values. Fourthly, we believe in a world of diversity, of fundamental human rights and the rule of law. In essence, we two countries are passing through close to each other.

In the late '90s, the former External Affairs Minister, Mr. Vajpayee Ji, late Rajiv Gandhi, the then Prime Minister visited China and Mr. Manmohan Singh, our Prime Minister met Chinese Prime Minister and had bilateral discussion beneficial to both the countries.

As we have seen in recent decades mutual economic cooperation such as EU and ASEANS creates a win-win situation for all partners. We should have courage to visualise such relationship with China. The economy of the world could undergo a titanic shift if trade relationship between India and China is scaled up to its full potential.

Our relationship also holds the key to political stability of the world. Together with the Soviet Union, India and China can constitute a powerful stabilising force for the world. The three countries account for two out of every five persons in the world and one square inch of land out of every five. The current unipolar world with all its attendant problems will be better off with a multipolar one. Asia will

again rise to dominance and just like we have done in the past, contribute to growth and development through peaceful contributions.

It should not be difficult to understand why existing political powers in the world may not be very keen for India and China to join hands. China and India relationship be seen as an opportunity and not a threat. Yes, history has provided us with a rear window of opportunity to play out our role in the new world order. We can secure happiness and prosperity of our future generations by this simple choice and India should do everything in its power to strengthen ties with China. Thank you...*(Interruptions)*

What Shri Atal Behari Vajpayeeji once said you may please recollect. Do not interrupt.

MR. CHAIRMAN : No more. Please sit down.

Hon. Member, B. Mahtab.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Mr. Chairman, I stand here to participate in the debate on the India-China relations.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Mahtab, you will get eight minutes. Please try to restrict within that time.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : I would not like to participate, Sir. There is no point.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Eight minutes you are getting.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I would like to put it on record. I gave a notice since the beginning of this Session.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You did not follow. The time is divided among Parties. We will have to conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : I know that we have to conclude by 5.30 p.m. and there is an important Memorial Lecture. But please give time. Otherwise, there is no point.

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): This is an important debate. Please continue tomorrow also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not waste his time. Shri Mahtab, you may start, please.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Rhetorical statements and ground realities indicate growing tensions between these two countries, two Asian giants. We have deployed Sukhois in the northeast. We are building roads to strategic positions - as far I remember, around twenty. And we are aware that more than 270 border incursions have taken place by Chinese army.

We have stopped persons traveling from China on business visa because they were manipulating it. They were skilled labourers and working here. In retaliation to that or not, I do not know, Chinese Government are now sticking a paper to the citizens of this country who hail from Jammu and Kashmir to which our Government has objected and are not allowing them to travel to China, specially the students. We understand that people who hail from Arunachal Pradesh are citizens of this country. In that respect the Chinese Government or China had its view and it is a very old view.

The attempt that has been made or is being made is by denying the regular visa on Indian passport to Indian citizens. I am yet to understand what steps the Government is taking to mitigate that problem. When a slip is being provided to an Indian citizen, our customs people are not allowing them to travel. That is all. But, is this the answer? I would like to get a categorical answer from the Government. How has this come? I would congratulate the media, specially the print media who first brought it to the knowledge of this nation. It was not a reaction of the Government. It was the media who brought it to the knowledge of all of us. What was the immediate reaction? I would like the Government to recollect. I need not delve more on this.

I would say - there are three-four major issues which need to be discussed. The first major issue is the border problem. History tells us that since Alexander's time wars have been fought because of borders. We had fought a

war with China because of border dispute. But was it not in 1951 when Chinese Army went into Tibet and for three years the then Prime Minister who was in charge of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and his advisers confabulated or interacted with the Chinese Government? Subsequently, in 1954, we made an agreement and accepted Tibet as an integral part of China. China was not our neighbour in 1947 when we got Independence. China went into Tibet in 1951. On what condition did we accept Tibet as an integral part of China in 1954? This Parliament was not allowed to share that information.

A number of books have come out, research papers are out and it is in public domain. I am not saying something new. Perhaps, the Government of India was given to understand that the line that was drawn after the first World War, which is normally called the McMahon Line, will be accepted by China. I am reminded, I think many people who have interest about India-China relationship will remember. It is not Indo-China; it is India-China relationship. We remember the Press Conference which the then Premier of China had made around midnight in Delhi in 1960. He came out with a statement, with a suggestion, here in the heart of Delhi in 1960 saying China will accept North-Eastern Frontier Agency as an integral part of India provided we give away or we will not claim our position on Aksai Chin.

There are different views on this that, perhaps, the then Premier of China ventured into this type of Press Conference because of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru's suggestion.

I do not want to go into that debate, but the pressure that was built up in our country - within the Ministry and in this Parliament - dissuaded the then Government and the Prime Minister not to adhere to that type of suggestion, and what happened? After two years, we faced the Chinese troops. We were humiliated. Aksai Chin was gone. Even today in 2009, Arunachal Pradesh is being treated as a disputed territory. In the fifties, China did not have that much of interest relating to Pakistan because

[Shri B. Mahtab]

Pakistan was a member of SEATO and was totally controlled by the western powers.

Mr. Chairman, you will ask me that I belong to a regional party and still why I am delving into the foreign affairs. I am a citizen of this country and I have an interest because I belong to a State which is on the coast.

I was talking about Pakistan. Since 1950 and after 1962, things have changed. The neutrality of the USA in 1962 war encouraged China to put in more importance to Pakistan. The world knows today that the Godfather of Pakistan's nuclear ammunition is China. The annexation of Aksai Chin is a way to help China reach the Arabian Sea.

Today in the changed circumstances when Afghanistan is being impounded and in certain western parts of Pakistan or at the Pakistan-Afghanistan border America is going in a very big military way, China has again started playing mischief. We should be conscious of it. In that respect, I would say that when for the last three or four years Pakistan was not interested to take up Kashmir issue in the international fora, now China has ventured in. I would like to get a categorical answer from the Government. I am sure, the Minister and the Government are aware of this.

These are certain diplomatic things which need not be spelt out openly. I am reminded of a friend who once asked me : "How can you distinguish an Indian from a Chinese? All Chinese look alike, but Indians do not." Persons from various parts of the country - Jammu and Kashmir, Kashmir Valley, Leh, Arunachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu or Andaman and Nicobar Islands - are all different. We speak a number of languages and we belong to different religions. That is not the case with China. China is a totalitarian regime and we have a democratic system. We should also be aware that China not only indulges into the domestic affairs of India but also influences many other countries' domestic affairs.

I would say, yet the United States has a greater role to play. But there is a change of stand today. We should remember what had happened in 2005, what had happened in 2007 and what is happening in 2009 - the three strategic years. George W. Bush had come to India. We have developed a strategic partnership with the USA. The axis or the allies that George W. Bush wanted to develop was between India, Japan and the US. Another axis was Australia with Japan, India and the United States. It means a quadruplet, triplet and another triplet.

16.00 hrs.

[SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA *in the Chair*]

But what is happening today? What message did we get after President Obama's visit? It was that friendship with India will not be at the expense of China. This message is very clear. Nobody will have friendship with us if we always demonstrate our weaknesses.
...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN : Hon. Member, please conclude now.

SHRI B. MAHTAB : India is growing economically and strategically. India has a greater role to play in the Indian Ocean.

I am reminded about the "string of pearls" that the Pentagon had mentioned in 2004. It was the string of pearls around India, the country of ours. To this, our Naval Chief in the beginning of this year had very categorically mentioned that all these strings led to China. What do you mean by this? ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up your speech now.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI B. MAHTAB : What do you mean by this? Admiral Suresh Mehta said that: "Each pearl in the string is a link in a chain of the Chinese maritime presence." What are we doing about it?

We have always inculcated good neighbourly relationships with all our neighbours including Myanmar. We want to safeguard our maritime areas, especially, with African and Arab countries, and even in the South East. We are also trying to make our presence felt. I would not go into the strategic steps that have been taken here, but I would say...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please conclude now. There are 13 more speakers who wish to speak on this issue, and the debate also has to be concluded by 1730 hours.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB : I look at the problems or look at the issues in this respect even as India and China seek to progress. There will be greater competition for resources, markets and influence; cooperation will remain an ideal, and both would want to avoid confrontation or worse conflict; let us not forget that China has endeavoured to restrict India's influence to its borders; China has repeatedly reminded our neighbours that India has hegemonistic tendencies; and China has godfathered Pakistan's India-specific nuclear and missile capabilities.

We are aware what China is today. It is best to accept the India-China reality, and we should fashion our responses accordingly. The Chinese are never tired of proclaiming the new century as the century of Asia. Can the century of Asia prosper and grow if India and China are at loggerheads? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Mahtab, please take your seat. You have already spoken for more than 16 minutes. Please conclude now.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI B. MAHTAB: I would conclude by saying this. There are two or three issues before us today. Both India and China have common stakes and common interests in maintaining peace in Asia to achieve economic growth

with social equality. Therefore, a new phraseology has been coined and that is called 'Cold Peace'. I hope the Minister understands it. It is not 'Cold War' anymore; it is 'Cold Peace'. It means 'Cold War' is gone; in 'Cold Peace', conflicts exist, but the mechanism of a dialogue is accepted by both the countries for resolving the bilateral disputes. On this aspect, Sino-India visa controversy and J&K is to be looked into. On the discussion that we are having today, the recent occurrences that were supposed to be mentioned today, we would like to get a categorical answer from the Minister on this aspect.

*(Interruptions)...**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except the speech of Shri Anant Gangaram Geete.

Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches can do so.

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Mr. Chairman Sir, we are discussing Indo-China relations under Rule 193. Whenever we discuss, we first take up the foreign policy. It has been the consistent policy of the government to maintain friendly relations with neighbours. It is unfortunate we do not have cordial relations with our neighbours, be it China, Pakistan, Bangladesh or Sri Lanka. Therefore, I am constrained to point out that if we face any threats, it's from our neighbours. This has necessitated a review of our foreign policy regarding the extent of its success or failure.

