

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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(Fourteenth Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, August 14, 2013/Sravana 23, 1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Loss of lives in coalmine collapse at Kulda, Odisha

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that eleven persons are reported to have lost their lives and several others injured in a coalmine collapse at Kulda in the Sundargarh district of Odisha on August 10, 2013.

The House expresses its profound sorrow on this tragic incident which has brought pain and suffering to the bereaved families and wishes a speedy recovery to the injured.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while as a mark of respect to the memory of the departed.

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Narayan Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Q.121.

...(Interruptions)

11.02½ hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

(i) Re: Resolutions passed by National Assembly of Pakistan condemning India for unprovoked aggression

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): I have given notice to suspend the Question Hour. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jaswant Singh to speak.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Madam, a most unusual and unacceptable situation has arisen after the two Resolutions adopted by the Provincial Assembly of Punjab of Pakistan and the National Assembly of Pakistan. They are unacceptable because they comment irregularly and wrongly on happenings within India. It is totally uncalled for. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go into the record except Shri Jaswant Singh's remarks.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Madam, I should be given permission to mention that with your consent a unanimous resolution be adopted by the House condemning the ceasefire line violation and these two Resolutions. ...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): The House must speak in one voice on this. We will work towards a statement during the course of the day and a common resolution to be moved. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as has been just suggested, we will bring a unanimous resolution for the Members of the House to endorse.

...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj): Madam Speaker, I would like to raise a very important issue in this House regarding the mid- day meal scheme being run by the Government of India in respect of which everyday one or the other news appears in the newspapers and no part of the country, be it Delhi or any other State, is spared in this regard and in Bihar, it has made a record where the incidents of finding dead lizards in the mid-day meal or schools drinking water occur quite frequently. Particularly on 16.07.2013 in the Gramin Navsrijit Vidyalaya under Masrak block of Chhapra district, 23 school children lost their lives after consuming poisonous mean and several others fell ill. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.04½ hrs.

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

...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, when we raised these issues before the Government of Bihar through media, the Chief Minister of that State kept mum. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.05 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

After some day, the Chief Minister of Bihar made a statement that the incident might have the involvement of the Opposition. Madam Speaker, I would like to submit that this incident may be taken seriously. The Centre continues to issue directions regarding the functioning of mid- day meal scheme but this incident of deaths of children in Bihar took place merely for non - compliance of those directions. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, I would like to make a request to you that this incident may kindly be got investigated by the CBI. In my opinion, the main responsibility of this incident is that of the Chief Minister, Education Minister and also that of the collector of Chhapra. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRABHUNATH SINGH (Maharajganj): * Any delay in this matter may cause a lot of trouble. At this moment, there is an atmosphere of a lot of tension and the Government of Bihar is trying to suppress this issue. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.06 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Tufani Saroj, Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.07 hrs.

SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS—Contd...

(ii) Re: Judgment of Supreme Court in appointing faculties in AIIMS

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, I myself and all the members of this House are very much worried about it. They have taken a decision regarding the posts in the speciality and super speciality. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: This decision was taken by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court Shri Altmus Kabeer one day before his retirement in which Adivasis, Dalits and the backward sections were to totally eliminated except those in C and D grade. The Government, the hon. Minister Shri Kapil Sibal should come out with his reply to tell us as to what way out would be found out in this regard and how it would be done away with. It is such a big issue that regarding the rights of 85 per cent of people, the Supreme Court intervenes in the matter not only once but on five-six occasions. ...*(Interruptions)* They don't know anything. Then the Indian society has been lead astray and today these people have been taking away their right of reservation. ...*(Interruptions)* We do not belong to that reserved category. I wanted that Sushma ji should raise this matter. In the big one days, the matter used to be

*Not recorded as ordered by the Chair.

raised by Lohia ji, Jai Prakash ji Madhu Limayeji. Raj Narayan ji but I am sorry that today I am raising this issue in this House. Even otherwise I raise everybody's matter in the House. But how will you repeal this verdict? How will you find a way out? ...(*Interruptions*)

Madam Speaker, I would like to submit to you that this House is not working properly but it was a ten minutes affair. You know it, everyone has met you. ...(*Interruptions*) Today this matter is being discussed in the entire country. It is useless as it is no issue. ...(*Interruptions*) Today the financial condition of the country is very poor, the prices have been rising. How much have the prices of onion increased today but we do not want to raise this matter. ...(*Interruptions*) I would like to make a humble request to the Government to come out with a reply immediately to tell us to what way out can be found on this problem and how the rights which have been denied, can be restored. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia, Shri Surendra Singh Nagar and Shri Kamal Kishore Commando associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Sharad Yadav.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Madam Speaker, the verdict given by the Hon. Supreme Court is completely unconstitutional because the House is supreme and the reservation has been enforced with the unanimity in this House. It is not the decision of a particular party but this entire House together has accepted reservation. ...(*Interruptions*) But we would like to know as to what ground and how the Supreme Court can do away with the reservation. ...(*Interruptions*) It is most regrettable that this case related to AIIMS only. ...(*Interruptions*) It is related to AIIMS and two doctors of that institute. ...(*Interruptions*) It has been completely scrapped. While it was the issue of AIIMS. ...(*Interruptions*) Such thing has been done where there was no issue. There cannot be a more discriminatory Constitution related decision than this one and we do not want to discuss it further. ...(*Interruptions*) Mr. Kapil Sibal and the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs are sitting here. They should not review but repeal it with immediate effect. ...(*Interruptions*) * Can anybody sit silently now? ...(*Interruptions*) The people will stand against it. There will be agitation on the streets. Violence will also be there.

Even arsoning will take place. It is not an ordinary thing. ...(*Interruptions*) We have struggled a lot. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Mulayam Singh ji, now please conclude.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: There were great freedom fighters. ...(*Interruptions*) All of them together have accepted this reservation. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, we make an appeal to the Government to repeal this decision immediately. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Kamal Kishore 'Commando' may also be associated with the matter raised by Shri Mulayam Singh ji.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, thank you. The topic that is being discussed today that is reservation, reservation is no charity, it is our right. ...(*Interruptions*) We enter here in Parliament after taking oath of Constitution. ...(*Interruptions*) We have this right under the Constitution. The economically and socially backward people in the country have a right for reservation, they should get it. ...(*Interruptions*) In All India Institute of Medical Sciences, a doubt was raised about the appointment of professor - where there was no reservation, then taking it as a precedent, they tried to take away this right from the SC, ST, OBC all over India. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Ok, you have finished. Now you please associate yourself with this.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, this is a conspiracy. Our party had said in the All Party Meeting held yesterday that when the SC/ST Bill passed in Rajya Sabha. ...(*Interruptions*) had it been passed in Lok Sabha also. Then there was no possibility of this order issued in this manner. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, through you, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister of Law. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude.

[*English*]

Please do not make it long.

...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members Shri Surendra Singh Nagar, Shri Kamal Kishore 'Commando' and Shri Virendra Kumar may also be associated with the subject raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI T.K.S. ELANGO VAN (Chennai North): Madam Speaker, the issue of reservation was well-settled by the hon. Supreme Court of India that consisted of 12-Member Judges, but these Judges did not distinguish in posts. ...(Interruptions) They did not say that this reservation is only for lower level posts and not for higher level or highly technically qualified posts. ...(Interruptions) Now the Supreme Court is deviating or violating the earlier judgement. ...(Interruptions) So, the Government should immediately intervene and see that it is rectified. ...(Interruptions)

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (Dum Dum): Madam, I support the contention of Shri Sharad Yadav and Shri Mulayam Singh on the issue of reservation for higher, technical posts. ...(Interruptions) The judgement given by Supreme Court on the question of appointment of a Professor in AIIMS is not in consonance with the Constitution nor with the dreams of the founding fathers of the Constitution. ...(Interruptions) We demand that suitable legal measures to be taken by the Government, so that people of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes get their reservation in higher technical posts. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai. Please be very brief.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, I am supporting the sentiments of the Members who raised this issue regarding reservation. ...(Interruptions) Reservation is a very essential thing. ...(Interruptions) It is given in the Constitution for the upliftment of the affected people. ...(Interruptions) In this circumstance, how has the Supreme Court given a judgement against the spirit of the Constitution? ...(Interruptions) Therefore, it is not acceptable. ...(Interruptions) The Government has to come forward to rectify this thing, and restore the supremacy of Parliament

and also give reservation to the affected people. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. L. Punia. Please be very brief.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam Speaker, I fully associate myself with the matter raised by Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and other Hon. Members. This matter relates to All India Institute of Medical Sciences. This matter was pending since 2002. When this matter was being listed in Supreme Court I had met Hon. Minister of Law and had requested him that matter is being heard in the background of ill will. I would like to specially mention the word Durbhavna because it has been done referred to in several judgments by the Supreme Court. Article 335 has also been referred to which is the basis of this entire judgment. However, he did not mention in it that Article 332 and 335 also were amended by this Parliament and that made special mention that relaxation power is also there in respect of fixed standard with regard to Scheduled Caste, Scheduled Tribe and OBC. They wanted and they had already decided it as to what judgment was to be delivered. The points which were in our favour for reservation, they were grossly neglected by them. It proves and highlights today that reservation in judiciary is required from much earlier times. Article 312 clearly States the Indian Judicial Service should be constituted, but everybody is mum about it while the Dalits and poor are being deliberately neglected. This judgment goes to make it clear that whatever points were in our favour, they were ignored to deliver one sided, pre-conceived judgment. It was prejudiced. Giving those facts and the arguments they delivered the wrong judgment.

I think the whole House feel that some remedy to this situation must be found. I demand that immediate action should be taken to reverse this judgment.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Surendra Singh Nagar, Shri Kamal Kishore 'Cammando' may be associated with the matter raised by Shri Panna Lal Punia.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Madam Speaker, this matter has been raised by Shri Sharad Yadav. You might be remembering that on a day when all the

leaders were sitting in your chamber, at that time Sharad Yadavji raised this matter. This matter assumes seriousness as the All India Institute of Medical Sciences faculty had filed a petition in the Supreme Court. The scope of the subject was very limited which was limited to this should there be reservation in super speciality or not? However, judges went beyond the scope of the subject and delivered the judgment to the effect that Central Government and all State Governments are directed to follow that in Indira Sahni Case. The subject that was not before the judges, they commented even on that and this agitation is the result of that. In this connection I had suggested that the Government should call all party meeting and make clear its position in that. It should explain what its line of action in this regard. The meeting which held yesterday was in that connection only. This was the principal issue among the issues put forward by Government in that meeting. There the Minister of Law, explaining the position of the Government in this regard had stated that they are going to file a revision petition in the Supreme Court and the review petition will be filed on Monday. He had further stated that the comment which has been made in

[English]

beyond the scope of the subject, we are requesting for its exclusion. He also stated that if relief is granted that will good, if it is not granted, we will have to opt for constitutional course. Today all the members are agitated, in this situation I would like the Minister may kindly stand up and repeat the same thing today in the House which he said yesterday in the All Party Meeting so that the whole House stand assured. If the Minister of law would explain his line of action, it would be enough to assure the people.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Virender Kashyap, Shrimati Jayshreeben Patel, Shri Veerendra Kumar, Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki, Shri Sohan Potai, Shri Ramsinh Rathwa, Shri Balkrishna Khanderao Shukla may be associated with the matter raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): Madam, may I intervene?

MADAM SPEAKER: There are still other Members who want to speak. Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, you have not allowed me to speak.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. Hon. Member, please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK (North Goa): Madam Speaker, I want the Minister of Law should explain things in the House and assure the House that Government would take proper action in the matter. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Basu Deb Acharia, please be brief.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, the opinion which the Chief Justice of Supreme Court Shri Altmas Kabir gave on the last day of his tenure will adversely affect the entire country. The reservation policy that we have in this country of ours, the right to reservation that we have, this opinion has been given to take away this right. However, it is strange that nothing has happened so far, even about a month passed since the occurrence of the incident. When all the leaders had demanded in the all party meeting on First July that Government should consider at this stage and whatever action it deem proper, it ought to take that, however, no concrete step has been taken by the Government so far as a result of which protests are being organised all over the country.

This opinion is not anti-Dalit, it is not anti-Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, but we consider it anti-national. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Basudev Acharaya ji, please conclude.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARYA: Therefore, we would like that, that the Hon. Minister should tell the House, what he has told in All Party Meeting. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Gurudas Das Guptaji, you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, the Government must make a declaration that they are ready for amendment of the Constitution in this Session of the Parliament to protect the rights of the underprivileged. Reservation in services is not a luxury; reservation is a right because there are disempowered people in the society and these disempowered people must be protected by the amendment of the Constitution. The Government must declare that they will bring an amendment to the Constitution in this Session. I want this from the Government. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Gurudas Dasgupta ji, Thank you so much. Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigad): Madam Speaker, reservation of SC, ST and OBC is their constitutional right, it should not be violated in any way and neither any move should be made in this regard. Therefore, as Sushmaji said and as the Hon. Minister assured in the meeting of All Party Meeting yesterday, that he is going to file review petition in this regard and if needed he will bring an amendment. We would like to say that you please bring amendment, the whole House would support you.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): The issue that has been raised since the beginning of the Monsoon Session is related to provide reservations for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBCs in superspeciality institutions. There is a great demand and there is an urgent need to make the constitutional amendments as

quickly as possible. The Court should not transgress its limit. The provision that is provided in the Constitution of India should be respected by all quarters. In that respect, I demand that if a Review Petition is being filed by the Government, I welcome it. At the same time, I would say that it is necessary to bring the constitutional amendment. We would all abide by that decision. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): Madam, it is a very sensitive issue. I, on behalf of Shiromani Akali Dal agree with this fact that our Dalit community is being discriminated against at every stage. As all the members have requested, I, on behalf of Shiromani Akali Dal request that the Constitutional provisions should be amended, because with that Dalits can achieve, what they want to achieve. They don't have facilities to compete with elite class. Their children can't study in convent schools, because they do not have that much money to send the children in higher classes. Therefore, I on behalf of SAD oppose it.

[English]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam Speaker, I want to, first of all, endorse all the observations and sentiments expressed by all the distinguished Members of this House.

[Translation]

Today, through you, I assure the House that reservation is a Constitutional right. ...*(Interruptions)* We will not allow this right to be tampered with. ...*(Interruptions)*. Through you, I would also like to tell that the issue which was before the Supreme Court was about super-speciality and speciality ...*(Interruptions)* but they made some such observations which should not have been made. ...*(Interruptions)* I feel that those observations should be omitted....*(Interruptions)*. I will ask for review after filing a petition on Monday. ...*(Interruptions)* and would demand to cancel it. ...*(Interruptions)*

11.27 hrs.

At this stage Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shri Maheshwar Hazari and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: If Supreme court does not cancel it, we shall move a constitutional amendment. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him finish.

...(Interruptions)

11.27½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri Shalindra Kumar and some other Hon. Members went back to their seats

[Translation]

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: I said already if our review petition is not accepted we shall bring a constitutional amendment. I would like to assure. ...(Interruptions) that we shall bring the amendment in this session itself. ...(Interruptions) I would like to tell you that as far as the question of reservation is concerned. ...(Interruptions) our party is on the forefront. ...(Interruptions) It takes initiative. ...(Interruptions) Whenever the question of reservation has been raised. ...(Interruptions) we have supported it. ...(Interruptions) Our Government have supposed ...(Interruptions) The Congress Party has given constitutional rights. ...(Interruptions) You people have not given constitutional rights. ...(Interruptions) Congress Party gave constitutional rights and the whole House supported it. ...(Interruptions) Today also, we shall take the initiative. ...(Interruptions) and have taken initiative.

[English]

11.28 hrs.

At this State, Shri Abdul Rahman and some other Hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back, I am standing. Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I want to say something. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: First you sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: At present, the entire House is agitated over this issue. We have seen the sentiments of the entire House. The entire House is unanimous over this issue. I request the Treasury Bench to introduce this Constitutional Amendment Bill.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, there is no doubt that the entire House is unanimous over this issue. I would like to make it clear and just now the Law Minister has said that we will file a review petition. However, in this Session. ...(Interruptions) Madam, in this session we will introduce Constitutional Amendment Bill. ...(Interruptions) Madam, they are not willing to listen. ...(Interruptions) I am saying that we will certainly introduce Constitutional Amendment Bill in the House.

I am saying that we will introduce Constitutional Amendment Bill. ...(Interruptions)

11.29 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

11.29½ hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He is saying that we will introduce the Constitutional Amendment Bill. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: He is saying that.

...(Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Procurement Policy for MSME Sector

*121. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) registered in the country and the number out of which owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs including the contribution of the MSME sector to the Gross Domestic Product and manufacturing output in the country;

(b) whether the Government procurement policy for MSME sector gives preference to micro and small units owned by SCs/STs and if so, the details thereof including the lists of items which are mandatorily procured from MSME sector;

(c) whether the Government proposes to provide the same facility to minority owned enterprises;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the number of MSME owned by them and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent to which the growth of other industries in the public sector would be affected as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The Government monitors the number of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in Registered Sector by conducting All India Census of the sector periodically. As per the latest census (Fourth Census) conducted (with base reference year 2006-07), wherein the data was collected till 2009 and results published in 2011-12, the number of working MSMEs, in Registered Sector is 15.64 lakh out of which 1.64 lakh MSMEs are owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs.

As per the revised methodology suggested by Central Statistics Office (CSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation (MOS&PI), on the basis of the data on Gross Domestic Product (GDP) published by CSO, MOS&PI and final results of the latest census (Fourth Census), the estimated contribution of manufacturing sector Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) to GDP during 2010-11

is 7.42%. The estimated contribution of manufacturing sector MSME in manufacturing output of the country during 2010-11 is 38.48%.

(b) Public Procurement Policy for Micro & Small enterprises (MSEs) order 2012, mandates that Central Government Ministries, Departments and Public Sector Undertakings shall procure minimum of 20% of their annual Procurement in value from the goods produced and services rendered by MSEs. Out of 20% target of annual procurement from Micro and Small Enterprises, a sub-target of 20% (i.e. 4% out of 20%) has been earmarked for procurement from MSEs owned by SC/ST entrepreneurs. List of items which are procured mandatorily from MSE Sector is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The growth of other industries in Public Sector would not be affected.

Statement

List of 358 items reserved for purchase from Micro and Small Enterprises including Handicraft Sector

Sl. No.	Item Description
1	2
1.	AAC/& ACSR Conductor upto 19 strands
2.	Agricultural Implements a. Hand Operated tools & implements b. Animal driven implements
3.	Air/Room Coolers
4.	Aluminum builder's hardware
5.	Ambulance stretcher
6.	Ammeters/ohm meter/volt meter (Electro magnetic upto Class I accuracy)
7.	Anklets Web Khaki
8.	Augur (Carpenters)
9.	Automobile Head lights Assembly
10.	Badges cloth embroidered and metals

1	2
11.	Bags of all types i.e. made of leather, cotton, canvas & jute etc. including kit bags, mail bags, sleeping bags & water-proof bag.
12.	Bandage cloth
13.	Barbed Wire
14.	Basket cane (Procurement can also be made from State Forest Corpn. and State Handicrafts Corporation)
15.	Bath tubs
16.	Battery Charger
17.	Battery Eliminator
18.	Beam Scales (upto 1.5 tons)
19.	Belt leather & straps
20.	Bench Vices
21.	Bituminous Paints
22.	Blotting Paper
23.	Bolts & Nuts
24.	Bolts Sliding
25.	Bone Meal
26.	Boot Polish
27.	Boots & Shoes of all types including canvas shoes
28.	Bowls
29.	Boxes Leather
30.	Boxes made of metal
31.	Braces
32.	Brackets other than those used in Railways
33.	Brass Wire
34.	Brief Cases (other than moulded luggage)
35.	Brooms
36.	Brushes of all types
37.	Buckets of all types
38.	Button of all types

1	2
39.	Candle Wax Carriage
40.	Cane Valves/stock valves (for water fittings only)
41.	Cans metallic (for milk & measuring)
42.	Canvas Products: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. Water Proof Deliver, Bags to spec. No. IS -1422/70 b. Bonnet Covers & Radiators Muff, to spec. Drg. Lv 7/NSN/IA/130295
43.	Capes Cotton & Woollen
44.	Capes Waterproof
45.	Castor Oil
46.	Ceiling roses upto 15 amps
47.	Centrifugal steel plate blowers
48.	Centrifugal Pumps suction & delivery 150 mm. x 150 mm
49.	Chaff Cutter Blade
50.	Chains lashing
51.	Chappals and sandals
52.	Chamois Leather
53.	Chokes for light fitting
54.	Chrome Tanned leather (Semi-finished Buffalo & Cow)
55.	Circlips
56.	Claw Bars and Wires
57.	Cleaning Powder
58.	Clinical Thermometers
59.	Cloth Covers
60.	Cloth Jaconet
61.	Cloth Sponge
62.	Coir fibre and Coir yarn
63.	Coir mattress cushions and matting
64.	Coir Rope hawserlaid

1	2	1	2
65.	Community Radio Receivers	94.	Dimethyl Phthalate
66.	Conduit pipes	95.	Disinfectant Fluids
67.	Copper nail	96.	Distribution Board upto 15 amps
68.	Copper Napthenate	97.	Domestic Electric appliances as per BIS Specifications: - Toaster Electric, Elect. Iron, Hot Plates, Elect. Mixer, Grinders, Room heaters & convectors and ovens
69.	Copper sulphate	98.	Domestic (House Wiring) P.V.C. Cables and Wires (Aluminum) Conforming to the prescribed BIS Specifications and upto 10.00 mm sq. nominal cross section
70.	Cord Twine Maker	99.	Drawing & Mathematical Instruments
71.	Cordage Others	100.	Drums & Barrels
72.	Corrugated Paper Board & Boxes	101.	Dust Bins
73.	Cotton Absorbent	102.	Dust Shield leather
74.	Cotton Belts	103.	Dusters Cotton all types except the items required in Khadi
75.	Cotton Carriers	104.	Dyes: a. Azo Dyes (Direct & Acid) b. Basic Dyes
76.	Cotton Cases	105.	Electric Call bells/buzzers/door bells
77.	Cotton Cord Twine	106.	Electric Soldering Iron
78.	Cotton Hosiery	107.	Electric Transmission Line Hardware items like steel cross bars, cross arms clamps arching horn, brackets, etc.
79.	Cotton Packs	108.	Electronic door bell
80.	Cotton Pouches	109.	Emergency Light (Rechargeable type)
81.	Cotton Ropes	110.	Enamel Wares & Enamel Utensils
82.	Cotton Singlets	111.	Equipment camouflage Bamboo support
83.	Cotton Sling	112.	Exhaust Muffler
84.	Cotton Straps	113.	Expanded Metal
85.	Cotton tapes and laces	114.	Eyelets
86.	Cotton Wool (Non absorbent)	115.	Film Polythene - including wide width film
87.	Crates Wooden & plastic		
88.	(a) Crucibles upto No. 200 (b) Crucibles Graphite upto No. 500 (c) Other Crucibles upto 30 kgs.		
89.	Cumblies & blankets		
90.	Curtains mosquito		
91.	Cutters		
92.	Dibutyl phthalate		
93.	Diesel engines upto 15 H.P		

1	2
116.	Film spools & cans
117.	Fire Extinguishers (wall type)
118.	Foot Powder
119.	French polish
120.	Funnels
121.	Fuse Cut outs
122.	Fuse Unit
123.	Garments (excluding supply from Indian Ordnance Factories)
124.	Gas mantels
125.	Gauze cloth
126.	Gauze surgical all types
127.	Ghamellas (Tasllas)
128.	Glass Ampules
129.	Glass & Pressed Wares
130.	Glue
131.	Grease Nipples & Grease guns
132.	Gun cases
133.	Gun Metal Bushes
134.	Gumtape
135.	Hand drawn carts of all types
136.	Hand gloves of all types
137.	Hand Lamps Railways
138.	Hand numbering machine
139.	Hand pounded Rice (polished and unpolished)
140.	Hand presses
141.	Hand Pump
142.	Hand Tools of all types
143.	Handles wooden and bamboo (Procurement can also be made from State Forest Corpn. and State Handicrafts Corporation)
144.	Harness Leather

1	2
145.	Hasps & Staples
146.	Haver Sacks
147.	Helmet Non-Metallic
148.	Hide and country leather of all types
149.	Hinges
150.	Hob nails
151.	Holdall
152.	Honey
153.	Horse and Mule Shoes
154.	Hydraulic Jacks below 30 ton capacity
155.	Insecticides Dust and Sprayers (Manual only)
156.	Invalid wheeled chairs.
157.	Invertor domestic type upto 5 KVA
158.	Iron (dhobi)
159.	Key board wooden
160.	Kit Boxes
161.	Kodali
162.	Lace leather
163.	Lamp holders
164.	Lamp signal
165.	Lanterns Posts & bodies
166.	Lanyard
167.	Latex foam sponge
168.	Lathies
169.	Letter Boxes
170.	Lighting Arresters - upto 22 kv
171.	Link Clip
172.	Linseed Oil
173.	Lint Plain
174.	Lockers
175.	Lubricators

1	2
176.	L.T. Porcelain KITKAT & Fuse Grips
177.	Machine Screws
178.	Magnesium Sulphate
179.	Mallet Wooden
180.	Manhole covers
181.	Measuring Tapes and Sticks
182.	Metal clad switches (upto 30 Amps)
183.	Metal Polish
184.	Metallic containers and drums other than N.E.C. (Not elsewhere classified)
185.	Metric weights
186.	Microscope for normal medical use
187.	Miniature bulbs (for torches only)
188.	M.S. Tie Bars
189.	Nail Cutters
190.	Naphthalene Balls
191.	Newar
192.	Nickel Sulphate
193.	Nylon Stocking
194.	Nylon Tapes and Laces
195.	Oil Bound Distemper
196.	Oil Stoves (Wick stoves only)
197.	Pad locks of all types
198.	Paint remover
199.	Palma Rosa Oil
200.	Palmgur
201.	Pans Lavatory Flush
202.	Paper conversion products, paper bags, envelops, Ice-cream cup, paper cup and saucers & paper Plates
203.	Paper Tapes (Gummed)
204.	Pappads

1	2
205.	Pickles & Chutney
206.	Piles fabric
207.	Pillows
208.	Plaster of Paris
209.	Plastic Blow Moulded Containers upto 20 litre excluding Poly Ethylene Terphthalate (PET) Containers
210.	Plastic cane
211.	Playing Cards
212.	Plugs & Sockets electric upto 15 Amp
213.	Polythene bags
214.	Polythene Pipes
215.	Post Picket (Wooden)
216.	Postal Lead seals
217.	Potassium Nitrate
218.	Pouches
219.	Pressure Die Casting upto 0.75 kg
220.	Privy Pans
221.	Pulley Wire
222.	PVC footwears
223.	PVC pipes upto 110 mm
224.	PVC Insulated Aluminium Cables (upto 120 sq. mm) (ISS:694)
225.	Quilts, Razais
226.	Rags
227.	Railway Carriage light fittings
228.	Rakes Ballast
229.	Razors
230.	RCC Pipes upto 1200 mm. dia
231.	RCC Poles Prestressed
232.	Rivets of all types
233.	Rolling Shutters

1	2
234.	Roof light Fittings
235.	Rubber Balloons
236.	Rubber Cord
237.	Rubber Hoses (Unbranded)
238.	Rubber Tubing (Excluding braided tubing)
239.	Rubberised Garments Cap and Caps etc
240.	Rust/Scale Removing composition
241.	Safe meat & milk
242.	Safety matches
243.	Safety Pins (and other similar products like paper pins, staples pins etc.)
244.	Sanitary Plumbing fittings
245.	Sanitary Towels
246.	Scientific Laboratory glass wares (Barring sophisticated items)
247.	Scissors cutting (ordinary)
248.	Screws of all types including High Tensile
249.	Sheep skin all types
250.	Shellac
251.	Shoe laces
252.	Shovels
253.	Sign Boards painted
254.	Silk ribbon
255.	Silk Webbing
256.	Skiboats & shoes
257.	Sluice Valves
258.	Snapfastner (Excluding 4 pes. ones)
259.	Soap Carbolic
260.	Soap Curd
261.	Soap Liquid
262.	Soap Soft
263.	Soap washing or laundry soap
264.	Soap Yellow

1	2
265.	Socket/pipes
266.	Sodium Nitrate
267.	Sodium Silicate
268.	Sole leather
269.	Spectacle frames
270.	Spiked boot
271.	Sports shoes made out of leather (for all Sports games)
272.	Squirrel Cage Induction Motors upto and including 100 KW440 volts 3 phase
273.	Stapling machine
274.	Steel Almirah
275.	Steel beds stead
276.	Steel Chair
277.	Steel desks
278.	Steel racks/shelf
279.	Steel stools
280.	Steel trunks
281.	Steel wool
282.	Steel & aluminium windows and ventilators
283.	Stockinet
284.	Stone and stone quarry rollers
285.	Stoneware jars
286.	Stranded Wire
287.	Street light fittings
288.	Student Microscope
289.	Studs (excluding high tensile)
290.	Surgical Gloves (Except Plastic)
291.	Table knives (Excluding Cutlery)
292.	Tack Metallic
293.	Taps
294.	Tarpaulins

1	2
295.	Teak fabricated round blocks
296.	Tent Poles
297.	Tentage Civil/Military & Salitah Jute for Tentage
298.	Textiles manufacturers other than N.E.C. (not elsewhere classified)
299.	Tiles
300.	Tin Boxes for postage stamp
301.	Tin can imprinted upto 4 gallons capacity (other than can O.T.S.)
302.	Tin Mess
303.	Tip Boots
304.	Toggle Switches
305.	Toilet Rolls
306.	Transformer type welding sets conforming to IS: 1291/75 (upto 600 amps)
307.	Transistor Radio upto 3 band
308.	Transistorised Insulation - Testers
309.	Trays
310.	Trays for postal use
311.	Trolley
312.	Trolleys - drinking water
313.	Tubular Poles
314.	Tyres & Tubes (Cycles)
315.	Umbrellas
316.	Utensils all types
317.	Valves Metallic
318.	Varnish Black Japan
319.	Voltage Stablisers including C.V.T's
320.	Washers all types
321.	Water Proof Covers

1	2
322.	Water Proof paper
323.	Water tanks upto 15,000 litres capacity
324.	Wax sealing
325.	Waxed paper
326.	Weighing Scale
327.	Welded Wiremesh
328.	Wheel barrows
329.	Whistle
330.	Wicks cotton
331.	Wing Shield Wipers (Arms & Blades only)
332.	Wire brushes and Fibre Brushes
333.	Wire Fencing & Fittings
334.	Wire nails and Horse shoe nails
335.	Wire nettings of gauze thicker than 100 mesh size
336.	Wood Wool
337.	Wooden ammunition boxes
338.	Wooden Boards
339.	Wooden Box for Stamps
340.	Wooden Boxes and Cases N.E.C. (Not elsewhere classified)
341.	Wooden Chairs
342.	Wooden Flush Door Shutters
343.	Wooden packing cases all sizes
344.	Wooden pins
345.	Wooden plugs
346.	Wooden shelves
347.	Wooden veneers
348.	Woollen hosiery
349.	Zinc Sulphate
350.	Zip Fasteners

Handicraft Items

Sl. No.	Item Description	Source of Supply
351.	Cane furniture	North Eastern Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corporation Assam Govt. Marketing Corpn. Craft Society of Manipur Nagaland Handicrafts & Handlooms Development Corpn.
352.	Bamboo file tray, Baskets, Pencil stand, side racks etc.	-do-
353.	Artistic Wooden Furniture	Rajasthan Small Industries Corpn., U.P. Export Corporation.
354.	Wooden paper weight, racks etc.	-do-
355.	Glass covers made of wood and grass jute	-do-
356.	Jute furniture	West Bengal Handicrafts Development Corporation Jute Mfg. Development Corporation Odisha State Handicrafts Dev.Corp.
357.	Jute bags, file cover	-do-
358.	Woolen & silk carpets	U.P. Export Corporation J&K Sale & Export Corporation

[*Translation*]

National Judicial Appointments Commission

*122. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

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

(a) the existing mechanism for regulating appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and the High Courts of India;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Judicial Appointments Commission;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor and the time by which the said commission is likely to be set up;

(d) whether all stakeholders and higher judiciary have been consulted in the matter and if so, the reaction thereto; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to initiate a recruitment drive for appointment of judges in fast track courts and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Judges of the Supreme Court are appointed by the President under Article 124 (2) of the Constitution while the Judges of the High Courts are appointed under Article 217(1) of the Constitution. The appointment of Judges is made as per the procedure laid down in the Memorandum of Procedure for Appointment of Judges of Supreme Court and High Courts prepared in 1998 pursuant to the Supreme Court Judgement of October 6, 1993 read with their Advisory Opinion of October 28, 1998.

Judges to the Supreme Court are appointed by a collegium system comprising the Chief Justice of India, along with four senior-most judges of the apex court. The appointment of Judges to the High Court is initiated by the Chief Justice of the concerned High Court in consultation with two senior most judges of that High Court and in further consultation with the Chief Minister and the Governor. The recommendations received are referred to the Chief Justice of India, who in turn consults two senior most judges in the Supreme Court and consultee judges who have experience in that High Court. The recommendations of the Chief Justice of India are forwarded to the Minister for Law and Justice for the approval of the Prime Minister and the President.

(b) There is a proposal to establish a Judicial Appointments Commission. However, no decision has been taken by the Government so far.

(c) and (d) Recommendations have been made in the past by the National Commission to Review the Working of the Constitution (2002), 2nd Administrative Reforms Commission (2007-08) and the Law Commission of India (214th Report-2008). Representations have also been

made by various agencies and expert bodies to review/change the present procedure of appointment of judges of the Supreme Court of India and the High Courts. Based on the suggestions received, consultations have been held with retired Judges of the Higher Judiciary, who advocated the setting up of a Judicial Appointments Commission to select eligible and meritorious candidates for appointment as High Court Judges.