Mr. Chairman Sir, when it comes to the security of our country the political parties sink their differences and stand united. This has been our history. This will be in future also. There cannot be two opinions about it. The manner in which Shri Sandeep Dikshit, from the ruling party spoke, after Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, we felt that he was advocating China's position. He assured the House that

*Not recorded.

[Shri Anant Gangaram Geete]

India did not face any threat from any country. It made us think that as long as Sandeep ji is there, our country would not face any threat.

Sir, there are several instances such as the 1962 aggression by China, to show that no matter how deep our political differences be, in national interest, we all are one.

Sir, whenever the country was attacked upon, the entire country remained united. The Members also in the House remained united during each attack. The people of the country remained united during Chinese and Pakistani aggressions. We unitedly faced all the attacks on the country, last example being the Kargil war, when NDA was in power and the UPA was in the Opposition. The entire country stood behind the decisions taken by the Government during the Kargil war, sinking their differences.

There are reports being received since quite a few days in the past which are indicating threat to our security. I read this news item in the newspaper that we are constructing roads in Laddakh work on which was stopped by China. We are constructing roads in our own country, on our own soils but China is not allowing us to construct roads over there. It is frequently reiterated by China that Arunachal Pradesh belongs to them. In this House, the Prime Minister, too, has stated that Arunachal is an integral part of this country. Through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government that Arunachal is a bordering state having one thousand kilometer of borders adjoining China and the biggest threat to this country seems to be from that side itself. More attention is required to be paid towards the borders of Arunachal Pradesh in view of ensuring its security. More attention is required to be paid towards that state. It is fortunate that the people of Arunachal Pradesh consider themselves as much Indian as we do. That is why, that state appears secured to us

today, but in future, definitely this country has a security threat from China. We should not overlook this fact.

Sir, when in 1962, China had attacked us, I was very young and my age was around 11-12 years. Then, there were no T.V. sets in our country, but the news would be reported by the newspapers. At that time, I had seen photographs depicting the friendship between our former Prime Minister Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru and the then Chinese Premier Chou-En-Lai and had read reports in newspapers about the same. A slogan of 'Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai' was given.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a member of a regional party and he is a member of a national party. However, I have more concern than he has for my country as well as for its security. Maharashtra is most concerned about it. No other state has contributed more for the freedom of the country than Maharashtra. However, if he is speaking like that, let him introspect to know how much contribution he has made towards it.....(Interruptions)

In 1962, slogan of 'Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai' was raised and just after four days, this slogan disappeared. There was an attack on our country. Even today thousands of Kilometers of our territory are in the possession of China. The Minister of External Affairs is present here. I would like to tell him that we should definitely have friendship and good relationship with a neighbouring country, but that does not mean that the neighbour would underestimate us as weak and helpless. We require to show this to our neighbours, even though hi India till date....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Geete ji, your time is over. Now, you conclude your speech within one minute.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am concluding my speech. ... (Interruptions) Half of my time has been lost in interruptions.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there have been many invasions on India till date, but India has never carried out any invasion against any one. We have only defended

ourselves. Unfortunately, our comity and gentleness has been misconstrued as weakness. So, if China wishes to express its right over Arunachal Pradesh, we, on behalf of the Government, should indicate to China that the thousands of kilometers area in possession of China should be given back to us—that is our demand.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, unfortunately, the US has also begun to get intimidated from China today. One who assumes itself to be the super power is also fearing China today. Recently, Obama has given a statement in which he has acknowledged Tibet as a part of China. After that he gave one more statement saying that if someone could play the role of mediator in respect to the dispute between India and Pakistan, China could play the best role in this regard. This is the indication of threat....(interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Geete ji, now please take your seat.

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is indication of threat before our country and so our friendly relationship should be based on equality, not on weakness and that should be reflected in our foreign policy. Thanks....(Interruptions)

*SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I wish to lay the following statement in regard to the on-going discussions on Indo-China relations.

1. There should be a constant review of India's import-export policy to counter the economic aggression of China.
2. There has been an increase in Chinese infiltration across the borders of India. It should be countered strongly. Flexible attitude may weaken the country.
3. Chinese policy in respect of issuing separate visa (paper visa) for Jammu and Kashmir should be condemned strongly.

4. There is a need to be careful from the expansionist policy of China. It is essential to learn a lesson from China-Tibet, China-Hong Kong and China-Japan policies.
5. There should be a time -to-time review of the Maoist policy of China. This is the need of the hour.
6. There should be an observation of infrastructures set up by China along the borders of India. India should also develop similar infrastructures.
7. There should be a strong condemnation on the comment made by China on the Arunachal visit of India's Prime Minister. International fora could also be used for this purpose.
8. Camps/check posts of the Army, BSF, BRO etc. should be strengthened. HRD should be developed and vacancies should be filled up. There should also be an increase in the facilities of their services.
9. There should be a special package for the citizens residing along the Indo-China border so that the morale of these residents could be maintained.

*SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): India became independent in 1947. India adopted democracy. China emerged as a communist state after getting independence in 1950. One represented the largest democracy and the other the largest communist state of the world. They got embroiled in the conflict of ideology.

In November, 1950, hon. Sardar Patel wrote a letter to Prime Minister Nehruji warning him against Chinese activities in Tibet. But Nehru was a liberal idealist. In 1954, the Panchsheel agreement was signed and the slogan of

[Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel]

"Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai" started echoing everywhere. While India became complacent in its idealism, China was making preparations. In 1960 when Nehru ji's Government was in power, a white paper had to be issued regarding Chinese activities along the border. In 1962, China launched a one-sided attack on India and our liberal-idealistic foreign policy lay in tatters.

In 1803, when Europe was the centre of world power, the remarks made by Napoleon regarding China continues to hold true even today. He had said, "China is a sleeping giant. Everything is fine till it sleeps, when it awakes, it would cause tumult all over the world."

China celebrated its 60th year of independence. Earlier, America and Soviet Union were the super powers. Now China has replaced the Soviet Union.

China is our northern neighbour. It does not recognize Arunachal as an integral part of India. From time to time it reminds India that Arunachal is not a part of India and shows it as Chinese territory in its maps. There is a big question mark as to how it be dealt with.

Recently, due to the Chinese policy of infiltration, attempts were being made to create an anti-Chinese hysteria. But our experts took the stand that all is well.

During the past 20 years our Chinese policy is based chiefly on three factors.

Publicly take a cordial stand regarding Indo-China relations. Both are ancient and glorious civilizations and have cultural relations between since ancient times.

Through this we used to emphasise strong relations between the two nations and that both the most popular Nations, India and China should take a uniform stand on global issues such as Climate change and recession and stand up against the West.

Be vigilant against China. Don't trust it blindly, keep up with your preparations secretly.

Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of India, we have made it clear to China. Our leaders in a way suffer from self-delusion. What I mean to say is that till now we have never adopted a uniform policy for China. Our new policy should be based on firm foundation. We should adopt a long-term well-considered concrete policy of engagement with them.

In the early 1990s, the Chinese Chairman Deng Xiaoping placed before the country's leaders certain guidelines, which can be essential tips for India. The seven guidelines of Chinese foreign policy are:

Keep an eye on the developments around the country and keep on looking at it and assess it coolly, without causing any alarm.

Deal with such developments and changes peacefully and with confidence. That is, do not turn a blind eye to such developments.

Make your position strong to stand the test of time.

Do not frequently show your capability or power. Curb the instinct to hog the limelight.

Always keep a low profile. Do not make a show of your power. It may back fire.

Do not try to show that you have become very big leaders or super power.

Keep on doing something in your country's interest. As per the capability contribute in some way or the other for the country's development.

Our leaders are acting totally contrary to the advice given by Chairman Deng, to the Chinese leaders.

We have not followed China in defence build up along the borders. In the decade of 1990, China followed the

diplomatic policy of 'look west' and continued its construction works, along the border. If China can connect Tibet with the mainland by rail, why can't India not lay rail lines in Arunachal Pradesh?

China's growing relations with our neighbours pose a threat to us. Through this diplomatic initiative China is trying to surround us. We should have firm relations with the frontier-coastal countries of Indian Ocean in particular and diplomatic efforts should be undertaken to keep China away from region this. We should make diplomatic efforts to weaken China's influence by evolving an economic-cultural foreign policy keeping in view these countries.

Former Prime Minister, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee said in a diplomatic message friends changed, but neighbours can not be changed. Keeping it in mind we should adopt an innovative approach in our foreign policy.

Sino Indian ties

Before going into the recent developments, it is necessary to know the anti India activities carried out by China.

In 1962, China attacked India and grabbed Tibet.

In 1976, a secret nuke agreement was signed between Mao Tse Tung and Bhutto.

In 1982 China supplied Uranium to Pakistan sufficient for making two nuclear bombs with do-it yourself-kit.

China is about to construct a huge dam on Brahmaputra River which would cause loss to India in three ways:

- (a) We will have to depend on China to obtain water from Brahmaputra River at the time of drought once the dam is constructed.
- (b) If China releases water during monsoon it could cause flood like devastation.

(c) If the dam bursts due to any natural calamity, the dam water could cause massive devastation in several areas of Arunachal and North-East.

- Claim of China over Arunachal Pradesh and its intrusion has become a headache for India.
- China's plan to construct road upto Nepal is an alarm bell for India.
- China has launched projects in POK.
- China has started the practice of giving separate visas to the people of Jammu & Kashmir.
- Strong protest was registered on Dalai Lama's visit to Arunachal Pradesh and much hue and cry was raised at International level.

The roadwork under NREGA in Leh has been suspended in the wake of Chinese protest. Peace talks, meeting of the Ministers, meetings of delegation and (violation of) Panchsheel agreement all have proved futile. China has never stopped playing mischiefs. The decision taken by the Government of India on Dalai Lama's visit to Arunachal Pradesh was proper and appropriate. I thank the Government for it and in view of the activities of China I urge upon the Government to notify its foreign policy and give a befitting reply to China by following the tit for tat policy. China intends to divide India in 30 parts through Maoism. We have to foil such attempts.

*SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (East Champaran): Sir, the discussion on Sino Indian relations is relevant in present times because the activities of China and its statements have created an apprehension in every Indian's mind. Weak and defensive, reaction of the Government of India on several issues only substantiate this apprehen-

*Speech was laid on the Table.

[Shri Radha Mohan Singh]

sion. The reaction of the Government makes, one feel that we have not learnt any lesson from the past. The Government is committing a mistake by not realizing that ever since China gathered its strategic power after independence, it targeted India. At first, it spread network of its Maoists agents in Tibet, which was closest to India, and thereafter it sneaked into the territory through them. After grabbing Tibet, it openly violated principles of Panchsheel in the year 1962 and brazenly attacked India and occupied a very large tract of land.

China incited Maoists present in West Bengal and in 1967 a movement to loot and drive away Marwadis and industrialists and traders of Haryana in West Bengal and Orissa was carried out in the wake of which lakhs of traders fled from these two states in a bid to save their lives.

China by frequently showing the Indian Border States in its territory is trying to give a message that it can take army action on the Indian borders anytime. Raking up controversy on Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh's visit to our own state Arunachal is a part of that very plan.

It is quite natural that the Government of India is putting its forces on alert on the border to tackle this menace, however, in reality the Chinese dragon has engulfed approximately half of the country by infiltrating in India. Today, naxalism nourished by China and nurtured by Maoists has engulfed approximately one fourth of the country. Their rule has been established in West Bengal, Bihar, Jharkhand, Orissa, Chhattisgarh, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarbha region of Maharashtra and forests of Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. They are running a parallel government in these areas. They set up their courts and pass verdicts and even award punishments. They are equipped with more state of the art weapons than our police. All the weapons seized or recovered from them are made in China. This proves that they get weapons from China to spread naxalism in the country.

Sir, it is quite clear that China wants to gain control over India with the help of Indian citizens on the lines of Nepal. On one hand, China has filled the Indian market with its cheap goods and on the other hand, it is preparing an army of armed Maoists in the country. The Indian markets are flooded with Chinese products ranging from toys to electronic products.

Sir, it is even being reported that a large amount of fake currency is coming to the country from China. The sale of made in China decorative lights and crackers has been the highest this Diwali. Despite serious efforts of the Government, the sale of Chinese products in Indian markets is going on unabated. This way, on one hand, China is gaining control over Indian market by disturbing the Indian economy and on the other hand, it is preparing an armed force within our country to fight with India in the name of naxalism and Maoism.

Sir, in such a situation, I urge upon the Government of India to take retaliatory action by considering it an indirect war.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT (Kangra): Hon. Chairman, Sir, today's discussion is on a very sensitive issue. I think that when discussion is being held on such a serious issue related to the existence, security and future of the country, the hon. Members should be attentive and make suggestions also.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while speaking after the speech of Dr. Murl Manohar Joshi, our esteemed colleague Shri Sandeep Dikshit said that he felt a sense of fear in Dr. Joshi's speech. He asked the reason for the fear. I would like to state that Dr. Joshi did not speak out of fear. Dr. Joshi referred to the conditions prevailing in Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and in other parts of the country. My comments or that of other Member's would not change the situation. The entire country is concerned about the prevailing situation. Senior Officers of the Army and the Foreign Service have informed the country of the facts. I would like to remind Dikshitji that

the Pakistani extremists had challenged that if there was any Indian patriot, he must dare come and unfurl the national flag at Lal Chowk, in Srinagar, on 26th January, 1992. Today I would like to remind that it was none other than Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi, who then was the President of our Party, who travelled from Kashmir to Kanya Kumari....(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Chaudhary Lal Singh, take your seat. He is not yielding.

...(Interruptions)

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: None other than Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi took up the challenge and unfurled the tricolour at Lal Chowk. When Pakistan challenged that if there was any Indian brave enough to unfurl the tricolour at Lal Chowk and said it was incomplete without Kashmir, it was Dr. Joshi who responded to the challenge. At that time, I accompanied him. On reaching there, we conveyed to Pakistan the message that we had arrived and that we were unfurling the tricolour. In response to Pakistan's claim that it was incomplete without Kashmir, we said that India was incomplete without Pakistan. To say that a brave person like Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi is speaking out of fear is not right.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to remind my colleagues of the 1998 Pokhran test. I do not want to name those who were in fear of America at that time. They could not muster the courage to conduct nuclear test in the face of American opposition. A true patriot, Shri Atal Behari Vajpayee brushed aside American opposition to conduct nuclear test. He is our leader and a source of inspiration to us.

Friends, I want to make an observation. You want to know why do we fear? It is true, we do fear because China says one thing and does another.

There is a vast difference in what it says and what it does. It has repeatedly betrayed our trust. Our first prime

Minister and freedom fighter Pt. Jawaharlal Nehruji, whom I respect a lot, when made efforts to establish peace, at the international level, China came out with the slogan-hindi-chini bhai-bhai. Then, Pt. Nehru ji used to say China would never attack us. Ditto with you. But my colleague Sandeep Dikshit ji glossed over it. But history is witness to the fact that in 1962, China betrayed Nehruji's trust and attacked India and killed our soldiers when they ran out of ammunition. Nehruji could not reconcile himself to the shock of Chinese betrayal and passed away. It was an immense loss to the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, considering China's position on Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh and Sikkim, why should we not be wary of it? Chinese press voices its opposition to Dalai Lama's visit to Arunachal Pradesh. It also opposes our Prime Minister's visit to Arunachal Pradesh. The Government maintains a silence to such threats. What is China's locus standi to comment on our internal matters? It is not for China to decide who can or cannot go to Arunachal Pradesh. It has been an integral part of India and will remain so.

I want to say that fear would not solve the problem. Joshiji correctly pointed out, we plan for five years or ten years. Whereas the Chinese plan for 100 years, 200 years. We should make serious attempts to understand their intentions. I would like to caution in regard to the activities of Maoists and naxalites. Today, supported by China and moved by the Maoism, the naxals have a strong presence in Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Vidarba and Tamil Nadu and in a way they are controlling one-fourth of our country.

You say that China does not pose any threat to India. We are being threatened. We are facing numerous threats. In 1950, Mao-Tse-Tung compared the occupation of Tibet to a finger stitched back after being severed. And that, five fingers were still to be re-united. These five fingers are Arunachal Pradesh, Ladakh, Sikkim, Bhutan with Nepal being the thumb. This policy of China is not new, it is very

[Dr. Rajan Sushant]

old. Chaudhary Lai Singh, says his brother is very capable and is a revolutionary. Sometime back, China began issuing stapled visa for Kashmiris....(*interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now, your time is over.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: China has encroached upon India's territory....(*Interruptions*) I would like to bring 2-3 points to your notice.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Not 2-3 points, please conclude after raising one point. Please sit down, there is no time. You can lay the rest of your speech.

DR. RAJAN SUSHANT: I am concluding. Bridges should be constructed on the border and Rohtang tunnel should be constructed for Leh-Ladakh border. Similarly, it should be done also in Uttarakhand, Jammu-Kashmir, Sikkim, Arunachal Pradesh. Along with that our security should be strengthened. Recruitment in the army should be increased in proportion to the one in China and arms should also be acquired on the same lines. We should not have any fear. I would like to conclude by saying that we may be having umpteen number of political differences, but we would stand united and be prepared to make the greatest sacrifice forgetting our political differences in case there is any foreign invasion....(*Interruptions*)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Only Shri Sanjoy Takam's speech will go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM (Arunachal West): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me the opportunity to raise on the floor of this House to share and also to spell out the confusions that is outside the House, the confusion that

*Not recorded.

are reigning within this House regarding stand of people of Arunachal Pradesh. The Members who have raised the India-China issue on the floor of Parliament, from the Opposition camp, have two confusions, it seems. One confusion they say, Government of India seems not assertive. The other confusion, if I am not mistaken, they are confused as to what people of Arunachal feel.

I want to go straight way to the points. It was in 1967 that the grass root democracy started in the then NEFA – the Panchayati Raj Government. In 1972, the Union Territory status was given to Arunachal Pradesh. For your kind information, all these two legislations were legislated on the floor of this Parliament, the Indian Parliament. It was a historically a Statehood without throwing a single stone or as these used to be agitations; there used to be demonstrations; there used to be hunger strikes; as it used to be happening today to get statehood. But it was so fortunate that Rajiv Gandhi, a person who used to have vision for India, demonstrated his skill and his support to the people of Arunachal Pradesh by bringing in 1986 a bill for full-fledged statehood was granted to the State of Arunachal Pradesh. If we go back to the constitutional and political history of Arunachal Pradesh, if anything has been done, I want to be a little bit selfish by virtue of being a Member of Parliament from the Ruling Congress, it has all been done by the subsequent Congress Governments, that have done fantastic job in having historical legislations for the people of Arunachal Pradesh.

Prior to 1947, for your kind information, and after 1947, I want to be very assertive, not even a single soul in the womb of a mother, or even a single soul who is already born in the land of Arunachal Pradesh, cry in favour of China. Never! It is not going to happen. This is the wisdom of the people of my State. If I am here standing and addressing, it is because of Indian Parliament, it is because of Indian Constitution and it is because of various amendments brought forward for the people of Arunachal Pradesh by the forefathers of our Constitution, right from Pandit Nehru to Dr. Manmohan Singh.

What I am going to say is a little bit political – I was a Minister in the State of Arunachal Pradesh, in the year 2001-02. It used to be said; there was an artificial dam built over Tsang Pho River. Historically we have never seen or heard in our mythology, nor in our history, about the way it swept the entire valley of East Siang. Where it killed thousands of animals and dozens of people were killed; properties worth more than Rs.10,000 crore were damaged. Very interestingly, there was the NDA Government; we cried for help; we opened up our hands for support; not even a single pie came. When I used to hear on the floor of this Parliament about 1962, I would say, history is important, but incident on certain history cannot always be called a mistake or a blunder. We must be able to learn from what has happened.