(e) Recruitment of judges in the subordinate judiciary including Fast Track Courts (FTCs) rests with the respective State Government. FTCs were set-up to handle long pending cases on the recommendation of 11th Finance Commission which provided grants to the States to cover full cost of the FTCs from 2000-01 to 2004-05. After the term of 11th Finance Commission was over, Government continued to provide financial support for FTCs till 31st March 2011. States were free to meet additional expenditure in excess of the grant provided by the Central Government. The Central scheme of grant to States for FTCs was discontinued after 31.03.2011.

However, in pursuance of the judgement of Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lai case, 10% additional positions of judges (about 1800) are required to be created at district/subordinate level. The Chief Ministers have been requested to make use of these additional positions of judges, to be funded on a matching basis by the Central Government and the State Governments, for trial of rape cases. An amount of upto Rs. 80 crore per annum upto 31/03/2015 has been approved for the purpose from the 13th Finance Commission Award.

[English]

Free Gifts by Political Parties

*123. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that free gifts are being offered by political parties in their election manifestos;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the existing guidelines/law in this regard;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently directed the Election Commission to frame guidelines to discourage political parties from promising free gifts in their election manifestos; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the Election Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The political parties generally before every general election declare their manifestos, which is a declaration of the intentions, motives of the policies, programmes and ideology. There are many programmes and policies declared in election manifestos of political parties often perceived as offering free gifts to electors. Since, the election manifestos are the declarations of individual political parties and have no legal sanctity, no law exists to deal with it. However, each political party, under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, is bound down to bear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of India as by law established, and to the principles of socialism, secularism and democracy, and to uphold the sovereignty, unity and integrity of India.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Supreme Court in its judgement dated July 05, 2013 in the case of S. Subramaniam Balaji Vs. Government of Tamil Nadu & Others has directed the Election Commission to frame guidelines regarding promising of freebies in election manifestos of the political parties. The Supreme Court has further directed the Election Commission to frame guidelines in consultation with the recognized political parties to be included as part of the Model Code of Conduct. The Election Commission has since called a meeting of all the National and State (recognized) political parties for consultation for the purpose of framing appropriate guidelines as directed by the Supreme Court.

[Translation]

UID Scheme

*124. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Aadhaar numbers generated vis-a-vis enrolments till date, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is an overlap between Unique Identification (UID) and National Population Register (NPR) and if so, the steps taken to resolve this confusion;

(c) whether certain improvements/modifications have been effected in the process, guidelines and technology of UID scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) As on 31st July, 2013, a total of 39,36,23,859 Aadhaar numbers were generated vis-a-vis 50,81,40,513 enrolment packets uploaded by the UIDAI and the RGI in the Central ID Repository (CIDR). The State/UT-wise details of Aadhaar number generated are given as enclosed Statement-I. The UIDAI does not maintain State-wise break-up of enrolment packets uploaded in the CIDR.

(b) The purposes of UIDAI and NPR are different. The following steps have been taken with a view to eliminating overlap:

(i) Enrolment by UIDAI has been limited to 60 crore residents in the States/UTs listed in enclosed Statement-II, for the time being.

(ii) When a person while enrolling for NPR indicates he/she is already enrolled for Aadhaar by UIDAI, the biometric data is not to be captured by NPR. Instead the Aadhaar number/enrolment number is recorded by NPR and the biometric data can be sourced from the UIDAI.

(iii) Aadhaar numbers are generated for all residents who enroll with NPR thus obviating the need for such residents to re-enroll with the UIDAI.

(iv) An Inter-ministerial Coordination Committee has been constituted to ensure smooth implementation of enrolment by NPR and UIDAI.

(c) and (d) It is an endeavour of UIDAI that improvement in processes and upgradation of technology are undertaken on an on-going basis. Some of the changes effected in recent past include the following:

(i) Biometric authentication of operators for each enrolment, and of Supervisors in case of biometric exceptions.

(ii) End-of-the-day review of demographic data by Supervisors.

(iii) Mandatory periodic synchronization of enrolment machine with CIDR.

(iv) Mandatory upload of data packets within 20 days from date of enrolment.

(v) Imposition of penalty for poor data quality, non-compliance of processes and guidelines, and delayed uploads.

(vi) Phased introduction of 'Java' based client version across enrolment stations.

Statement-I

State/UT wise Aadhaar generation vis-a-vis Population as on 31st Jul., 2013

Sl. No.	Name State/UT	State/UT-wise Population	Aadhaar Generation
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	65,941,390
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	1,848
3	Assam	31169272	36,490
4	Bihar	103804637	2,880,470
5	Chhattisgarh	25540196	941,318
6	Goa	1457723	1,285,740
7	Gujarat	60383628	12,835,910
8	Haryana	25353081	9,290,205
9	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	5,887,076
10	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	138,661
11	Jharkhand	32966238	18,816,464
12	Karnataka	61130794	26,125,496
13	Kerala	33387677	27,472,963
14	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	27,773,394

1	2	3	4
15	Maharashtra	112372972	62,697,942
16	Manipur	2721756	671,512
17	Meghalaya	2964007	2,675
18	Mizoram	1091014	9,082
19	Nagaland	1980602	715,670
20	Odisha	41947352	8,841,776
21	Punjab	27704236	18,252,336
22	Rajasthan	68621012	25,550,302
23	Sikkim	607688	517,704
24	Tamil Nadu	72138958	24,452,774
25	Tripura	3671032	2,995,520
26	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	11,913,950
27	Uttarakhand	10116752	1,300,505
28	West Bengal	91347736	19,475,326
UTs			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379944	160,187
2	Chandigarh	1054686	861,734
3	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	51,894
4	Daman and Diu	242911	151,248
5	Delhi	16753235	14,475,446
6	Lakshadweep	64429	47,704
7	Puducherry	1244464	1,051,183
Total		1210193512	393,623,895

Statement-II

State/UTs where UIDAI is undertaking Aadhaar enrolments

Sl. No.	States/UTs
1	2
1	Andhra Pradesh
2	Chandigarh

1	2
3	Daman and Diu
4	Goa
5	Gujarat
6	Haryana
7	Himachal Pradesh
8	Jharkhand
9	Karnataka
10	Kerala
11	Madhya Pradesh
12	Maharashtra
13	NCT of Delhi
14	Puducherry
15	Punjab
16	Rajasthan
17	Sikkim
18	Tripura

[English]

Shortage of Qualified Faculty

*125. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI:

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

(a) whether premier educational institutions in the country like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc) etc. are facing shortage of qualified faculty;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the shortage of faculty in each of these institutes and the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the shortage of qualified faculty in these institutes?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is a shortage of qualified faculty faced by the premier educational institutions in the country like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs), Indian Institute of Science (IISc) etc. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes	Sanctioned	In Position	Vacant
1	Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)	11920	7399	4521
2	National Institute of Technology (NITs)	6425	4259	2166
3	Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	520	406	114
4	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs)	240	159	81
5	Indian Institute of Management (IIMs)	737	581	156
6	Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISERs)	396	318	78
7	School of Planning & Architecture (SPAs)	190	119	71

Faculty shortages often occur in the institutions due to retirement, resignation & non availability of suitably qualified people.

(c) Institutes have been taking various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions. Some of these measures include year-round open advertisements, holding of selection Committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists and faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals, outstanding young faculty awards, etc. Further Government has decided to allow faculty working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Education Institutes on long-term deputation, for a period of ten years.

Living Conditions of Slum Dwellers

*126. GHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any committee on slum statistics/census;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee on slum statistics/census has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee including the estimated slum population in the country, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the living conditions of slum dwellers?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, a Committee under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Statistics & Programme Implementation, was constituted in July, 2008 to look into various aspects of Slum Statistics/Census and guide conduct of slum census 2011. The Committee submitted its Report in August, 2010. The summary of recommendations of the Committee including the estimated slum population in the country, State/UT wise is enclosed as Statement.

(e) Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2003 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06. JNNURM has now been extended for 2 years (upto March, 2014) four completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms. In addition, Government has launched the scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) on 02.06.2011 with a vision to create 'slum-free India' by providing financial assistance to States for provision of decent shelter and basic civic

and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The Government has planned for continuing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in XIIIth Plan to provide assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for slum redevelopment and improving infrastructure therein.

Statement

The Summary of the Recommendations of the Committee:

Estimated Slum Population in the Country: The estimate of slum population in the country for the year 2001 was 75.26 million and the projected slum population in the country for the year 2011 was 93.06 million. (Statement -I & II)

Coverage for Slum Census 2011: All the Statutory Towns will be covered in 2011 census as per the following Methodology:

1. The Office of Registrar General of India (ORGI) will use exactly the same definition used in Census 2001 for delineating the 'slum blocks' in the notified, recognized and identified slum areas of each statutory town. The M/O Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/O HUPA) will issue suitable instructions requesting all the State Governments and municipal Commissioners to extend necessary support in earmarking these areas during the House listing Operations scheduled to commence from April 2010.
2. In addition, the House listing and Housing Census data will be used for earmarking the 'slum-like' clusters uniformly throughout the country, since the condition of census house where the households live, the amenities available to the households, etc. is recorded at this phase of the Census operations.
3. The ORGI will identify all the House Listing Blocks (HLBs) where at least 20 households satisfying the set criterion exist. Subsequently, the ORGI will hand over the layout maps of these HLBs to the M/O Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation (M/O HUPA).
4. The M/O HUPA will undertake independent ground verification at these HLBs to decide whether these blocks can be additionally earmarked as blocks

with 'slum-like' clusters. The ORGI will not be involved in the ground verification phase.

Criteria to decide a slum-like household based on Census 2011 House listing and Housing Census data

1. Any household which satisfy all the four conditions mentioned underneath will be considered as a 'slum-like' household. The four conditions are:
 - i. **Predominant material of Roof of the Census House.** Roof should be made of any material other than concrete. 'Concrete' would include both Reinforced Bricks Concrete (RBC) and Reinforced Cement Concrete (RCC),
 - ii. **Availability of drinking water source:** Source of drinking water should not be available within the premises of the census house,
 - iii. **Type of latrine:** Household does not have any latrine facility within the premises of the census house, i.e., they either have public latrine or no latrine.
 - iv. **Type of drainage:** Household does not have closed drainage.
2. Any House Listing Block with at least 20 households devoid of the four facilities with respect to housing condition, drinking water, latrine and drainage, as explained above, will be considered as a HLB having a chance of having a 'slum-like' cluster.
3. The ORGI would provide the layout maps of these earmarked HLBs to M/O HUPA.
4. The M/O HUPA would confirm the same after independent ground verification of these earmarked HLBs, whose layout maps would be provided by the ORGI.

All the households from slum like clusters and the households in slum EBs as per census definition would together give the slum population in the country. This method would be employed in every Census so that the Ministry would have periodic and comparable updates and growth trends.

Table: State wise Estimated Slum Population for all 5161 Towns in 2001

States/UTs	Urban Population	Slum Population	% of Slum Population in Urban Population of state	% of State Slum Population in Total Slum Population of India
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	20808940	7254399	34.86	9.64
Arunachal Pradesh	227881	56538	24.81	0.08
Assam	3439240	805701	23.43	1.07
Bihar	8681800	1422155	16.38	1.89
Chhattisgarh	4185747	1578285	37.71	2.1
Goa	670577	100365	14.97	0.13
Gujarat	18930250	3708127	19.59	4.93
Haryana	6115304	2350269	38.43	3.12
Himachal Pradesh	595581	69310	11.64	0.09
Jammu and Kashmir	2516638	395696	15.72	0.53
Jharkhand	5993741	762025	12.71	1.01
Karnataka	17961529	2951441	16.43	3.92
Kerala	8266925	499498	6.04	0.66
Madhya Pradesh	15967145	5107505	31.99	6.79
Maharashtra	41100980	14319132	34.84	19.03
Manipur	575968	68967	11.97	0.09
Meghalaya	454111	172223	37.93	0.23
Mizoram	441006	87309	19.8	0.12
Nagaland	342787	73523	21.45	0.1
Odisha	5517238	1401973	25.41	1.86
Punjab	8262511	2164649	26.2	2.88
Rajasthan	13214375	3118120	23.6	4.14
Sikkim	59870	9609	16.05	0.01
Tamil Nadu	27483998	7340271	26.71	9.75

1	2	3	4	5
Tripura	545750	104281	19.11	0.14
Uttar Pradesh	34539582	8527840	21.69	11.33
Uttaranchal	2179074	638467	29.3	0.85
West Bengal	22427251	7520116	33.53	9.99
Andaman and Nicobar Island	116198	20303	17.47	0.03
Chandigarh	808515	208057	25.73	0.28
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50463	7653	15.17	0.01
Daman and Diu	57348	7420	12.94	0.01
Delhi	12905780	2318635	17.97	3.08
Lakshadweep	26967	1683	6.24	0
Puducherry	648619	92495	14.26	0.12
India	286119689	75264040	26.31	100

Source: Report of the committee on Slum Statistics/Census 2010

Table: State wise Projected Slum Population from Year 2011 to 2017

States/UTs	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	8188022	8273434	8357451	8440074	8521999	8602530	8681318
Arunachal Pradesh	98248	103459	108669	114127	119833	125788	131494
Assam	1070835	1100118	1129636	1159857	1190780	1222406	1253798
Bihar	1683954	1707378	1730148	1752590	1774376	1795671	1816639
Chhattisgarh	2111546	2169237	2228058	2287634	2347964	2409802	2470886
Goa	154759	161494	168229	174815	180801	185741	192476
Gujarat	4662619	4759581	4856740	4954094	5051840	5149782	5245569
Haryana	3288292	3390907	3495059	3600364	3707207	3815202	3923582
Himachal Pradesh	87281	89143	91005	92983	94845	96707	98685
Jammu and Kashmir	494180	504243	514306	524369	534275	544180	553771
Jharkhand	931912	948949	966239	983530	1001202	1019382	1036673
Karnataka	3631147	3700490	3770161	3839998	3910162	3980656	4049341
Kerala	533278	536057	538776	541314	543671	545906	548021

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	6393040	6523229	6654059	6785528	6917636	7050705	7181214
Maharashtra	18151071	18549628	18950624	19352665	19754009	20152914	20557046
Manipur	75197	75915	76514	76993	77592	78190	78789
Meghalaya	205176	208590	212003	215416	219209	222622	226415
Mizoram	105720	107700	109679	111659	113639	115619	117599
Nagaland	83220	84292	85365	86223	87295	88368	89226
Odisha	1736064	1770623	1805436	1840503	1876078	1912161	1948244
Punjab	2798256	2864014	2930296	2996316	3062598	3128094	3193590
Rajasthan	3826160	3894590	3962311	4029561	4095395	4160049	4224939
Sikkim	13321	13803	14124	14605	14926	15408	15729
Tamil Nadu	8644892	8862969	9081045	9298651	9515080	9729624	994016
Tripura	131080	134137	137003	140061	143118	146175	149232
Uttar Pradesh	10878336	11127210	11378552	11631376	11885434	12139739	12394291
Uttarakhand	826257	846181	866105	886615	906832	927342	947559
West Bengal	8546755	8640642	8733188	8825399	8918616	9014179	9106055
Andaman and Nicobar Island	33722	35294	36867	38265	39663	41060	42633
Chandigarh	332473	348685	365154	381881	397321	411474	429744
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	26083	28813	31542	34424	37305	40035	43219
Daman and Diu	9187	9316	9316	9445	9445	9575	9575
Delhi	3163430	3260984	3360874	3463999	3570716	3681745	3793313
Lakshadweep	1560	1560	1498	1435	1435	1435	1373
Puducherry	136899	143316	149876	156435	162282	167131	174118
India	93055983	94977993	96907923	98845216	100786594	102729415	104668340

Source: Report of the Committee on Slum statistics/Census 2010

Performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas

*127. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/CBSE monitors the performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the performance of Kendriya Vidyalayas registered during the last three years and the current year, region-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any mechanism to assess the performance of the teachers in these Vidyalayas;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government/CBSE to ensure quality education in these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are administered by an autonomous organization namely Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS). The apex body for monitoring the performance of KVs in the country is the Board of Governors (BOG). The Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development (HRD), Government of India, is the Chairman of BOG which comprises of educationists, educational administrators, and Members of Parliament. Ministry of HRD is adequately represented in the BOG. For effective management of monitoring, the BOG is supported by four standing committees headed by Additional Secretary in the Ministry of Human Resource Development viz. Academic Advisory Committee, Finance Committee, Administration & Establishment Committee and Works Committee. Through its Annual Report, KVS apprises its performance as well as its other important achievement / activities of the whole year to the BOG. The performance of KVs during the last three years, region-wise, is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The performance of teachers is assessed as reflected in the academic performance, which is reviewed from time to time by the BOG and Academic Advisory Committee. Apart from this the performance is regularly monitored by in-house mechanism of KVS. Activities in schools are regularly monitored and supervised by the Principal concerned. Further, performance of KVs is monitored through a system of Academic Supervision and surprise inspection of schools by respective Regional Offices of KVS. At least two inspections viz. one annual academic supervision and one surprise inspection is carried out by the Deputy Commissioner S Assistant Commissioner of the Regional Offices in respect of each KV of that region. Besides, Senior Officers of KVS (HQ) also visit the KVs from time to time on need basis, (e) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced various innovations for all the CBSE affiliated schools to improve the quality of education. In KVS the quality of education is maintained and monitored through a continuous and rigorous system of Academic inspection of schools by its respective Regional Offices. Moreover, teachers are trained through 21/22 days In-Service course periodically besides small duration workshops by five Zonal Institutes of Educational Training in collaboration with 25 Regional Offices of KVS.

Statement

Region-wise Result Analysis (Pass Percentage) Class - X & XII (CBSE) for the last three years i.e. 2010 to 2013

Sl. No.	Region	Class - X				Class - XII			
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Agra	*	*	99.45	99.88	*	*	93.82	93.6
2	Ahmedabad	96.11	99.68	99.48	99.86	88.79	90.48	91.93	90.9
3	Bangalore	99.18	99.8	99.91	100	97.02	95	95.53	97.92
4	Bhopal	95.8	99.61	99.74	99.91	92.39	91.83	92.58	93.32
5	Bhubaneswar	96.92	98.6	99.8	99.97	90.01	93.28	93.48	95.08
6	Chandigarh	96.54	99.44	99.68	99.94	94.86	94.75	95.6	96.14
7	Chennai	99.11	99.94	99.69	99.95	97.51	97.58	95.84	96.09

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Dehradun	96.4	99.2	99.6	99.7	87.48	94.15	97.2	96.16
9	Delhi	96.5	99.15	99.55	99.91	91.87	95.54	95.43	97.21
10	Ernakulam	*	*	100	100	*	*	98.49	99.31
11	Guwahati	96.9	97.75	99.3	99.83	93.54	94.68	95.57	93.52
12	Hyderabad	98	99.51	99.86	100	93.58	95.71	97.43	97.23
13	Jabalpur	94.06	99.1	98.91	99.87	85.52	88.75	91.99	91.2
14	Jaipur	92.98	99.55	99.59	99.97	90.99	90.8	92.49	95.28
15	Jammu	95.86	99.39	99.28	99.82	86	91.1	87.73	89.18
16	Kolkata	98.05	99.69	99.52	99.91	91.03	93.1	94.21	95.22
17	Lucknow	96.59	99.61	99.32	99.84	90.39	93.92	93.02	93.13
18	Mumbai	96.68	99.27	99.41	99.7	90.68	91.9	95.16	95.41
19	Patna	95.06	99.76	99.68	99.74	88.48	92.68	95.98	90.53
20	Raipur	*	*	99.23	100	*	*	90.67	95.34
21	Ranchi	*	*	99.55	99.92	*	*	92.47	94.48
22	Silchar	98.01	97.54	99.23	99.93	89.33	92.09	94.76	93.3
23	Sirsa	*	*	99.09	99.92	*	*	92.22	94.21
24	Tinsukia	*	*	98.94	100	*	*	91.2	95.28
25	Varanasi	*	*	99.54	99.94	*	*	92.43	92.08
26	KVS (HQ)	96.64	94.74	100	100	91.13	91.38	98.18	100

*The blank spaces exist in the columns of 2010 & 2011 above as these regions did not exist at that point of time, e.g., Agra, Ernakulam, Raipur, Ranchi, Sirsa, Tinsukia & Varanasi.

Co-operation in Knowledge Sector

*128. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

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

- (a) whether India and US propose to expand co-operation in the knowledge sector;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether both the countries have proposed to increase awards under Singh-Obama Knowledge Initiative and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is any proposal to place young Indian faculty in best of the US institutions to enhance their capabilities; and

(e) if so, the extent to which the education sector of the country will be benefited thereby?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) India and the U.S.A have advanced the cooperation in education sector during the recent years, especially since the visit of the Prime Minister of India to U.S.A in November 2009 during which Singh-Obama 21st Century Knowledge Initiative was announced. This was followed by the India-US Higher Education Summit held on October 13, 2011 at

Washington D.C. Thereafter the first India-US Higher Education Dialogue was convened in June 2012 at Washington D.C. and the second India-US Higher Education Dialogue was convened on 25th June, 2013 at New Delhi. As a result of these deliberations, several new initiatives have been launched to enhance educational collaborations between India and the U.S.A. that include, the Singh-Obama 21st Century Knowledge Initiative Awards for taking up joint research activities by the Institutions of both countries; Raman Fellowships for Indian faculty and researchers for taking up Post Doctoral research in U.S. Universities/Institutions; collaborations for establishing community colleges in India; technology enabled learning including Massive Open Online Courses (MOOCs); and two-way mobility of students. Institution-to-Institution collaborations are also encouraged between the higher education institutions of both the countries.

(c) As mutually agreed between India and the U.S.A, eight joint research projects comprising four each from India and the U.S.A are selected every year for awards under Singh-Obama Knowledge Initiative. A total of 16 Awards have already been announced for 2012 and 2013 as per this structure and advertisements inviting applications for next round of awards have been published. There is no proposal at present to increase the number of awards.

(d) The University Grants Commission has instituted the Raman Fellowships for young Indian faculty and researchers for placement in best institutions of the U.S.A to enhance their capabilities. 126 fellowships have been announced in 2013 under this programme.

(e) The programmes for co-operation in knowledge sector between India and the U.S.A. are benefiting the Indian education and research through taking up joint research projects in the grand challenge areas; faculty development; leadership development; forging institutional linkages; leveraging the expertise of Indian Diaspora; enhancing the people-to-people linkages; and establishment of Community Colleges in India.

School Kitchens

*129. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether several States are lagging behind in the construction of mandatory kitchen-cum-store and if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefore, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has urged all the States to construct centrally approved new, safe and hygiene friendly kitchen-cum-stores at all schools serving mid-day-meals and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give financial assistance to the States for the purpose and if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise;

(d) the time by which these kitchen-cum-stores are likely to be constructed; and

(e) whether the Government has also urged the States to develop contingency plan to handle medical emergencies of the kind witnessed in the recent past and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI. M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) A total of 9.79 lakh kitchen-cum-stores have been sanctioned by MHRD till date. Out of this 6.26 (64%) lakh kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed so far. The pace of construction of kitchen-cum-stores is slow in the States of Andhra Pradesh (9%), Kerala (13%), Tamil Nadu (17%), Maharashtra (35%), Uttarakhand (36%), Manipur (38%), Jharkhand (40%), Haryana (47%) and Bihar (67%). The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement.

The main reasons for non-construction/slow progress of kitchen-cum-stores are as under:

- (i) Delay in construction of kitchen-cum-store by the States/UTs, resulting in an escalation of costs.
- (ii) Delay in release of funds by State Finance Department
- (iii) Non-availability of land in the school.
- (iv) Non submission of proposals for Govt, aided schools by a few States.

(b) The Central Government shared a model design, for a kitchen-cum-store with separate space for storage, semi open cooking area; a large basin for multiple hand washing facilities, and disposal of water into a kitchen

garden, with States having a large number of unfinished kitchen-cum-stores, in April 2013. The states were requested to adapt the same to their local requirements.

(c) Funds are made available to the states on the basis of plinth area norms and State Schedule of Rates prevalent in the State/UT. This Department has prescribed 20 sq.mt. plinth area for construction of Kitchen-cum-Store in schools having upto 100 children. For every addition of up to 100 children, additional 4 sq.mt. plinth area is added.

(d) The Programme Approval Board for Mid Day Meal Scheme reviewed the status of construction of kitchen-cum-stores, while approving the Annual Work Plan and Budget for the year 2013-14 and advised the States to

complete the kitchen-cum-stores in a time bound manner. This matter was also reviewed on 25.06.2013 with all Education Secretaries. They were requested to complete kitchen-cum-stores on a priority basis. This is also reviewed by the MHRD representative, during the State Steering cum Monitoring Committee Meetings.

(e) The Government has recently reiterated the MDMS Guidelines to ensure a strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene aspects. A few additional aspects have also been emphasised; the States have been asked to develop contingency health kolans to handle medical emergencies incorporating the preventive steps required to be taken; action required to be taken in an emergency situation; and the officials and health facilities to be contacted.

Statement

Physical Progress on Construction of Kitchen-Cum-Stores (Primary+Upper Primary)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Kitchen-cum-stores sanctioned during 2006 -13	Physical Progress of Kitchen cum stores as on 31-03-2013					
			Constructed		In Progress		Not yet started	
			Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	75283	6578	9%	0	0%	68705	91%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4131	4085	99%	0	0%	46	1%
3	Assam	56795	40593	71%	5460	10%	10742	19%
4	Bihar	65977	44159	67%	2840	4%	18978	29%
5	Chhattisgarh	47266	36909	78%	1502	3%	8855	19%
6	Goa	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
7	Gujarat	19868	17628	89%	1169	6%	1071	5%
8	Haryana	11483	5417	47%	2706	24%	3360	29%
9	Himachal Pradesh	14959	12941	87%	1699	11%	319	2%
10	Jammu and Kashmir	11815	11442	97%	107	1%	266	2%
11	Jharkhand	39001	15702	40%	3581	9%	19718	51%

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
12	Karnataka	36571	25347	69%	803	2%	10421	28%
13	Kerala	2450	318	13%	484	20%	1648	67%
14	Madhya Pradesh	98462	82743	84%	10194	10%	5525	6%
15	Maharashtra	65783	23104	35%	16487	25%	26192	40%
16	Manipur	3053	1174	38%	0	0%	1879	62%
17	Meghalaya	9491	6243	66%	2821	30%	427	4%
18	Mizoram	2396	1533	64%	863	36%	0	0%
19	Nagaland	2223	1777	80%	446	20%	0	0%
20	Odisha	69152	36049	52%	22173	32%	10930	16%
21	Punjab	18969	16169	85%	2276	12%	524	3%
22	Rajasthan	81436	60795	75%	8597	11%	12044	15%
23	Sikkim	859	800	93%	59	7%	0	0%
24	Tamil Nadu	28470	4931	17%	23539	83%	0	0%
25	Tripura	4614	4052	88%	562	12%	0	0%
26	Uttar Pradesh	122572	108683	89%	1339	1%	12550	10%
27	Uttarakhand	16989	6151	36%	4431	26%	6407	38%
28	West Bengal	68185	50713	74%	11751	17%	5721	8%
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands*	251	0	0%	0	0%	251	100%
30	Chandigarh	10	0	0%	7	70%	3	30%
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	50	0	0%	0	0%	50	100%
32	Daman and Diu	32	26	81%	0	0%	6	19%
33	Delhi	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
35	Puducherry	92	92	100%	0	0%	0	0%
Total		978688	626154	64%	125896	13%	226638	23%

Impact of Global Recession in MSMEs

*130. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

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

(a) whether Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(MSMEs) have been affected by global recession, particularly in the European countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of loss of jobs caused due to recession;

(c) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to bail out these enterprises;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the number of enterprises provided benefits under the said scheme; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, as per Draft Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) document, there has been a deceleration in the growth of manufacturing sector, as evidenced by the fall in rate of growth of GDP of the manufacturing sector (at factor cost at 2004-05 prices) from 9.7% in 2009-10 to 3.9% in 2011-12. The document attributes the deceleration of growth of manufacturing sector, *inter alia*, to global economic meltdown including fragile economic recovery in United States and European countries. Consequently, micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs) have also been affected by global recession as they contribute more than 40 per cent of the output of overall manufacturing sector. Fall in growth of Indian exports following fall in growth of European Union (EU) imports from the rest of the world is shown in enclosed Statement. For some important sectors where MSMEs have average to significant presence in domestic manufacturing.

(b) Labour Bureau, Ministry of Labour and Employment, has been conducting quarterly quick employment sample surveys in the selected labour-intensive and export-oriented sectors to assess the effect of economic slowdown on employment in India. As per these Surveys, increase in overall employment in eight selected sectors of the economy viz., Textiles, Metals, Gems & Jewellery, Automobiles, Transport, IT / BPO, Leather

and Handloom/Powerloom was as follows:

Increase in Employment

Year	Increase in Employment (in lakh)
2009-10	10.60
2010-11	9.79
2011-12	8.37
2012-13	3.48

(c) to (e) The Government is laying thrust on the implementation of ongoing schemes / programmes to enhance competitiveness and productivity of MSMEs which include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP), Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) and Micro and Small Enterprises - Cluster Development Programme (MSE-CDP). The total plan budget allocation under various schemes of the Ministry has been enhanced from Rs.2,835 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.2,977 crore in 2013-14. Under NMCP and CLCSS, 5,984 and 22,007 units respectively have been benefitted till 31st March, 2013. Further, interest subvention of 2% on rupee export credit, which was earlier available to Handicrafts, Carpets, Handlooms and Small and Medium Enterprises (SMEs), has been widened to include Toys, Sports Goods, Processed Agriculture Products, Readymade Garments and 235 tariff lines of Engineering Products and the scheme extended up to 31st March, 2014.

Statement

Comparison between Growth Rates of EU Imports from the Rest of the World and Indian Exports to EU.

The following sectors have average to significant presence of MSMEs in domestic manufacturing:

Product Label	Growth Rate of Eu Imports (%)		Growth Rate of Indian Exports (%)	
	2011	2012	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
Textiles and Textile Articles	15.7	-11.4	30.5	-15.7
Chemical Products	12.0	-4.6	34.2	4.0
Plastics and Rubber	21.2	-8.6	37.8	-6.2

1	2	3	4	5
Base Metals and Articles thereof	23.5	-14.2	30.5	-10.7
Machinery and Mechanical/Electrical Appliances	10.8	-8.2	22.7	-12.7
Wood and Wood Products	10.3	-10.6	27.5	20.5
Wood Pulp Products	9.8	-13.9	43.5	-15.5
Hides and Skins	21.6	-4.0	40.3	-7.1
Footwear, Headgear	14.7	-6.4	26.4	-14.8
Articles of Stone, Plaster, Cement and Asbestos	11.0	-9.8	23.7	-2.8

Source: UN COMTRADE Statistics taken from ITC-As on 22nd May, 2013

[Translation]

Juvenile Justice System

*131. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

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

(a) the number of juvenile courts in the country and the number of cases filed in such courts, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up more such courts in the country and if so, the details thereof; State/UT-wise;

(c) whether India's first child witness courtroom, designed to present friendly image of courts for child witnesses, was opened recently and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the legal reforms contemplated, if any, by the Government to strengthen the juvenile justice system in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) A Statement giving the number of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in the country, as furnished by Ministry of Women and Child Development, is given in the enclosed Statement-I. As per data of National Crime Record Bureau, a Statement on disposal of juveniles apprehended under Indian Penal

Code (IPC) and Special & Local Laws (SLL) and sent to Juvenile Justice Boards in the year 2012 is given in enclosed Statement-II.

As per the provisions of the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000 (JJ Act), State Governments / UT Administrations are required to constitute, for every district, one or more Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and ensure their effective functioning as per the procedures prescribed under the JJ Act and Rules made there-under.

The first Child Witness Court Room in Delhi was inaugurated on 16th September, 2012 at Karkardooma Court Complex. It aims to ensure compliance with child friendly procedure for investigation, trial and examination as per directives in judicial pronouncements as well as with the recently enacted provisions of protection of Children from Sexual Offences Act, 2012.

The JJ Act was amended in 2006 to strengthen the existing mechanisms which, *inter alia*, include (i) providing timelines for setting up of statutory structures and producing a child before the Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) and Child Welfare Committees (CWCs), (ii) establishing JJ Act as the primary law for children in need of care and protection and juveniles in conflict with law and (iii) enhancing provisions for adoption and expanding the list of children in need of care and protection to include surrendered children, working children, street children and children found begging, etc. Further in 2010, amendments

were made to remove discriminatory references against children affected by leprosy and other diseases.

In the conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held in New Delhi on 07th April, 2013, the State Governments have been requested to take steps to improve the conditions of various Homes contemplated under the JJ Act. The State Governments have also been asked to make earnest endeavours to establish Juvenile Justice Boards in the districts, where they are yet to be set up and establish Child Welfare Committees for the rehabilitation of children in need of care and protection and to encourage the adoption process.