Many Prime Ministers and Presidents of India have visited Arunachal Pradesh, no hue & cry mounted by China. There was one non-Congress Government in India; I personally agree in with the personality and greatness of Vajpayee Ji. Unfortunately, he was one of the Prime Ministers in India, who has never landed and visited in Arunachal Pradesh. That was one of the darkest periods. We suffered economically. Our interest was not taken care of. There was a proposal that the Arunachal University would be converted into a Central University. ...*(Interruptions)* It was the UPA Government that came back, under Shrimati Sonia Gandhi and the Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singh, which converted the Arunachal Pradesh University into a Central University.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now.

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM : Sir, I was the Education Minister in the State at that time. The NDA Government said that there was no provision, there was no clauses in the Constitution, to convert a State university into a Central university but the UPA Government has done it. I do not want to play politics but I, as a citizen, once again assert you and to the House that our people are peaceful. I would like to quote a local poetry which goes like this defining our ownership on land, forest rivers and mountains;

"Ngake lakung

Ngake ladung

Ngake dicho

Ngake dichi

Ngake kera

Ngake dadii

Ngake Hamchiing

Ngake Gengbe

Ngake Takte

Ngake Lengne

Ngake Bambil

Ngake Siile"

It means that right from the highest peak of Himalayas to the bottom of Brahmaputra, the highest range to the lowest lands and the tallest rock to smallest pebbles belong to my forefathers and us, that is the "India". This is the definition of our land and our geography. There is no dispute as per our mythology. Although we migrated from Tibet in time immemorial. Not even a single inch of our land belongs to any country nor it belongs to Tibet or China. This history has to be ascertained....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude now.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Mr. Chairman, please give him the time allotted to me.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Lal Singh ji, not much time is left, we have to conclude by 5.30 p.m.

[English]

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM : I would like to give a few important noting for my Government. What is important today is not to be offensive but be defensive in our defence strategical arrangements. We cannot talk about 1962. It

[Shri Sanjoy Takam]

should be a testimony which should allow us to learn. Dr. Manomhan Singh has taken an initiative in this regard. He went to China and within two to three days of his landing in Delhi he landed in Itanagar and announced a historical package of Rs. 24,000 crore....(Interruptions)

[Translation]

He went to China and come back, thereafter he went to Itanagar. This Prime Minister gave us package, so we will have to salute this very Prime Minister. ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat now. You will have to conclude.

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM : I will conclude in three minutes. Sir Hon'ble Prime Minister, Hon'ble UPA Chairperson and Rahulji visited Arunachal recently. ... (Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY (Guwahati): What is talk of Rs. 5,000 crore package, you can keep half an hour discussion on this subject ... (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM : The most important step that the Government has to take is the construction of road along the 1,080 kms. Periphery of India China border. As a ruling Member I strongly feel that in addition to the package which our hon. Prime Minister – I believe the hon. Prime Minister, hon. UPA Chairperson. ... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat now. You have spoken for more than ten minutes. I will call the next speaker, Shri Jagdanand Singh.

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM : I believe that the Government will give another package for the construction of road along the India-China Border... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat. We will have to conclude this debate by

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM : I will conclude in another two minutes. There must be a correlated networking between the Ministries of Home, Defence and External Affairs. Internal and external security will have to be given the utmost concern and importance... (Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing, except Shri Jagdanand Singh, will go on record.

(Interruptions)...

SHRI SANJOY TAKAM : Please allow me to speak the last sentence. The Himalayas being the only instrument to block any aggression should no more be a strategic defence concept. We should be prepared to face any eventuality, any threat be it from China, any other country or be it from within our country. We should be prepared for any eventuality. *Jai Hind. Jai Arunachal.*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Sir, just now representative from Arunachal Pradesh said that no one except the Congress party ever did anything for Arunachal. I would like to remind him that Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia used to call Arunachal Pradesh which is an integral part of our country as 'Urvarshiam' 'one who lives in our heart.' I would also like to remind the House that today in this very independent India we have to take permit to travel within, which we call internal permit. Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia not only protested against it but also staged his arrest. This state is a part of independent India. Here nobody likes to take permit for going somewhere. When we are free to travel anywhere in the country then there

*Not recorded.

was no need for permit in that area. The foundation that was laid down by Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia, today, that very NEFA is a state of India in the form of Arunachal Pradesh. If Dr. Lohia had not taken the initiative on the lines of freedom movement of Goa then China would have had more claims on the political structure, which is in the form of Arunachal Pradesh. Why is China making such claims? A country never changes its foreign policy. Whatever be our internal policy, geography decides the foreign policy of a country. Geography decides our relations with our neighbours and geography decides our neighbours. China was not our neighbour. When Tibet lost its autonomy China became our neighbour. Regretfully, it started getting closer. There is hearsay in regard to the year 1962. Congress claims that today we are prepared and we are a strong nation. I believe and 1.2 billion population of the country also believes that India is a strong country. However, there are apprehensions, when we think of the Government whether it is strong or not. Before the invasion of 1962 we were constantly led to believe that no one could look eye to eye at India. There was a competition that who was a greater leader Mao Tse Tung or Nehru and with a kick our dream dashed to the ground that Nehru who was a national leader and who carved out the principles of Panchsheel for non-aligned countries proved to be a weak person before Mao Tse Tung of China. Nehru ji was our national hero. We are proud of our country's first Prime Minister, who established democracy in India, however, after the establishment of democracy, the country should also have this faith that no person across the globe can change the geography of our country. Whenever there are apprehensions the country becomes concerned. Hon. Murlī Manohar Joshi our reverend leader does not want to keep this aspect before anyone that the country is afraid. However, he apprehends that whether the Government of this strong nation can free the country of this fear or not. This very question is being raised by our foreign policy today and this important question is the subject of our discussion today. We did not lose the war in the year 1962, we were not prepared for the war. When the war ended,

Dr. Lohia raised his point in this House. We cannot climb the mountains at the pace of 60 km. per day. We cannot even run, how can we lose this part of India at the pace of 60 km. daily? There was sole objective of his statement. The country was not prepared for that war and if that war was imposed on our country, it was not because our country was weak but because our Government proved weak at that time. Today we are facing that very question that whether the Government today is capable of saving the country or not?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Alright, please conclude now. Please conclude within a minute.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Dr. Ram Manohar Lohia was such a person who had strung the people from the Marxists school of ideology to the BJP School of ideology in one thread to change the political scenario of the country. So, when you are in the chair, I hope you would allow me to raise one or two points.

Finally, I would like to say that Brahmaputra River has 30 per cent of the national water resource. Our scientists state that 99000-megawatt hydropower can be generated from it. China may be constructing a dam at a distance of 1100 km. from our border, I asked this question in the House and the Ministry of External Affairs denied that China was not doing any such thing and that they were vigilant lest China should do any such thing. However, the satellite footage shows that dams are being constructed there. Whatever be the stage of constructing dams, it is being said that the work would speed up with the construction of road by China. Mind these words, what would be the cause of the Third World War. The cause would be as to who shall have the right over water. The Government of India is silent on the water catchments of Brahmaputra which is source of 30 per cent water and which shall be encroached upon by that dam. I would only like to urge the Government to protect our borders and protect our water wealth. This country is strong and let it not be under any fear because of a weak Government.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN : Nothing, except the speech of Shri Prabodh Panda, will go on record.

(Interruptions)...*

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this discussion.

At the very outset I would like to thank Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi for having initiated this discussion. But on listening to his speech I got an impression that he was initiating a discussion on this issue sitting in the period of the 1960s. But I would like to remind him that this is not 1960 or 1962. We are discussing this issue in the year 2009 when the diplomatic relations between the two countries of Peoples' Republic of China and the Republic of India are at a different level. These two most populous countries of the world are, in the recent years, emerging economies and there is a great deal of significance in the bilateral relations of these two countries. The two countries, despite having belligerent mutual histories in recent years successfully have attempted to strengthen diplomatic and economic ties and consequently the relations between these two countries have become closer. This is the present situation. However, there are differences and disputes in certain areas. The two countries follow two systems. It cannot be presumed that all the friendly countries or neighbourhood countries would follow the same system.

So, we should have mutual respect for each other. Sir, differences and disputes are handed down by history in respect to boundaries and in respect of areas which are already known to us.

There is a dispute already posed by China with regard to Arunachal Pradesh. It goes without saying that Arunachal Pradesh is an integral part of our country.

*Not recorded.

Differences might be there. But the point is, we have disputes and differences not only with China. We have many differences with other neighbouring countries. So, what would be our attitude? I want to know whether we will go in for widening the gaps in our differences or we will try to minimise the differences and resolve the matter through negotiations. But certain forces are trying to utilise the differences in order to mark up tension. This should not be done at this juncture.

Indo-China relations has a long history which has seen both ups and downs during the last six decades. Even after 1962, the two countries restored ambassadorial relations since 1976. In this backdrop, it is essential to know the various to and fro visits of the Premiers and other high level dignitaries from the two countries. Both the countries agreed to settle disputes through negotiations and also agreed to solve them based on certain political principles.

The two countries are also committed to developing relations on the basis of Panchsheel, the five principles of mutual respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, mutual non-aggression, non-interference into each other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefit and peaceful co-existence.

It is desired that both the countries will respect the Panchsheel formula. It is a positive trend that for various reasons India and China play a very major role in international affairs. Today, there is no issue, be it economic or political, financial or commercial, environmental or climate change, that can be settled without active involvement of the two great countries.

In this context, we appreciate the strategic importance of groupings such as the BRIC, namely, Brazil, Russia, India and China which support India's application for membership into the United Nations Security Council. It is appreciated that India is a part of Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. India, Russia and China constitute the

highest land mass with about half of the world's population. This is not military alliance.

So, India and China together have a glorious role to play in international affairs. The political centre of gravity of the world is moving towards the East. Earlier it was towards Europe and then it shifted to America. Now the situation is changing day by day. The political centre of gravity of the world is now moving towards the East. In this context, India and China can play a very important role. I think, those who are trying to utilise the differences to mark up tension will learn from the emerging situation.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

DR. MIRZA MEHBOOB BEG (Anantnag): Sir, I must express my gratitude to an experienced leader of the House, hon. Member, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi and to Shri Jagdish Sharma, who raised this very important and very sensitive issue in the Parliament.

When apprehensions are expressed by no less a leader than Dr. Joshi, it has to be taken in the right spirit across the board and it has to be addressed very seriously. We have a definite foreign policy towards all our neighbours, be it Pakistan, be it Sri Lanka, be it Bangladesh, be it Bhutan or be it any other country. But the real test of our External Affairs Ministry will be how do we manage our relationship with another growing Asian giant, which is China. Alarming things have happened. It is not that the Government of India does not have a policy. It must be having a policy. But the perception is, the growing perception, is that we are wavering and we are tentative so far as our relationship with China is concerned. They are not mere apprehensions. See, what is happening. It is not an isolated incident.

It is not only the question of Arunachal Pradesh and it is not only the issue of whether we allow Dalai Lama to go to Arunachal Pradesh or not. Incidents after incidents are happening. There is no end to it. What has happened in Jammu and Kashmir? Jammu and Kashmir is already

on boil. We, the people of Jammu and Kashmir, suffered for quite long.

Some hon. Member said that it was Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi who hoisted the national flag there. The leader of my Party, the tallest and the undisputed leader of Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah, who hooted out Jinnah from Kashmir, said, "We will go and join hands with tolerant and democratic India." He said it way back in 1947 when the entire sub-continent was taken over by the religious sentiments and emotions. It was Sheikh Abdullah who said it and we are proud of it. But what is happening now?

We were constructing a road in Ladakh. On construction of road, apprehensions were expressed. Naturally, apprehensions will be raised. Unless they are removed and unless they are addressed, we will have genuine apprehensions about what China is going to do with us. We were constructing a road in our part, that is in Ladakh. It was stopped. It is not in place right now because China said that we have to stop. Our young and dynamic Chief Minister had to run to Delhi. I think, he took it up with the Ministry of External Affairs and he took it up with the Government of India. Look at it, we cannot even construct a road in our own territory! But we say that everything is all right. We say that we are enjoying a cordial relationship with China. It has never happened. It is the first instance in the whole history. China says that it will allow the residents of Jammu and Kashmir, which is part of India, to visit China without a visa. It says that the residents of China do not need any visa to travel to China. To travel to China, all that they need is a visa on paper, a stapled visa, but we did not react. I want to draw the attention of the Government towards this. This is dangerous. We have to have a positive, comprehensive and a dynamic foreign policy in place. We cannot wish away these things. Only recently we were proud that Prof. Amitabh Mattoo, Vice-Chancellor of Jammu University, was given a proper visa to travel to China. We were celebrating

[Dr. Mirza Mehboob Beg]

and we were very happy about it. So, it has been left to China to decide which way they want to go and which way they want to put us to. So, this is very serious issue which needs to be addressed. It has to be addressed right on time before it is too late.

17.00 hrs.

It is because we were late in 1962 and we were caught napping in 1962. It does not matter, but it will matter if we do not learn from the mistakes which we have committed over a period of time.

Our markets are flooded with Chinese goods. We have to be competitive. We cannot stop it. But the question is - if they are producing or if they are exporting some toys which are dangerous and hazardous to the health of our children, that has to be stopped. ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I will conclude within one minute. It cannot be left to China that they will decide our relationship and they will decide our foreign policy and foreign issues.

So, I would very humbly request the Government of India that they should come out with a definite foreign policy towards China. Their foreign policy will be tested only in so far as our relationship with China is concerned.

SHRI PREM DAS RAI (Sikkim): Mr. Chairman, Sir thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

Sir, some of my friends from Arunachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir have already spoken in this debate. I represent Sikkim which is perhaps one of the most peaceful States in this country.

It was in the year 1975 when the people of Sikkim, through a unique referendum, became a part of integral India. Therefore, from that time onwards, under Article 371(f) the people of Sikkim are enjoying the status of being

as an integral part of India. So, in no way, we can accept any part of Sikkim being disputed.

It was on 6th July, 2006 when the border trade with China began. This was a small border trade, but a very important milestone when after 44 years the border was opened to trade. I would like to have an answer from the hon. Minister of External Affairs whether this border trade would now be upgraded to full trade because with that, the people of Sikkim would be in a position to go and the people of India would be able to visit Tibet and Lhasa in a way so that the relations between Tibet, Sikkim and India can improve. Therefore, it is with this thing in view that the National Highways No. 31A, I always said, is a very strategic Highway.

Sir, in 1967, there were skirmishes. Today, there are reports that there are incursions in some of the border areas in Sikkim. There have also been some reports in the media which says that these incursions are being more frequent, but when I actually took up this matter with the Defence authorities in Sikkim, I was given to understand that there is all preparedness. I have no reason to doubt the preparedness of our military stationed out there.

I would just like to make two other points before I conclude. One, that some of the so-called views and I think some of the alarming views need to be tempered in this august House. I think in the context of our country, there is political power, there is military power and there is economic power. Now, whether we compare it with China as saying it is bigger, better or more important, I think that is not the question. The question is whether the sovereignty of our country, the sovereignty of our nation can be held together and whether our political power and our political space to work in areas like in Africa and in other places where China is moving with great speed, do we have that capability, are we prepared and do we have a strategic plan? I think the Ministry of External Affairs may like to answer this point.

It is a fact that we are a democracy.

I am sure, today, this Discussion must be relayed all over because through the Lok Sabha Television, it is telecast live everywhere. It is so transparent that the discussion is being watched by one and all.

With these words, I would like to end my speech.

*SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat):
Hon. Chairman, Sir, I take the floor to participate in the discussion under Rule 193. You know that our neighbouring countries are trying to solve the border issues through mutual dialogue. The policy of the Government of India is to undertake dialogue and discussion and avoid war as long as possible. Both China and India gained independence almost simultaneously. At that point of time, India was plagued by hunger and starvation. When China got independence they also went through sad days; river Hwang Ho was witness to that. Now, after 63 long years what do we see? We see that on one hand, China is developing and on the other India is also developing. Former Prime Minister of India, late Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru had a dream – he had imagined that if the two countries could work in tandem with each other then one day they could become major super powers in the world. This is exactly what is happening today. I believe that this is the age of global economy and technological advancement. Economic might is extremely important in today's world. So both India and China have to take up the responsibility of fighting the imperialist world and face the challenge head on.

In order to protect the independence and sovereignty of the country, India needs economic development, academic development, military advancement and holistic upgradation. Thus no other country will dare to encroach upon our borders and India will also not sneak into other's territory. This is enshrined in the foreign policy of our country.

*English translation of speech originally delivered in Bengali.

We also see that our markets are flooded with numerous Chinese goods. Their manufacturing sector is growing by leaps and bounds. Their military organisation too is being modernized at a fast pace. We need to tap all the potential and bring together countries like Russia and China to stand by us and work for a better future. If that is made possible, then we would be able to do away with poverty, pain and sufferings of the teeming millions. Therefore, I believe that the policy of dialogue and peacekeeping, which has been adopted by India, will certainly help in maintaining cordial relationship with our neighbouring States. I support this policy and appreciate the ideology of working together for a peaceful future.

I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak on this subject and conclude my speech.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say that although the hon. Minister is reluctant enough to admit, yet it is a fact that the Chinese made many attempts and many quick forays into the Indian soil and on the Indian airspace. They are also audacious enough that they have painted the stones inside the Indian territory. They stopped the construction of roads in Ladakh. They also snatched away the rations meant for the Armed Forces guarding the borders.

[Translation]

As Mr. Dikshit said in his speech, however he has no knowledge about it. I come from Assam and he will not be able to understand what we suffered at that time. People were on the road for 10 days. The entire money in the treasury was thrown away into water in 1962 so that the Chinese could not take it away. The Chinese fled into dense forest.

[English]

In 1962, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the then Prime Minister of India, declared: "I am sorry for the people of Assam."

[Shrimati Bijoya Chakravarty]

[Translation]

Pandit ji had given farewell to Assam, it was not included in the seven States at that time and it was an AIT state.

[English]

He further declared: "We will try to recover Assam from the clutches of China when the time comes." The then Prime Minister Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri also informed over the Radio: "We are preparing land for the people of Assam in Bihar, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. If they want to come here and take refuge, then, land is enough for them." This is happening there.

[Translation]

Sir, the honest people commit mistake once in a while, but those who do not know, commit it frequently. We do have the experience of 1962. It is also said that the area which is frequently visited by the Chinese does not yield even a simple blade grass. But there is no wrinkle on the forehead of anyone.

[English]

If a person is bald, can you behead him? That is why, I would like to say that we want good relation with our neighbouring countries. But India has always become a target of our belligerent neighbours, be it Pakistan, be it Bangladesh, be it China.

Unwanted incursions by Chinese troops both in land and in air definitely polluted the atmosphere and brought sense of distrust and disbelief among the people. According to a report that appeared in different newspapers, PLA helicopters intruded Indian air space many times in the month of June and Chinese patrol parties entered Indian territory 26 times during the month of August.

Sir, the hon. Minister of External Affairs is present here.

He claimed that there is peace along more than 3,000 kms. of border with China. But till now, 38,000 kms. of territory is held by China. So, will the hon. Minister inform the House as to whether it will remain with China or it will be recovered in due course of time?

Sir, Tibet means *tri-stupa*, meaning pillar, that is pillar of India. Tibet was a pilgrimage centre for centuries together. It is not in our control now. Our Rishis and Munis went to Tibet on pilgrimage. But now we cannot go there and if we want to go there, we have to take permission because Tibet is no more our pillar.

We know that we want to strengthen our border by deploying forces and constructing air strips. We know that the Government has done all these things, but this is not sufficient. What is the present Government doing to thwart terrorist activities emanating from the soil of Pakistan, Bangladesh and China. In respect of China, in the eyes of the world, the Government presented a weak position to the utter disbelief of the people of this country. How has China become bold now? Their troops walked into the Indian territory many times as per their sweet will. Probably, the hon. Minister is aware of the fact that they have constructed roads, air strips and created all modern amenities. I would like to know whether the Government is aware that China has already built massive infrastructure in Tibet.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please conclude now. You can lay the rest of your speech on the Table of the House.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Sir, kindly give me two more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will give you only one minute.