Statement-I

State/UT - wise number of Juvenile Justice Boards (JJBs) in country

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Number of JJBs
1	2	3
1.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	23
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16
4.	Assam	27
5.	Bihar	38
6.	Chandigarh	1
7.	Chhattisgarh	17
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	2
10.	Delhi	2
11.	Goa	2
12.	Gujarat	26

1	2	3
13.	Haryana	21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	12
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	0
16.	Jharkhand	21
17.	Karnataka	30
18.	Kerala	14
19.	Lakshadweep	1
20.	Madhya Pradesh	50
21.	Maharashtra	35
22.	Manipur	9
23.	Meghalaya	7
24.	Mizoram	8
25.	Nagaland	11
26.	Odisha	30
27.	Puducherry	4
28.	Punjab	22
29.	Rajasthan	33
30.	Sikkim	4
31.	Tamil Nadu	32
32.	Tripura	4
33.	Uttar Pradesh	72
34.	Uttarakhand	13
35.	West Bengal	19
Total		608

Statement-II

*Disposal of Juveniles Apprehended (Under IPC and SLL Crimes) and Sent to Courts during 2012
(State & UT-Wise)*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Arrested & Sent to Courts	Sent to Home After Advice or Admonition	Released on Probation and Placed Under Care of		Sent to Special Homes	Dealt with Fine	Acquitted or Otherwise Disposed of	Pending Disposal
				Parents / Guardians	Fit instt.				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
States:									
1	Andhra Pradesh	2372	557	599	61	269	63	96	727
2	Arunachal Pradesh	72	51	21	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	988	369	307	0	106	5	17	184
4	Bihar	3262	449	342	189	1177	65	180	860
5	Chhattisgarh	2502	330	109	384	722	215	188	554
6	Goa	97	7	8	4	48	0	3	27
7	Gujarat	2406	185	328	169	214	111	365	1034
8	Haryana	1151	153	76	96	40	32	42	712
9	Himachal Pradesh	244	63	32	2	25	0	1	121
10	Jammu and Kashmir	82	0	2	7	0	0	1	72
11	Jharkhand	345	24	59	5	82	6	124	45
12	Karnataka	456	107	23	0	121	1	17	187
13	Kerala	989	213	184	29	135	9	27	392
14	Madhya Pradesh	6488	1059	1219	370	670	573	840	1757
15	Maharashtra	6630	852	1907	520	1790	86	112	1363
16	Manipur	6	2	0	0	4	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	106	12	3	0	22	0	13	56
18	Mizoram	144	2	44	48	39	9	0	2
19	Nagaland	25	0	8	0	13	3	1	0
20	Odisha	956	145	179	19	338	72	9	194

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21	Punjab	260	12	9	0	44	3	4	188
22	Rajasthan	2551	286	285	58	1257	47	192	426
23	Sikkim	94	16	26	11	12	5	12	12
24	Tamil Nadu	3542	428	1034	108	1139	78	82	673
25	Tripura	147	10	0	26	5	0	25	81
26	Uttar Pradesh	1005	34	1	8	747	7	32	176
27	Uttarakhand	244	4	84	8	148	0	0	0
28	West Bengal	823	41	169	7	40	23	45	498
	Total (States)	37987	5411	7058	2129	9207	1413	2428	10341
Union Territories									
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16	0	0	0	16	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	134	16	40	0	11	10	3	54
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	18	0	1	0	0	0	0	17
32	Daman and Diu	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
33	Delhi	1572	500	138	54	443	29	141	267
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	85	0	53	0	0	0	0	32
	Total (UTs)	1835	516	232	54	470	39	144	380
	Total (All India)	39822	5927	7290	2183	9677	1452	2572	10721

Source: Crime in India

[English]

Postal Insurance Policy

*132. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the postal life insurance policy in the rural areas in the country, State/UT-wise including Karnataka;

(b) the details of pending claims in various post offices as on date, State/ UT-wise and the action taken by the Government to clear the pendency; and

(c) the steps being taken to promote and popularise postal life insurance policy in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) For the Rural populace of India the Department of Posts has an insurance scheme called Rural Postal Life Insurance (RPLI). Number of RPLI policies in-force in States/ Union Territory including State of Karnataka, is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Details of claims pending in the States/ Union Territories is given in enclosed Statement-II. Action taken for their settlement includes:

- (i) Monitoring the timely verification of documents in Death Claims.
- (ii) Indexing of claims and monitoring through centralized Customer Care Centre at Postal Life Insurance (PLI) Directorate New Delhi and Circle Offices in the States.
- (iii) Cases of pendency have been reviewed at the PLI Directorate and Heads of Circles and specific officers in the Circles have been addressed to expedite settlement of the claims.
- (c) Following steps have been taken to promote and popularize postal life insurance policy in the rural areas:
- (i) **Rural PLI processing work has been decentralized to Divisional level:-**Bringing decision making closer to the common man thereby expediting sanction of loans, revival of lapsed policies and maturity claims This allows contingent needs of the people to be met easily.
- (ii) Facilitating the people, especially the migrant workers, in paying Rural PLI premium through Post Offices anywhere in the country regardless of where the policy was issued without any transfer of policy being required.
- (iii) Facility for payment of premium online through www.epostoffice.gov.in.
- (iv) With mobile phones being widely available across all social strata of society, applicants and policy holders are informed through SMS on status of proposal, premium payment etc.
- (v) **Opportunity to work as Rural PLI Agent:-** Providing common man especially, Aanganwadi workers, un-employed youth, Self Help Groups, etc. with additional source of income by engaging them as Direct Agents under Rural Postal Life Insurance Scheme. Incentive structure for RPLI business has been made attractive i.e. 10% of premium in the first year and subsequently 2.5% of premium income till policy lasts.
- (vi) **Higher Sum Assured:-** For providing opportunity for financial security in line with increasing requirements of the people, the maximum sum assured limit for RPLI from '3 lacs to '5 lacs has been raised.
- (vii) A Toll free number (18001805232/155232) has been operationalized and publicized for inquiries and grievance settlement. People from anywhere in the country can call and get their problems settled.
- (viii) Training to Rural PLI marketing staff i.e. GDS staff, Direct Agents and Departmental employees is being imparted to improve their marketing skills.
- (ix) Publicity of Rural PLI products through various media amongst rural masses. A Rural PLI television spot in all the regional languages produced which is being displayed in local television channels to create awareness among masses.
- (x) Facility of Payment of outstanding premia of policy on installments basis.
- (xi) There is loan facility on certain policies of RPLI at very low interest rate, which is 10% p.a. Further, this loan can be repaid by the insurant as per his/ her convenience without any time limit. If there is some outstanding balance of loan remains at the time of maturity, the same is recovered from the maturity value.
- (xii) **Technologv/IT initiative:-** M/S Infosys India Ltd. is working on comprehensive IT Project for Financial Services including Insurance for the Department of Posts. The technological advancements steps being undertaken for Rural Postal Life Insurance are:
- (a) Development of Centralized software for improved after sales service for all RPLI customers.
- (b) Development of Web and mobile portal for customers to allow seamless issue of insurance policies and making online payments under Financial Services Integration plan of the Department.
- (c) Call centre for handling customer services.

- (d) Real time updating of premium payments.
- (e) Centralized monitoring of grievances.
- (f) Setting up of 810 Central Processing Centres (CPCs) at all Head Post Offices in the country for providing single window for handling of insurance proposals, service requests and claims for RPLI customers.

Statement*Details of RPLI Policies in-force*

Name of State/Union Territory	Number of policies in force
1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	6657
Assam	361254
Andhra Pradesh	5417312
Bihar	240168
Chhattisgarh	241322
Goa	379085
Gujarat	696259
Haryana	314181
Himachal Pradesh	236285
Jammu and Kashmir	120323
Jharkhand	635045
Karnataka	1373211
Kerala	663026
Madhya Pradesh	379134
Maharashtra	2037537
Manipur	6550
Meghalaya	9894
Mizoram	8293
Nagaland	6491

1	2
Odisha	894061
Punjab	63041
Rajasthan	1375658
Sikkim	4009
Tamil Nadu	3329297
Tripura	19441
Uttar Pradesh	1079926
Uttarakhand	346202
West Bengal	888412
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1116
Chandigarh	23819
Delhi	6647
Diu	17601
Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	32250
Lakshadweep	688
Pondicherry	129586
Total	21343781

Statement-II*Details of pending Claim Cases of RPLI*

Name of State/ Union Territory	Claims pending less than one month	Claims pending for more than one month	
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	
Assam	11	65	
Andhra Pradesh	971	0	
Bihar	391	802	
Chhattisgarh	2	2	

1	2	3	4
Goa		16	0
Gujarat		231	5
Haryana		62	26
Himachal Pradesh		64	0
Jammu and Kashmir		53	26
Jharkhand		340	54
Karnataka		2	31
Kerala		125	29
Madhya Pradesh		299	359
Maharashtra		162	16
Manipur		1	0
Meghalaya		0	1
Mizoram		0	3
Nagaland		0	3
Odisha		39	172
Punjab		10	5
Rajasthan		246	50
Sikkim		1	0
Tamil Nadu		286	37
Tripura		0	5
Uttar Pradesh		208	123
Uttarakhand		6	0
West Bengal		703	239
Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0	0
Chandigarh		0	4
Delhi		2	1
Diu		0	0
Daman, Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0	0
Lakshadweep		0	0
Pondicherry		1	6
Total		4233	2065

Accreditation for Higher Educational Institutions

*133. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to make accreditation of all higher educational institutions in the country mandatory and if so, the details thereof including the existing methodology of evaluation of programmes run by educational institutes;

(b) whether the Government/All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) proposes to set up an Indian Board of Accreditation (IBA) for higher education and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether AICTE is overburdened with affiliation applications from thousands of institutes and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to make changes in the existing accreditation policy for higher educational institutions and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Yes, Madam. The National Accreditation Regulatory Authority for Higher Educational Institutions Bill, 2010, (NARAHEI Bill) has been introduced by the Government in the Lok Sabha on 3rd May, 2010. The Bill makes it mandatory for institutions imparting higher education beyond twelve years of schooling to get accredited. The University Grant Commission (UGC) has issued UGC (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 on 19th January, 2013. As per the Regulations, every Higher Educational Institution (HEI) after 6 years of existence should obtain accreditation. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has also approved Regulations making it mandatory for technical institutions to obtain accreditation.

The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), undertakes accreditation of HEIs. It follows an institutional accreditation methodology. The NAAC has identified seven criteria to serve as the basis for assessment of HEIs viz. Curricular aspects; Teaching-Learning and Evaluation; Research, Consultancy and Extension; Infrastructure and Learning Resources; Student Support and Progression; Governance and Leadership; and

Innovative Practices. More details are available at <http://www.naac.gov.in>.

The National Board of Accreditation (NBA) undertakes evaluation of programmes of technical education through the process of programme accreditation. As per the procedure laid down by the NBA, the applicant institution will make self assessment of its programmes, in the prescribed format, and after paying the prescribed accreditation fee, submit the application for programme accreditation to NBA. The Educational Institution offering the programmes to be accredited should be formally approved/recognized as an educational Institution by the concerned Regulatory Authority. Programme from which at least two batches of students have graduated are considered for accreditation.

Programmes are evaluated by NBA in accordance with the following accreditation criteria, namely: vision, mission and programme educational objectives; programme outcomes; student's performance in the programme; faculty contribution; facility and technical support; academic support units and teaching-learning process; governance, institutional support and financial resources; and continuous improvement in attainment of outcomes. Accreditation is based on satisfying the minimum standards. More details on programme accreditation are available at www.nbaind.org.

(b) The AICTE in its 30th Council meeting held on 30.10.2012 resolved to set up the Indian Board of Accreditation (IBA) for technical education. The proposed objective of the IBA is to assess and accredit the Technical Institutions and/or institutions of technical and professional education or one or more of their units, i.e. departments, institutions, programmes, etc.

(c) The powers to affiliate colleges rest with the Universities. The AICTE is only responsible for giving approval to technical courses and programmes.

As per the report of the AICTE, out of 288 applications received by it in 2013-14 for setting up of new Technical institutions, for offering Under Graduate/Post Graduate/ Post Graduate Diploma in Management courses, it has granted approvals for setting up of 85 new institutions. Similarly, out of 290 applications received by it in 2013-14 for setting up of new Technical Institutions, for offering

Diploma courses, it has granted approvals for setting up of 85 new institutions.

In order to handle the load of approvals, the AICTE had introduced e-Governance approval process for greater transparency, clarity, easier and assured communication, fast processing and facility for tracking of application by the applicant. Emphasis is being laid on self declaration by Institutions rather than inspection through the e-Governance process.

(d) Yes, Madam. As per the NARAHEI Bill, 2010, introduced by the Government in the Lok Sabha, institutions imparting higher education beyond twelve years of schooling are to be mandatorily accredited.

[*Translation*]

Gadgil-Mukherjee Formula

*134. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government allocates funds to the States as per the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the details of the of the revised Gadgil formula;

(c) whether the Central assistance to the States as per the said formula has led to equal and balanced growth in the States;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to review the formula and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Gadgil- Mukherjee formula is used for allocation of Normal Central Assistance amongst the States. Until 2004-05, the overall amount of Normal Central Assistance (NCA) inclusive of loan and grant, was divided as 30% for Special Category States (SCS) and 70% for General Category States (GCS). SCS got 90% of Central Assistance as grant and 10% as loan. GCS got only 30% of NCA as grant and 70% as loan. The *inter se*

distribution among the SCS is on the basis of respective shares that have been used in the past. The distribution within the GCS is based on Gadgil-Mukherjee formula approved by the National Development Council (NDC) in 1991. Up to 2004-05, both the loan and the grant portion of the NCA used to be provided from the budget of the Government of India. However, following the acceptance of recommendations of the 12th Finance Commission, the Government of India stopped giving loans as a part of NCA to States. Since only the grant portion of NCA is now provided from the budget, it is divided between SCS or GCS in the same proportion as resulting from the earlier method in which different proportions of grant were applied to the share of the two categories. Thus the 30% share of SCS was 90% grant whereas the 70% share of GCS was only 30% grant. Thus after setting apart the share of UTs, the NCA, which is now given to States in the form of a block grant, is distributed among SCS and GCS in the ratio of 9:7. Thus 11 Special Category States get 56.25% of the NCA grant and 17 General Category States get 43.75% of the NCA grant.

The various criteria and weights for allocation of NCA to the General Category States as per Gadgil-Mukherjee formula (1991) are as under:

Criteria	Weights (%)
1. Population (1971)	60
2. Per Capita Income	25
(a) 'Deviation' method-covering States with per capita SDP below the national average	20
(b) Distance method-covering all States	5
3. Performance	7.5
(a) Tax effort	2.5
(b) Fiscal management	2.0
(c) National Objective	3.0
(i) Population control	1.0
(ii) Elimination of illiteracy	1.0
(iii) On-time completion of Externally Aided projects	0.5
(iv) Land Reforms	0.5
4. Special Problems	7.5

(c) and (d) Central assistance to States on the Plan side comprises two components:

- (i) Central assistance to State Plan
- (ii) Centrally Sponsored Schemes (Central Plan)

Normal Central Assistance, which is distributed among States as per Gadgil-Mukherjee formula, formed only about 8.6% of total plan assistance to States in 2011-12. However, a major proportion of Plan assistance is provided through several flagship schemes in different social and infrastructural sectors such as Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDM), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Accelerated Irrigation Benefit Programme (AIBP), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana (RKVY), Prime Minister's Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), National Rural Drinking Water Supply Programme (NRDWSP), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP).

Plan assistance to States as a whole has supported the process of inclusive growth in States. During the 11th Plan, most States including Bihar, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan, Odisha & Uttar Pradesh have shown improved growth performance.

(e) There is no proposal at present to review the Gadgil-Mukherjee formula.

[English]

Poverty Line

*135. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the current yardstick/ benchmark for defining poverty is Rs. 27.20 and Rs. 33.40 in rural and urban areas respectively per person per day and if so, the details thereof including the rationalities of the yardstick/ benchmark for the purpose;

(b) whether there had been criticism from various quarters against the validity of the yardstick/benchmark for defining poverty and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to re-evaluate the poverty line and if so, whether any committee has been set up for the purpose and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether as per the World Bank's report on poverty, India accounts for 33% of World's poor, *i.e.* people living on less than Rs. 65/- per day and if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The Planning Commission estimates the extent of poverty using a poverty line defined in terms of the Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). For the year 2011-12, the Planning Commission, using the poverty line recommended by the Tendulkar Committee for 2004-05 and updating it to 2011-12 has estimated the poverty lines as monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 816 in rural areas and Rs. 1000 in urban areas. This amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs. 4080 in rural areas and Rs. 5000 in urban areas for a family of five at 2011-12 prices. These poverty lines if converted into a per capita per day basis amount to Rs. 27.20 (=816/30) in rural areas and Rs. 33.33 (=1000/30) in urban areas. It should be noted, however, that while this can be done as a pure arithmetical calculation, the consumption poverty line is not defined on a daily basis by the Planning Commission. The NSS surveys, which are the basis of measuring consumption poverty, collect consumption expenditure data from the households on a monthly basis.

(b) and (c) The poverty line is derived using the methodology recommended by experts in the field from time to time. The present poverty line is based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2009. The Tendulkar poverty line actually raised the poverty level compared to what was in use prior to 2004. However, it is true that there has been criticism from various quarters that the line is still too low. Responding to this criticism the Planning Commission, in June 2012, constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty. The Terms of Reference of the Group are as follows:

- i. To comprehensively review the existing methodology of estimation of poverty and examine whether the poverty line should be fixed solely in terms of a consumption basket or whether other criteria are also relevant, and if so, whether the two can be effectively combined to evolve a basis for estimation of poverty in rural and urban areas.
- ii. To examine the issue of divergence between consumption estimates based on the NSSO methodology and those emerging from the National Accounts aggregates; and to suggest a methodology for updating consumption poverty lines using the new consumer price indices launched by the CSO for rural and urban areas state-wise.
- iii. To review alternative methods of estimation of poverty which may be in use in other countries, including their procedural aspects; and indicate whether on this basis, a particular method can be evolved for empirical estimation of poverty in India, including procedures for updating it over time and across states.
- iv. To recommend how the estimates of poverty, as evolved above, should be linked to eligibility and entitlements for schemes and programmes under the Government of India, (d) According to World Bank draft note entitled "The State of the Poor: Where are the Poor and where are the Poorest?", prepared by Pedro Olinto and Hiroki Uematsu, India accounts for 33 percent of world's poor population in 2010. The World Bank estimates poverty in its member countries on the basis of the international poverty line of U.S. \$1.25 a day at Purchasing Power Parity (PPP) exchange rate. At 2011-12 prices, the \$1.25 (PPP) corresponds to Rs 28.99. The Planning Commission estimate of the poverty line, which is expressed as MPCE, converted into per day per person yields Rs. 27 in rural areas and Rs 33 in urban areas. These are close to the World Bank poverty line of \$1.25 (PPP).

[Translation]

Alleged Corruption in DDA and CPWD

*136. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the officers/offices of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) are allegedly involved in corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the nature of corruption cases registered by the Central Vigilance Commission/Central Bureau of Investigation during the last three years and the current year and the action taken/being taken by the Government against them;

(c) whether such officials are still reportedly working in sensitive posts;

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

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

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

(b) No case for corruption is registered for investigation by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC). however, the cases registered by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) pertain to trap, forgery, criminal misconduct, cheating and disproportionate assets, etc. In such cases, registered by CBI, the prosecution sanctions sought by CBI are/have been issued in respect of all the officers during the last 3 years and current year as per details given below:

Sl.No.	Year	No. of officers
1.	2010	26
2.	2011	29
3.	2012	13
4.	2013 (till July, 2013)	13

(c) None of the above officers is working in the sensitive post.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Corrective steps taken for reducing the corruption cases are:

- Removal of persons of doubtful integrity from sensitive posts.
- Transparency in operations through e-governance, e-tendering, online contractors enlistment and Quality Assurance units etc.
- Preventive inspections by Vigilance units and suggestion of remedial measures.
- Benchmarking the standards, system & procedure and guidelines for execution of the works.
- Decentralized delegation of powers to officers.

[English]

National Cyber Security Policy

*137. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the cyber security threats and cases of hacking have risen from 23 in 2004 to 22,060 in 2012 according to the report of the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether certain cases of cyber attacks affecting various Ministries/Departments have been reported and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the reported surveillance of Indian web users by US agencies; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto along with the measures being taken thereon to protect the public and private infrastructure from cyber attacks?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW

AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) As per the data tracked and reported to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), the number of incidents pertaining to cyber security threats and hacking have risen from 23 in 2004 to 22060 in 2012. These security incidents are related to scanning/probing, spam, malware infection, denial of service, website hacking and email & system hacking. These attacks have been observed to be directed from cyber space of different countries. Over a period, the nature and pattern of incidents have become more sophisticated and complex.

(c) There have been attempts from time to time to launch cyber attacks on the Information Technology (IT) infrastructure of Government organizations. These attacks are of the nature of web site hacking, injecting malware, targeted denial of service and hacking of emails. The number of cases of hacking of web sites of Central Ministries/Departments and State Governments increased to 371 in the year 2012 from 308 in the year 2011.

(d) and (e) In June 2013, foreign media reports disclosed extensive electronic surveillance programmes deployed by the U.S. agencies to collect internet and telephony data.

Government has expressed concerns over reported U.S. monitoring of internet traffic from India. Concerns with regard to violation of any of Indian laws relating to privacy of information of ordinary Indian citizens as well as intrusive data capture deployed against Indian citizens or Government infrastructure have been conveyed to the U.S. Government. In addition, the issue of U.S. cyber surveillance activities was discussed during the India-US Strategic Dialogue meeting held in New Delhi on 24 June 2013.

Government is taking appropriate protective measures by way of an integrated approach with a series of legal, technical and administrative steps to ensure that necessary systems are in place to address the growing threat of cyber attacks. In this direction, Government has approved a framework for cyber security, including protection of critical sectors in country that envisages a multi-layered approach for ensuring defence-in-depth with clear demarcation of responsibilities among various agencies and departments. Government is also working towards promoting the evolution of better international

internet governance-norms, through ongoing discussions at international fora.

Besides this, in order to address the issues of cyber security in a holistic manner, the Government has released the "National Cyber Security Policy - 2013" for public use and implementation with all relevant stakeholders. The objective of the policy is to create a framework for comprehensive, collaborative and collective response to deal with the issue of cyber security at all levels within the country.

Repatriation of Indians from Abroad

*138. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI CHARLES DIAS:

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

(a) the estimated number of Indians migrated or living in various countries illegally, country-wise;

(b) whether these Indians are facing repatriation proceedings in these countries;

(c) if so, the details thereof, countrywise including the procedure being followed to repatriate the illegal immigrants;

(d) whether any assistance including financial assistance is being provided to them for their return to India; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) It is not possible to give the number of persons who have migrated, or are living abroad illegally. However, the number of persons repatriated, or facing repatriation proceedings are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (e) Consular assistance including issue of emergency certificates required, is provided by Indian Missions/Posts. In case the migrant is in distress, he can also be provided one way ticket to India. Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Country	Indians repatriated or facing repatriation proceedings
1	2	3
1	Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay	There are no official statistics available of Indians living illegally in Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay. Also, no case of Indians living illegally has come to our notice. However, four Indians were deported by Paraguay in October 2012 for having entered the country illegally.
2	Australia	It is not possible to give any estimation of illegal Indian migrants in the consular jurisdiction of this Post. All Indian illegal immigrants, after completion of their travel documents, are repatriated to India. Wherever required, the Post extend prompt assistance and issue Emergency Certificates in absence of valid travel document. As per records available, 20 Emergency Certificates were issued in repatriation cases at the request of DIAC (Department of Immigration and Citizenship) from 2008 to 2013 (till date). All illegal detainees are entitled to consular access.
3	Austria	So far as Austria is concerned, repatriation proceedings have been initiated against 327 Indian

1	2	3
		illegal immigrants following rejection of their asylum applications during the last three years. Out of these 170 illegal immigrants have been repatriated so far by the Austrian authorities following issue of Emergency Certificates by this Mission. So far as the rest are concerned, while some of them often move from one country to another as Europe has open borders, some are also considered for grant of resident permit/visa by the Austrian authorities in due course of time on case to case basis.
4	Bahrain	Details of Indian emigrants illegally living in the Kingdom of Bahrain are not available. Indians whose stay becomes illegal due to overstay are being deported back to India when caught by the police.
5	Belgium	It is difficult to estimate number of Indians migrated or living in Belgium and Luxembourg illegally. The Mission has specific information only of the Indians who are under detention for illegal/unauthorized stay and according to the most recent information provided by the Belgian authorities there are 4 such persons.

1	2	3	1	2	3
		The detained immigrants are brought to the Embassy by the Belgian authorities for identification. After confirmation of identity, an Emergency Certificate is issued by the Embassy and the persons are deported to India by the Belgian authorities.			information provided by Canadian authorities in Ottawa cases of 1092 Indian nationals are being processed by them for removal, i.e. cases where removal orders have been issued by the Courts. Details of ongoing cases are not shared by the Canadian Govt.
6	Cyprus	It is difficult to estimate the number of Indians who have migrated or living in Cyprus, illegally. Instances of illegal migrants/residents come to notice only when the local authorities apprehend such individuals and initiate repatriation proceedings against them. As on 7/8/2013, 14 Indian nationals facing repatriation proceedings are in the custody of Cypriot authorities.			The CGI, Toronto has issued approximately 315 Emergency Certificate to illegal immigrants of Indian origin during the last five years. The Post in Vancouver has issued 176 Emergency Certificates since 2008 to date for deportation of Indian nationals and to those who had lost their passports.
7	Singapore	As on 31st May, 2013, a total of 37 Indian (including a female) are in detention on account of illegal stay. In addition, 24 (including 3 females) are facing charges for overstay.	9	Chile	No Indian in recent past has been reported to have migrated/residing illegally in Chile. There are around 1500 Non -Resident Indian plus Person of Indian Origins families settled legally in Chile. In March 2011, four Indian nationals were detained and deported.
8	Canada	No reliable estimates are available as the illegal Indians do not approach the Mission/Posts in Canada for any assistance. In view of strict privacy laws in Canada, the local authorities also do not provide information on illegal Indians. As per the	10	Fiji	One Indian national is facing legal action for staying illegally in Tonga.
			11	France	Mission does not have an estimate of the Indians migrated or living in France illegally. Those illegal Indian migrants who are arrested

1	2	3
		by the French police and whose identities are established by the Mission they are repatriated to India by the French Government at their cost. As per the records available with the Mission, Mission has issued Emergency Certificates to 18 illegal Indian migrants in year 2013 so far and to 42 illegal migrants in year 2012 for deporting them to India. Mission is not informed whether all of them were actually deported.
12 Germany	The Consulate in Hamburg does not have the exact number of illegal Indian immigrants living in the four states under its jurisdiction, as the local authorities have never shared the same with them.	From time to time, the local authorities approach the Consulate for issue of travel documents to illegal immigrants claiming to be Indians. Such documentation has been issued to 47 Indian nationals between 2011-13.
13 Ghana	An amount of Rs. 17,751/- was spent in August 2013 from the Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to arrange food for 5 Indian nationals who were detained by the Ghanaian Immigration authorities while attempting to enter	

1	2	3
		Ghana with fake Canadian visas on their passports.
14 Belize		The Honorary Consul General in Belize has reported that 30 irregular migrants believed to be Indian nationals were intercepted by Belizean authorities while en-route to USA from Guatemala in May, 2013. They have been convicted of illegal entry by the Court and 10 of them have since returned to India.
15 Israel		At present, 9 Indian nationals are undergoing repatriation proceedings for residing in the country without valid visa.
16. Republic of Korea		There are very few illegal Indian immigrants in South Korea. It is impossible to ascertain their exact numbers. Eight illegal Indian immigrants have been deported back to India since January 1, 2010.
17 Kuwait		The information about estimated number of Indians either migrated or living illegally in Kuwait is not available to us as no such data is provided by the Kuwaiti authorities.
		Wherever required, travel documents are provided, after completion of prescribed procedure, to the illegal residents facing deportation and in deserving cases, suitable

1	2	3
		financial assistance is also provided by the Embassy to facilitate repatriation.
18 Libya		The Libyan government has declared that all illegal immigrants who have come into the country after April 7, 2013 should leave latest by August 15, 2013. If any of these workers are able to find employment and obtain visa before that date, then their stay can be regularized. For repatriation of the illegal migrants, the Libyan government is coordinating with international organizations like International Organization for Migration (IOM), who will provide assistance, including financial assistance on a case-to-case basis. Mission is already in touch with the relevant department of Ministry of Labour and the Foreign Ministry to arrange for repatriation, if required by any Indian citizen. Mission will provide assistance for arranging travel documents like Emergency Certificates to those Indians who do not have any travel documents, and arranging expeditious issue of exit visa, which would enable the Indian nationals to return to their home.
19 Malaysia		In Malaysia, exact figures of illegal Indians are not

1	2	3
		available. In August, 2011 the Government of Malaysia announced an Illegal Workers Management Programme [6P Programme] to register the foreign emigrants working illegally in Malaysia. As per statistics provided by the Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of Malaysia, 52,478 Indian nationals registered under the 6P Programme as illegal workers/Indians.
		The High Commission issues Emergency Certificate [one way travel documents] to those Indians who approach the Mission reporting loss of their passports and request for help in their repatriation to India. Mission has issued 6203 Emergency Certificates in 2011, 3301 in 2012 and 1569 up to June, 2013. Mission also arranged interview with the Malaysian Immigration department to get the 'Special Out Pass' (permission to leave the country) of those Indians who are staying illegally and intend to go back to India. Financial assistance is being provided to those Indians who are in distress and their families are not in a position to arrange their immigration fine and cost of air ticket strictly on means

1	2	3
		tested basis under ICWF scheme.
20 New Zealand		<p>Mission has no information about the estimated number of Indians living here illegally.</p> <p>Two Indian nationals are currently awaiting deportation. Based on requests received from local Immigration authorities, emergency certificates are issued after confirming their Indian nationality.</p> <p>Generally New Zealand Government bears the expenditure on deportation. However, during the year 2011 this Mission provided financial assistance amounting to Rs.42115/- from ICWF Fund to repatriate one person.</p>
21 Oman		<p>As per the latest information provided by Omani authorities there were 28,965 illegal Indian nationals living in Oman as on 05/02/2013.</p> <p>The Royal Oman Police regularly conducts special operations in coordination with the Ministry of Manpower in a campaign to arrest violators of labour law in which illegal residents and visa violators are arrested and detained from time to time.</p> <p>The details of such detained illegal immigrants are not provided by the Omani authorities to the</p>

1	2	3
		Mission. The detained illegal immigrants are kept in custody by the Omani authorities for a short period and deported.
		In case the travel documents of any detained illegal immigrants are not available, the Jail authorities bring them to the notice of the Embassy for consular assistance and the required travel documents are provide by the Embassy after due verification. In case the illegal immigrants are unable to arrange for the return passage, the Embassy provides financial assistance in the form of air ticket for returning back to India.
22 Poland & Lithuania		Mission doesn't have a record of estimated Indians staying or migrated illegally in Poland and Lithuania. As and when the Mission receives an intimation regarding illegal immigrants, who are detained by the local authorities, the Mission immediately seeks consular access and deputes officials to the respective detention centres. As per records of the Mission, 03 Emergency Certificates were issued during the year 2013 to illegal Indian nationals for their deportation to India by the Polish and Lithuanian

1	2	3
		authorities. In all three cases the expenditure towards their deportation were borne by the local governments. The Mission has also set up ICWF Scheme for providing financial assistance to the Indians in distress abroad.
23 Qatar		The total number of Indian nationals awaiting repatriation / deportation procedure in Qatar as on 31/7/2013 was 192. The Embassy takes action to provide air tickets and travel documents wherever necessary.
24 Saudi Arabia		As per information available with the Mission, there are no Indians who have illegally migrated to Saudi Arabia. In April 2013, the Saudi authorities announced a 3-months grace period for illegal / overstaying workers to correct their visa status or to leave the country, without facing any penal action. On 03rd July 2013, this grace period was further extended by another 4 months, to 03rd November 2013. ECs are issued / and continue to be issued during the ongoing grace period, free-of-cost.
25 Spain		It is difficult to give an estimate of the number of Indians who are in Spain without proper

1	2	3
		documentation, as there is no empirical way to verify these figures.
		As per their records, from 1 April, 2012 to 31 July, 2013, the total number of Indians who have been repatriated back to India on account of undocumented immigration/ residency in Spain is 20 (twenty). While 14 (fourteen) of them were issued Emergency Certificates to travel back to India, the other 6 (six) travelled back on their existing passports. All those repatriated have returned to India after expulsion orders were issued by Spanish courts.
26 Surinam		Only one case has been reported regarding one individual who was under detention on 25th June, 2013 for criminal activity pertaining to drugs and over stay in St. Lucia.
27 Switzerland		There is no data available about the illegal Indian migrants living in their jurisdictional area, as the local governments are not informed about this except for two cases of repatriation during the period of 2013. There was no repatriation proceeding involved in these cases nor any case was registered against them by the local govt.

1	2	3
		The individual did not ask for monetary help. They wanted travel document as their passports had long expired and they were staying in the country illegally.
28 Tanzania		Two individuals have been reported to be living in Tanzania illegally, and were deported by Tanzanian government to India on 18 April, 2013, but were refused entry and returned to Tanzania on 19 April, 2013, since they were not in possession of valid travel documents. They had entered Tanzania in 2005/2006 on valid Indian passports, but had also acquired Tanzanian passports without renouncing Indian citizenship. Tanzanian Immigration department is prosecuting them on charges of fraudulent acquisition of Tanzanian citizenship. Matter is pending in Tanzanian courts. No assistance including financial has been sought in this case.
29 United Kingdom (UK)		The UK Government from time to time apprehends the illegal immigrants and repatriates them to their country of origin in co-operation with the foreign missions including India. The co-operation between foreign missions and the

1	2	3
		UK government is in the area of identification of the nationality of these illegal immigrants and providing Emergency Travel Documents to enable them to travel back to their respective country.
		In case of Scotland, 98 illegal immigrants of Indian nationality have been issued with Emergency Travel Documents during the last 3 years to enable them travel back to India. Financial assistance in the form of air tickets is also extended by the UK Government on case to case basis to the person so being repatriated.
30 Consulate General of India, San Francisco, USA		The local authorities send information about the arrest / detention of Indian nationals. Those who illegally migrate to the US are subject to repatriation proceedings as per US law. In cases where travel documents are required, Emergency Certificate are issued after nationality verification, free of cost. The Consulate is not providing any financial assistance for repatriation.
31 United Arab Emirates (UAE)		It is very difficult to provide estimated numbers of Indians living illegally in UAE as no such details are provided by the local authorities. Whenever an Indian national staying

1	2	3
		illegally in UAE is caught by the local authorities, he is detained & deported as per their system.
		In the calendar year 2013(till date) total of 760 EC and 25 free one way air tickets have been issued to such Indian staying illegally in UAE by the Embassy.