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : Sir, I want to ask a question to the Government.

Why are we so much worried? We are worried because we want that our border should be properly protected so that no foreigner can enter into our country

at his own sweet will. We want a strong Government who can govern well and protect our border properly.

I would like to quote from a news report that has appeared in The Asian Age on 31st August, 2009. It says:

"Earlier this month, India's Chairman of the Chief of Staff Committee and Navy Chief Admiral Suresh Mehta had stated that 'it would be foolhardy to compare India and China as equals' and that 'in military terms, both conventional and non-conventional, we have neither the capability nor the intention to match China, force for force'"

This is not my comment. This is the comment made by the then Chief of Indian Navy. So, I want the hon. Minister to answer to all these points.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (Andaman and Nicobar Islands): Mr. Chairman Sir, I have given notice in writing. ...*(Interruptions)* Andaman and Nicobar Islands are in grave danger....*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is no danger over there.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the submission by Dr. Tarun Mandal.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in regard to the issue on which discussion is being held at this time in the House, would like to remind the incident that took place 70 years back. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, take your seat. You, may speak during the zero hour tomorrow.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, today is a very important day. A dignified person of the country, Dr. Dwarka Nath Kotnis hailing from Sholapur, Maharashtra Assembly, visited China and he expired over there. Who sent Dr. Kotnis 70 years ago. Seventy years back the Indian Medical Mission. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Ray, please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. TARUN MANDAL: He was sent to China on behalf of China Aid Committee and the Chairman of that China Committee was Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. At that time, the Congress President was Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, why are you speaking? Nothing of what you are saying is going on record.

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, war between the Chinese Community and the imperialists was going on at that time. Under the leadership of Mao-Tse-Tung. ...*(Interruptions)* Rock Medical Mission was sent on behalf of the pre-independent India. Today, this House should pay homage to that important personality of our country, Kotnis.

[English]

He has shown to the nation the dedication, internationalism and international brotherhood. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not disturb. The hon. Member is speaking.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. TARUN MANDAL: Mr. Chairman, Sir, our country and China are the base of ancient civilization and culture. There is no conflict between the people of both these countries. We do not even support the policy that China is following over there today. It is also too much exploiting the people of China after emerging today as a capitalist and imperialist power of the world. Within our country, too, the domestic and foreign capitalists and imperialists are exploiting the people of the country and oppressing them which I cannot support.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, whenever there is any border dispute, efforts are a foot to avoid problems prevailing within the country as in the case of the Kargil war and in case of the border dispute between China and our country. Our Government said that we do not have any border problem, but the most important problems of our country are unemployment and price-rise. Today, there are problems like that of food, drinking water etc. in our country. Similarly, the people of China are also having their problems.

[English]

Let the rulers of the world fight. We are ruled. We are exploited. We must be united.

[Translation]

In this regard, I would just say that there are no differences among the common people of our country and that of China. No differences are there. No hatred should be infused into the minds of the people within a country against the people of the other country. We may oppose the ruler of the U.S. We may oppose those who are ruling Pakistan, but we may never oppose the common man of those countries.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY

OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Sir, the hon. Member will speak about Andaman and Nicobar Islands only and nothing else...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: If Andaman and Nicobar Islands are not protected you will not be safe...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of the hon. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members who have participated in this very important debate which was initiated by one of our senior leaders, Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi; and a number of friends have added to the content of this debate. It has shed light on a number of issues and it has pointed out to the areas of our strength and to the areas of our weaknesses. The Government will certainly take note – and I say particular note – of where we have shortcomings. In the course of the coming months, we will be in a position to address ourselves to these concerns which, I would say, are rather compelling.

Dr. Joshi did provide a historical peep into the relation between these two countries. These are two countries which have had civilizational links. We have had our trade links and we have had our spiritual links. The cumulative impact of these links will point out to only one course and that is that we should strive for deepening of our cordial relations, our trade relations.

Economists have been predicting that the 21st century will certainly belong to these two Asian giants. China and India will emerge in the next 25 years, if not earlier, as the economic superpowers of the world. We also can make our useful contributions for stabler global conditions between the two countries: India and China. I think we have shown to the rest of the world how even though there

is a global slowdown in the economy, but it has not impacted China and it has not impacted much in India.

Let me make a distinction here that China has been able to continue their trajectory of seven to eight per cent growth whereas India has not been able to match that. But we are lingering around six-and-a-half per cent hoping that we will be reaching seven per cent next year.

This is only to prove the point that these emerging Asian economies are going to dictate the pace of the global economic growth in the coming years.

Sir, this is no mean compliment to our own achievement. We have done exceedingly well and we should be happy about it. This should give us the necessary self-confidence for the country to surge forward in the years to come.

India and China have had good relations and at times we have had strained relationship. Many of my friends did draw our attention to the developments of the 1960s and to the developments of the 1980s.

Sir, I for one feel that history has something to convey to us. If it has something to convey to us we should humbly take note of that fact and then try to learn from whatever shortcomings or mistakes. You might call them as mistakes and I might say that they were shortcomings. Nonetheless, as a matured country we should take due note of whatever had happened in the last five decades and more.

Sir, in the next year we are celebrating the Sixtieth year of the starting of the diplomatic relationship with China. We would like to celebrate it in a befitting manner because these two Asian giants have got to celebrate this. The way we are looking forward to celebrating this is that in the whole year we will be celebrating India's year in China and the China's year in India. These are reciprocal symbolic gestures which we make to our neighbours.

We value China's friendship, association and we

would like to further take it to certain strategic levels. I am sure that China is willing to reciprocate. There have been a number of high level meetings which have taken place in the recent past. Our relations with China get very high priority in our strategic thinking. We would like to develop this cooperative partnership based on equality in which each side should be sensitive enough to the concerns, aspirations and sentiments of the other nation.

As part of our practice of maintaining regular high level political exchanges, the Prime Minister has met the Chinese Premier very recently in Thailand.

I had the pleasure of having a meeting with the Chinese Foreign Minister in Bangalore in the month of October. We had very frank and constructive exchanges with the Chinese Foreign Minister. Adding to this, the hon. President of India is scheduled to visit China next year. I have also been also invited to visit China for bilateral talks; and I intend to go to China next year.

Leadership in both the countries agree on the importance of strengthening cooperation and maintaining forward looking approach to bilateral relations. This can be done only when an atmosphere of trust, an atmosphere of mutual respect and understanding of each other's positions on various issues can take place.

We are also continuing with our Defence cooperation with China. Our Defence exchanges are also increasing. The Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese Army visited Delhi in the first week of December. We will be holding the Third Defence Dialogue with China next month. This will build better understanding between our Armed Forces.

Most importantly, the bilateral trade between our two countries has touched a new high of 52 billion US dollars this year, and we have jointly set a target to take it to 60 billion US dollars by next year. Even though the trade deficit has been growing, and this obviously is a matter of concern to India, the Prime Minister himself has flagged this issue with the Premier during his meeting in Thailand

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

and I have taken it up with the Foreign Minister of China in Bangalore. We are pressing them for greater market access for Indian goods and services. The Chinese side has promised to take measures to address our concerns.

There are other areas where the two countries can gainfully, for mutual benefit, work together including in the field of energy, tourism, education, culture, science and technology, civil aviation, water resources, etc. We are diversifying our exchanges and cooperation.

Well, this is the plus side of our relationship.

But there are outstanding issues of which the boundary question is an important area where we have not been able to come to an amicable understanding between ourselves. Well, this is being discussed by a mechanism which has been created between the two countries by mutual acceptance that the Special Representatives, who are addressed, to sort out these boundary differences. I am sure the hon. House, more particularly, a seasoned Parliamentarian like Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi will appreciate the fact that this is a very complex issue and this is also time consuming issue because of the fact that the boundary has not been demarcated. We have only a Line of Actual Control between the two countries. Our perception and their perception may not find convergence, and in those areas we will have to argue with them and then try to find an acceptable solution to those issues.

We have had 13 meetings at the level of Special Representatives, and I am sure more meetings are in the pipeline. Both the Prime Minister and myself have conveyed to the Chinese leadership that our differences over the boundary question should not be allowed to affect our functional cooperation in other areas. The importance of both sides maintaining peace and tranquillity in our border areas has also been underscored. It goes without

saying that we will remain vigilant on our borders. Our Armed Forces are regularly patrolling all areas along the border with China.

A mention was made about the infrastructure development all along the borders between India and China. Well, without trying to sound alarmistic, I would like to submit to this House with all humility that within the constraints of our resource that we have been trying to develop our infrastructure over the border line of India and China, and in the months to come, it is bound to increase. The momentum is going to be much higher than what I and you have been seeing of late. After going through very carefully our boundary issues and the concerns of the people, we will have to keep reporting to you because we are a democracy. We are answerable to the people of this country, and this Government is answerable to this hon. Parliament. Hence, we will have to keep reporting to you as whatever steps we take to strengthen our borders, to strengthen our infrastructure in our border areas. I think I would like to give an assurance to this House that we will continue to do so with all the might that is at our command.

Now, having made these general points, I would like to go through some of the observations that the hon. Members have made. Due to the paucity of time, I will not be able to dwell at length some of the points which have been made, though important. I will have to be brief in my attempt to meet those concerns.

Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi himself made the point that there were 200 incursions or more. Yes, there were incursions. It is in the public domain that we have said it in answer to a number of questions that there have been incursions. But there is also a mechanism. Whenever such incursions take place on our boundary between China and India; between India and China, there is a mechanism which we have created that it gets sorted out there itself. Because it is not a demarcated boundary line and it is only a line of control, their perceptions and our perceptions can

certainly differ. As a result of that, we have brought in a mechanism where we try to settle these issues at the local level, at the boundary level, and at the field level itself.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I agree that you say that there is a mechanism. But what we find is that this mechanism has been violated more by China. That is, when you say that between this range of the line of actual control on our side and their side there will be no such activity, they have violated even that area and they have come to us. We have not gone to them. The whole point is that if there is a 10 km. or 5 km. or 8 km. border where there should be no such activity, neither we will go nor they will come. But they are coming within this area. I would like to know whether they recognize their actual line of control or not.