**Establishment of World Class
Standard Universities**

*139. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up new universities aimed to attain world class standards in the country including Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the location identified for the purpose;

(c) whether the concept for these universities has been finalized and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which these universities are likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The concept of world class universities has been further developed and it has now been decided to call them Universities for Research and Innovation. The Central Government has introduced the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill' in Parliament on 21.05.2012, which aims to provide for the establishment and incorporation of such universities. The Universities for and Innovation are expected to provide for the knowledge needs of the country, in training professionals, specialists, scientists and researchers needed by the society and economy. The universities would focus on one area or problem of significance to India and to build an ecosystem

of research and teaching around different related disciplines and fields of study and search for solutions that are globally valid and in the process develop education at under-graduate and higher levels. These universities would be set up in the public mode, purely privately funded and in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) Mode. A copy of the Bill is available at http://164.100.24.219/BillsTexts/LSBillTexts/asintroduced/61_2012_LS_ENG.pdf. The Central Government has tentatively identified some locations, including one at Guwahati, Assam, for establishment of such universities in the public funded mode.

(d) These universities can be set up only after the Bill is passed by Parliament.

Communication Satellites

*140. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to launch GSAT-15 and GSAT-16;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of these satellites and the aims and objectives of the projects;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred and funds allocated for these projects;

(d) the number of existing INSAT/GSAT satellites operating and providing different frequency bands to transponders in the country; and

(e) the details of annual revenue earnings of the Department from such satellites?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) GSAT-15 is a geostationary communication satellite, which will carry 24 Ku-band transponders and one GAGAN (GPS Aided Geo Augmented Navigation) payload. The aims and objectives of GSAT-15 satellite includes (i) providing replacement for Ku band capacity of INSAT-3A and INSAT-4B, (ii) augmenting and building in-orbit backup for Ku band capacity of INSAT/GSAT system

and (iii) providing in-orbit redundancy for GAGAN payload for safety of life operations. GSAT-15 satellite will support the existing Direct-To-Home (DTK) and Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) services in the country and the GAGAN payload will be a part of GAGAN space segment to provide better air traffic management over Indian Air Space.

GSAT-16 is a geostationary communication satellite which will carry 24 C-band, 12 Ku-band and 12 Upper Extended C-band transponders. The aims and objectives of GSAT-16 satellite includes (i) providing replacement for the INSAT-3E satellite, (ii) augmenting and building in-orbit backup for C, Upper Extended-C band and Ku band transponders of INSAT/GSAT system. GSAT-16 satellite will support satellite based telecommunication, television, VSAT and other services in the country.

GSAT-15 and GSAT-16 satellites are targeted for launch during 2014-16 timeframe.

(c) GSAT-15 and GSAT-16 satellites have been approved in July 2013. The approved cost including the cost of procured launch and insurance are as below

GSAT-15: Rs. 859.50 Crores

GSAT-16: Rs. 865.50 Crores

The funds allocated for GSAT-15 & GSAT-16 satellites during the current year 2013-14 is Rs. 800 Cr.

(d) At present, there are 9 operational INSAT/GSAT communication satellites namely INSAT-3A, INSAT-3C, INSAT-3E, INSAT-4A, INSAT-4B, INSAT-4CR, GSAT-8, GSAT-10 and GSAT-12. The total number of transponders available at present from these satellites is 195, operating in C, Extended C, Ku, and S-bands.

(e) Transponders on communication satellites are leased to users after the launch and operationalization of the satellite. Department of Space leases the transponders on INSAT/GSAT satellites through ANTRIX Corporation Limited, commercial arm of the department. The revenue earned by ANTRIX through leasing of INSAT/GSAT transponders during the year 2012-13 is Rs.482.67 Crores approximately. This revenue accrues from service providers of Direct-To-Home(DTH) services, TV Uplink services, Digital Satellite News Gathering(DSNG) services and Very Small Aperture Terminal(VSAT) services. This revenue does not include the capacities provided to various societal

applications such as tele-education, tele-medicine, Village Resource Center, Disaster Management and part of public broadcasting services.

R&R in Uttarakhand

1381. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Prime Minister has formed a Cabinet Committee to oversee reconstruction and rehabilitation in flood ravaged Uttarakhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the functions of the Committee; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Committee in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Cabinet Committee has been constituted on 10.07.2013 for providing broad guidance to re-construction and rehabilitation efforts in Uttarakhand, following large scale loss of lives and devastation in the recent floods in the State. The composition of the Cabinet Committee is given in enclosed Statement.

(c) In its meeting held on 31.07.2013, the Committee reviewed the measures taken by the Central Government and the State Government to deal with the devastation in Uttarakhand. The Committee also gave detailed directions to facilitate the undertaking of rehabilitation and reconstruction work in the State.

Statement

Composition of Cabinet Committee for providing broad guidance to re-construction and rehabilitation efforts in Uttarakhand

Prime Minister;

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence;

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Food Processing Industries;

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare;

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs;

Shri Oscar Fernandes, Minister of Road Transport and Highways;

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice;

Dr. Girija Vyas, Minister of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation;

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development; and Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources.

Permanent Invitees:

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission; Shri Vijay Bahuguna, Chief Minister, Uttarakhand; and

Shri Shashidhar Reddy, Vice-Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority.

Discrimination against SC students

1382. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) whether the Government has constituted any Committee headed by Professor Bhalcharrtira Mungekar to look into caste-based discrimination against Scheduled Caste students in higher educational institutions including central universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the details of the main recommendations made by the Committee and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(e) the details of the instances of harassment and suicide of SC/ST students in these institutions during the last three years and the current year; and

(f) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government to put an end to discrimination and harassment in above institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the report of the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC), it had appointed Dr. Bhalchandra Mungekar as the Commissioner of Enquiry into complaints of caste-based discrimination in the Vardhman Mahavir Medical College and Safdarjung Hospital, New Delhi. The Vardhman Mahavir Medical College is affiliated to the Guru Gobind Singh Indraprastha University, New Delhi, which is a State University. No such Committee has been constituted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to look into allegations of caste based discrimination in Central Universities.

(c) Yes, Madam. A copy of the report of enquiry was sent by the NCSC to the Hon'ble Health Minister on 10th September, 2012.

(d) The enquiry report has made several suggestions directed at the College and its affiliating University. It has recommended the appointment of a Liaison Officer exclusively for the SC/ST students; a review of the overall performance of the SC/ST students on a quarterly basis; remedial classes for SC/ST students; the setting up of an equal opportunity cell; conducting of special examination for SC/ST students, etc.

(e) Jamia Millia Islamia, Jawaharlal Nehru University have reported complaints relating to the harassment of SC/ST/other category students whose details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of Central University	Details about complaints	
		No. of Complaints	No. Disposed of
1.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1	1
2.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	11	8

No other Central University has informed this Ministry of any such incident.

The cases of suicides in IITs and NITs were enquired into by fact finding committees and the reasons for suicides, as per the findings of the committees, include depression, academic load, peer pressure and also emotional/interpersonal issues. Caste based discrimination has not

been mentioned amongst the reasons for suicides in these institutions.

(f) The University Grants Commission (UGC) provides financial assistance to the universities to establish Equal Opportunity Cells to oversee the effective implementation of the policies and programmes implemented for the welfare of the disadvantaged groups, to provide guidance and counselling with respect to academic, financial, social and other matters and to enhance diversity within the campus. The UGC also provides financial assistance to establish the Centre for Study of Social Exclusion and Inclusive Policy to support focused research on the issue of social exclusion related to dalits, tribals and religious minorities. The UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 notified on 19.1.2013, provide for the establishment of Equal Opportunity Cells and the appointment of an Anti-Discrimination Officer in each higher educational institution to give effect to the Regulations. The Ministry issues advisory letters from time to time to all Centrally Funded educational institutions to emphasize that all officials/faculty members should desist from any act of discrimination against students on grounds of their social origin.

DMRC Projects Outside Delhi

1383. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has taken up many projects outside Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether taking up of projects outside Delhi is affecting the progress of work in Delhi Metro's inter-city network; and

(d) if so, the reasons for taking up projects outside Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they have taken up only two projects, one at Jaipur and other at Kochi, for implementation on deposit term basis.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Retirement Age of Lecturers

1384. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the retirement age of lecturers of NCERT to 65 years on the line of the retirement age of the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas/educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The retirement age for all the employees of the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan (KVS) and the Navodaya Vidyalayas Samithi (NVS), including the teaching staff, is 60 years. The age of retirement for the teaching faculty in the centrally funded Higher and Technical institutes was enhanced from 62 to 65 years vide an Order issued by Department of Higher Education in March, 2007. These orders are applicable to the teachers, who are actually engaged in teaching classes/courses/programmes of study in such institutions. At present, no proposal to enhance the retirement age of lecturers of the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) to 65 years is under the consideration of this Ministry.

[English]

Antrix Corporation

1385. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is still pushing its commercial activities through Antrix Corporation limited; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Antrix is rigorously pursuing commercial activities of marketing Indian Space products and services including (i) Leasing of transponder capacity from INSAT/GSAT series of satellites to Indian customers; (ii) Marketing data and related services from Indian Remote Sensing Satellites (IRS) to international customers; (iii) Providing launch services for international customer satellites on-board Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV); (iv) Providing Satellite Mission Support Services to foreign satellite operators during Launch and Early Orbit Phase (LEOP) and Transfer Orbit Support Service (TOSS) etc. Government has restructured Antrix Corporation Limited with a new Board of Directors and a fulltime Chairman-cum-Managing Director.

Derogatory Remarks on Social Network Sites

1386. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued advisory to State Governments not to arrest any person for posting alleged derogatory remarks on social network sites without permission of senior Police Officer;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the States are complying with these advisories;

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

(e) whether the Supreme Court has also asked the States to implement the advisory issued by the Union Government under the IT Act, 2009; and

(f) if so, the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Government on 9.1.2013 issued an Advisory to State Governments for proper implementation of Section 66A of the Information Technology Act 2000. The Advisory states that as regard

to arrest of any person in complaint registered under Section 66A of the Information Technology Act 2000, the concerned police officer of a police station under the State's jurisdiction may not arrest any person until he / she has obtained prior approval of such arrest, from an officer, not below the rank of the Inspector General of Police in the Metropolitan cities or of an officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police or Superintendent of Police at the district level, as the case may be. Copy of the Advisory is enclosed in given Statement.

(c) and (d) State Governments have informed that steps have been initiated to comply with the Advisory in line with the direction of the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(e) and (f) In a writ petition No. 167 of 2012, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in its order dated 16.5.2013 has directed all the States / Union Territories to ensure compliance to the Advisory before effecting arrest under Section 66A of IT Act 2000. Hon'ble Supreme Court also directed that a copy of the Order be sent to Chief Secretaries of all the States / Union Territories. Accordingly, the copy of the Hon'ble Supreme Court Order and Advisory have been sent to the Chief Secretaries of all the States / Union Territories on 10.6.2013.

Statement

*No. 11(6)/2012-CLFE
Government of India/Bharat Sarkar
Department of Electronics and Information
Technology/Electroniki aur Soochna Praudigiki Vibhag
Electronics Niketan, 6, CGO Complex, New Oelhi -
110003*

Dated the 9th January, 2013

To,

1. Chief Secretaries of ail States and Union Territories
2. Director General of Police of all States and Union Territories

Subject: Advisory on implementation of Section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

Dear Sir/Madam,

Cyber space is a complex environment resulting from the interaction of people, software, hardware and services on the internet supported by communication

technology, devices and connectivity resulting in distribution of information worldwide. In the recent years, web and social media have emerged as one of the important public communication channels. It brings social groups together in one virtual place and enables interaction in real time. Owing to numerous benefits brought out by technological advancement, cyberspace is the common tool used by citizens, civil society, businesses and Governments for communication and dissemination of information. Cyberspace has distinct and unique characteristics compared to physical space. The cyberspace is virtual, borderless and offers complete anonymity. Anyone can post his/her comments/views on social sites. Messages/communications can be made from one-to-one, one-to-many, many-to-one and many-to-many persons/devices spread out all across the globe. These services offer great advantage in accessing and posting the information and expressing the views in our day to day life. However, cyberspace also has the potential to be misused for variety of purposes such as spreading hate mails, posting inflammatory, harmful and offensive information in the form of images, videos, photos and text. Provision for addressing such offenses exists in section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

2. Recently certain incidents have been reported wherein section 66A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 has been invoked solely as well as with other sections of Indian Penal Code against certain persons for posting/communicating certain content which was considered by the police to be harmful. Such action attracted lot of media attention and resulted in protest from the civil society, citizens and Members of Parliament in different parts of the country. Due diligence and care may be exercised while dealing with cases arising out of the alleged misuse of cyberspace.

3. State Governments are advised that as regard to arrest of any person in complaint registered under section 66A of the Information Technology Act 2000, the concerned police officer of a police station under the State's jurisdiction may not arrest any person until he/she has obtained prior approval of such arrest from an officer, not below the rank of the Inspector General of Police in the metropolitan cities or of an officer not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner of Police or Superintendent of Police at the district level, as the case may be.
4. It is requested that appropriate instructions may be issued in the matter to all concerned.

Backlog Vacancies in BSNL and MTNL

1387. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have filled up all the backlog vacancies reserved for SCs/STs/OBCs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (c) The details of backlog vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes(STs)/Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and the position regarding filling up of these vacancies by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are as follows:

	SC		ST		OBC	
	No. of backlog Vacancies	No. of backlog vacancies filled	No. of backlog Vacancies	No. of backlog vacancies filled	No. of backlog Vacancies	No. of backlog vacancies filled
BSNL	920	231	839	120	287	0
MTNL	12	08	14	13	Nil	Nil

BSNL and MTNL have made all out efforts including conducting Special Recruitment Drives to fill backing vacancies. Eligibility criteria has also been relaxed for the purpose by BSNL and MTNL.

Domestic Market For Coir Products

1388. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to take more effective measures to explore the domestic market for coir products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of annual sales of coir products in the country during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the schemes in operation to boost the coir industry in India and the funds allocated for its development during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

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

(b) In addition to the activities like publicity and participation in domestic exhibitions being implemented by the Government through Coir Board, market intervention by giving hand holding support to encourage private sector has also been initiated by Coir Board.

(c) The details of annual sales of coir products in the country through Coir Board outlets during each of the last three years and current year is as under:

2010-11 - Rs. 1347.27 Lakhs

2011-12 - Rs. 1462.60 Lakhs

2012-13 - Rs. 2102.75 Lakhs

2013-14 - Rs. 390.60 lakhs (upto 31st July, 2013)

(d) Details of the Schemes in operation to boost the coir industry in India and the funds allocated for its development during each of the last three years and the current years are given in Statement.

Statement

Schemes Implemented by Coir Board to Boost the Coir Industry and the Budget Allocation for the last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Schemes	Budgetary Allocation 2010-11	Budgetary Allocation 2011-12	Budgetary Allocation 2012-13	Budgetary Allocation 2013-14
1	Science & Technolgy (S&T)	700.00	700.00	700.00	700.00
2	Skill Upgradation, Quality Improvement Programme	500.00	535.00	1000.00	1000.00
3	Development of Production Infrastructure	400.00	100.00	400.00	400.00
4	Domestic Market Promotion	1100.00	1256.00	2300.00	2300.00
5	Export Market Promotion	300.00	205.00	350.00	350.00
6	Welfare Measureas	200.00	230.00	50.00	50.00
7	Trade and Industry Related Functional support Services	300.00	174.00	400.00	400.00
8	Rejuvenation, Modernization Technology Upgradation of Coir Industry (REMOT)	2100.00	2100.00	1600.00	1600.00
9	Scheme of Funds for Regeneration of Traditional Industry (SFURTI)	-	-	4.00	4.00

*No separate budget allocation is made State/UT wise under the Schemes.

[Translation]

**Migration of Students to Other
Schools**

1389. SHRI MITHILESH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether secondary schools recognized upto class 10th are likely to be recognized upto class 12th;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether students passing 10th class from secondary schools do not get admission in other schools in any of the streams i.e. Science/Commerce/Arts in class XI after the result, as a result they appear either as private candidates or seek admission in schools by paying maximum donation; and

(d) if so, the details of such schools of Delhi and guidelines given for admission in class XI to such students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) does not grant recognition to schools. A school which is already affiliated to CBSE for the Secondary School Examination can apply to seek upgradation to the Senior School Certificate Examination. The schools are granted upgradation subject to the fulfillment of the provisions contained in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE.

(c) and (d) No such instance has come to the notice of the CBSE. However, Rule 7.4 of the Examination Bye-Laws of the CBSE prescribes that admission to Class XI shall be open to such students who have:

- (i) obtained minimum Grade D in at least five subjects excluding the 6th additional subject under Scholastic Area at Secondary School Examination
- (ii) passed an equivalent examination conducted by any other recognized Board of Secondary Education/Indian University

In case of any violation of norms, explanations are sought from the school concerned and appropriate action is taken on the merits of the case.

[Translation]

Shortage and Theft of Cables

1390. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of cable at various telecom districts of BSNL including Kumbakonam;

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

(c) whether the increasing cases of theft of overhead telephone cables are affecting the telephone services in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year and the loss incurred as a result thereof, State-wise including Himachal Pradesh and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(e) whether the Government proposes to lay underground cables for all telecom purposes to prevent thefts; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has reported that there is no shortage of cables (Underground Telephone cables) in its Telecom Circles/Districts situated in different parts of the country including Kumbakonam (Tamilnadu Telecom Circle) except some shortage in certain telecom circles Viz. Gujarat Telecom Circle, Chhattisgarh Telecom Circle, Himachal Pradesh Telecom Circle, Odisha Telecom Circle, Rajasthan Telecom Circle, Uttarakhand Telecom Circle and Chennai Telecom District. BSNL makes inter-circle cable diversions to meet the requirement of shortage wherever it exists. BSNL procures underground telephone cables from time to time to meet its additional requirements of such cables.

(c) and (d) BSNL has reported that a few cases of theft of overhead telephone cables did occur in some Telecom Circles. The theft cases have been reported to the concerned local police by the field units of BSNL.

The details of theft cases and the loss incurred as a result thereof, is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House shortly.

(e) and (f) All the telephone cables are laid underground except few exceptions in remote and hilly areas where laying of cables underground on rocky terrain is difficult.

Proposals for New Deemed-to-be-Universities

1391. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for setting up new deemed-to-be-universities in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals given approval along with the number of proposals lying pending for getting approval, State-wise;

(c) the time by which the pending proposals are likely to be approved;

(d) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has granted status of deemed-to-be-university to various institutions while the matter is sub-judice;

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

(f) whether the Union Government has issued certain instructions to UGC on the subject in the recent past; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A total of 26 proposals have been received for setting up new Deemed-to-be-Universities during the last three years and the current year, under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956. The State-wise break up is as follows: Andhra Pradesh-2, Delhi-1, Jammu & Kashmir-1, Karnataka-2, Kerala-1, Madhya Pradesh-2, Maharashtra-4, Odisha-2, Punjab-1, Tamil Nadu-5, Uttar Pradesh-4, Uttarakhand-1.

(b) During the last three years, only one institution i.e. the National Institute of Food Technology

Entrepreneurship and Management (NIFTEM), Kundli, Haryana has been declared as Deemed-to-be-University under Section 3 of UGC Act, 1956.

(c) With regard to the pending proposals, no definite time frame can be fixed since it depends on the fulfilment of all conditions by the applicant institutions as per the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010, and positive recommendations of the UGC.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. In any case the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India has not granted any stay on the declaration of new Deemed-to-be-Universities.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) had requested the UGC, on 06.07.2010 that all the pending proposals should be processed as per the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010.

[English]

Surrendering of 4G Spectrum by BSNL and MTNL

1392. SHRI P. KUMAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to take back 4G spectrum from the State owned Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited and refund the fee paid by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these two companies have expressed their inability to launch broadband wireless access services for want of requisite funds;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a), (b) and (e) The matter of surrender of Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum with refund of upfront charges paid by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam

Limited (MTNL) thereon is under consideration of Group of Ministers (GoM) constituted to look into the matter of reviving and revitalizing BSNL and MTNL.

(c) and (d) BSNL and MTNL have stated that a viable business case for provision of commercial BWA services after payment of upfront charges in the allotted band does not exist.

Reservation to OBCs in Private Unaided Institutions

1393. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for providing reservation to Other Backward Classes in private unaided institutions;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Under Article 15(5) of the Constitution, the Parliament as well as State Legislatures are competent to make laws with special provisions for the advancement of the weaker sections of society - the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes and the Socially and Educationally Backward Classes - in matters of access to educational institutions, whether aided or unaided by the State, other than the minority educational institutions referred to in clause (1) of article 30. At present there is no central law providing for reservation to Other Backward classes (OBCs) in private unaided institutions.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The proposal has been formulated by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD). However, it needs detailed consultations and consensus amongst key stakeholders.

Implementation of Development Schemes

1394. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted or proposes to conduct any assessment in regard to development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) particularly SSIs in the country;

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

(c) whether there has been delay in the implementation of various development schemes meant for MSMEs and if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Government is aware that MSME sector particularly SSI sector is suffering from lack of technological development; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to equip this sector with high technological development?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) A Prime Minister's Task Force on MSMEs, constituted under the chairmanship of Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister, looked into the constraints which were affecting the development of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) sector. To overcome these constraints, the Task Force gave recommendations in various areas like credit, taxation, labour, infrastructure, technology, skill development, marketing etc. Many of the recommendations of the Task Force have been implemented for further development of the MSME sector. This Task Force made 85 recommendations of which 77 were accepted and 8 were dropped/ delinked by the Steering Group. Out of these 77 recommendations, action on 39 recommendations has been completed.

(c) No Madam, the plan schemes meant for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) being implemented by Ministry of MSME are of continuing nature.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam, Ministry of MSME is implementing Technology and Quality Upgradation Support to MSMEs (TEQUP) scheme under National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme (NMCP) in order to equip this sector with high technological development in the field of Energy Efficiency. Under this scheme, the Government is providing 25% of subsidy subject to maximum of Rs. 10.00 lakh per project for implementation of energy efficiency technologies in MSME sector. Further, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS) being implemented by the Ministry facilitates technology upgradation by providing 15% upfront capital subsidy for inclusion of well established and improved technology in specified sub-sector/ products. Besides, 10 Tool Rooms and 8 Technical Development Centres are also providing technology support services to MSMEs and conducting technical training programme for providing skilled manpower to industries.

Status of Vocational Education

1395. DR. RATNA DE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of vocational education in the country; and

(b) the details of the major schemes being implemented to improve vocational education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The 12th Five Year Plan envisages that the quality and relevance of skill development are the key to India's global competitiveness as well as for improving an individual's access to decent employment. The following summarizes the activities undertaken by this Ministry in the realm of vocational education.

The basic objective of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationisation of Higher Secondary Education is to enhance the employability of youth through competency based modular vocational courses; to maintain their competitiveness through provisions of multi-entry multi-exit learning opportunities and vertical mobility/ inter changeability in qualifications; to fill the gap between education and employability, and to decrease the pressure on academic higher education. Under the scheme, proposals in accordance with the National Vocational

Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) have been approved in 19 States covering 957 schools.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is running 40 skills-based vocational courses at senior secondary level in six sectors *i.e.* Agriculture, Engineering & Technology, Finance, Business & Management, Media Entertainment & Production, Health & Wellness and Hospitality & Tourism.

The National Institute of Open Schooling offers vocational courses at pre-secondary, secondary, senior secondary and post-senior secondary levels through a network of more than 1,700 Accredited Vocational Institutes (AVI). The vocational courses of the NIOS are offered in various sectors, including the areas of Agriculture, Technology, Health and Paramedical, Home Science, Business & Commerce, Information Science and Technology and Teacher Training.

The University Grants Commission has formulated a scheme of "Introduction of Vocational Education in Higher Education" under the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF). The objective of the scheme/ framework is to impart Vocational Education (VE) based on the combination of academic plus skill training modules and also offer the skill component of vocational education using the technical support of Skill Knowledge Providers (SKPs) identified by the University/AICTE. At the end of the three years, the students will be awarded B.Voc. Degree and those who exit after first or second year of degree programme would be awarded a Diploma or an Advanced Diploma respectively.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also evolved detailed general and vocational material in 13 sectors with 57 specializations, in close association with industry, for the NVEQF. In 2013-14 the AICTE has accorded approval to 79 Skill Knowledge Providers (SKPs) and 376 Institutions for running the NVEQF programmes under the Self-financing mode. The AICTE has a scheme for setting up 35 Model Skill Centres one in each in a State/ Union Territory forging hands on training of students under the NVEQF Scheme. It has also launched a new scheme National Employability Enhance Mission (NEEM) to offer on the job practical training to enhance employability. The Government of India has a scheme for setting up 200 community colleges in existing colleges/ polytechnics from the academic session 2013.

Special Assistance to Hilly States

1396. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the hilly States are being given special assistance under the central schemes especially through industrial packages;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria fixed in this regard;

(c) whether Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand are debarred of all those facilities given to North-Eastern States and J&K, though they are also hilly States;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for providing uniform assistance to all hilly States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) The hilly States which include Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand and States of North Eastern Region have been given the status of Special Category States (SCS) by the National Development Council. The Normal Central Assistance (NCA) grant is provided to the Special Category States (SCS) & General Category States (GCS) in the ratio of 9:7. The Additional Central Assistance for Externally Aided Projects and Special Plan Assistance are provided to SCS as 90% grant. The State share requirements for Centrally Sponsored Schemes for these States are usually less than those required for General Category States. In addition, special dispensation/concessions are also provided under various development programmes for hilly States including industrial packages.

As regards industrial packages, these have been granted based on different situation and circumstances and are different for North Eastern States (including Sikkim), Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand. The schemes and entitlement of States vary as per specifications of different packages, which are also applied for different time periods.

[Translation]

Terrorism from Pak

1397. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorist activities from Pakistan has increased manifold during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take up the matter regarding declaring Pakistan a terrorist State at the international level;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the social organizations/ individuals from whom the Government has received requests or memoranda to declare Pakistan a terrorist nation along with the dates on which these have been received?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Continued terrorism emanating from Pakistan and territories under its control remains a core concern for us.

Representation from social organizations are received by the Government from time to time suggesting action against Pakistan for fermenting terrorism against India, including declaring Pakistan a terrorist state. In the aftermath of the terrorist attack on Mumbai in November 2008, the External Affairs Minister wrote to his counterparts in all countries forwarding a detailed dossier on the terrorist attack in Mumbai with evidence incriminating elements in Pakistan. Detailed briefings for resident HOMs based in India were also organized. Our HOMs abroad similarly briefed their Governments of accreditation. As a consequence of these diplomatic steps taken bilaterally and internationally the UN Al-Qaeda and Taliban Sanctions Committee listed, under Security Council Resolution 1267, individuals and entities based in Pakistan including leaders of Lashkar e Tayyiba; the Jamat-ud Dawa was also listed as an alias of the LeT.

Due to Government's strong and purposive international engagement, the international community

recognizes Pakistan links with cross border terrorism in India and the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to put an end to it.

[English]

Cyber Espionage

1398. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ABDUL REHMAN:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether India has been prime target of some hostile nations including China for cyber espionage;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any warning about the possible security threat posed by Huawei Technologies and other Chinese equipment makers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto along with the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) There have been attempts from time to time to penetrate cyber networks and systems operating in Government. These attacks have been observed to be directed from the cyber space of a number of countries including China. It has been observed that the attackers are compromising computer systems located in different parts of the World and use masquerading techniques and hidden servers to hide the identity of actual system from which the attacks are being launched.

The Government has taken several measures to detect and prevent cyber attacks. The details are:

- (i) Government has released the "National Cyber Security Policy - 2013" for public use and implementation with all relevant stakeholders. The objective of the policy is to create a

framework for comprehensive, collaborative and collective response to deal with the issue of cyber security at all levels within the country.

(ii) The Government, industry and other organizations are regularly strengthening their Information Technology infrastructure by installing devices and security controls to protect their infrastructure from such attacks.

(iii) All the Ministries/ Departments of Central Government and State Governments have been asked to implement the Crisis Management Plan to counter cyber attacks and cyber terrorism.

(iv) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries/Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks.

In addition, all state governments and UTs have been advised to implement appropriate security measures to prevent hacking of websites.

(v) The Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) issues alerts and advisories regarding latest cyber threats and countermeasures on regular basis.

(vi) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure are regularly advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.

(vii) Cyber Security Mock Drills to assess preparedness of organizations to withstand cyber attacks are being conducted by the Government.

(viii) The Government and industry are focusing on training their operations staff for protecting the infrastructure and handling incidents. The infrastructure *w.r.t* Cyber Forensics has been enhanced considerably.

(c) and (d) There have been reports in media and Government agencies of other countries raising concerns on vulnerabilities in the Telecom equipment manufactured by companies belonging to China. Measures for ensuring security and trustworthiness of equipment used in strategic sectors and Governments have been considered by way of formulation of appropriate policies and implementation of the same. Specific steps taken by Government in this regard are:

- (i) The National Cyber Security Policy (NCSP) 2013 released on 2nd July 2013 provides for taking steps for reducing supply chain risks.
- (ii) Department of Telecommunications in consultation with Ministry of Home Affairs and after due deliberations with Industry has issued comprehensive guidelines mandating Telecom Service Providers to secure their networks and inducting only those network elements into their Telecom Network, which have been tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International Security Standards.
- (iii) Standardisation, Testing and Quality Certification (STQC) Directorate has established ICT product security testing facility as per ISO/IEC 15408 standard in Kolkata. The testing infrastructure is being enhanced considerably both in Government and Private sector.

Special Courts for CBI Cases

1399. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to set up additional special courts specially for trial of CBI cases in various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such courts set up so far during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been a delay in setting up of the said courts at various places;

(d) if so, the reasons for delay in setting up of promised CBI courts, location-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to set up adequate number of special CBI courts with required infrastructure and manpower with corresponding public prosecutors?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Government had decided to set up 71 special courts in various States of the country on the norms of not less than 50 cases per court, as per direction of the Supreme Court, in Criminal Appeal No. 88-93 of 2003, (CBI vs Saurin Rasiklal Shah & others) for ensuring expeditious disposal of cases filed under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 and other contemporaneous statutes. Out of these 71 courts, 66 are already functional. The State-wise details regarding number of such courts set up during the last three years and the current year, and current status regarding functioning of these courts is given in enclosed Statement-I. Government is pursuing with the State Governments for making the remaining special courts functional at the earliest.

The Supreme Court has again directed on 13.12.2012 for setting up more additional special courts given the fact that cases under the Prevention of Corruption Act had gone up. Accordingly, Government had decided to set up 22 additional special courts in 11 States. The State-wise details regarding current status of these additional special courts is given in enclosed Statement-II.

The Central Government has accorded the sanction for appointment of a Public Prosecutor, Pairvi Officer, Naib Court (Head Constable) and a Clerk in each of these courts. The infrastructure and manpower for courts are provided by respective State Governments.

Statement-I*Places where the Special Courts are functioning: (Out of 71) as on 1/8/2013*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Location of the court	No. of Courts	Year since operational	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
Hyderabad Zone					
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	03	2012	
		Vishakhapatnam	02	2012	
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore	02	2010	
		Dharwad	01	2011	
Patna Zone					
3.	Bihar	Patna	03	2011	
4.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	02	2011	
		Dhanbad	04	2011	
Delhi Zone					
5.	Delhi	Delhi	15	2011(9), 2012(6)	
6.	Rajasthan	Jaipur	02	2011	
Lucknow Zone					
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	04	2010	
		Ghaziabad	02	2010	
Mumbai Zone-I					
8.	Maharashtra	Mumbai	03	2010	State Government has approved one court at Goa and has identified its location.
		Nagpur	01	2011	
		Amravati	01	2011	
		Pune	01	2011	
Mumbai Zone-II					
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	02	2011	
Chandigarh Zone					
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	01	2011	The proposal to have a

1	2	3	4	5	6
					special court at Shimla was dropped due to less number of CBI cases in the State.
11.	Haryana	Panchkula	01	2011	
Bhopal Zone					
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	01	2009	
		Jabalpur	01	2009	
13.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	01	2012	
Kolkata Zone					
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata	06	2011(3), 2012(3)	
15.	Odisha	Bhubaneshwar	01	2012	State Government has to provide infrastructure and the respective High Court to has to provide the presiding officer in respect of 3 courts. Building for setting up these courts is under construction.
Guwahati Zone					
16.	Assam	Guwahati	02	2012	
Chennai Zone					
17.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	03	2010	
	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	01	2011	
Total			66		

Statement-II*Status of 22 Additional Special Courts as on 01.08.2013*

Sl. No.	Place	No. of courts proposed	Present position
1	2	3	4
1.	Vishakapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	01	Proposal from State Government is awaited.
2.	Guwahati, Assam	01	Sanction issued on 26.03.2013 after receipt of consent from States.

1	2	3	4
3.	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	05	Sanction issued on 09.04.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
4.	Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	01	Sanction issued on 26.03.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
5.	Ernakulam, Kerala	01	Sanction issued on 26.03.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
6.	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	01	Venue shifted to Indore and sanction is to be issued.
7.	Nagpur, Maharashtra	02	Sanctions issued on 27.06.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
8.	Mumbai, Maharashtra	01	
9.	Patiala, Punjab	01	Proposal from State Government is awaited.
10.	Jaipur, Rajasthan	02	Proposal from State Government is awaited.
11.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	02	Proposal from State Government is awaited.
12.	Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	01	
13.	Alipur, West Bengal	02	Sanction issued on 05.04.2013 after receipt of consent from States.
14.	Asansol, West Bengal	01	
Total		22	

Reduction in Airport Metro Fare

1400. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) has received requests from metro commuters to reduce the fare of the Airport Express line and increase the frequency of the metro services on this route;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken on these suggestions received by DMRC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed they have received several suggestions for increasing the frequency of trains in peak hours and for reduction/ rationalization of fares.

(c) DMRC has already increased the frequency of trains in the peak hours. The headway of the trains has reduced to 10 minutes 30 seconds from the 15 minutes earlier. The reduction in fare has not been considered at this stage.

Reservation Policy in Judiciary

1401. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to reserve higher posts in judiciary for eligible candidates belonging to SC/ST category; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b)

Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government has, however, requested the Chief Justices of the High Court that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and from amongst women.

Under the Constitution of India, recruitment and promotion of judicial officers in the district and subordinate courts in the country fall within the purview of the State Governments. As per information received from State Governments and High Courts, most of the States have provisions for reservation of posts in State Judicial Services for eligible candidates belonging to SC/ST category.

Chandrayaan-2

1402. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Chandrayaan-2 would be a lone mission by India without Russian tie-up;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the changes in the mission profile, if any, on account of this;

(c) whether the Government proposes to send a seismometer on board the landing instrument of Chandrayaan-2, scheduled to be launched in 2014/15 and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the sensors have undergone calibrations and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) and Russian Federal Space Agency (ROSCOSMOS) have been pursuing Chandrayaan-2 as a joint mission under which, ROSCOSMOS had the responsibility for the Moon Lander

and ISRO had the responsibility to realize the Rover Module, Orbiter and the launch by GSLV. Chandrayaan-2 as originally envisaged and approved by Government in September 2008 (at cost of Rs. 425 crores, excluding cost of GSLV and Lander) is an important step in India's Planetary exploration.

ISRO has shown its capability for Moon Orbiter (thru' Chandrayaan-1). Development of Rover Module and a few scientific instruments to be flown on the Orbiter and Rover has made good progress. Some level of experimental studies for the Moon Lander has also been undertaken at ISRO.

Consequent to the failure of the Russian-led interplanetary mission Phobos-Grunt, a sample return mission to Phobos (one of the moons of Mars), decisions have been taken by ROSCOSMOS to increase the reliability of their planetary missions. This would result in increase in the mass of the Moon Lander (planned for Chandrayaan-2). ROSCOSMOS suggested that ISRO may provide Indian Rover for launch scheduled in 2015 or in 2017, also indicating that the 2015 opportunity involves mass limitation for Rover and higher risk.

Since these inputs from Russian side called for a major programmatic re-alignment, an integrated programmatic review on Chandrayaan-2 (chaired by Prof U R Rao) was carried out to critically assess our capability to design and deploy a Landing craft in a short time frame. The integrated review of Chandrayaan-2, recommended that India could realize the Lander module in the next few years. Currently the spacecraft is being reconfigured for the proposed Indian Rover and Lander modules.

The details of changes in the configuration and the mission profile are under finalization.

(c) At present, the list of possible payloads considered onboard the Lander also includes seismometer. The payloads on the Lander will be finalized in due course taking into account the weight, volume and power constraints of the Lander.

(d) The calibration of sensors will be done on the flight models after the realization of the lab/engineering models.

Logistics Post Air Service

1403. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

- (a) whether the India Post has recently launched a new service called Logistics Post Air Service (LPAS);
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether an MoU has been signed with Air India for the purpose;
- (d) if so, the details and the present status thereof;
- (e) whether the LPAS proposed to be available across the country; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the locations identified for the purpose and the manner in which LPAS is different from speed post services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (f) Logistics Post Air service has been started on 17.06.2013, not as a new service, but providing another mode of transmission i.e. by air under Logistics Post service launched in 2004. Facility for air transmission of Logistics Post articles is now being provided under an MOU with Air India for 15 stations, viz., Agartala, Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Nagpur, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Chennai, Pune, Ahmedabad, Imphal, Guwahati, Patna, Lucknow, Trivandrum. At present, there is no proposal for further expansion.

[Translation]

Development of Walkie-Talkie

1404. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to develop any cheap and durable personal security gadget similar to Walkie-Talkie;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any prototype of such an equipment has been developed; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the equipment is likely to be manufactured indigenously?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Madam, there is no proposal with the Government to develop any cheap and durable personal security gadget similar to Walkie-Talkie. Hence, no prototype of such equipment has been developed.

[English]

BSUP/IHSDP/RAY

1405. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of proposals received by the Government from various States under sub-mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) during each of the last three years and the current year, year, scheme and State-wise;
- (b) the details of the action taken by the Ministry on each of the above proposals, year, scheme and proposal-wise;
- (c) the details of proposals fructified so far;
- (d) whether any proposal has been rejected; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (c) A total of 630 proposals under sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 1501 proposals under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme have been received from various States/Union Territories (UTs) during the entire Mission period of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Mission (JNNURM). Details of projects approved during 2010-11 & 2011-12 under BSUP & IHSDP components of JNNURM are given in Statement-I and II respectively. Duration of the Mission was upto March, 2012 and it has been extended till March, 2014 for

completion of ongoing projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 only. Hence, no new projects have been sanctioned during 2012-13 and 2013-14.

Under the preparatory phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) launched on 02.06.2011, a total of 106 proposals have been received from various States/Union Territories (UTs). Details of 55 Pilot projects which have been approved during last three years under RAY are given in the enclosed Statement-III. 46 projects were returned to State Governments for addressing observations of the Appraisal agencies.

(d) and (e) 13 proposals under BSUP and 49 proposals under IHSDP were not sanctioned by the Central Sanctioning & Monitoring Committee (CSMC) and Central Sanctioning Committee (CSC) respectively during the entire Mission period. Under RAY, a total of 5 proposals have either been not sanctioned or deferred by the CSMC so far. The reasons for non-sanction/deferment of proposals received from the States/UTs, inter-alia, include proposals not conforming to programme guidelines and non-availability of funds.

Statement-I

*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved (2010-2011)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total state share approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Delhi	1	7	1905.13	35940	893.88	1011.24
2	Gujarat	1	2	27.61	544	12.49	15.12
2	Jharkhand	2	3	159.71	4498	77.15	82.57
3	Rajasthan	1	2	181.50	5814	88.11	93.39
4	Uttar Pradesh	1	0	11.67	0	5.40	6.27
5	West Bengal	2	12	710.67	15440	355.13	355.54
Total		8 Cities	26	2996.29	62236	1432.16	1564.13

*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved (2010-2011)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total state share approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Delhi	Delhi	Detailed Project Report for "Construction of Five Storeyed	350.61	6480	164.81	185.81

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
			Low cost housing for Slum Dwellers at Poothkhurd, Phase-I"				
2	Delhi	Delhi	Detailed Project Report for "Construction of Five Storeyed Low cost housing for Slum Dwellers at Poothkhurd, Phase-II"	254.56	4560	115.52	139.04
3	Delhi	Delhi	Detailed Project Report for "Construction of Five Storeyed Low cost housing for Slum Dwellers at Poorthkurd, Phase-III"	416.29	7720	195.76	220.53
4	Delhi	Delhi	(Revised Project) Detailed Project Report for "Construction of 7620 Dus (G+4) Five Storeyed EWS housing for Slum Dwellers at Savda Ghevra Phase 3 under BSUP"	407.69	7620	192.96	214.73
5	Delhi	Delhi	Detailed Project Report for "Construction of 1180 (G+4) Five storeyed EWS houses for slum Dwellers at Site No. A-3 Sultanpuri, Delhi"	58.44	1180	27.94	30.50
6	Delhi	Delhi	Detailed Project Report for "Construction of 980 (G+4) Five storeyed EWS houses For Slum Dwellers at Sector 16-B Ph-II Dwarka"	50.69	980	23.42	27.28
7	Delhi	Delhi	Detailed Project Report for "Construction of 7400 Nos. Dwelling Units (G+4) EWS houses under JNNURM at Pkt-II bhalaswa, Jahangir Puri, Delhi"	366.84	7400	173.48	193.36
8	Gujarat	Surat	DPR for construction of 544 houses at TPS No. 14(Pal), FP-153 (II) TPS NO. 31 (Adajan) fp-51, TPS NO. 13, FP30 for redevelopment of Ektanagar Navi Vasahat and Ektanagar adajan, Surat	17.03	544	7.45	9.57
9	Gujarat	Surat	Detail Project Report (DPR-XI) for Upgradation of Physical Environment of BSUP project locations of DPR II-V & part VI at Kosad & bhestan-Surat	10.58	0	5.04	5.55
10	Jharkhand	Dhanbad (Phase-V)	Basic Services for the Urban Poor at Dhanbad, Phase-V district Dhanbad, Jharkhand	25.95	658	12.36	13.59
11	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur (Ph-II)	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Jamshedpur Phase-II (17 slums) to be implemented by jamshedpur Notified Are Committee (JNAC)	94.00	2888	45.85	48.15
12	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur Phase-II (Adityapur)	Basic Services for the Urban Poor at Jamshedpur, Phase-II (Adityapur), district East Singhbhum, Jharkhand	39.77	952	18.94	20.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BSUP project Relocation of 17 Slums under JDA in Jaipur	94.00	2922	45.63	48.37
14	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BSUP project on Relocation of 14 Slums Under JDA for Jaipur	87.50	2892	42.48	45.03
	Project Cancelled on 12.09.11	Jaipur (Revised)	Redevelopment Project for Sanjay nagar Bhatta Basti for Jaipur				
	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow,	Additional infrastructure component in BSUP scheme of Lucknow (approved in the 8th CSMC)	11.67	0	5.40	6.27
15	West Bengal	Durgapur (Phase-IV), Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Durgapur (Phase-IV), Burdwan, West Bengal	35.78	912	17.89	17.89
16	West Bengal	Kolkata Dankuni Phase-II	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Dankuni (Phase-I), Hooghly, West Bengal	76.31	1499	38.16	38.16
	West Bengal	Kumartuli TRANSIT ACCO. Kolkata (Additional)	Rehabilitaion Project of Kumartuli (Transit Accommodation) for the artisans of Kumartuli under SUP schme of JNNURM at Rabindra Sarani, Kolkata by Kolkata metropolitan Development Authority	6.08	200	3.04	3.04
17	West Bengal	Bhatpara, (Phase-II) Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Bhatpara (Phase-II), North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal	69.56	1947	34.78	34.78
18	West Bengal	Kanchrapara, (Phase-II) Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Kanchrapara (Phase-II), North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal	10.77	240	5.38	5.38
19	West Bengal	Konnagar, (Phase-III) Kolkata	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Konnagar (Phase-III), Hooghly, West Bengal	49.31	1197	24.65	24.65
20	West Bengal	Kolkata (Serampore (Phase-III))	(Revised) BSUP Scheme for the Town of Serampore (Phase-III), Hooghly, West Bengal	77.88	1598	38.74	39.14
21	West Bengal	Kolkata (Halisahar-II)	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Halisahar (Phase-II), North 24 Paraganas, West Bengal	26.82	500	13.41	13.41
22	West Bengal	Kolkata (Madhyamgram) Phase-III	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Scheme for the town of Madhyamgram Phase-III, West Bengal	75.01	1406	37.51	37.51
23	West Bengal	Kolkata (Rajarhat-Copalpur Ph-III)	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Rajarhat Gopalpur (Phase-III), North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	77.45	1573	38.72	38.72
24	West Bengal	Kolkata (Rajarhat-Copalpur Ph-IV)	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Rajarhat Gopalpur (Phase-IV), North 24 Parganas, West Bengal	71.36	1469	35.68	35.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	West Bengal	Kolkata (North Dum-Dum) Phase-III	Integrated Development of Slums under BSUP Scheme of JNNURM for the Town of North Dum Dum (Phase-III), 24-Parganas (North), West Bengal	90.55	2000	45.27	45.27
26	West Bengal	(Titagarh Municipality) Kolkata Metropolitan Area	Detailed Project Report for "Basic Services to the Urban Poor under BSUP-JNNURM in 17 slums for Titagarh Municipal Area, Kolkata, West Bengal."	43.81	899	21.90	21.90
Total			8 Cities	2996.29	62236	1432.16	1564.13

*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total state share approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	172.27	5160	113.07	59.20
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	2	17.55	240	15.65	1.90
3	Chandigarh (UT)	1	1	11.55	0	8.62	2.92
4	Chhattisgarh	1	4	218.77	5248	171.61	47.17
5	Delhi	1	3	741.92	12260	330.51	411.42
6	Gujarat	4	7	401.52	10800	216.22	185.30
7	Karnataka	1	1	10.96	170	4.68	6.29
8	Tamilnadu	1	1	15.79	500	7.89	7.89
9	Maharashtra	4	11	638.74	10442	326.88	311.85
10	Punjab	2	2	96.42	2224	48.21	48.21
11	Uttar Pradesh	1	1	11.28	225	4.80	6.48
12	West Bengal	1	15	558.67	11423	277.71	280.97
Total		19 Cities	50	2895.44	58692	1525.85	1369.60

JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)
Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total state share approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	BSUP PROJECT OF HOUSING Development at Vikruthamala Layout for construction of 1800 Dus at Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	73.03	1800	54.13	18.89
2	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati (Padipera and Avilala-I)	Provision of Housing & Infrastructural facilities to slum dwellers at relocation site at Padipera and Avilala-I, Tirupati, Chittoor Distt, Andhra Pradesh	99.24	3360	58.94	40.31
3	Arunachal Pradesh	(Nirjuli) Itanagar Phase-II	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP housing scheme for construction of 96 Dus at Nirjuli, Arunachal Preadesh" Phase-II	5.87	96	5.13	0.73
4	Arunachal Pradesh	(Nirjuli) Itanagar Phase-I	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP" housing sheme for construction of 144 Dus at Nirjuli, Banderdeva, Inanagar, Arunachal Pradesh"	11.68	144	10.52	1.17
5	Chandigarh (UT)	Dhanas, Chandigarh	(Revised) Supplementary DPR for Costruction of Sewage Treatment Plant (STP) for 8448 DUs at Dhanas under Slum Rehabilitation Project of 19360 Flats at Chandigarh.	11.55	0	8.62	2.92
6	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	BSUP Project for construction of 512 Dus at Raipur (CG) DPR-I	21.12	512	16.61	4.51
7	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	BSUP Project for construction of 1648 Dus at Raipur (CG) DPR-II	69.40	1648	54.33	15.07
8	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	BSUP Project for construction of 2048 Dus at Raipur (CG) DPR-III	86.01	2048	67.39	18.62
9	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	BSUP Project for construction of 1040 Dus at Raipur (CG) DPR-IV	42.24	1040	33.27	8.97
10	Delhi	Delhi	Slum Relocation Project-EWS Housing at Khanjawla	229.83	3600	102.68	127.14
11	Delhi	Delhi	Detailed Project Report for "Construction of Five Storeyed EWS housing for Slum Dwellers at Tikri Kalan, Phase-I	490.21	8420	219.96	270.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12	Delhi	Delhi	Detailed Project Report for "Construction of 240 EWS Dwelling Units for Slum Dwellers at Bakarwala, Delhi	21.89	240	7.87	14.02
13	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	DPR- (Phase-II) for Construction of 1184 Dus for urban poor (EWS) at various locatrions in Ahmedabad Municipal Corp.. Ahmedabad	40.00	1184	20.00	20.00
14	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Supplementary- DPR for Construction of social Infrastructure works which was onot taken up earlier sanctioned DPr for 18976 House (Phase-I) for Urban Poor poor at various locations in Ahmedabad Municipal corp. Ahmedabad	3.73	0	1.87	1.87
15	Gujarat	Rajkot	In-situ development for Slum dwellers BSUP housing Schemes construction of new 2624 dwelling units at Rajkot.	94.52	2624	45.86	48.65
16	Gujarat	Porbandar	BSUP Housing Scheme for construction of 2448 Dus at R.S. No. 603/1 of Bokhira Porbandar	81.25	2448	62.49	18.76
17	Gujarat	Vadodara	Addi Porject Supplementary Detailed Project Report for BSUP Phase-I (Aanganwadi and Compound wall), Vadodara	1.31	0	0.64	0.68
18	Gujarat	Vadodara	BSUP project of Housing Development and up gradation of slums at Vadodara, Phase-IV for construction of 2336 dwelling Units	92.84	2336	44.15	48.68
19	Gujarat	Vadodara	BSUP project of Housing Development and up gradation of slums at Vadodara, Phase-V for construction of 2208 dwelling units	87.87	2208	41.21	46.66
20	Karnataka	Bangalore	Housing for Artisans at Doddabidarikallu, Bangalore	10.96	170	4.68	6.29
21	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for Construction of 850 Dus in 3 slums namely Sravasthi Nagar, Sanjay Nagar and Sewadal Nagar at Nagpur, Maharashtra	50.79	850	22.31	28.48
22	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for Construction of 376 Dus in 2 slums namely Bezonbagh II (Gautam Nagar) and Lumbini Nagar Slum at Nagpur Maharashtra	28.06	376	12.33	15.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Maharashtra	Nagpur	BSUP scheme for Construction of 360 Dus in one slum namely New Pandhrabodi Slum at Nagpur, Maharashtra	19.79	360	8.69	11.10
24	Maharashtra	(Bhagur) Nashik	Implementation of BSUP at Bhagur town, Nashik Region, Maharashtra	9.44	180	4.29	5.15
25	Maharashtra	Belivali, Kulgaon Badlapur (Mumbai MR)	BSUP sheme for Construction of 1280 Dus at Belivali, Kulgaon Badlapur, Thane district, Maharashtra (MMR)	61.22	1280	27.58	33.63
26	Maharashtra	Kharvai, Kulgaon Badlapur (Mumbai MR)	BSUP sheme for Construction of 1728 Dus at Kharval, Kulgaon Badlapur, Thane district, Maharashtra (MMR)	80.78	1728	36.48	44.30
27	Maharashtra	Ambarnath (Mumbai MR)	Integrated Delivery of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in Prakash Nagar & Swami Nagar, Ambarnath (Mumbai Metropolitan Region), Thane district, Maharashtra	49.42	896	22.19	27.23
28	Maharashtra	Thane	BSUP DPR IV (Implementation of BSUP at Daighar and Kausa)	98.22	1142	49.11	49.11
29	Maharashtra	Thane	BSUP DPR III (Redevelopment of slum at Naupada under BSUP), Thane, Maharashtra	98.70	1160	49.35	49.35
30	Maharashtra	Ulhasnagar (Thane)	Integrated Delivery of Basic Services to the Urban Poor in Rejiv Gandhi & Balkrisna Nagar, Ulhasnagar, Maharashtra	47.99	792	22.69	25.30
31	Maharashtra	Nanded	Implementation of Integrated Housing Projects under BSUP at Nanded City, District Nanded, Maharashtra	94.33	1678	71.87	22.46
32	Punjab	Amritsar	Slum Relocation project (1328 DU) under BSUP at Amritsar, Punjab	58.20	1328	29.10	29.10
33	Punjab	Ludhiana	Slum Relocation Project (896 DU) under BSUP at Ludhiana, Punjab	38.22	896	19.11	19.11
34	Tamil Nadu	Adavdi, Chennai	Construction of 500 houses and Infrastructure facilities at Avadi Municipality (Ph-II), Chennai	15.79	500	7.89	7.89
35	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	Detailed Project Report for "Implementation of BSUP project for the construction of 225 Dus with infrastructure facilities at Kidwai Nagar Dist. Meerut. (U.P)"	11.28	225	4.80	6.48
36	West Bengal	Kolkata	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Project for Sen Pally (Sardar Bustee)"	2.10	36	1.02	1.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
37	West Bengal	Kolkata	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Project for Mahendra Roy Lane"	17.67	300	8.49	9.17
38	West Bengal	Kolkata	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Project for Dhara Para."	7.43	112	3.54	3.89
39	West Bengal	Kolkata	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Project for Cheda Haat"	1.72	16	0.83	0.88
40	West Bengal	Kolkata	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Project for Canal South Road."	30.00	500	14.47	15.54
41	West Bengal	Bhatpara, Municipality (Phase -III) Kolkata	BSUP Project for construction of 1034 Dus (in-situ) in 8 slums of Bhatpara Municipality (Phase-III)	43.19	1034	21.59	21.59
42	West Bengal	Bhatpara, Phase-IV Kolkata	BSUP project for construction of 799 Dus (in-situ) in 5 slum of Bhatpara Municipality (Phase-IV)	38.11	799	19.06	19.06
43	West Bengal	Kanchrapara, (Phase-III) Kolkata	BSUP project for construction of 1031 Dus (in-situ) in 7 slums of Kanchrapara Municipality (Phase-III)	43.33	1031	21.66	21.66
44	West Bengal	Kolkata MA(Halisahar, Phase-III)	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Halisahar, Phase-III, 24 Paraganas (North), West Bengal	98.48	2192	49.24	49.24
45	West Bengal	Kolkata (Uladanga)	BSUP project for Ultadanga under Kolkata improvement tract for 1000 Dus	47.06	1000	23.53	23.53
46	West Bengal	Kolkata (Baranagar) Phase-II	BSUP Scheme for the Town of Baranagar (Phase-II), 24 Paraganas (North), West Bengal	36.92	837	18.46	18.46
47	West Bengal	Kolkata (Rajpur Sonarpur Ph-III)	Detailed Project Report for "BSUP Project for Rajpur-Sonarpur Municipality (Phase-III) for 1728 DU's".	98.53	1728	48.90	49.62
48	West Bengal	Kolkata MA (Maheshtala,Phase-III)	BSUP Scheme for the town of Maheshtala, Phase-III 24 Paraganas (South), West Bengal	27.42	500	13.71	13.71
49	West Bengal	Kolkata (Maheshtala Municipality (Phase-IV)	BSUP Project for Maheshtala Municipality (Phase-IV) for 1184 DUs	60.78	1184	30.22	30.56
50	West Bengal	Kolkatta (Chandernagore, Ph.-IV)	BSUP Phase IV for in-situ construction of 154 Dus and infrastructure development in three Slums of chandernagore Municipality	5.92	154	2.96	2.96
Total		19 Cities		2895.44	58692	1525.85	1369.60

Statement-II*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total state share approved
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bihar	7	7	326.04	9681	150.91	175.12
2	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70
3	Gujarat	12	12	176.58	7144	98.83	77.74
4	Haryana	8	8	49.33	195	37.73	11.60
5	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	2.39	89	1.30	1.09
6	Madhya Pradesh	7	7	30.56	1155	18.82	11.74
7	Mizoram	3	3	16.80	600	11.26	5.54
8	Rajasthan	11	11	243.24	6918	111.12	132.12
9	Manipur	1	1	26.83	1385	19.85	6.99
10	Maharashtra	36	43	1145.05	40474	641.20	503.86
11	Nagaland	2	2	30.00	670	19.69	10.31
12	Odisha	4	4	17.45	662	11.37	6.08
13	Punjab	2	2	23.70	925	12.10	11.59
14	TamilNadu	10	10	93.18	4826	62.71	30.46
15	Uttar Pradesh	6	6	59.92	1495	33.70	26.22
16	Uttrakhand	1	1	16.27	378	7.35	8.92
Total		112	119	2261.44	76667	1239.36	1022.08

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total state share approved
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Bihar	Barh Phase-II	1	20.30	500	10.69	9.61
2	Bihar	Belsand	1	50.55	1487	20.87	29.68
3	Bihar	Mokama	1	69.54	1950	34.25	35.29
4	Bihar	NaubatPur	1	49.07	1500	22.21	26.86
5	Bihar	Nabi Nagar	1	43.67	1277	21.70	21.97
6	Bihar	Purnea Phase-II	1	50.87	1615	22.65	28.22
7	Bihar	Thakurganj	1	42.04	1352	18.54	23.50
	Total	7	7	326.04	9681	150.91	175.12
1	Gujarat	Anand	1	11.64	464	6.16	5.49
2	Gujarat	Chorwad	1	28.17	1088	15.78	12.39
3	Gujarat	Chotila	1	5.61	240	3.17	2.44
4	Gujarat	Dehgam	1	7.45	256	4.45	3.00
5	Gujarat	Idar	1	24.72	1056	13.99	10.73
6	Gujarat	Kodinar	1	13.76	512	7.92	5.83
7	Gujarat	Kutiana	1	11.90	608	6.73	5.16
8	Gujarat	Karjan	1	12.28	512	6.52	5.77
9	Gujarat	Morbi	1	27.52	1008	15.53	11.99
10	Gujarat	Padra	1	4.14	168	2.25	1.89
11	Gujarat	Santrampur	1	5.38	272	3.05	2.33
12	Gujarat	Veraval-patan	1	24.01	960	13.28	10.73
	Total	12	12	176.58	7144	98.83	77.74
1	Goa	Cuncolim	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70
	Total	1	1	4.10	70	1.40	2.70

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat Phase-II	1	2.39	89	1.30	1.09
	Total	1	1	2.39	89	1.30	1.09
1	Haryana	Ambala city Phase-II	1	5.94		4.70	1.23
2	Haryana	Ambala Sadar Phase-II	1	6.15		4.87	1.28
3	Haryana	Naraingarh Phase-II	1	5.19		4.11	1.08
4	Haryana	Hissar Phase-II	1	17.93	195	12.88	5.05
5	Haryana	Jagadhri Phase-II	1	5.94	0	4.76	1.19
6	Haryana	Kalka Phase-II	1	0.98	0	0.71	0.27
7	Haryana	Pinjore Phase-II	1	0.83	0	0.60	0.23
8	Haryana	Yamunanagar Phase-II	1	6.37	0	5.10	1.27
	Total	8	8	49.33	195	37.73	11.60
1	Madhya Pradesh	Chaurai	1	5.73	266	3.98	1.76
2	Madhya Pradesh	Jeeran	1	3.77	126	2.31	1.46
3	Madhya Pradesh	Ratangarh	1	4.18	135	2.59	1.59
4	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	1	4.40	144	2.55	1.85
5	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	1	3.00	140	2.08	0.92
6	Madhya Pradesh	Pipliyamandi	1	2.73	88	1.64	1.09
7	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	1	6.75	256	3.68	3.07
	Total	7	7	30.56	1155	18.82	11.74
1	Mizoram	Lawngtlai	1	6.20	200	4.01	2.19
2	Mizoram	Saitual	1	7.30	300	5.12	2.18
3	Mizoram	Saiha	1	3.30	100	2.14	1.16
	Total	3	3	16.80	600	11.26	5.54
1	Manipur	Thoubal-II	1	26.83	1385	19.85	6.99
	Total	1	1	26.83	1385	19.85	6.99
1	Rajasthan	Anta	1	27.62	963	11.61	16.01
	Project Cancelled on 17.06.13	Begun					
2	Rajasthan	Deshnok	1	16.20	391	9.29	6.91

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Rajasthan	Jodhpur Phase-III	1	12.58	373	5.51	7.08
4	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-III	1	33.91	752	13.34	20.57
5	Rajasthan	Mangrol	1	23.40	476	12.40	11.00
6	Rajasthan	Pipar	1	24.76	654	12.73	12.03
7	Rajasthan	Phalodi Phase-II	1	25.45	626	11.00	14.45
8	Rajasthan	Ramganj Mandi	1	2.69	75	1.48	1.21
9	Rajasthan	Sardarsahar	1	49.44	1802	21.47	27.97
10	Rajasthan	Shahpura	1	11.16	317	5.25	5.91
11	Rajasthan	Sheoganj	1	16.03	489	7.03	9.00
	Total	11	11	243.24	6918.00	111.12	132.12
1	Maharashtra	Achalpur Phase-II	1	33.24	1165	18.96	14.28
2	Maharashtra	Ashta Phase-II	1	17.23	950	11.64	5.59
3	Maharashtra	Ahmadpur	1	3.38	81	2.04	1.33
4	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar Phase-I	1	13.21	480	8.12	5.08
5	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar Phase-II	1	12.36	372	6.93	5.43
6	Maharashtra	Bhandara Phase-II	1	38.75	1544	26.44	12.31
7	Maharashtra	Buldhana Phase-II	1	37.11	1395	19.90	17.21
8	Maharashtra	Balapur	1	40.38	1652	24.12	16.26
9	Maharashtra	Chopda Phase-II	1	21.07	630	12.23	8.85
10	Maharashtra	Chalisingaon	1	39.95	1392	23.60	16.35
11	Maharashtra	Chikhali	1	45.94	1924	22.64	23.30
12	Maharashtra	Digras	1	22.06	952	13.87	8.19
13	Maharashtra	Dhule Phase-II	1	34.96	1200	20.61	14.35
14	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-III)	1	27.00	1100	16.88	10.13
15	Maharashtra	Dondaicha-Varwade (Phase-IV)	1	17.47	596	10.53	6.94
16	Maharashtra	Erandol	1	9.65	288	5.69	3.96
17	Maharashtra	Jalgaon City	1	11.97	472	7.27	4.70
18	Maharashtra	Kagal	1	24.10	1002	16.64	7.46

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
19	Maharashtra	Khamgaon Phase-II	1	22.24	710	12.99	9.25
20	Maharashtra	Lonar Phase-II	1	23.53	606	13.17	10.36
21	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-16)	1	55.60	1440	24.21	31.39
22	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-17)	1	53.44	1440	23.23	30.22
23	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-18)	1	51.96	1440	22.15	29.81
24	Maharashtra	Malegaon (Phase-19)	1	53.05	1440	22.94	30.11
25	Maharashtra	Mehkar	1	52.20	1584	28.57	23.62
26	Maharashtra	Murtizapur Phase-II	1	21.34	620	12.53	8.80
27	Maharashtra	Mowad	1	8.09	378	5.02	3.07
28	Maharashtra	Nandurbar	1	27.02	1176	15.22	11.80
29	Maharashtra	Narkhed Phase-II	1	38.66	1603	25.67	12.99
30	Maharashtra	Narkhed Phase-III	1	26.65	1189	17.50	9.15
31	Maharashtra	Patur	1	14.62	572	8.81	5.82
32	Maharashtra	Panchgani	1	4.33	76	2.08	2.25
33	Maharashtra	Rahata	1	15.98	672	9.11	6.87
34	Maharashtra	Satara	1	36.78	1473	22.19	14.60
35	Maharashtra	Shirdi	1	7.74	376	4.84	2.89
36	Maharashtra	Shahada	1	33.91	1020	18.58	15.33
37	Maharashtra	Telhara	1	27.54	945	14.59	12.96
38	Maharashtra	Tirora (Phase-III)	1	17.95	900	11.88	6.07
39	Maharashtra	Tirora (Phase-IV)	1	21.91	948	14.80	7.11
40	Maharashtra	Tuljapur	1	25.06	920	13.21	11.85
41	Maharashtra	Umri	1	16.09	656	9.34	6.75
42	Maharashtra	Vita	1	13.77	396	6.10	7.67
43	Maharashtra	Washim Phase-II	1	25.72	699	14.35	11.38
	Total	36	43	1145.05	40474	641.20	503.86
1	Nagaland	Tseminyu	1	15.00	320	9.97	5.04
2	Nagaland	Medziphema	1	15.00	350	9.73	5.27
	Total	2	2	30.00	670	19.69	10.31

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Odisha	Boudhgarh	1	3.81	149	2.51	1.31
2	Odisha	Jagatsinghpur	1	4.19	162	2.78	1.41
3	Odisha	Joda	1	4.87	174	3.05	1.82
4	Odisha	Kuchinda NAC/Sambalpur	1	4.58	177	3.04	1.54
	Total	4	4	17.45	662	11.37	6.08
1	Punjab	Batala	1	11.65	383	7.65	4.01
2	Punjab	Jalalabad	1	12.04	542	4.46	7.59
	Total	2	2	23.70	925	12.10	11.59
1	Tamil Nadu	Chinnamanur	1	15.82	950	10.48	5.34
2	Tamil Nadu	Hosur	1	13.39	608	9.27	4.12
3	Tamil Nadu	Kulithalai	1	7.41	306	5.34	2.08
4	Tamil Nadu	Palani	1	16.36	874	11.11	5.25
5	Tamil Nadu	Periyakulam	1	2.16	118	1.42	0.74
6	Tamil Nadu	Paramakudi	1	7.15	520	4.54	2.61
7	Tamil Nadu	Rasipuram	1	3.34	136	2.37	0.97
8	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	1	6.58	341	4.57	2.02
9	Tamil Nadu	Usilampatti	1	10.02	460	6.86	3.16
10	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	1	10.94	513	6.76	4.17
	Total	10	10	93.18	4826	62.71	30.46
1	Uttar Pradesh	Bilariya Ganj	1	4.68	125	2.53	2.15
2	Uttar Pradesh	Bugrasi Phase-II	1	9.26	239	4.99	4.27
3	Uttar Pradesh	Duddhi	1	15.48	451	8.05	7.42
4	Uttar Pradesh	Hastinapur Phase-II	1	13.18	306	7.66	5.53
5	Uttar Pradesh	Khurja	1	6.89	119	4.32	2.56
6	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar (03 slums)	1	10.44	255	6.15	4.29
	Total	6	6	59.92	1495	33.70	26.22
1	Uttarakhand	Rudrapur	1	16.27	378	7.35	8.92
	Total	1	1	16.27	378	7.35	8.92
	Grand Total	112	119	2261.44	76667	1239.36	1022.08

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved (2010-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total state share approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Bihar	5	5	156.63	5986	67.40	89.24
2	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	17.38	338	11.71	5.66
3	Jammu and Kashmir	13	13	36.88	953	29.72	7.16
4	Jharkhand	3	3	74.59	3676	43.35	31.24
5	Rajasthan	18	18	304.28	12647	196.00	108.28
6	Punjab	11	11	253.01	5328	99.76	153.25
7	Odisha	2	2	8.17	316	5.42	2.75
8	Madhya Pradesh	5	5	26.46	1104	16.78	9.68
9	Uttar Pradesh	15	15	299.77	8479	177.76	122.01
Total		74	74	1177.17	38827	647.90	529.27

Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)
Total Projects Approved (2010-2011)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of Towns/ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (New+ Upgradation)	Total Central Share	Total state share approved
1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Himachal Pradesh	Sundernagar	1	9.99	208	6.63	3.36
2	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	1	7.39	130	5.08	2.31
Total		2	2	17.38	338	11.71	5.66
1	Jammu and Kashmir	Budgam (Infrastructure)	1	0.75	0	0.67	0.08
2	Jammu and Kashmir	Chenani	1	2.38	103	1.77	0.61