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: I do not think that there could be such selective solutions to the boundary problem. I think whatever China does or whatever India does, it has to be on a basis which is acceptable to both India and China. So, if there are some incursions either by China or by India, then certainly we have to deal with it. The short point that I am trying to make is, Mr. Chairman, that we have tried to defuse these incursions, defuse these differences, so that it does not get enlarged into some kind of a major difference between these two big countries. It is the approach and hope of the Government of India that we will be able to contain these boundary incursions.

I would like to commend the speech made by Shri Sandeep Dikshit. He was able to pin-point the strength of our country. He conveyed to this House that let us not be diffident. Well, 1960 was something, but 2009 is totally different. There is a sea-change which has come about. India has become strong in every sense of the term and we cannot be brow-beaten by anybody. So, when we have that kind of a confidence within ourselves, then I think we will be in a position to face regardless of who or how powerful the adversary is. But, this is not a bravado

because I for one believe after talking to the Foreign Minister of China on a very serious note that China is willing to reciprocate.

In fact, I was very pleasantly surprised when the Chinese Foreign Minister himself reminded me – I did not but he reminded me – about the five principles, Mrs. Chakravarty, of peaceful co-existence. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY : But they never practice what they say. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA : Sir, I was surprised and I was impressed also. I had forgotten about the five principles of co-existence. But my counterpart in China reminded me of that and he assured me that China will adhere to those principles of co-existence. If that is done, then most of our problems which have been aired by certain Members of this hon. House will get automatically resolved and then, perhaps, we can happily live thereafter, each growing in his own right.

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh, hon. Member and Shri Shailendra Kumar, another hon. Member wanted to evaluate our shortcomings. Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh talked about a crisis of confidence. I think we do not have a crisis of confidence from our side. We are fully secure and we feel quite confident in what we are saying and how we are dealing with China and we know that China would understand our concerns and China will respect those concerns of ours.

Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh also mentioned about stapled visa. Well, this is something which has come up very recently. I think we have reacted to it, the only way that a strong India can react to that. We have said – anything which is not stamped on the Indian passport will not be treated as a valid visa either to go out or to come into this country. So, how can you say that our policy towards China is weakening? How can you say that our

[Shri S.M. Krishna]

policy towards China is soft? Well, we have not been hard; but we have been very correct. China must understand this and they will have to respect the way we are dealing with our visas in the last sixty years. Suddenly, they cannot introduce a new system where they would staple on a white paper and then attach it to our passports. We certainly are not going to compromise with the visa policy which has been laid down by the Ministry of External Affairs.

Shri Jagdish Sharma drew our attention to the menace of duplicate drugs which are making their way into Indian territory. Well, duplicate currency and duplicate medicines – all these are menaces and we are keeping a close eye on how these come and where to checkmate it and where to prevent it. *...(Interruptions)* I think Shri Mahtab also did refer to the visa problem and the border problem. Shri Anant Geete mentioned that we are becoming a soft State.

Well, I would reject that kind of a contention with the contempt that it deserves. We are not a soft State; we are a State which has earned the respect of the entire world today. You should just go out of India to understand how you are looked upon. I did study in the USA and I have seen how I was treated some 40 years ago and today, even when we go as an ordinary citizen, we are looked with awe, we are looked with admiration and we are looked with, shall I say, some subterranean jealousies also. That is the kind of the new found stature that our country has acquired today. It is largely because of the efforts of a billion people – it is their effort - it is largely because of our intellectuals and it is largely because of the service sector of our industry that today we have been able to succeed.

Now Shri Sanjoy Takam coming from Itanagar of Arunachal Pradesh, which has figured very much in this debate, also participated. Where were we weak-kneed? We were told that His Holiness Dalai Lama should not go to Arunachal Pradesh. We were told that our Prime Minister

should not go to Arunachal Pradesh. Did the Prime Minister not go to Arunachal Pradesh? Did His Holiness Dalai Lama not go to Arunachal Pradesh? Did my predecessor, Shri Pranab Mukherjee not go to Arunachal Pradesh? Let me reiterate the resolve of this country, the resolve of the people, that Arunachal Pradesh is part and parcel of this great country of ours. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Why are they objecting?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: If they are objecting, you have to ask China. Why are you asking the hon. Minister? *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: One point made by one hon. Member from Kashmir is why construction of a road in Jammu and Kashmir was stopped. Let me convey to this House that Government of India had no role to play either in the starting of that road project or in the halting of that road project. It was purely a decision which the State Government of Jammu and Kashmir has taken, with which the Government of India was neither consulted nor was it brought to our notice. Only we came to know through the media reports about that road. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : No question, no clarification now. There is a function at 6 o'clock in the Central Hall.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S.M. KRISHNA: With reference to other Members who have raised certain issues, I will seek the indulgence of the Chair that I will be able to communicate to them as to what the Government of India's feeling is. But before concluding, Mr. Chairman, *...(Interruptions)* Let me conclude, then you can ask. *...(Interruptions)*

We are fully cognizant of the need to protect and safeguard our borders and ensure that there is no erosion of our sovereignty.

The situation in the India-China border areas is being constantly monitored. As I submitted earlier, we are strengthening the infrastructure in the border areas, and

our defence system is well established and highly efficient. There is also excellent coordination between the various Departments.

One point was made by a solitary Member that there is no coordination between the Ministry of Home and the Ministry of External Affairs and various other things. But let me assure that there has been perfect coordination between our Ministries in this regard.

The resolution of differences on the border with China must be and can only be resolved peacefully. The history of the last 60 years of our relations with China cannot be simply brushed aside. We must learn from the experience, which has taught us that conflict is not a solution, and dialogue and negotiation provide the best way forward. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman, Sir.

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI : I have given a small note. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY : I have to ask only two points from the hon. Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN : Dr. Joshi, there is no time today. We will have to adjourn. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is a function at 6 o'clock. Please cooperate with the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow the 10th December 2009 at 11 a.m.

17.58 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 10, 2009/
Agrahayana 19, 1931 (Saka)*

ANNEXURE-I

Member-wise Index to Starred Questions

Sl. No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	281
2.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	297
3.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	296
4.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	293
5.	Dr. Beg, Mirza Mehboob	296
6.	Shri Bhaiya Shivraj	291
7.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	292
8.	Shri Das, Ram Sundar	298
9.	Smt. Davidson J. Helen	297
10.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao, Nagorao	286
11.	Shri Gandhi, Varun	288
12.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	299
13.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	289
14.	Shri Joshi, Mahesh	299
15.	Shri Kaswan, Ram Singh	290
17.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	288

1	2	3
18.	Smt. Mahajan, Sumitra	295
19.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	287
20.	Shri Mitra, Somen	286
21.	Shri Naik Shripad Yesso	291
22.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	294
23.	Smt. Patil, Bhavana Gawali	298
24.	Shri Patil, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar	284
25.	Shri Pradhan Amarnath	281
26.	Shri Rajbhar, Ramashankar	290
27.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	292
28.	Shri Reddy M. Sreenivasulu	285
29.	Shri Sampath, A.	285
30.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	283
31.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	283
32.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	293
33.	Shri Sugumar, K.	294
34.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	282
35.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	287
36.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausaheb Rajaram	295
37.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	284

Member-wise Index to Unstarred Questions

Sl.No.	Member's Name	Question Number
1	2	3
1.	Shri Meghe, Datta	3337

1	2	3
2.	Smt. Shantha, J.	3147, 3255, 3302
3.	Shri Adhalrao Patil Shivaji	3193, 3251, 3258, 3316
4.	Shri Adsul Anandrao	3193, 3258, 3304, 3335
5.	Shri Agarwal Jai Prakash	3190, 3264, 3307
6.	Shri Ahir Hansraj G.	3172, 3298, 3233, 3328, 3354,
7.	Shri Anandan M.	3212, 3341
8.	Shri Anant Kumar, Hegde	3166, 3213
9.	Shri Angadi, Suresh	3177
10.	Shri Anuragi, Ghanshyam	3211, 3271
11.	Shri Babar Gajanan D.	3273, 3318, 3331
12.	Dr. Baliram	3160
13.	Shri Bhagat Sudarshan	3126, 3194, 3269, 3330, 3336
14.	Shri Bhaiya Shivraj	3283, 3315, 3334
15.	Shri Bhujbal Sameer	3224, 3310,
16.	Shri Biju P.K.	
17.	Shri Chauhan Mahendrasinh P.	3165, 3186, 3252
18.	Shri Chauhan, Prabhatsinh P.	3342
19.	Shri Chavan, Harishchandra	3127, 3226, 3290
20.	Shri Deka Ramen	3199
21.	Shri Deo, Kalikesh Narayan Singh	3186
22.	Shri Deora Milind	3326
23.	Shri Dhruvanarayana, R.	3165
24.	Smt. Dhurve, Jyoti	3198

1	2	3
25.	Shri Dubey Nishikant	3175, 3191, 3265
26.	Shri Dudhgaonkar, Ganeshrao Nagorao	3262, 3306
27.	Shri Gadhvi Mukesh Bhairavdanji	3225
28.	Shri Gaikwad Eknath Mahadeo	3249, 3299
29.	Shri Gajendra Singh Rajukhedi	3175
30.	Smt. Gandhi Maneka	3129, 3193, 3244, 3295, 3327
31.	Shri Gandhi Varun	3243, 3296, 3326, 3353
32.	Shri Rajagopal, L.	3133, 3230, 3286, 3305
33.	Shri Gouda, Shivarama	3270
34.	Shri Gowda Chandre D.B.	3212
35.	Shri Hazari Maheshwar	3214
36.	Shri Hussain Syed Shahnawaz	3202
37.	Shri Jadhao, Prataprao Ganpatrao	3331
38.	Dr. Jagannath Manda	3158
39.	Dr. Jaiswal Sanjay	3185
40.	Shri Jaiswal, Gorakh Prasad	3269
41.	Shri Jakhar Badri Ram	3333
42.	Smt. Jayaprada	3207, 3221, 3286
43.	Shri Jindal, Naveen	3231, 3300, 3329
44.	Dr. Joshi, Murlī Manohar	3166
45.	Shri Joshi, Pralhad	3202
46.	Shri Judev, Dilip Singh	3151, 3172, 3285
47.	Shri Kalmadi Suresh	3339