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
3	Jammu and Kashmir	Uri	1	1.55	51	1.21	0.34
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Arnia	1	2.81	124	2.08	0.73
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhaderwah	1	2.45	103	1.83	0.62
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Billawar	1	3.53	175	2.54	0.99
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Chak Malal	1	2.12	92	1.57	0.55
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Dooru Verinag	1	2.49	82	1.94	0.55
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Kalakote	1	3.34	140	2.49	0.84
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Kokernag	1	2.63	83	2.07	0.57
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	1	9.85	0	8.86	0.98
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.34	0	1.20	0.13
13	Jammu and Kashmir	Sumbal (Infrastructure)	1	1.66	0	1.49	0.17
	Total	13	13	36.88	953	29.72	7.16
1	Jharkhand	Chatra Ph-I	1	19.83	932	11.72	8.10
2	Jharkhand	Mihijam	1	27.07	1391	15.48	11.59
3	Jharkhand	Saraikelela	1	27.69	1353	16.15	11.55
	Total	3	3	74.59	3676	43.35	31.24
1	Rajasthan	Anupgarh	1	16.39	592	10.75	5.65
2	Rajasthan	Bilara	1	13.96	574	9.35	4.61
3	Rajasthan	Bhadra	1	37.69	1332	24.25	13.44
4	Rajasthan	Banswara	1	4.23	217	2.66	1.56
5	Rajasthan	Chhoti Sadri	1	9.22	380	6.20	3.02
6	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh Phase-II	1	10.93	433	7.33	3.61
7	Rajasthan	Jaiselmer Phase-II	1	32.81	1497	21.87	10.94

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
8	Rajasthan	Kaithoon	1	5.06	327	3.45	1.61
9	Rajasthan	Kekri	1	18.60	871	12.77	5.83
10	Rajasthan	Kota Phase-II	1	28.58	845	15.14	13.44
11	Rajasthan	Nimbahera	1	11.06	457	7.59	3.47
12	Rajasthan	Pindwara	1	13.26	686	8.00	5.26
13	Rajasthan	Pilibanga	1	6.41	244	4.27	2.14
14	Rajasthan	Rawatsar	1	30.69	1398	18.51	12.18
15	Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	1	36.55	1439	25.16	11.38
16	Rajasthan	Sangod	1	9.01	442	6.09	2.93
17	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	1	10.36	529	6.64	3.72
18	Rajasthan	Tonk Phase- II	1	9.45	384	5.97	3.48
	Total	18	18	304.28	12647	196.00	108.28
1	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-I	1	26.32	592	9.89	16.43
2	Punjab	Bhatinda Phase-II	1	59.85	1328	23.27	36.57
3	Punjab	Budlada	1	17.92	384	6.90	11.02
4	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-5)	1	5.02	64	2.42	2.61
5	Punjab	Bhikhi (Ward-12)	1	15.01	304	5.91	9.10
6	Punjab	Bareta Phase-I	1	19.75	400	7.91	11.84
7	Punjab	Bareta Phase-II	1	12.14	240	4.86	7.28
8	Punjab	Mansa	1	12.99	240	5.37	7.62
9	Punjab	Mour	1	30.47	672	11.74	18.73
10	Punjab	Sardulgarh Phase-I	1	34.52	704	14.08	20.44
11	Punjab	Sardulgarh Phase-II	1	19.03	400	7.41	11.62
	Total	11	11	253.01	5328	99.76	153.25
1	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	1	3.69	120	2.28	1.41
2	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwada	1	6.57	274	3.82	2.75
3	Madhya Pradesh	Jeerapur	1	4.00	145	2.39	1.61
4	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	1	8.38	441	5.93	2.45
5	Madhya Pradesh	Diken	1	3.82	124	2.36	1.46
	Total	5	5	26.46	1104	16.78	9.68

1	2	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Odisha	Patnagarh	1	4.11	159	2.72	1.38
2	Odisha	Phulbani	1	4.06	157	2.70	1.37
	Total	2	2	8.17	316	5.42	2.75
1	Uttar Pradesh	Akrampur City	1	12.88	345	6.99	5.89
2	Uttar Pradesh	Bachhrawan	1	11.40	284	7.02	4.39
3	Uttar Pradesh	Bulandshahar	1	23.87	750	14.85	9.02
4	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad City, Phase-2	1	41.95	1197	25.31	16.64
5	Uttar Pradesh	Ghiror	1	16.10	450	9.62	6.48
6	Uttar Pradesh	Koeripur	1	6.08	180	3.63	2.45
7	Uttar Pradesh	Lalganj	1	9.62	246	6.31	3.31
8	Uttar Pradesh	Mau City	1	19.22	479	10.73	8.49
9	Uttar Pradesh	Musafir Khana	1	15.86	534	9.91	5.95
10	Uttar Pradesh	P.P Ganj	1	19.02	544	11.29	7.72
11	Uttar Pradesh	Padrauna	1	29.94	912	17.73	12.21
12	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli	1	37.38	1031	22.42	14.96
13	Uttar Pradesh	Raibareli (07 slum)	1	19.19	429	12.08	7.10
14	Uttar Pradesh	Sandila, Hardoi	1	8.00	252	4.68	3.33
15	Uttar Pradesh	Thakurdwara Phase-II	1	29.26	846	15.20	14.06
	Total	15	15	299.77	8479	177.76	122.01
	Grand Total	74	74	1177.17	38827	647.90	529.27

Statement-III

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
Total Projects Approved (2013-2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities	Projects Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Ist Inst- allment Sanc- tioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	Pilot DPR for construction of (G+3) Rental houses, including infrastructure under RAY at	576	44.31	38.73	5.58	12.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Chimpu Village Itanagar (Arunachal Pradesh)					
2	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai	Pilot Project for Ghasidas Nagar Slum at Bhilai under Rajiv Awas Yojana, Chhattisgarh	1600	66.80	30.59	36.21	10.20
3	Chhattisgarh	Korba	Pilot Project at Kuwan Bhata Slum at Korba under RAY, Chhattisgarh	320	12.81	5.86	6.94	1.95
4	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Pilot DPR under Rajiv Awas Yojana for Ashok nagar slums, ward no-42, Bilaspur	720	35.67	16.34	19.33	5.45
5	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pilot Project on In-Situ Redevelopment of Ramesh Dutt Colony for construction of 924 Dus and construction of 163 DUs at Jadibanagar- Indiranagar	1087	41.11	18.72	22.39	6.24
6	Gujarat	Rajkot	Pilot DPR for Construction of 252 (G+4) Dus including infrastructure at Natrajnagar Slum Ward No. 12, Rajkot under RAY	252	15.81	7.42	8.40	2.47
7	Haryana	Rohtak	Pilot Project in-Situ Housing & Infrastructure Development of 8 slums in Rohtak under RAY	1518	95.89	47.95	47.95	15.98
8	Haryana	Sirsa	Pilot Project for construction of 2144 Dus at two locations (Kanganpur and near Park Auto Market) at Sirsa under RAY	2144	95.00	44.81	50.19	14.94
9	Haryana	Ambala	Pilot Project for Ambala under RAY	200	59.83	29.92	29.92	9.97
10	Haryana	Yamuna Nagar	Pilot DPR under RAY for Krishna Nagar Slum, Shimla	0	60.37	28.73	31.64	9.58
11	Kerala	Kollam	RAY Pilot Project at SMP Palace Colony, Kollam, Kerala	265	17.85	7.47	10.38	2.49
12	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Pilot Project for construction of 208 DUs at Natiya basti in Jodhpur under RAY	208	10.84	5.36	5.47	1.79
	Total	12		8890	556.29	281.89	274.40	93.96

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
Total Projects Approved (2013-2014)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities	Projects Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Ist Inst- allment Sanc- tioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	576	44.31	38.73	5.58	12.91
2	Chhattisgarh	3	3	2640	115.28	52.79	62.49	17.60
3	Gujarat	2	2	1339	56.92	26.14	30.79	8.71
4	Haryana	4	4	3862	311.09	151.40	159.69	50.47
5	Kerala	1	1	265	17.85	7.47	10.38	2.49
6	Rajasthan	1	1	208	10.84	5.36	5.47	1.79
Total		12	12	8890	556.29	281.89	274.40	93.96

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
Total Projects Approved (2012-2013)

Status as on 01.08.2013
(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities	Projects Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Ist Inst- allment Sanc- tioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area slum under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY Pilot Project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	304	20.13	9.03	11.10	3.01
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijaywada	Pilot DPR of NSC Bose Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, under RAY	1413	76.18	36.28	39.89	12.09
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakh- apattnam	Pilot DPR of Surya Teja Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, under RAY	240	11.31	5.66	5.66	1.89

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for in-situ Re-development and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city	300	13.60	6.09	7.51	2.03
5	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Pilot DPR under RAY for Krishna Nagar Slum, Shimla	300	34.00	27.62	6.37	9.21
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Pilot DPR under RAY for Leh old town upgradation, Leh	369	22.22	17.81	4.41	5.94
7	Karnataka	Bangalore	Pilot DPR under RAY for construction of 900 houses (Recolation) including infrastructure at sulikunte village SY No. 122, in Vathur Hobli, Bangalore	900	57.10	26.15	30.95	8.72
8	Karnataka	Tumkar	Pilot DPR under RAY for construction of 1200 houses (Recolation) including infrastructure at Dibbur in Tumkar	1200	69.96	32.44	37.53	10.81
9	Karnataka	Hubali-Dharwad	Pilot DPR under RAY for construction of 1072 houses (Recolation) including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad	1072	67.67	30.66	37.01	10.22
10	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of identified 4 Slums (1. Arjun Nagar, 2. Jheel Nagar, 3. Shanti Nagar & 4. Ambedkar Nagar, under RAY	1204	74.00	33.64	40.36	11.21
11	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	Pilot DPR under RAY of identified Slums (Hari phatak Rajiv Nagar, lohar Patti, Motinagar, Ekta nagar), Ujjain	1196	72.02	32.74	39.28	10.91
12	Mizoram	Aizawl	Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) Pilot Project At Zuangtui, Aizawl, Mizoram	142	11.20	9.49	1.71	3.16
13	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in-situ redevelopment)	760	46.94	19.91	27.03	6.64
14	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR of Patharbandha Slum cluster, Bhubaneswar, under RAY	1480	85.40	36.72	48.68	12.24
15	Odisha	Jajpur	Pilot DPR for 15 slums under RAY at Jajpur	990	47.79	20.79	27.00	6.93
16	Odisha	Cuttuck	Pilot DPR of 10 Slum cluster; In-situ redevelopment, Cuttuck Municipal corporation, under RAY	865	25.83	10.78	15.06	3.59

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
17	Punjab	Batala	Pilot DPR under RAY for in-situ development of 3 slums at Batala	238	6.83	3.30	3.53	1.10
18	Punjab	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR under RAY for in-situ upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar City	442	12.60	6.16	6.44	2.05
19	Rajasthan	Alwar	Pilot DPR under RAY for Budh Vihar, 1544 behind Pratap School & Dhobigatta, Alwar		83.46	39.78	43.68	13.26
20	Rajasthan	Ajmer	Pilot DPR under RAY for Lohar Basti site, Pasand Nagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya bas) Ajmer	1448	85.11	40.57	44.54	13.52
21	Rajasthan	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR under RAY for Namak Katra Slum, Bharatpur	220	9.08	4.33	4.75	1.44
22	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR under RAY for sanjay Nagar Bhatta Basti (Phase-I), Jaipur	2332	96.61	44.70	51.91	14.90
23	Rajasthan	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to Ownership Housing Scheme (at Mohanlal Sukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota under RAY	1528	71.67	34.16	37.51	11.39
24	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Pilot DPR under RAY for Bhatto & Oddao Ka Bass, Bikaner	350	17.28	7.61	9.68	2.54
25	TamilNadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR under RAY for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, (Phase-I), Chennai	1056	84.92	34.72	50.19	11.57
26	TamilNadu	Chennai	Pilot DPR under RAY for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, (Phase-II), Chennai	416	32.23	13.25	18.98	4.42
27	TamilNadu	Trichy	Pilot DPR under RAY for rehabilitating for in-situ upgradation for rehabilitating (relocation), Karikalan Streat (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy	305	17.21	7.00	10.21	2.33
28	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Pilot DPR under RAY for identified slums as per SFCP, Agra	305	37.70	14.39	23.30	4.80
29	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	Pilot DPR under RAY for in-situ development of 5 slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar, chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar &	468	24.75	10.75	14.00	3.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Naya daud nagar in Faizullah-ganjward Lucknow					
30	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla at Rampur under RAY	96	13.67	5.20	8.48	1.73
31	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified 4 slums (1. Munshiganj, 2. Mohiddinpur, 3. Shah Tola and 4. Ghosiyana under RAY, Rae Bareli (Phase-I))	638	64.61	29.67	34.94	9.89
32	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per SFCP under RAY Rae Bareli (Phase-II)	785	52.91	23.37	29.54	7.79
33	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under RAY	48	5.18	2.07	3.11	0.69
34	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Pokhar Purva Slum Improvement project under RAY	80	8.25	3.01	5.23	1.00
35	Uttar Pradesh	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for in-site Upgradation of Shekhana & Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under RAY	164	17.53	6.57	10.95	2.19
Total		30		25198	1476.92	686.41	790.51	228.80

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
Total Projects Approved (2012-2013)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities	Projects Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Ist Installment Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	2	3	1957	107.62	50.97	56.65	16.99
2	Chhattisgarh	1	1	300	13.60	6.09	7.51	2.03
3	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	300	34.00	27.62	6.37	9.21
4	Jammu kashmir	1	1	369	22.22	17.81	4.41	5.94
5	Karnataka	3	3	3172	194.73	89.25	105.48	29.75
6	Madhya Pradesh	2	2	2400	146.01	66.37	79.64	22.12
7	Mizoram	1	1	142	11.20	9.49	1.71	3.16
8	Odisha	3	4	4095	205.96	88.19	117.77	29.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9	Punjab	2	2	680	19.43	9.46	9.97	3.15
10	Rajasthan	6	6	7422	363.20	171.13	192.07	57.04
11	TamilNadu	2	3	1777	134.36	54.97	79.38	18.32
12	Uttar Pradesh	6	8	2584	224.60	95.05	129.55	31.68
Total		30	35	25198	1476.92	688.41	790.51	228.80

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)

Status as on 01.08.2013
(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities	Projects Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	Ist Installment Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Pilot DPR of Kesava Nagar slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY	1198	58.75	22.25	36.50	7.42
2	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot DPR for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY	1032	71.87	34.73	34.73	11.58
3	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified 6 Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna Bhau Sathe Chikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul	1463	84.34	37.29	47.05	12.43
4	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified 4 Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 Sarra Peepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) under RAY	740	36.95	16.73	20.21	5.58
5	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified 5 Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No 1, Shanti Nagar Ward No-21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) under RAY	934	57.16	25.26	31.89	8.42
6	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified 3 Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) under RAY	780	35.11	15.03	20.09	5.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
7	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY	1149	44.77	18.21	26.56	6.07
8	Rajasthan	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Kiron Ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	1104	57.29	27.60	29.69	9.20
Total		8		8400	446.22	197.09	246.71	65.70

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
Total Projects Approved (2011-2012)

Status as on 01.08.2013
(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Cities	Projects Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Project Cost Approved	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installation Sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	1	1198	58.75	22.25	36.50	7.42
2	Kerala	1	1	1032	71.87	34.73	34.73	11.58
3	Madhya Pradesh	4	4	3917	213.55	94.31	119.24	31.44
4	Odisha	1	1	1149	44.77	18.21	26.56	6.07
5	Rajasthan	1	1	1104	57.29	27.60	29.69	9.20
Total		8	8	8400	446.22	197.09	246.71	65.70

[Translation]

Education in Flood Affected Areas

1406. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making permanent arrangement for imparting uninterrupted education in the villages facing menace of flood every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which such arrangements are likely to be made; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Schools are sanctioned to the States/UTs as per the requirements proposed by them in accordance with the neighbourhood norms of the State as per the State Rules under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the States have always been asked to ensure a safe and secure school environment. All school buildings under the SSA are expected to provide safety features in the structural design of the school building.

In flood-prone areas, the States are expected to locate safe sites for the construction of school buildings and to also alter the design of the building as per the local

circumstances. Support as requested by the States for such areas has been provided for in approvals given in the Annual Work Plan & Budget. The States have developed modified designs for flood-prone areas like RCC stilt models, dismantlable model etc. for riverine areas.

[English]

Dress Code

1407. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some women colleges and universities like Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) have issued dress code recently;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Universities including the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) are autonomous bodies established through Acts of Parliament and are governed by their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. All academic and administrative matters are decided by the Statutory Authorities of the Central Universities.

The details of a dress code, if any, prescribed for colleges and universities are not maintained centrally. However, in this specific instance, AMU has informed the Ministry that while there is no dress code as such, the university, since its inception, has prescribed uniforms (*sherwanis and white salwar-kamiz with dupatta* for boys and girls, respectively) for formal occasions.

(c) Given the statutory framework and the subject matter, no corrective steps are required to be taken by the Government.

Recognition of Deemed-to-be-Universities

1408. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has cancelled recognition of several deemed-to-be-universities during the last two years;

(b) if so, the number of such higher educational institutions and students affected by this action;

(c) whether the Government has reinstated the recognition of these universities;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the extent maintenance of status quo of deemed-to-be-universities is essential for enhancement of quality in education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) No, Madam. Pursuant to the general perception about the dilution of academic standards in certain institutions deemed to be universities, the Government on 6th July, 2009 constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts to review the functioning of institutions deemed to be universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Review Committee, on the basis of their evaluation and assessment, reported that while some institutions deemed to be universities met the required benchmarks, some others would need some time to do so and yet, some others, numbering 44, owing to deficiencies, did not deserve to continue as institutions deemed to be universities. The Government has, in principle, accepted the report of the Review Committee. However, the issue regarding the implementation of the recommendations contained in the aforesaid report is currently sub judice in the Supreme Court of India in the matter of *Viplav Sharma Vs Union of India and Others* [WP (C) 142 of 2006]. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain the status quo with regard to these 44 institutions deemed to be universities.

Mobile Phone to BPL Families

1409. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to provide a mobile set to each BPL family in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind such move;

(c) whether the Government would make provisions in the scheme to keep the use of these mobiles phones free from economic burden; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

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

Indo-US Nuclear Deal

1410. SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and US have agreed to set a timeline for operationalising the civil nuclear agreement;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of other issues reviewed during the recent visit of the US Secretary of State to India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India and the US have encouraged the Nuclear Power Corporation of India (NPCIL) and Westinghouse to expedite commercial consultations towards setting up of a nuclear power plant at Mithivirdi in Gujarat. NPCIL is also in consultations with General Electric-Hitachi on setting up a nuclear power plant in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) External Affairs Minister and US Secretary of State co-chaired the fourth meeting of the India-US Strategic Dialogue in New Delhi on 24 June 2013. The two leaders discussed global issues of mutual interest and agreed to further strengthen bilateral cooperation, including on counter-terrorism, homeland security, trade and investment, science, technology and innovation, energy and environment, education and empowerment.

[Translation]

Reservation Policy in Ninth Schedule

1411. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to formulate an appropriate action plan to include a law in the Ninth Schedule of the constitution and make provisions for punitive action against officials responsible for not implementing the reservation policy of the Government for SCs/STs and OBCs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise, in view of the reply given to part (a) of this question.

(c) The policy of reservation for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes in posts and services of the Central Government's Ministries/ Departments and its Attached and Subordinate Offices, Autonomous Organisations, Statutory Bodies and Public Sector Undertakings is being effectively administered through executive instructions. Any deliberate non-compliance of reservation policy of the Government by a Government employee makes him liable for disciplinary action.

[English]

Design Innovation Centres

1412. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified five design innovation centres to be set up in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Five Design Innovation Centres have been identified to be established in 2013-14 in five Lead Institutions - (i) IIT, Bombay; (ii) IIT, Delhi; (iii) IIT, Guwahati; (iv) IISC, Bangalore; and (v) the University of Delhi.

Post Bank

1413. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

- (a) the details of various financial services offered by the Post Offices at present;
- (b) whether a number of savings and other accounts in various post offices in the country are inactive;
- (c) if so, the details of the total unclaimed deposits in those accounts and the action taken by the Government in this regard;
- (d) whether the Department of Posts has proposed an entry for Post Offices into the Banking sector and applied for Banking licence; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof along with the current status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Madam, the details of financial services offered by the Post offices at present are given below:

- (1) Small Savings Schemes of Government of India (on behalf of Ministry of Finance)
 - (i) Post Office Savings Account
 - (ii) Post Office Time Deposit Account
 - (iii) Post Office Recurring Deposit Account
 - (iv) Post Office Monthly Income Account
 - (v) Senior Citizens Savings Scheme Account
 - (vi) Public Provident Fund Account
 - (vii) National Savings Certificates (VIII) and (IX) issue
- (2) Money Remittances
 - (i) Money Order-Domestic
 - (ii) Instant Money Order- Domestic (through selected post offices)
 - (iii) Western Union Money Remittances - International Inward (through selected post offices)

(iv) MoneyGram Money Remittances -International Inward (through selected post offices)

(v) Money Order Videsh- International Inward and Outward (through selected post offices)

(vi) Electronic International Money Order Service-Inward (through selected post offices)

(3) Retailing of Mutual Funds (on behalf of selected mutual fund houses through selected Post offices)

(4) Postal Life Insurance and Rural Postal Life Insurance

(b) Yes Madam. There were 1,52,89,232 inactive (silent) savings accounts in the country as on 31.03.2013.

(c) The total unclaimed deposits lying in such accounts as on 31.03.2013 was Rs 166.74 crores. The following steps are taken by the department at regular intervals:

- I. Notices are issued every year to the account holders of such account who are not maintaining minimum balance.
- II. Special drives are launched to re-activate such accounts by issuing notices and giving information through electronic media.

(d) and (e) Department of Posts has proposed to set up a Post Bank of India. This will be an independent entity, separate from the current operations of Small savings Schemes being carried out by the Department on behalf of Ministry of Finance. The Department of Posts has accordingly submitted an application to the RBI on 28.06.2013 seeking a banking license subject to necessary Cabinet approvals.

Proposals for Community Colleges

1414. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

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

(a) whether the Government has issued any directives to various State Governments and universities for the establishment of community colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments for setting up community colleges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the response of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD)'s Department of Higher Education, vide its letter dated 13.04.2012 & 15.10.2012 and subsequent communications, have requested the State Governments/UTs and the Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities respectively to submit their proposals on the Pilot Community Colleges Scheme in the prescribed proforma to this Ministry.

(c) So far, MHRD has received 164 proposals from the States/UTs for establishing Community Colleges (CCs) in their respective States/UTs from the academic session 2013-14.

(d) The State/UT-wise details of the proposals received is given in the Statement. These proposals have been forwarded to the UGC (in respect of colleges) and to the AICTE (in respect of polytechnics) for their examination and for the release of financial assistance to enable them to implement the scheme from the current academic session 2013.

Statement

Details of the Proposals Received From States/UTs on Community Colleges Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UT Name	Proposals received by MHRD and forwarded to AICTE & UGC	
		Polytechnics	Colleges
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	10	2
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
3.	Assam	6	-
4.	Bihar	-	15
5.	Chandigarh	-	1

1	2	3	4
6.	Chhattisgarh	2	2
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	-
8.	Daman and Diu	1	-
9.	Delhi	2	-
10.	Goa	1	-
11.	Gujarat	9	-
12.	Haryana	3	2
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	-
14.	Jharkhand	1	3
15.	Karnataka	3	9
16.	Kerala	5	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	4	6
18.	Maharashtra	9	7
19.	Manipur	-	2
20.	Meghalaya	2	-
21.	Mizoram	-	2
22.	Nagaland	1	1
23.	Odisha	-	7
24.	Punjab	2	2
25.	Sikkim	2	-
26.	Tamil Nadu	10	1
27.	Uttara Khand	10	-
28.	Uttar Pradesh	1	-
29.	West Bengal	7	6
Total		94	70

[Translation]

Proposals for Various Schemes

1415. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Government from the various States including Madhya

Pradesh under various education schemes along with the date of proposals, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether these proposals have been approved by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The details of proposals received by the Government from the various States including Madhya Pradesh under various education schemes are as under:

(i) **National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education**

Under this scheme, a total of 3,12,457 eligible girls were sanctioned incentive amount of Rs.93.737 crore during the financial year 2012-13 as per proposals received from the States/UTs including Madhya Pradesh. The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-I.

(ii) **National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme**

Under this Scheme, a total of 1,02,816 scholarships were sanctioned during the financial year 2012-13 as per the proposals received from the various States/ UTs including Madhya Pradesh. The State-wise details are given in enclosed Statement-II.

(iii) **Scheme for Establishing one Model Degree College in 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs)**

Status of proposals received under this scheme is enclosed in Statement-III.

iv) **Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP)**

A total of 142 proposals were received from the State /UT Governments for inclusion in the scheme of Community Development Through Polytechnics (CDTP) during the last year, out of which 16 proposals were from Madhya Pradesh. The expansion of the Scheme has been kept on hold in

view of the proposed launch of a new scheme of Community Colleges to be implemented through Colleges and Polytechnics, and in view of the ongoing review of the existing scheme.

Statement-I

*National Scheme for Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education
Funds Sanctioned during the year 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UTs Name	Total No. of Girls covered	Total Sanctioned Amount (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188	5,64,000
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2083	62,49,000
3	Assam	590	17,70,000
4	Chandigarh	882	26,46,000
5	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1559	46,77,000
7	Daman and Diu	186	5,58,000
8	Haryana	4347	1,30,41,000
9	Jammu and Kashmir	10247	3,07,41,000
10	Kerala	26270	7,88,10,000
11	Madhya Pradesh	113717	34,11,51,000
12	Manipur	863	25,89,000
13	Meghalaya	5270	1,58,10,000
14	Punjab	41956	12,58,68,000
16	Rajasthan	16561	4,96,83,000
18	Sikkim	634	19,02,000
20	Tamil Nadu (Part)	52594	15,77,32,000
21	Tripura	2429	72,87,000
22	Tripura (Part)	1480	44,39,000
23	Uttarakhand	11564	3,46,92,000
25	West Bengal	19037	5,71,11,000
Total		312457	93,73,70,000

Statement-II

State-wise details of number of scholarships sanctioned during the year 2012-13 under National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	No of Scholarships Sanctioned	Amount (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar	66	3.96
2	Andhra Pradesh	12122	727.32
3	Arunachal Pradesh	65	3.96
4	Assam	27	1.62
5	Bihar	1405	84.28
6	Chandigarh	160	9.66
7	Chhattisgarh	0	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar haveli	6	0.36
9	Daman and Diu	30	1.80
10	Delhi	922	55.32
11	Goa	734	44.04
12	Gujarat	0	0.00
13	Haryana	3288	197.28
14	Himachal Pradesh	1241	74.46
15	Jammu and Kashmir	67	4.02

1	2	3	4
16	Jharkhand	0	0.00
17	Karnataka	5668	340.10
18	Kerala	5998	359.88
19	Madhya Pradesh	3880	233.10
20	Maharashtra	28640	1718.39
21	Manipur	410	24.60
22	Meghalaya	711	42.66
23	Mizoram	95	5.70
24	Nagaland	88	5.28
25	Odisha	9978	598.68
26	Pudducherry	283	16.98
27	Punjab	5110	306.60
28	Rajasthan	39	2.34
29	Sikkim	115	6.90
30	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00
31	Tripura	45	2.70
32	Uttar Pradesh	9198	551.88
33	Uttarakhand	1424	85.44
34	West Bengal	11001	660.06
Total		102816	6169.37

Statement-III

Status of Proposals Received for the 374 Model Degree College Scheme

Sl. No.	State/UTs.	EBDs	Proposals received	Proposals for which approval conveyed	Proposals under process/ Documents awaited	Proposals rejected	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11	7	-	5	*2	Documents called for *Affiliating university is not

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
							covered under Section 123 of UGC Act.
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	8	6	*2	-	* Documents called for
3.	Assam	12	12	12	-	-	Approval has been conveyed
4.	Bihar	25	1	-	-	*1	*Date of establishment is before 01.01.2008
5.	Chhattisgarh	15	5	-	*5	-	*Documents called for
6.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	
7.	Gujarat	20	20	19	-	*1	*Affiliating university is not covered under Section 12B of UGC Act
8.	Haryana	7	10	-	1	*9	Documents called for *Date of establishment is before 01.01.2008/not in EBD
9.	Himachal Pradesh	4	4	-	-	*4	*Date of establishment is before 01.01.2008
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11	11	8	*3	-	*Documents called for
11.	Jharkhand	12	-	-	-	-	
12.	Kanataka	20	20	1	*8	*11	*Documents called for. *Date of establishment is before 01.01.2008
13.	Kerala	4	4	3	*1	-	*Documents called for
14.	Madhya Pradesh	39	-	-	-	-	
15.	Maharashtra	7	7	7	-	-	
16.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	-	
17.	Meghalaya	5	-	-	-	-	
18.	Mizoram	7	-	-	-	-	
19.	Nagaland	1	-	-	-	-	
20.	Odisha	18	8	-	*8	-	* Documents called for
21.	Punjab	13	13	11	-	*2	*Date of establishment is before 01.01.2008

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Rajasthan		30	1	-	*1	-	*Documents called for
23. Sikkim		4	2	-	*2	-	*Documents called for
24. Tamil Nadu		27	7	1	*3	**3	*Documents called for **Affiliating university is not covered under Section 12B of UGC Act/not in EBD.
25. Tripura		4	4	-	*4	-	*Documents called for
26. Uttar Pradesh		41	29	*5	*24	-	*Documents called for
27. Uttaranchal		2	-	-	-	-	
28. West Bengal		17	3	-	*3	-	*Documents called for
29. Andaman and Nicobar		2	-	-	-	-	
30. Chandigarh		-	-	-	-	-	
31. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		1	1	1	-	-	Approval has been conveyed
32. Daman and Diu		2	-	-	-	-	
33. Delhi		-	-	-	-	-	
34. Lakshadweep		1	1	-	*1	-	*Documents called for
35. Pudducherry		1	-	-	-	-	
Total		374	178	74	71	33	

[English]

Teacher Training Centre

1416. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up a national level training centre for teachers in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Human Resource Development. However, the Central Board of Secondary

Education (CBSE) has approved the setting up of a Centre for Continuous Professional Development of Teachers at Kochi in the State of Kerala to provide training to teaching staff of the schools affiliated to the CBSE.

(c) At this stage no timeline can be specified for operationalisation of the centre.

New Telecom Circles/Districts

1417. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to create more telecom districts and General Post Offices (GPOs) in the country;

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

(c) the present status of creation of such districts and GPOs, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Department of Telecommunications has concept to Secondary Switching Areas (SSAs) place of Telecom District. At present there is no proposal to create more Secondary Switching Areas (SSAs) & GPOs in the Country.

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

**Publicity of Marks Obtained in
UPSC Examination**

1418. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to publicize the marks obtained in UPSC examination by the aspirants;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of SC/ST aspirants that clear the exam on an average yearly during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The marks obtained by the candidates are disclosed by the UPSC only to the individual candidates after the examination process is over.

(c) The number of SC/ST candidates recommended through the Civil Services Exam during 2009 to 2011 is given below:

Year	2009	2010	2011
SC	128	152	158
ST	76	74	78

[Translation]

Performance of Navodaya Vidyalayas

1419. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) the number of students studying in Kendriya and Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country as on 31 July, 2013, State-wise;

(b) the monitoring system in place for maintaining the high standards of education in JNVs;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of JNVs spread over different States in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the academic performance of students of JNVs during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) whether the Government is contemplating inclusion of public representatives in the steering committee of JNVs and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The state-wise details of students studying in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) and the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country as on 31 July, 2013, are given in enclosed Statement.

(b) The apex body for monitoring the performance of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas is the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), headed by the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development. For effective management of monitoring, the Samiti is supported in its functions by different committees viz. the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee and the Academic Advisory Committee. Apart from this the NVS has the following 4 tier system of academic monitoring and supervision:

i. The Principal and Vice-Principal do academic monitoring and supervision at the Vidyalaya level.

ii. The Assistant Commissioner, Cluster In-charge perform academic monitoring and supervision at frequent intervals of time.

iii. Panel inspection is conducted once in a year and officers from NVS Headquarters also visit the Vidyalayas from time to time.

iv. The NVS does academic monitoring and supervision through Perspective Academic Planning.

(c) The Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission has been assigned the task of

evaluating the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme by the Planning Commission. The evaluation study would look into various aspects relating to implementation, performance, impact and contribution of the scheme for providing quality education to the rural masses. The study will cover 56 Navodaya Vidyalayas spread over 20 states in the country.

(d) The academic performance of the students of the JNVs of Class X and XII from 2010 to 2013 is as under:

(Pass %)

2010		2011		2012		2013	
Xth	XIIth	Xth	XIIth	Xth	XIIth	Xth	XIIth
98.55	95.32	99.52	96.86	99.58	95.96	99.73	96.14

(e) The Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti already has a representation of 4 members from Lok Sabha and 2 members from Rajya Sabha. At the Vidyalaya level, there is a Vidyalaya Management Committee which has a member of the public nominated by the Chairman. Apart from this, for the Vidyalaya Advisory Committee, the local Member of Parliament is nominated.

Statement

State-wise Students studying in KVs and JNVs as on 31.07.2013

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Students in KVs	No. of Students in JNVs
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2809	409
2	Andhra Pradesh	56270	8693
3	Arunachal Pradesh	7490	2741
4	Assam	45831	7856
5	Bihar	41942	13335
6	Chhattisgarh	25120	6057
7	Delhi	99261	856
8	Goa	4454	548

1	2	3	4
9	Gujarat	35968	7190
10	Haryana	29009	7530
11	Himachal Pradesh	13053	4228
12	Jammu and Kashmir	27295	4616
13	Jharkhand	26910	7933
14	Karnataka	50493	11660
15	Kerala	50493	5553
16	Madhya Pradesh	92126	19831
17	Maharashtra	70605	11143
18	Manipur	4813	2756
19	Meghalaya	4932	1867
20	Mizoram	1646	743
21	Nagaland	1809	1286
22	Odisha	43006	9689
23	Punjab	47094	7003
24	Rajasthan	60029	14066
25	Sikkim	937	1019
26	Tamilnadu	47692	—#
27	Tripura	5368	1247
28	UT-Chandigarh	6720	430
29	UT-Dadar and Nagar Haveli	956	285
30	UT-Daman and Diu	367	432
31	UT-Lakshadweep	255	129
32	UT-Pondicherry	3374	1152
33	Uttar Pradesh	141171	25875
34	Uttarakhand	37810	4211
35	West Bengal	63512	3585
Total		1150620	195954 *

*this figure excludes 40523 students selected as per select list released by the CBSE based on exam conducted in 579 JNVs for admission in Class-VI during current academic session 2013-14.