1	2	3
48.	Shri Karunakaran, P.	3143
49.	Shri Kaushalendra Kumar	3206
50.	Shri Khaire Chandrakant	3193, 3215, 3254, 3284
51.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	3172, 3186, 3239
52.	Shri Kumar Vishwa Mohan	3179
53.	Shri Kumar, P.	3181
54.	Shri Kumar, Shailendra	3172, 3354
55.	Shri Laguri Yashbant	3194, 3336
56.	Shri Madam Vikrambhai Arjanbhai	3128, 3310, 3353
57.	Dr. Mahant, Charan Das	3175
58.	Shri Maharaj, Satpal	3222
59.	Shri Mahato, Baidyanath Prasad	3208
60.	Shri Mahato, Narahari	3250, 3260
61.	Shri Majhi Pradeep	3205, 3275, 3320, 3350
62.	Shri Majumdar, Prasanta Kumar	3250, 3260
63.	Shri Mani Jose K.	3182, 3259
64.	Shri Meghwal Arjun Ram	3218, 3250
65.	Dr. Meinya, Thokchom	3167, 3281, 3317, 3347
66.	Shri Munda Arjun	3136, 3189, 3343
67.	Shri Muttemwar Vilas	3176
68.	Shri P. Balram	3155, 3256
69.	Shri Nama, Nageswara Rao	3254
70.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	3342

1	2	3
71.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	3173
72.	Km. Natrajan Meenakshi	3154
73.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	3174, 3254
74.	Shri Nishad (Capt.) Jai Narain Prasad	3169
75.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	3159, 3228, 3309
76.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	3157
77.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	3271
78.	Shri Panda, Baijayant	3166, 3252, 3256, 3303, 3348
79.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	3171, 3252
80.	Shri Pandey Ravindra Kumar	3179
81.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	3141, 3287
82.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	3152, 3229, 3287
83.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	3163
84.	Shri Patel Devji M.	3193
85.	Shri Patel R.K. Singh	3211, 3246
86.	Smt. Patel, Jayshreeben	3183
87.	Shri Patil, Rao Saheb Danve	3180, 3257, 3329
88.	Shri Patil, Bhaskarrao Bapurao Khatgaonkar	3249, 3299
89.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	3132, 3234, 3294, 3324, 3352
90.	Shri Pradhan Amarnath	3247
91.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	3193, 3254, 3284, 3303
92.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	3184
93.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	3196, 3270, 3311, 3329

1	2	3
94.	Shri Raghavendra, B.Y.	3178
95.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	3125, 3149, 3245
96.	Shri Ram Pummasi	3185, 3193, 3195, 3301
97.	Prof. Ramshankar	3216, 3282
98.	Shri Ramkishun	3333
99.	Shri Rane, Nilesh Narayan	3173
100.	Shri Rao, Rayapati Sambasiva	3223
101.	Shri Rashid, J.M. Aaron	3175
102.	Shri Rathod, Ramesh	3186
103.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	3187
104.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	3170, 3242, 3338, 3351
105.	Shri Ray, Rudramadhab	3188
106.	Shri Reddy, Gutha Sukhender	3219
107.	Shri Reddy M. Raja Mohan	3201
108.	Shri Reddy Anantha Venkatarami	3145, 3238
109.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	3153
110.	Shri Roy Nripendra Nath	3250, 3260
111.	Shri S. Alagiri	3203, 3312
112.	Shri S. Semmalai	3340
113.	Shri S. Pakkirappa	3140, 3263, 3270, 3345
114.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	3144, 3145, 3237, 3319, 3346
115.	Shri Sampath, A.	3220
116.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	3136, 3193, 3266, 3308, 3331

1	2	3
117.	Shri Satyanarayana, Sarvey	3200
118.	Shri Satpathy, Tathagata	3227, 3292, 3322, 3323
119.	Smt. Scindia, Yashodhara Raje	3162
120.	Shri Sethi Arjun Charan	3193
121.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	3210, 3254, 3279, 3314
122.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	3193, 3254, 3268
123.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	3156, 3241
124.	Shri Basavaraj, G.S.	3165, 3207, 3288, 3277
125.	Shri Anto Antony	3209, 3278
126.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	3138, 3233, 3274
127.	Dr. Singh Bhola	3146
128.	Shri Singh Ganesh	3137, 3272, 3313, 3349
129.	Shri Singh Pashupati Nath	3211
130.	Dr. Singh Raghuvansh Prasad	3159, 3280
131.	Shri Singh Rakesh	3130, 3233
132.	Shri Singh Sushil Kumar	3161, 3164, 3253, 3301, 3330
133.	Shri Singh Uday	3185
134.	Chaudhary Singh, Lal	3135, 3267
135.	Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	3192, 3211
136.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	3204
137.	Shri Sinha Yashwant	3217
138.	Shri Siricilla Rajaiah	3150, 3186, 3240, 3293, 3325
139.	Shri Sugavanam, E.G.	3131, 3256, 3291

1	2	3
140.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	3165, 3207, 3277, 3288
141.	Shri Suresh Kodikkunnil	3125, 3189, 3232, 3289, 3321
142.	Shri Swamy N. Cheluvarayya	3139, 3233, 3225, 3297, 3333
143.	Smt. Tandon. Annu	3142
144.	Shri Tandon, Lalji	3197
145.	Shri Tewari Manish	3168, 3276
146.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	3248
147.	Shri Thomas P.T.	3220
148.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	3250
149.	Shri Vasava, Mansukhbhai D.	3184, 3192
150.	Shri Viswanathan P.	3267
151.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	3246, 3250, 3312, 3332
152.	Shri Yadav Anjankumar M.	3126, 3211
153.	Shri Yadav Om Prakash	3128
154.	Shri Yaskhi Madhu Goud	3299
155.	Yogi, Aditya Nath	3148, 3213, 3261, 3344

ANNEXURE-II

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	
Coal	:	
Culture	:	
Earth Sciences	:	284
Environment and Forests	:	283, 285, 287, 288, 295, 298
External Affairs	:	300
Human Resource Development	:	281, 289, 291, 292, 293, 294, 296, 297
Overseas Indian Affairs	:	
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	
Planning	:	282, 290
Science and Technology	:	286
Space	:	
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	
Water Resources	:	299.

Ministry-wise Index to Starred Questions

Prime Minister	:	
Atomic Energy	:	3164, 3330, 3335
Coal	:	3151, 3160, 3163, 3175, 3176, 3197, 3200, 3205, 3288, 3296, 3313, 3354
Culture	:	3130, 3155, 3191, 3196, 3206, 3216, 3233, 3235, 3245, 3256, 3257, 3270, 3274, 3282, 3297, 3303, 3316, 3323, 3328, 3329, 3337, 3339, 3342

Earth Sciences	:	3144, 3264, 3272, 3319
Environment and Forests	:	3126, 3129, 3139, 3140, 3147, 3152, 3153, 3156, 3157, 3159, 3162, 3170, 3171, 3183, 3186, 3188, 3192, 3193, 3199, 3204, 3211, 3222, 3225, 3232, 3242, 3244, 3247, 3248, 3249, 3252, 3254, 3265, 3271, 3275, 3281, 3289, 3299, 3306, 3314, 3318, 3322, 3326, 3327, 3331, 3336, 3338, 3351
External Affairs	:	3132, 3341, 3142, 3145, 3167, 3168, 3174, 3178, 3208, 3210, 3214, 3224, 3228, 3237, 3260, 3261, 3276, 3277, 3286, 3290, 3298, 3305, 3309, 3311, 3317, 3320, 3341, 3344
Human Resource Development	:	3128, 3137, 3143, 3146, 3148, 3150, 3165, 3172, 3177, 3179, 3180, 3181, 3182, 3187, 3189, 3198, 3207, 3213, 3217, 3221, 3223, 3227, 3231, 3234, 3240, 3241, 3243, 3250, 3251, 3255, 3258, 3259, 3262, 3263, 3278, 3280, 3283, 3285, 3293, 3300, 3304, 3315, 3324, 3325, 3332, 3334, 3340, 3343, 3345, 3346, 3347, 3349, 3350, 3352, 3353
Overseas Indian Affairs	:	3125, 3131, 3184, 3209, 3219, 3220, 3229, 3236, 3246
Parliamentary Affairs	:	
Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	:	3138, 3154, 3158, 3161, 3169, 3194, 3203, 3239, 3253, 3266, 3268, 3269, 3279, 3284, 3291, 3292, 3301, 3308, 3312
Planning	:	3136, 3166, 3190, 3230, 3310, 3348
Science and Technology	:	3127, 3134, 3149, 3212, 3295
Space	:	3302, 3307
Statistics and Programme Implementation	:	3215, 3226
Water Resources	:	3133, 3135, 3173, 3185, 3195, 3201, 3202, 3218, 3238, 3267, 3273, 3287, 3294, 3321, 3333.

INTERNET

The Original version of Lok Sabha proceedings is available on Parliament of India Website at the following address :

<http://www.parliamentofindia.nic.in>

LIVE TELECAST OF PROCEEDINGS OF LOK SABHA

Lok Sabha proceedings are being telecast live on Lok Sabha T.V. Channel. Live telecast begins at 11 A.M. everyday the Lok Sabha sits, till the adjournment of the House.

LOK SABHA DEBATES ON SALE

Printed copies of Lok Sabha Debates of Original version, English version, Hindi version and indices thereto, DRSCs reports and other Parliamentary Publications and Souvenir items with logo of Parliament are available for sale at the Sales Counter, Reception, Parliament House, (Tel.Nos. 23034726, 23034495, 23034496) New Delhi-110001. The information about all these publications and items is also available on the website mentioned above.

©2009 BY LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

Published under Rules 379 and 282 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha
(Twelfth Edition) and Printed by The Indian Press, G.T. Karnal Road, Delhi-110033.