#Tamil Nadu has not accepted the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme.

Engineering/Polytechnic Colleges

1420. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

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

(a) the number of engineering colleges in Government, private and deemed to be universities in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of technical institutes including polytechnic institutes in the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the number of technical institutes in various States including Bihar are negligible or quite less in comparison to the total number of technical institutes and if so, the details thereof, State-wise; and

(d) if so, whether the Government proposes to increase the number of technical institutes in the country particularly in Bihar in order to provide skill and vocational training keeping in view the large number of school dropouts and low rate of literacy in the States and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The State-wise number of All India

Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved degree and diploma level engineering institutes is given in the enclosed Statement. In addition to this there are 86 Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) situated in the different parts of the country. Out of these 86 CFTIs, one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and one National Institute of Technology (NIT) are in Bihar.

(d) Under the scheme of "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" the Government of India has provided financial assistance to the State/Union Territory Governments for the setting up of new polytechnics in 287 un-served and under-served districts of the country, including 34 districts in the State of Bihar, subject to the State/UT Governments providing free of cost land and meeting 100% recurring expenditure. In addition to this, the Government has approved the establishment of twenty new Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), on a Non-Profit Public Private Partnership basis. Apart from this, the AICTE has accorded approval to 79 Skill Knowledge Providers and 376 institutions for running the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) programmes under the self financing mode for the session 2013-14. The Government has also decided to set up 200 pilot Community Colleges in existing institutions to meet the existing demand-supply mismatch in the availability of a skilled workforce in the country.

Statement

State-wise number of AICTE approved technical institutes in the year 2013-14

State/UT	Number of Technical Institutes (UG & PG)				Number of Polytechnics			
	Government	Govt. Aided	Private	University	Government	Govt. Aided	Private	University
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	16	0	664	11	121	5	322	0
Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0
Assam	7	0	6	5	13	0	0	0
Bihar	8	0	15	1	15	0	12	0
Chandigarh	3	0	0	2	3	0	1	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Chhattisgarh		3	2	43	2	20	1	18	1
Dadar and Nagar Haveli		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Daman and Diu		0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
Delhi		9	2	8	1	10	0	7	0
Goa		1	0	4	0	4	2	0	0
Gujarat		17	3	90	1	32	3	88	2
Haryana		9	0	151	5	22	5	184	0
Himachal Pradesh		2	0	21	1	11	0	24	0
Jammu and Kashmir		1	2	4	1	18	0	8	0
Jharkhand		1	4	10	0	13	5	12	0
Karnataka		16	9	170	2	103	43	171	0
Kerala		34	4	114	12	53	5	10	0
Madhya Pradesh		10	3	206	11	53	4	46	1
Maharashtra		12	5	350	9	46	19	412	2
Manipur		2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Meghalaya		0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0
Mizoram		0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Nagaland		1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha		6	2	88	2	15	1	96	0
Puducherry		2	0	13	0	6	0	3	0
Punjab		9	1	97	1	32	4	119	0
Rajasthan		11	0	122	4	38	2	159	3
Sikkim		0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0
Tamil Nadu		14	3	507	4	39	34	400	0
Tripura		1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh		21	13	304	4	82	21	245	0
Uttarakhand		5	4	31	1	32	1	41	0
West Bengal		14	3	67	4	41	2	44	0
Grand Total		237	60	3086	85	838	158	2423	9

*[English]***Meta Universities**

1421. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to set up Meta Universities in the country;

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

(c) the details of the funding structure for these Universities; and

(d) the time by which these Universities are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The main purpose of Meta Universities is to share the learning resources of different Universities by using the latest technologies available in order to enable the students to benefit from the learning resources available in different institutions.

(b) The University of Delhi and Jamia Millia Islamia have started a course on "Master's of Mathematics Education" 2012-13 under the Meta University concept. Similar initiatives are being realized in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Pune (Maharashtra), Kolkata (West Bengal) and Chandigarh (Union Territory).

(c) No extra funding is required since the institutions have to pool in their existing resources, including their human, physical, intellectual and financial resources, to operationalise such a concept.

(d) The setting up of such Meta Universities is an ongoing process. The effort of the Central Government is to set up such institutions in every part of the country. No time frame has been fixed for setting these Universities as linkages between different institutions that have statutory autonomy, will develop at their own pace.

Heavy and Light Water Reactors

1422. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Heavy and Light Water Reactors installed in the various Nuclear Power Plants in

the country along with the power generated by these reactors, separately during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(b) the per unit cost of production of nuclear energy in the country;

(c) whether nuclear energy is costlier in the country than in other developing countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to bring down the cost of nuclear energy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 20 nuclear power plants in the country with installed capacity of 4780 MW, comprising of 18 Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) and 2 Light Water Reactors (LWRs). Of these, one PHWR [Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) Unit-1 (100 MW)] is under extended shutdown from October 2004. The remaining seventeen PHWRs, with a total capacity of 4360 MW, and two LWRs, with a capacity of 320 MW, are operating. Generation of electrical energy through Nuclear Power Plants in the country, in the 11th Five Year Plan period, amounted to 97161 Million Units (MUs) from PHWRs and 12481 MUs from LWRs.

(b) The average generation tariff for nuclear power in the year 2012-13 was Rs. 2.69 per kWh (kilowatt-Hr). The tariff for the latest nuclear power plant (commissioned in the year 2010) is currently, about Rs. 3.44 per kWh.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***MoU between Universities and Private Colleges**

1423. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether universities are running various courses by signing a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with private institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details of such private institutions with whom such courses are being run;

(c) whether the Union Government has fixed any minimum and maximum slab of fee for such courses;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, whether the fee structure is in accordance with the rules of the Union Government and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Universities have full functional autonomy in respect of all academic and administrative matters and are fully competent to enter into such arrangements. Such arrangements do not require any approval from the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD).

(b) Such information is not centrally maintained.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Based on the Hon'ble Supreme Court's judgements in the Islamic Academy of Education Vs the State of Karnataka and T.M.A Pai Foundation Vs the State of Karnataka, the States have constituted State Fee Fixation Committees for fee fixation for technical/professional courses and programmes.

Vacant Posts of Deputy Secretaries

1424. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of Deputy Secretary in the Central Secretariat cadre lying vacant as on date;

(b) whether the Government has made any efforts to fill up these vacant posts;

(c) if so, the number of Under Secretaries who have become eligible to be promoted to the post of Deputy Secretary by June, 2013; and

(d) the number of posts which have become vacant due to retirements during the last year and the current year till July, 2013 that are likely to be filled up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Out of the sanctioned strength of 600 in the grade of Deputy Secretary/Director/Joint Secretary (In-situ), there are at present 298 substantive vacancies. These vacancies have been filled up by promotion of Under Secretaries as Deputy Secretary on ad-hoc basis. Therefore, no post of Deputy Secretary of CSS is lying vacant at present.

(c) By June, 2013, there are 384 Under Secretaries who have become eligible for consideration for promotion to the grade of Deputy Secretary.

(d) 178 retirement vacancies of Deputy Secretary/Director from January, 2012 to July, 2013 have already been filled up by promoting Under Secretaries on ad-hoc basis.

[English]

Transfer Policy

1425. SHRI SAKTI MOHAN MALIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the transfer policy of the Government in respect of physically handicapped employees of the Government of India;

(b) whether the Union Government has issued any directions in this regard to all the State Governments including Government of NCT of Delhi;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has got any representation regarding the irregularities done in the transfer of physically handicapped employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The transfer policy in respect of physically handicapped employees of Government of India as laid down in the Office Memorandum No.A-B 14017/41/90-ESst(RR) dated 10.5.1990 and the subsequent Office Memorandum No. AB 14017/16/2002-Estt.(RR) dated 13.3.2002 is given in enclosed Statement.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No, Madam. In so far as the Department of Personnel & Training is concerned, no such representation with any specific complaints of irregularities has been received.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Office Memorandum No.A-B 14017/41/90-Estt (RR) dated 10th May, 1990 states as under:

The undersigned is directed to say that a suggestion has been made that physically handicapped candidates appointed under the Government should preferably be posted in their native places or at least in their native district. The matter has been examined carefully. It may not be possible or desirable to lay down that physically handicapped employees belonging to Group-A or Group-B who have all India transfer liability should be posted near their native places. However, in the case of holders of Group-C or Group-D posts who have been recruited on regional basis and who are physically handicapped, such persons may be given posting, as far as possible, subject to administrative constraints, near their native places within the region.

2. Requests from physically handicapped employees for transfer to or near their native places may also be given preference.
3. Suitable instructions may also be issued to all subordinate offices.

Sd/-

(J.S. Mathur)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Ministries/Departments.

Office Memorandum No.A-B 14017/16/2002-Estt (RR) dated 13th March, 2002 states as under:-

Reference this Department's O.M.No.AB-14017/41/90-Estt (RR) dated 10.05.1990.

2. It is clarified that the guideline contained in para 2 of this Department's O.M. dated 10.5.1990 that requests from physically handicapped employees for transfer to or near their native place may also be given preference, covers physically handicapped employees in Groups A, B, C and D.
3. Suitable instructions may also be issued to all subordinate offices etc.

Sd/-

(Alok Saxena)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Ministries/Departments.

No. A-B 14017/41/90-Estt (RR)

Ministry of Personnel Public Grievances and Pensions
Deptt. of Personnel & Training

New Delhi the 10 May, 1990

Office Memorandum

Subject: Posting of Physically Handicapped Candidates.

The under signed directed to say that a suggestion has been made that physically handicapped candidates appointed under the Government should preferably be posted in their native place or at least in their native district. The matter has been examined care fully. It may not be possible or desirable to lay down that physically handicapped employees belonging to Group-A or Grop-B who have all India transfer liability should be posted, near their native places. However,in the case of holders of Group-C or Group-D posts who have been recruited on regional basis and who are physically handicapped, such persons may be given posting, as far as possible, subject to administrativ constraints, near their native places within the region.

2. Requests from physically handicapped employees for transfer to or hear their native'places may also be given preference.
3. Suitable instructions may also be issued to all subordinate.

(J. S. Mathur)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Ministries/Departments
No. AB-14017/16/2002-Estt (RR)
Government of India

Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances & Pensions
Department of Personnel and Training

New Delhi, the 13th March, 2002

Office Memorandum

*Subject: Posting of physically handicapped
candidates*

Reference this Department's O.M. No.AB-14017/41/
41/90-Estt (RR) dated 10.5.1990 (copy enclosed), on the
above subject.

2. It is clarified that the guideline contained in para 2 of this Department's O.M. dated 10.5.1990 that requests from physically handicapped employees for transfer to or near their native places may also be given preference, covers physically handicapped employees in Groups A, B, C and D.
3. Suitable insutictions may also be issued to all subordinate offices etc.
4. Hindi version will follow.

(Alok Saxena)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India

To

All Minisirie/Departments of the Government of India

Copy to:

- 1 The President's Secretariat, New Delhi.
- 2.The Prime Minister's Office, New Delhi.
- 3.The Cabinet Secretariat, New Delhi.
- 4.The Rajya Sabha Secretariat, New Delhi.
- 5.The Lok Sabha Secretarial, New Delhi.
- 6.The Comptroller and Auditor General of India, New Delhi.

7.The Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi.

8.The Staff Selection Commission, New Delhi.

Interest Subsidy on Loan Scheme

1426. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to grant 100 percent subsidy on the interest on loan granted for higher education to the students belonging to financially weaker households;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise the current annual parental income threshold of Rs.4.5 lacs for these students so that more students may become eligible for the interest subsidy under this scheme, in view of rising cost of higher education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. From the academic year 2009-10, starting from 1st April, 2009, the Government has launched a new Central Scheme to provide full interest subsidy for the period of moratorium (i.e. course period plus 1 year or 6 months after getting job, whichever is earlier) on educational loans taken by students from Economically Weaker Sections from the scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to pursue Technical/Professional Courses in India.

The details of the scheme are available on this Ministry's website at www.education.nic.in. It is estimated that over 25 lakh students have benefited since 1st April, 2009.

(c) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

(d) Does not arise.

Promotion of Urdu

1427. SHRI VIJAY INDER SINGLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government during the last three years to promote Urdu language in various States;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up Centres of Excellence or Satellite Campus of established Central Universities in different States for easier accessibility of quality education in Urdu; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Government of India has established the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL) for promoting the Urdu language. The schemes implemented by the NCPUL for the Promotion of Urdu language include: a one year Diploma in Computer Applications, Business Accounting and Multilingual Desk Top Publishing (CABA-MDTP); a one year Diploma in Urdu; a two year Diploma in Calligraphy and Graphic Design; promotion of Urdu literature through the bulk purchase of Urdu books, the publication of manuscripts, books, periodicals and small and medium Urdu newspapers and participation in book fairs and exhibitions held across the Country; Visit of exhibition vans and holding Seminars/Conferences/Workshops. The scheme-wise achievements under the NCPUL Schemes during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, a Central University, through its Undergraduate and Postgraduate programmes, caters to the educational needs of the Urdu speaking population. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has released Rs.207.44 crores to the MANUU during the year 2010-11 to 2012-13. Besides, special grants of Rs.4.00 crores each have also been allocated by the UGC to the Jamia Millia Islamia, the Aligarh Muslim University and the Maulana Azad National Urdu University during the XIth Plan for the establishment of Centres for the Professional Development of Urdu Medium Teachers.

(b) and (c) No Madam, at present there is no such proposal. However, the MANUU is offering M.A. and B.A.

Urdu programmes from their Satellite Campus at Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh since the academic session of 2009-2010.

Statement

The schemes-wise achievements during the last three years:

1. One year Diploma in Computer Applications, Business Accounting and Multilingual DTP (CABA-MDTP).

Year	No. of Total Centers	No. of total students
2010-2011	357	19465
2011-2012	298	22551
2012-2013	425	24019

2. Two year Diploma in Calligraphy and Graphic Design Training Centers.

2010-2011	35	875
2011-2012	35	875
2012-2013	45	1125

3. One year Diploma in Urdu

2010-2011	933	58537
2011-2012	1021	63171
2012-2013	1012	67811

4. Bulk purchase of books from Authors/Editors/Translators.

2010-2011		206
2011-2012		264
2012-2013		231

5. Financial assistance for seminars/lecture series/short term studies/publication of manuscripts.

2010-2011	172	68
2011-2012	116	110
2012-2013	173	171

6. Financial assistance to small and medium Urdu newspapers for availing Urdu services of the United News of India.

Year	No. of Newspapers Overall
2010-2011	81
2011-2012	80
2012-2013	85

7. Publication of books and Periodicals.

Year	New titles	Re-print	Maga-zine	Journal	Course books
2010-2011	118	102	12	04	42
2011-2012	112	133	12	04	40
2012-2013	73	40	12	04	29

8. Promotion Urdu books through sale and exhibition by holding and participating bookfairs and visit of exhibition van.

Year	All India book Fair	Participation	Exhibition Van
2010-2011	01	07	07
2011-2012	01	10	04
2012-2013	01	07	04

9. National Seminar/Conference/Workshop.

Year	No. of Seminars	Location
2010-2011	05	Bhopal, New Delhi (02), Aligarh, Mumbai
2011-2012	06	Solapur (01), New Delhi (05),
2012-2013	03	Delhi (01), Solapur (01), Hargaoon (01)

Assured Career Progression Scheme for KV Teachers

1428. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Assured Career Progression (ACP) scheme, recommended by the Sixth Central Pay Commission, has been accepted by the Government for the teachers working in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs);

(b) if so, whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has implemented the ACP scheme for its teachers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Assured Career Progression (ACP) Scheme was recommended by the 5th Pay Commission. Thereafter, the 6th Central Pay Commission has recommended the Modified Assured Career Progression (MACP) Scheme in lieu of the earlier ACP. The teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan had not opted for the ACP and so are not eligible for the MACP.

Admission in Under-Graduate Courses

1429. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of candidates seeking admission in under-graduate courses have increased during the last three years;

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

(c) the number of new colleges opened during the above period under Central and State Universities in the country; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure eligible candidate for admission in regular colleges for the desired courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per information furnished to us by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the state-wise number of students enrolled at the under-graduate level in regular stream during the years 2009-10 & 2011-12 and their percentage increase is enclosed as Statement.

(c) As reported by the UGC, the number of colleges opened during this period under the Central and State University categories were 63 and 3747 respectively.

(d) Several programmes and schemes initiated by the Government have led to the creation of fresh intake capacity in higher education. These include the Scheme of Model Degree Colleges in 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts, 16 new Central Universities, 08 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 07 Indian Institute of Management (IIMs), 10 National Institute of Technology (NITs) etc. Consequent to the passing of the Central

Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006, the Central Government has increased the intake capacity in all Central Educational Institutions (CEI) to the extent of 54%. This has led to an enormous expansion of the number of seats available in CEIs.

The increase of intake capacity in State controlled public institutions falls under the purview of State Governments.

Statement

State-wise: Under-graduate Students Enrolment during the year 2009-10 and 2011-12

Sl. No.	State	Under-graduate Students Enrolment Total (including all the years)		
		2009-10	2011-12	% age increase
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1469169	1711888	14.18
2	Arunachal Pradesh	13978	18266	23.48
3	Assam	246984	262378	5.87
4	Bihar	717306	889036	19.32
5	Chhattisgarh	241890	312100	22.50
6	Delhi	193380	229917	15.89
7	Goa	23951	25259	5.18
8	Gujarat	835099	971946	14.08
9	Haryana	412614	443928	7.05
10	Himachal Pradesh	111990	129773	13.70
11	Jammu and Kashmir	169447	189515	10.59
12	Jharkhand	324082	362806	10.67
13	Karnataka	758497	884723	14.27
14	Kerala	324228	453948	28.58
15	Madhya Pradesh	818677	933744	12.32
16	Maharashtra	1766230	2051643	13.91
17	Manipur	29693	33099	10.29
18	Meghalaya	37483	39088	4.11

1	2	3	4	5
19	Mizoram	10438	14320	27.11
20	Nagaland	17202	21437	19.76
21	Odisha	445507	505974	11.95
22	Punjab	376410	429440	12.35
23	Rajasthan	838283	975568	14.07
24	Sikkim	8563	11269	24.01
25	Tamil Nadu	1190705	1538397	22.60
26	Tripura	30165	43565	30.76
27	Uttar Pradesh	2135048	2496428	14.48
28	Uttranchal	201435	237458	15.17
29	West Bengal	864349	1143322	24.40
30	Andaman and Nicobar Island	3008	3455	12.94
31	Chandigarh	46323	51212	9.55
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1684	1925	12.52
33	Daman and Diu	804	904	11.06
34	Lakshdweep	320	384	16.67
35	Pondicherry	28713	37414	23.26
Total		14693655	17455529	15.82

[Translation]

Reserved Post of Judges

1430. SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the posts of judges reserved for OBC candidates are vacant in the Supreme Court and High Courts;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of judges belonging to Other Backward Classes in the Supreme Court and High Courts in the country;

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to provide reservation to OBCs in the Supreme Court and High Courts as per the Mandal Commission's recommendations; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Appointment of Judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Articles 124 and 217 of the Constitution of India respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. Therefore, no caste or class-wise data of Judges is maintained. The Government has, however, requested the Chief Justices of the High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of Judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Other Backward Classes, Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Minorities and from amongst women.

**Cell Phone Companies Operating
in the Country**

1431. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private cell phone companies operating in the country as on date;

(b) the norms for launching new telecom companies;

(c) whether private cell phone companies are offering attractive schemes to the subscribers than the BSNL and MTNL which have an adverse impact on the market share of these PSUs; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There are 25 private Cell phone companies operating in the country as on date.

(b) At present 74% Foreign Direct Investment(FDI) is permitted for launching Telecom Companies for services & 100 % FDI is permitted for launching Infrastructure Provider (IP-I) companies.

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

**Shortage of Teachers for Technical
Education**

1432. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of teachers for technical education in the country including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any requests from various States Governments during the last two years and the current year to meet this shortage;

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

(e) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government to meet the shortage of teachers in technical education especially in Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There is a shortage of teachers for technical education in the country, including Uttar Pradesh. Faculty shortages often occur in these institutions due to retirement, resignation & non-availability of suitably qualified people. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes	Sanct- ioned	In Position	Vacant
1	Indian Institute of Technology (IITs)	11920	7399	4521
2	National Institute of Technology (NITs)	6425	4259	2166
3	Indian Institute of Science (IISc)	520	406	114
4	Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs)	240	159	81
5	Indian Institute of Management (IIMs)	737	581	156
6	Indian Institute of Science Education & Research (IISERs)	396	318	78
7	School of Planning & Architecture (SPAs)	190	119	71

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved technical institutions, have also shown the shortage of teachers to some extent in light of the prescribed teacher student ratio of 1:15 and 1:12 at the UG and the PG level respectively.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The affected institutes have been taking various initiatives to attract outstanding candidates for faculty positions. Some of these measures include year-round

open advertisements, holding of Selection Committee meetings through video conferencing, invitation to alumni, scientists and faculty to reach out to potential candidates, advertisements in international journals, outstanding young faculty awards, etc. Further, the Government has decided to allow faculty working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set up Central Education Institutes on a long-term deputation, for a period often years.

The steps taken by the AICTE to improve the faculty strength in the AICTE approved institutions are as under:

- Considering the shortage/non-availability of qualified faculty, the AICTE has allowed the recruitment of teachers with B.Tech qualification as Pro-term Lecturers. The said Pro-term lecturer is supposed to obtain a Masters qualification within the period of 3 years.
- In order to address the issue of shortage of qualified faculty and also to facilitate the students to pursue their higher study leading to award of M.Tech degree, the AICTE has granted permission to start a second shift in the existing institutions.
- In order to encourage and retain faculty, the AICTE has several schemes through which grants are allocated namely, (i) Research Promotion Scheme (RPS) (ii) National Coordinated Project (NCP) (iii) National facilities in Engineering & Technology with Industrial Collaboration (NAFETIC), (iv) Modernization and removal of Obsolescence (MODROBS), (v) Entrepreneurship Development Cell (EDC), (vi) Industry Institute Partnership Cell (IIPC), (vii) Travel Grant (TG), (viii) Seminar Grant, (ix) Faculty Development Programme (FDP), (x) Emeritus Fellowship (EF), (xi) Career Award for young Teachers (CAYT), (xii) Visiting Professorship (VP), (xiii) AICTE-INAE Distinguished Visiting Professorship (DVP), (xiv) National Doctoral Fellowship (NDF), (xv)

Research Park (RP), (xvi) Innovation Promotion Scheme (IPS), (xvii) PG Scholarship (xviii) AICTE -INAE-TRF (Teacher Research Fellowship), (xix) AICTE-INAE-TG (Travel grant to students) (xx) Winter and Summer Schools for the faculty (xxi) Finishing schools for the students (xxii) Indian National Digital Library in Engineering Science & Technology (INDEST), (xxiii) Quality Improvement Program (QIP), (xxiv), Hostels for reserved category students (HRCS).

[English]

Additional Posts for All India Services

1433. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sanctioned additional posts of All India Services particularly I.A.S. and I.P.S. to each State, including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) the number of posts in each cadre and the actual demand of each State for each post, at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The proposals of the State Governments are considered by the Central Government as per the provisions of rule 4(2) of the IAS(Cadre) Rules, 1954. The cadre strength of the All India Services particularly the IAS/IPS of every State is normally reviewed in every cadre review as per the justifications/requirements projected by the concerned State Government. The details of sanctioned additional posts during the last three years pertaining to the IAS/IPS is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) At present, there are no demands from the State Governments. Cadre review of the IAS cadre of Assam-Meghalaya, Bihar, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Odisha and Tamil Nadu is due in the year 2013.

Statement

Details of additional posts sanctioned during the last three years pertaining to the Indian Administrative Service

Sl. No.	State Cadre/Joint Cadre	Senior Duty Posts before cadre review	Senior Duty Posts after cadre review
1.	Andhra Pradesh	188	204
2.	Gujarat	142	162
3.	Haryana	112	112
4.	Himachal Pradesh	71	80
5.	Kerala	116	126
6.	Madhya Pradesh	199	227
7.	Nagaland	39	50
8.	Sikkim	27	27
9.	Uttarakhand	51	66
10.	Uttar Pradesh	290	321
11.	West Bengal	171	195

Statement

Details of additional posts sanctioned during the last three years pertaining to the Indian Police Service

Sl. No.	State Cadre/Joint Cadre	Senior Duty Posts before cadre review	Senior Duty Posts after cadre review
1.	Kerala	78	89
2.	Nagaland	33	39

Cooperation with Other Countries for MSMEs

1434. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has signed/proposes to sign any Letter of Intent for cooperation with various countries in the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the 11th and 12th Plan period; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far along with the benefits accrued/likely to accrue to the enterprises in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) The Government enters into long term Agreements/Memorandum of Understanding (MoUs) with several countries for promoting cooperation in the field of MSMEs in the broad areas of capacity building, joint actions to improve investments, survey & feasibility studies, partnership projects, exhibitions & trade fairs, exchange of business missions, exchange of information, etc.

During the 11 and 12 Plan period, the Government has signed Agreements/MOUs with the following countries:

Year	Name of the Country	Type of Agreement	CounterpartMinistry/ Organisation	Date and place of signing
2009-10	Arab Republic of Egypt	Joint Action Plan	Ministry of Trade and Industry	29/10/2009 Cairo
2010-11	Republic of Botswana	Memorandum of Understanding	Government of the Republic of Botswana	17/06/2010 New Delhi
	Republic of Korea	Memorandum of Understanding	Small and Medium Business Administration	18/06/2010 Korea
	Republic of Mozambique	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry of Industry and Commerce	30/09/2010 New Delhi
2012-13	Republic of Indonesia	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry for Cooperatives and Small and Medium Enterprises	25/01/2011 New Delhi
	Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Memorandum of Understanding	Ministry of Planning and Investment	15/01/2013 Hanoi

The MoUs are available on the website of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises i.e. <http://msme.gov.in>. MoUs with the Republic of Mauritius and the Taipei Economic and Cultural Center (TECC) in India are in advance stage of finalization.

The MoUs provide the Government as well as MSMEs a platform to discuss issues of mutual interest concerning the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) sector and to explore possibilities of cooperation for the promotion and development of MSME sector in both the countries.

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance to Minority
Communities**

1435. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of financial assistance provided to the minority communities for construction of schools, libraries, madrasas, etc. during the last three years, State-wise and community-wise;

(b) whether there is any supervisory body to supervise the utilisation of grants given for the said purpose; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A State/Community-wise statement indicating the financial assistance provided to the minority communities for the construction of schools, libraries, classrooms, toilets, etc. under the scheme Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), during the last three years, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The scheme IDMI is implemented through the State Governments which monitor the total number of beneficiary students, the amount received and utilized by the Institutions. The Central Government releases grants to the Institutions in two instalments. The second instalment is released after the State Government furnishes the audited statement of expenditure of the first instalment as well as a certificate to the effect that the concerned Institute has contributed its 25% share to the infrastructure upgradation.

Statement

A State/Community-wise statement indicating financial assistance provided to the minority communities for construction of schools, libraries, classrooms, toilets, etc. under the scheme Infrastructure Development of Private Aided/Unaided Minority Institutes (IDMI), during the last three years

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		No. of Institutes	Amount	No. of Institutes	Amount	No. of Institutes	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Gujarat	15	191.20	6	124.30	0	0.0
2	Haryana	12	201.12	10	145.36	0	0.0
3	Jammu and Kashmir	1	25.00	0	0.00	0	0.0
4	Karnataka	15	281.98	31	357.26	20	357.12
5	Kerala	15	337.73	126	2588.56	21	229.14
6	Madhya Pradesh	12	252.94	0	0.00	11	227.94
7	Maharashtra	19	387.61	39	754.59	26	401.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Rajasthan	7	102.83	0	0.00	5	3.71
9	Uttarakhand	12	190.29	17	208.32	45	687.25
10	Sikkim	0	0.00	15	345.60	16	55.79
11	Mizoram	0	0.00	1	25.00	22	444.21
12	Assam	0	0.00	4	94.22	0	0.00
13	Uttar Pradesh	14	277.05	10	200.39	18	431.33
Total		122	2247.80	259	4843.60	184	2838.00

Community-wise breakup:

Community	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
Muslim	107	189	135	431
Christian	15	55	31	101
Sikh	0	3	2	5
Buddhist	0	12	16	28
Total	122	259	184	565

[English]

National Information Infrastructure

1436. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any proposal to launch National Information Infrastructure (NII);

(b) if so, the details along with aims and objectives thereto;

(c) whether the Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri S. Sadagopan has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which its report is likely to be submitted and implemented?

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

SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The proposal on National Information Infrastructure (NII) is presently at discussion stage only. There is no specific proposal as of now to launch National Information Infrastructure (NII).

(b) The aims and objectives of National Information Infrastructure (NII) are to address the current challenges of fragmented network infrastructure, duplication of efforts, inadequate trained manpower, increased threat to security etc. and facilitate easier interoperability of the applications.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The draft report is likely to be submitted by 31st October, 2013.

Loan to Tackle Poverty

1437. SHRI NITYANAND PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank proposes to lend India upto \$20 bn loan to fight poverty in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of projects that would be funded under this loan in each individual State/UT in the country to achieve the objective; and

(d) the level at which this would help to bring down the rate of poverty in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The World Bank's Country Programme Strategy (CPS-2013-17) for India has projected assistance of approximately US\$ 4 billion each year from the World Bank Group (IDA, IBRD, IFC).

(c) IDA funds are predominantly used in projects like agriculture, rural development, education, health, disaster management and related sectors. IBRD loans are predominantly used for projects in sectors like transport, urban development, energy, etc. IFC investments are for the private sector.

(d) Financing from World Bank Group is part of the overall effort of Government of India in reducing poverty.

[Translation]

Broadband Service in Schools

1438. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start broadband service in all the schools in the country including Rajasthan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme called "Information and Communication Technology in Schools", financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs, *inter-alia* to procure computers and to build computer infrastructure along with a provision for internet/ Broadband connectivity of atleast 2 Mbps bandwidth in each school. This Scheme seeks to cover Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools in the States and UTs, including Rajasthan. So far, 96077 schools have been approved for coverage under the scheme.

(b) The State wise break-up of the number of schools that have so far been covered under the 'TCT in Schools' scheme is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Name of State/UT	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	No. of Smart Sch-ools approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Andaman and Nicobar Island	--	--	12	--	14	--	28	--	--	--	--
Andhra Pradesh	500	--	200	5000	2000	--	4031	--	--	--	05
Arunachal Pradesh	--	154	--	35	--	55	24	--	--	--	--
Assam	--	--	--	641	--	--	1240	969	--	--	--
Bihar	--	180	--	1000	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Chandigarh	--	--	20	67	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Chhattisgarh	--	--	100	200	800	1100	--	--	--	--	--
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	--	--	06	06	--	--	13	01	--	--	02
Daman and Diu	--	15	--	22	--	--	08	--	--	--	02
Delhi	--	--	--	--	--	--	594	1110	--	--	--
Goa	--	230	--	432	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Gujarat	--	--	--	1150	2500	2730	--	--	--	--	--
Haryana	--	--	100	500	1000	1000	1617	--	--	--	--
Himachal Pradesh	--	--	--	--	628	--	618	848	--	70	05
Jammu and Kashmir	--	140	--	--	--	200	--	--	--	--	--
Jharkhand	--	--	--	1074	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Karnataka	150	480	--	2279	4396	--	--	--	--	--	--
Kerala	--	125	--	1016	3055	--	--	--	--	--	05
Lakshadweep	--	--	12	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Madhya Pradesh	--	230	--	320	--	2000	--	2000	--	--	--
Maharashtra	--	--	200	500	2500	--	--	5000	--	--	--
Manipur	--	--	--	65	--	--	260	--	--	--	04
Meghalaya	--	--	--	75	75	100	241	164	--	--	04
Mizoram	--	60	--	--	100	--	37	181	--	--	04
Nagaland	--	53	147	284	--	--	82	--	121	--	04
Odisha	--	200	--	--	--	--	4000	--	2000	--	--
Puducherry	--	--	25	169	--	--	--	182	--	--	04
Punjab	--	200	--	--	2000	870	494	--	134	--	05
Rajasthan	--	100	--	2500	2000	--	2000	--	--	--	--
Sikkim	--	103	--	02	--	--	46	--	--	--	04
Tamil Nadu	--	125	--	400	400	1880	461	1999	--	--	05
Tripura	--	--	200	400	282	--	282	--	--	--	--
Uttar Pradesh	--	--	200	2500	1500	--	1500	1608	--	--	05
Uttarakhand	--	25	--	100	--	--	500	--	--	--	--
West Bengal	--	200	--	343	1400	--	2000	--	--	--	05
Total	650	2720	1110	21080	24650	9935	19482	14062	2255	70	63

Power Backup Technology

1439. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the BSNL mobile and landline phones services are being affected badly due to poor power backup system/ batteries in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of subscribers of BSNL who have surrendered their connections during the last three years due to such inconvenience;

(d) whether the Government proposes to replace the old power backup technology/batteries with alternative technology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (e) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) has informed that its mobile and landline phones services are dependent on power availability. Adequate power backup system with batteries is made available by BSNL at all tower locations. Faults do occur in the power backup system including batteries. BSNL replaces faulty power backup systems and faulty batteries as per requirements. BSNL has made a provision of about Rs. 100 crores for replacement of batteries during the current financial year. Government has approved a scheme for connectivity in the Left Wing Extremism affected areas using a low power technology with alternate renewable sources of power.

It is difficult to ascertain the surrender of connections due to power backup failures. However, the details of overall disconnection/surrender of mobile and landline connections during the last three years and current year (upto 30.6.2013) are as below:

Year	Disconnection/ surrender of Mobile Phones	Disconnection/ surrender of Landline Phones
1	2	3
2010-11	35,07,412	43,06,494

1	2	3
2011-12	1,27,34,533	43,70,414
2012-13	1,06,92,109	34,60,351
2013-14 (upto 30.6.2013)	55,35,708	8,95,237

[English]

Issuance of Identity Cards to All Voters

1440. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: WW the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Election Commission of India has requested the Government to make arrangements for issuance of identity card to all voters in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the States where the voters identity cards have been issued to all the voters till December, 2012 along with the details of those States which have expressed their inabilities to do so, State-wise;

(c) the details of those States where identity cards were made mandatory for casting votes in the elections along with the basis on which such a decision was taken;

(d) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the orders of the Election Commission and to make identity cards mandatory for casting of votes in each State?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Election Commission has intimated that the process of issuing Electors' Photo Identity Card (EPIC) is a continuous exercise; names of new eligible electors are added every year and those of the persons who have shifted or died have to be deleted. Further, on account of migration of persons from one place to another, changes in EPIC need to be carried out based on their applications. It has been the Election Commission's endeavour to achieve the target of 100% EPIC-coverage and the Commission is making every possible effort to issue EPICs to all residual electors as expeditiously as possible.

(b) At present fourteen States/Union territories viz. Andhra Pradesh, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Puducherry, Lakshdweep have near 100% EPIC coverage. A State-wise Statement showing the number of EPICs issued to the electors as per the rolls finally published w.r.t. 01/01/2013 as qualifying date is attached as Statement.

(c) to (e) Section 61 of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 provides that with a view to preventing impersonation of electors, provisions be made in the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960 under the Representation of the People Act, 1950 to issue Electors Photo Identity Card to registered electors for establishing identity at the time of polling. Further, rules 49H(3) and 49K(2)(b) of the Conduct of Elections Rules, 1961, stipulate that where the electors of a constituency have been

supplied with EPIC under the said provisions of Rule 28 of the Registration of Electors Rules, 1960, the electors shall produce their EPIC at the polling station for proving their identity and failure or refusal on their part to produce those EPIC may result in the denial of permission to vote. A combined and harmonious reading of the aforesaid provisions of the Act and the Rules, makes it clear that although the right to vote arises by the existence of the name in the electoral roll, it is also dependent upon the use of the EPIC where provided by the Election Commission and that both are to be used together. However, in order to ensure that no genuine elector is deprived of his / her voting right the Election Commission specifies certain alternative photo documents besides EPIC for establishing identity by the elector before casting votes. The requirement of establishing identification through EPIC or other alternative documents is being followed in all States.

Statement

The Status of EPIC, 2013 (at the time of final publication)

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Union territory	Total Number of General Electors, 2013	Total No. of EPIC issued	% of EPIC coverage
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	58143670	58143670	100.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	741680	737670	99.46
3	Assam	19043470	0	0.00
4	Bihar	59222225	52884279	89.30
5	Chhattisgarh	16269489	14753141	90.68
6	Goa	1054371	1054371	100.00
7	Gujarat##	38077453	37948644	99.66
8.	Haryana	14684233	14684233	100.00
9	Himachal Pradesh##	4515602	4515602	100.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	6839055	5880327	85.98
11	Jharkhand	19146829	17561366	91.72
12	Karnataka	41838541	41409485	98.97
13	Kerala	23548090	23548090	100.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	45940332	45704082	99.49

1	2	3	4	5
15	Maharashtra	79918631	68426438	85.62
16	Manipur	1747889	1747889	100.00
17	Meghalaya	1488719	1488719	100.00
18	Mizoram	680255	680255	100.00
19	Nagaland	1192377	0	0.00
20	Odisha	29675289	27646607	93.16
21	Punjab	18426185	18415037	99.94
22	Rajasthan	39254742	38478434	98.02
23	Sikkim	346763	346763	100.00
24	Tamil Nadu	51568994	51568994	100.00
25	Tripura	2352505	2352505	100.00
26	Uttarakhand	6559869	6543915	99.76
27	Uttar Pradesh	129721457	128763797	99.26
28	West Bengal	60014867	59730604	99.53
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	253110	221111	87.36
30	Chandigarh	556942	556534	99.93
31	Daman and Diu	94494	92846	98.26
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	171055	171055	100.00
33	NCT of Delhi	12260341	11768536	95.99
34	Lakshadweep	46230	46230	100.00
35	Puducherry	850475	850475	100.00
Total		786246229	738721704	93.96

**Reduction in Entry Fee for
Internet Services**

1441. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Telecommunications is planning to reduce the entry fee being charged for provision of internet services to the customers with a view to keep lower entry barriers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Entry Fee for Category B Internet Service Authorisation in Unified Licence regime has been reduced to Rs. 2 Lakh from Rs. 15 Lakh. Further Category C Internet Service Authorisation in Unified Licence regime has been introduced with an entry fee of Rs 20000/-.

Irregularities in Expansion of Telecom Services

1442. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has come across irregularities in the expansion of telecommunication services during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the details of telecom contracts awarded to contractors during the said period, company-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of total amount spent on laying of telephone cables/wires during the said period, company-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Madam, the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

ASI's Excavation in Afghanistan

1443. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether information has been sought from Archeological Survey of India for the excavation point of Bhiksha Patra (Begging Bowl) of Lord Buddha;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken by the Government to bring the Bhiksha Patra back from Afghanistan and hand over to the people of Vaishali;

(d) if so, the details of action taken till date; and

(e) the plans to provide the above valuable item of historical, archaeological and cultural importance to Vaishali?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to

(e) A photograph of the bowl received from Embassy of India, Kabul was examined by ASI, which said that the inscription on the outer surface of the bowl indicated that the bowl was connected with some Mosque (may be the Jama Masjid) of the city of Kandahar.

The artifact is presently in Kabul Museum which was asked to provide authentic information about the bowl but cited lack of institutional capacity and destruction of records during the wars for their inability to do so.

Demand and Supply of Water

1444. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any survey has been carried out to measure the total demand and the existing supply of water in big cities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures being taken by the Government to ensure adequate supply of potable water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) As per information received from various State Government Water Supply Departments, city-wise water demand and supply is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) It is the responsibility of State/City Governments to ensure adequate supply of potable water. The Ministry of Urban Development has been supplementing their efforts by providing Central Assistance for big/metro cities. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 163 projects of Water Supply have been approved for various Mission cities.

Statement

Total Water Demand and Supply in Major Cities

Sl. No.	Cities	Water Demand (in MLD*)	Water Supply (in MLD*)
1	2	3	4
1.	Agra	357	270

1	2	3	4
2	Ahmedabad	960	1000
3	Allahabad	260	312
4	Amritsar	204	201
5	Asansol	72.64	45.4
6	Bangalore	1250	1125
7	Chennai	1016	831
8	Coimbatore	250.66	161.40
9	Delhi	4158	3156
10	Dhanbad	161	99.28
11	Faridabad	250	170
12	Greater Mumbai	4200	3500
13	Hyderabad	2170.5	1536.8
14	Jaipur	419.7	362
15	Jamshedpur	180	56.7
16	Kanpur	674	413
17	Kochi	274.2	250
18	Kolkata	1344	1362
19	Lucknow	510	457
20	Ludhiana	350	441.7
21	Madurai	211	120
22	Meerut	235	135
23	Nagpur	420	640
24	Nashik	350	350
25	Patna	260	186
26	Pune	1125	1125
27	Rajkot	239	239
28	Surat	900	850
29	Vadodara	350	350
30	Varanasi	275.41	280
31	Vijayawada	223.68	160.38
32	Vishakhapatnam	233	161

*MLD = Million Litres per Day

Data Sharing with Citizens

1445. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Internet companies to share data and information regarding Indian citizens with the Government agencies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any oversight mechanism has been set up to prevent breach of privacy of the citizens; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has not asked the Internet companies to share data and information regarding Indian Citizens with the Government Agencies.

(c) and (d) Section 43 A and section 72A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 (IT Act 2000) provides a legal framework for privacy and security of data in digital form. Section 43A of the IT Act 2000 contains provisions to prescribe compliance requirements for data security and privacy protection and compensation for non compliance. Section 72A of the IT Act 2000 provides for adequate punishment for disclosure of information in breach of lawful contract.

The Information Technology (Reasonable security practices and procedures and sensitive personal data or information) Rules, 2011 notified on 11.4.2011 under section 43A of the Act mandates that body corporates, who collect personal data or information, must provide a privacy policy for handling of or dealing in personal information including sensitive personal data or information on their websites. They are also required to implement reasonable security practices and procedures to protect the information.

[Translation]

Target Fixed for Infrastructure Sector

1446. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target fixed for industrial development in the infrastructure sector has been achieved during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for the decline in certain industrial sectors during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken to achieve the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Some of the main targets and the achievements thereof for industrial development (in the infrastructure sector during the last three years are given below.

Sector and Indicator		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	Power generation capacity addition (MW)	Target	20359	17601	17956
		Achievement	12161	20501	20622
2	Energy Generation (Billion Units)	Target	830.77	855.00	930.00
		Achievement	811.10	876.40	911.65
3	Production of Natural Gas (Billion cubic meters-BCM)	Target	60.02	68.02	52.276
		Achievement	52.21	47.56	40.68
4	Coal (domestic production-Million tones)	Target	630	554	584
		Achievement	533	540	572
5	Road Transport & Highways (Completion of construction by NHAI – Km.)	Target	2500	2500	3000
		Achievement	1780	2248	2844
6	Ports-capacity addition (Million tones per annum-MTPA)	Target	169	226	246
		Achievement	53	79	137
7(i)	Railways (New lines - Kms.)	Target	1000	1075	750
		Achievement	709	725	501
7(ii)	Railways (Electrification - Kms)	Target	1000	1110	1200
		Achievement	975	1110	1317

(c) and (d) The shortfall in achievements of targets of power generation during 2012-13 was mainly due to non-availability of fuel viz. coal and gas. The production of natural gas in the country has declined due to complications in KG D6 block and because of no major discoveries in the recent past.

To meet the availability of coal for the power sector, Government has issued a Presidential directive to Coal India Limited to sign Fuel Supply Agreements (FSAs) with power plants that have been commissioned/would get

commissioned after 31st March, 2009.

Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas has recently allowed exploration in the Mining Lease (ML) areas held by the contractors. This initiative is expected to attract investments by the existing oil & gas producers in the ML area held by them. The Natural Gas Pricing Guidelines, 2013 approved by CCEA will incentivize domestic natural gas production and attract increased investment in the upstream hydrocarbon sector.

Many of the issues concerning PPP projects in roads/highways on 'transfer of equity for substitution' and environment clearances have been sorted out recently. This is likely to encourage the participation of developers/contractors in PPP projects.

The shortfall in capacity addition achievements in port sector has been mainly on account of inadequate bid response for berths/terminals. The Ministry has targeted two new ports in PPP for substantial augmentation of port capacity in the country and increased capital dredging.

Railways have achieved targets in electrification but there has been shortfall in construction of new lines mainly on account of shortage of funds.

Infrastructure has been identified as a key priority area and Government has constituted a Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure in July, 2009 under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister. The Committee tracks the implementation of the infrastructure sector projects and monitors the performance keeping in mind the mandate of the Government.

[English]

Reduction in Reservation

1447. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the reservation in educational institutions meant for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

Mediation Centres

1448. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/proposes to formulate any policy to promote Mediation Centres at gram sabha level;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide an efficient mechanism for quick redressal of disputes?

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

Kendriya Vidyalayas in Single Shift

1449. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to run all the classes in Kendriya Vidyalayas in a single shift in view of resentment of the parents/guardians for inconvenience in timing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) normally function in single shift only. However, out of 1091 KVs in the country, in 59 KVs, the classes are being run in a second shift on account of the large number of students enrolled in them and the resultant demand from the concerned sponsoring authorities.

SCs, STs and OBCs among BPL Families

1450. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether more than 70 per cent of the total population of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) belongs to Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs), Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minority communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof, category wise;

(c) whether a number of working groups in their reports have recommended the implementation of special programmes to uplift their economic conditions; and

(d) if so, the details of the specific steps/action taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The latest estimate of poverty for Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) population is available for the year 2009-10. The percentage of persons living below the poverty line among the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are estimated from the respective distribution of persons as obtained from the large sample survey data of household consumer expenditure of NSS and the poverty line for all population. Based on this, Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) account for 36% of the total population living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in 2009-10. The estimate of number of people living below poverty line belonging to Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Minority communities is not available.

(c) and (d) Working Groups constituted for Empowerment of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) for the 12th Plan have recommended a number of measures for the up-liftment of these communities. Based on the recommendations of these Working Groups, strategies for their welfare have been detailed in Chapter 24 namely "Social Inclusion" of the 12th Plan document which is available on the official website of the Planning Commission i.e. www.planningcommission.nic.in.

[*Translation*]

Post Office in Villages

1451. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

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

(a) the details of post offices in the country separately in rural villages and urban cities along with the number of post offices opened in village during each of the last three years and the current year, State/ UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals for opening of post offices and branch post offices particularly in villages;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether there is a shortage of Grameen Dak Sevaks in the rural post offices; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The Circle-wise and category-wise number of post offices in urban and rural areas in the country as on 31.03.2013 is given in Statement-I. The Circle-wise number of post offices opened, during, last three years and post offices decided to open during current year in rural areas is given in Statement-II.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Circle-wise number of proposals received for opening of post offices including branch post offices and status of action taken on the proposals is given in Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Shortage of incumbents to the posts of Grameen Dak Sevaks do occur from time to time on attaining the age of superannuation, absorption to regular departmental posts, resignation, death, etc. The shortage is met through ongoing process of engagement, combination of duties or alternatively by allowing the Grameen Dak Sevaks of the neighbouring offices to function as part of stop gap arrangement.

As on 01.01.2013, there had been a shortfall of 12.40% of the sanctioned posts of approved categories of Grameen Dak Sevaks in the country and instructions have already been issued to concerned Postal Circles for filling up of all vacant posts of different categories of Grameen Dak Sevaks within a set time frame after following provisions of the recruitment rules and policy guidelines on the subjects.

Statement-I*Category-wise Number of Post Offices functional in the country (as on 31.3.2013)*

Sl. No.	Name of the Circle	HOs		SOs		EDSOs		EDBOs		Total		Total No. of Post Offices
		Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1	Andhra Pradesh	90	5	970	1373	0	0	275	13429	1335	14807	16142
2	Assam	19	0	217	390	0	0	136	3250	372	3640	4012
3	Bihar	30	1	398	617	0	0	45	7969	473	8587	9060
4	Chhattisgarh	10	0	213	120	0	0	11	2790	234	2910	3144
5	Delhi	12	0	409	4	0	0	73	79	494	83	577
6	Gujarat	34	0	658	643	0	0	99	7545	791	8188	8979
7	Haryana	16	0	300	177	0	0	30	2146	346	2323	2669
8	Himachal Pradesh	15	3	98	348	0	0	6	2308	119	2659	2778
9	Jammu and Kashmir	9	0	164	90	0	0	28	1405	201	1495	1696
10	Jharkhand	13	0	216	226	0	0	34	2608	263	2834	3097
11	Karnataka	58	0	830	827	0	0	206	7775	1094	8602	9696
12	Kerala	45	6	473	982	0	0	338	3220	856	4208	5064
13	Madhya Pradesh	43	0	694	325	0	0	107	7148	844	7473	8317
14	Maharashtra	61	0	1135	1016	0	0	107	10534	1303	11550	12853
15	North East	9	0	139	181	0	0	82	2503	230	2684	2914
16	Odisha	35	0	500	660	0	1	49	6920	584	7581	8165
17	Punjab	22	0	410	326	0	0	14	3078	446	3404	3850
18	Rajasthan	47	1	586	711	0	0	34	8948	667	9660	10327
19	Tamil Nadu	94	0	1348	1317	0	0	356	8946	1798	10263	12061
20	Uttarakhand	13	0	177	198	0	0	14	2317	204	2515	2719
21	Uttar Pradesh	71	0	1607	875	0	0	249	14869	1927	15744	17671
22	West Bengal	47	0	945	766	0	0	119	7188	1111	7954	9065
Total		793	16	12487	12172	0	1	2412	126975	15692	139164	154856

HO-Head Post Office

SO-Sub Post Office

EDSO-Extra Departmental Sub Post Office

EDBO-Extra Departmental Branch Post Office

Statement-II

Circle-wise number of Branch Post Offices opened during last three years (2010-11 to 2012-13)

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	No. of Post Offices opened during 2010-11 to 2012-13	Post Offices decided to open during 2013-14
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	21	6
2	Assam	15	4
3	Bihar	14	2
4	Chhattisgarh	19	4
5	Delhi	03	2
6	Gujarat	14	4
7	Haryana	15	4
8	Himachal Pradesh	12	4
9	Jammu and Kashmir	07	4
10	Jharkhand	18	4
11	Karnataka	12	4
12	Kerala	09	0
13	Madhya Pradesh	11	4
14	Maharashtra	15	5
15	North East	17	4
16	Odisha	17	4
17	Punjab	16	3
18	Rajasthan	24	4
19	Tamil Nadu	25	4
20	Uttarakhand	13	6
21	Uttar Pradesh	18	2
22	West Bengal	15	2
Total		330	80

Statement-III

Circle-wise number of proposals received for opening of post offices including branch post offices and status of action on the proposals

Sl. No.	Name of the Circles	No. of proposals received	Status of the proposals
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	42	42 - Justified and post offices opened
2	Assam	0	0
3	Bihar	72	31 - Justified and post offices opened 41-Not justified
4	Chhattisgarh	14	14 - Under examination
5	Delhi	1	1-Justified and opening of post office is under process
6	Gujarat	12	1-Justified and opening of post office is under process 3-Not justified 8-Under examination
7	Haryana	9	9-Under examination
8	Himachal Pradesh	15	15-Justified and post offices opened
9	Jammu and Kashmir	60	60 Under examination
10	Jharkhand	5	5-Under examination
11	Karnataka	8	1-Justified and post office opened 1-Not justified 2-Justified and opening of post

1	2	3	4
			offices are under process
			4- Under examination
12 Kerala		2	2-Under examination
13 Madhya Pradesh		21	11-Justified and post offices opened
			10- Not justified
14 Maharashtra		15	15- Under examination
15 North East		4	2- Justified and opening post offices are under process
			2- Under examination
16 Odisha		20	20- Under examination
17 Punjab		7	7-Under examination
18 Rajasthan		14	14- Not justified
19 Tamil Nadu		23	17-Not justified
			6-Under examination
20 Uttarakhand		92	6-Justified and post offices opened
			86-Not Justified
21 Uttar Pradesh		22	9-Justified and opening of post offices are under process
			2- Under examination
			11-Not justified
22 West Bengal		5	3-Not justified
			2- Under examination

*[English]***Dues Outstanding against Telecom Operators**

1452. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) the total dues outstanding in the form of spectrum charges, licence fee and interest against the telecom operators separately for GSM and CDMA, as on date;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to recover the outstanding dues from them;

(c) whether the Department of Telecom proposes to reduce penalties on erring telecom companies and to hold talks to settle other outstanding issues in a bid to ease tension between service providers and the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the telecom companies in this regard; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to sort out the issue between the Government and telecom companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, the total outstanding in the form of Spectrum charges, Licence Fee and interest against the telecom operator separately for GSM & CDMA as on date are given in the enclosed Statement-I, II and III.

(b) The demand notices have been issued after the completion of assessment.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration in Department of Telecom.

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

(e) All telecom operators are provided due opportunity by the department to represent against the

assessed license fee, spectrum charges, penalties and interest, if any. If they are not satisfied with the stand taken

by the department then they can further approach the Telecom Dispute Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT).

Statement-I

Outstanding SUC Charges including Penalty & Interest In respect of GSM Service providers as per demands issued on provisional basis

(Amount in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	Outstanding SUC Charges including Penalty & Interest	Outstanding One Time Spectrum Charges	Total outstanding spectrum charges
CMTS Licensees				
1	Aircel	81.17	1351.51	1432.68
2	Bharti	874.04	5201.24	6075.28
3	BPL	0.99	606.72	607.71
4	Dishnet	33.57	14.25	47.82
5	Idea (CMTS)	324.09	1882.00	2206.09
6	Reliance Telecom	199.61	173.47	373.08
7	Spice Communications	107.09	231.50	338.59
8	Vodafone	877.79	3599.40	4477.19
10	BSNL	67.73	6911.86	6979.59
11	MTNL	5.16	3205.71	3210.87
	Total	2571.25	23177.66	25748.91
122 Cancelled UASL Licensees				0.00
1	Etisalat DB	7.85		7.85
2	Idea (UASL)			0.00
3	Loop Telecom	1.25		1.25
4	S. Tel	6.94		6.94
5	Unitech	17.25		17.25
6	Videocon	1.71		1.71
	Total	34.99		34.99
Total SUC Charges		2606.24	23177.66	25783.90

Statement-II

Outstanding spectrum charges including penalty & interest r/o CDMA (DT) service providers as per demands issued on provisional basis

				Amount in crore
Sl. No.	Name of operator	Outstanding SUC	One Time spectrum charges	Total outstanding spectrum charges
1	M/s Tata Teleservices(DT)	310.66	1089.77	1400.43
3	M/s Reliance Comm(DT)	246.46	1757.89	2004.35
5	M/s Quadrant Televentures(DT)-(PB)	15.97	-	15.97
7	M/s Sistema Shyarn (Rajasthan)	35.00	-	35.00
8	M/s MTNL	54.71	107.44	162.15
9	M/s BSNL	776.05	15.19	791.24
	Total	1438.85	2970.29	4409.14
Cancelled licensees				
1	M/s Sistema Shyam	15.55	-	15.55
	M/s TTSL	0.17	-	0.17
	Total	15.72	-	15.72
	(Grand Total of SUC)	1454.57	2970.29	4424.86

Statement-III

Outstanding License fee and interest against the telecom operators

Sl. No.	Name of the licensee	L. Fee due	interest outstanding	penalty due if any	Total outstanding
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd.	1,450.68	1,156.14	196.68	2,803.50
2	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.	796.41	664.80	399.86	1,861.07
3	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	58.06	44.29	32.20	134.55
4	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	252.40	207.10	0.00	459.50
5	M/s Idea Cellular Ltd.	216.04	209.89	0.00	425.93
6	M/s Tata Teieservices Ltd.	170.12	184.19	0.00	354.31
7	M/s Tata Teleservices (Mali) Ltd.	25.43	26.67	0.00	52.10
8	M/s Tata Communications Ltd.	90.97	102.09	0.00	193.06

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Tata Internet Ltd.	2.37	2.47	0.00	4.84
10	M/s BSNL	990.46	1,102.49	951.96	3,044.91
11	M/s MTNL	48.85	54.35	42.25	145.45
12	M/s Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	15.48	4.73	9.18	29.39
13	M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	27.50	9.10	17.14	53.74
14	S.Tel Pvt. Ltd.	7.22	2.49	4.40	14.11
15	M/s Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.	19.74	7.21	11.81	38.76
16	M/s Unitech Wireless Ltd.	16.14	5.92	9.50	31.56
		4,187.87	3,783.93	1,674.98	9,646.78

[*Translation*]

Irregularities in Purchase of Metro Coaches

1453. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of coaches for which purchase tendering has been completed for Delhi Metro Phase-III;

(b) whether alleged irregularities have come to the notice of the Government in the said purchase and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee to investigate the matter;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which report of the committee is likely to be submitted; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to monitor the procurement of coaches for metro projects in a transparent manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that they have completed the tendering process of the following Rolling Stock contract for phase-III of Delhi Metro:

(i) 'RS9' Contract for procurement of 92 metro coaches.

(ii) 'RS10' Contract for procurement of 486 metro coaches.

(b) The Govt. has received some representations from the bidders alleging that the tender process followed by DMRC was arbitrary, non-transparent and unfair.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Govt. has constituted an Independent Committee on 30.04.2013 to examine if a fair, equitable and transparent tender process was followed by DMRC, as per prescribed guidelines. The committee was requested to give its report in one month.

(e) The awarding of various contracts is done directly by DMRC. The Govt. does not interfere in the procurement process of DMRC.

[*English*]

Provisions of RTE Act

1454. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision under the Right to Education (RTE) Act to compensate all schools across the country which have stopped charging school fees from children;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to help such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Since the coming into force of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Central Government has provided Rs. 74,993.19 crore under the Sarva Shiksha Ahhiyan (SSA) programme to the States/UT Governments to support them in implementation of the RTE Act. The SSA funds are available for the Government and the Government-aided schools as per the revised SSA Framework of Implementation. Several States have started implementing Section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act which provides for 25% admission of children belonging to the disadvantaged groups and the weaker sections in the private unaided schools. At present, the reimbursement of the costs incurred by the private unaided schools for this category of students is being borne by the State/UT concerned.

Fines for Frequent Adjournment

1455. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has suggested that the higher judiciary should impose fines for frequent adjournments by lower judiciary to speed up trials;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has taken steps to ensure strict enforcement of section 309 of Cr.PC limiting the adjournments before the lower judiciary;

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

(e) the time by which three adjournments as per Section 309 would be strictly implemented and fine would be imposed for frequent adjournments by lower judiciary?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Trial of cases in courts and their ultimate disposal is within the domain of judiciary. In order to expedite the trial of criminal cases, Section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973, *inter alia*, provides that in every enquiry or trial, proceedings shall be held as expeditiously as possible, and in particular, when examination of witnesses has once begun, the same shall be continued from day-to-day until all the witnesses in attendance have been examined, and unless the court finds the adjournment of the same beyond the following day to be necessary for reasons to be recorded. This Section also provides that when the inquiry or trial relates to an offence under sections 376 to 376 D of the Indian Penal Code, the inquiry or trial shall, as far as possible, be completed within a period of two (2) months from the date of commencement of the examination of witnesses.

The Hon'ble Supreme Court in a recent judgement in case titled *Gurnaib Singh Versus State of Punjab* has expressed concern on the repetitive failure of subordinate judiciary to follow the mandate of law and the views expressed by the Court from time to time. Hon'ble Court referred to the conditions laid down by the legislature under section 309 of the Code of Criminal Procedure which deals with the power to postpone or adjourn proceedings. Hon'ble Court has directed that the trial courts shall keep in mind the statutory provisions.

Guidance Counsellor

1456. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking any steps to give every school student access to a guidance counsellor that would assist the students in understanding the range of academic and career choices after high school; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal to give every school student access to a guidance counsellor. However, the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has been conducting an aptitude test known as the Students Global Aptitude Index (SGAI) since 2011, to help students choose subjects best suited to their needs and abilities after their class X examination.

[*Translation*]

Urban Poverty Alleviation Schemes

1457. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
 SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
 CAPT. JAI NAIRAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
 SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI K. SHIVAKUIMAR ALIAS J.K.
 RITHEESH:
 SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of people living Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether urban poverty has been declining in the country and if so, the details thereof along with its present status, State/UT-wise;

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

(d) the details of funds sanctioned and released to the States including the details of beneficiaries under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme and State-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) A Statement showing State-wise population Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas in the country for year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per the poverty estimates released by the Planning Commission, the percentage of population below poverty line in urban areas has declined from 25.7% in 2004-05 to 13.7% in 2011-12. A Statement showing State-wise number of urban population Below Poverty Line (BPL) in urban areas for years 2004-05 and 2011-12 is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by encouraging setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

A total of 13,06,865 beneficiaries have been assisted under Urban Self Employment Programme (USEP), 31,38,653 persons have been skill trained under Skill Training for Employment Promotion amongst Urban Poor (STEP-UP) and 6,62,821 women beneficiaries have been assisted for setting up Group micro enterprises under Urban Women Self-help Programme (UWSP) components of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) since its inception.

(d) Statement showing State-wise funds sanctioned and released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last three years and current year are given in enclosed Statement-III.

A Statement showing State-wise beneficiaries as per reported by States/UTs under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last three years and current year are given in enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) The Ministry is regularly monitoring the progress through quarterly/monthly physical and financial reports, periodic review meeting at state/regional/city level and field visits by Ministry's Officers. States and stakeholders are advised during the course of review meetings at Central/Regional and at State Level to ensure that benefits reach the urban poor.

Statement-I

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

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of persons (in lakhs)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	17.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.70

1	2	3	1	2	3
3	Assam	9.20	20	Nagaland	1.00
4	Bihar	37.80	21	Odisha	12.40
5	Chhattisgarh	15.20	22	Punjab	9.80
6	Delhi	16.50	23	Rajasthan	18.70
7	Goa	0.40	24	Sikkim	0.10
8	Gujarat	26.90	25	Tamil Nadu	23.40
9	Haryana	9.40	26	Tripura	0.80
10	Himachal Pradesh	0.30	27	Uttar Pradesh	118.80
11	Jammu and Kashmir	2.50	28	Uttarakhand	3.40
12	Jharkhand	20.20	29	West Bengal	43.80
13	Karnataka	37.00	30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00
14	Kerala	8.50	31	Chandigarh	2.30
15	Madhya Pradesh	43.10	32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.30
16	Maharashtra	47.40	33	Daman and Diu	0.30
17	Manipur	2.80	34	Lakshadweep	0.02
18	Meghalaya	0.60	35	Puducherry	0.60
19	Mizoram	0.40	All India		531.20

Statement-II

*Number and Percentage of urban population Below Poverty Line (BPL) by States
for years 2004-05 & 2011-12*

(in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2004-05		2011-12	
		% age of persons	No. of persons	% age of Persons	No. of persons
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	23.40	55.00	5.81	1700
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23.50	0.60	20.33	0.70
3	Assam	21.80	8.30	20.49	9.20
4	Bihar	43.70	42.80	31.23	37.80
5	Chhattisgarh	28.40	13.70	24.75	15.20

1	2	3	4	5	6
6	Delhi	12.90	18.30	9.84	16.50
7	Goa	22.20	1.70	4.09	0.40
8	Gujarat	20.10	42.90	10.14	26.90
9	Haryana	22.40	15.90	10.28	9.40
10	Himachal Pradesh	4.60	0.30	4.33	0.30
11	Jammu and Kashmir	10.40	2.90	7.2	2.50
12	Jharkhand	23.80	16.00	24.83	20.20
13	Karnataka	25.90	51.80	15.25	37.00
14	Kerala	18.40	19.80	4.97	8.50
15	Madhya Pradesh	35.10	61.30	21	43.10
16	Maharashtra	25.60	114.60	9.12	47.40
17	Manipur	34.50	2.30	32.59	2.80
18	Meghalaya	24.70	1.20	9.26	0.60
19	Mizoram	7.90	0.40	6.36	0.40
20	Nagaland	4.30	0.20	16.48	1.00
21	Odisha	37.60	22.80	17.29	12.40
22	Punjab	18.70	16.90	9.24	9.80
23	Rajasthan	29.70	43.50	10.69	18.70
24	Sikkim	25.90	0.20	3.66	0.10
25	Tamil Nadu	19.70	59.70	6.54	23.40
26	Tripura	22.50	1.50	7.42	0.80
27	Uttar Pradesh	34.10	130.10	26.06	118.80
28	Uttarakhand	26.20	6.60	10.48	3.40
29	West Bengal	24.40	60.80	14.66	43.80
30	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.80	0.01	0	0.00
31	Chandigarh	10.10	0.90	22.31	2.30
32	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.80	0.10	15.38	0.30
33	Daman and Diu	14.40	0.10	12.62	0.30
34	Lakshadweep	10.50	0.04	3.44	0.02
35	Puducherry	9.90	0.70	6.3	0.60
	All India	25.70	814.10	13.70	531.20

Statement-III

Central Funds Sanctioned & Released under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the Last 3 years and current year

(Rs in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	Andhra Pradesh	3790.43	6910.24	8457.92	3243.50
2	Arunachal Pradesh	201.79	129.99	129.99	0.00
3	Assam	2869.96	3274.80	3413.28	0.00
4	Bihar	0.00	1579.36	0.00	0.00
5	Chhattisgarh	1201.95	1921.96	2024.30	0.00
6	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.50
7	Gujarat	839.27	3843.37	4855.11	797.14
8	Haryana	654.37	1597.70	1866.07	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	109.54	335.61	0.00
10	Jammu and Kashmir	67.61	293.30	296.27	0.00
11	Jharkhand	0.00	814.00	1782.29	0.00
12	Karnataka	3940.45	4874.28	5058.16	1024.79
13	Kerala	474.03	1970.37	2634.58	0.00
14	Madhya Pradesh	4570.13	5719.08	4743.32	2351.00
15	Maharashtra	9028.52	10304.04	10271.98	0.00
16	Manipur	448.43	399.65	399.65	0.00
17	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	234.74	0.00
18	Mizoram	179.37	514.74	653.12	0.00
19	Nagaland	134.53	269.06	443.18	0.00
20	Odisha	1650.75	2083.28	1669.30	0.00
21	Punjab	0.00	2275.11	1344.04	0.00
22	Rajasthan	2932.96	4187.60	1976.70	0.00
23	Sikkim	0.00	45.00	174.95	0.00
24	Tamil Nadu	4267.63	6346.09	11221.33	2434.66
25	Tripura	224.25	523.81	0.00	0.00
26	Uttarakhand	546.34	583.96	625.97	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	7224.67	11119.01	4668.63	0.00
28	West Bengal	2169.31	5764.81	7500.54	848.28
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	18.75	23.34	9.27	0.00
30	Chandigarh	39.26	147.13	68.21	0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	8.79	8.65	0.00	0.00
32	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Delhi	0.00	175.00	250.01	0.00
34	Pondicherry	25.00	75.00	37.58	0.00
Total		47533.55	77883.27	77146.10	10781.87

Statement-IV

State-wise, Year-wise physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) for the last three years and current year

Sl. No.	Name of the States/UTs	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14*		
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro-enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up Group micro-enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (UWSP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro-enterprises (UWSP)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	9005	26753	13500	12259	37664	687	9387	50567	2350	94	2268	40
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12	28	22	89	213	54	86	252	70	97	125	70
3	Assam	90	470	36	126	1006	80	150	10243	40	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	17134	0	1396	5170	53	380	58663	31	0	0	0
5	Chhattisgarh	1862	3701	911	2687	10505	1895	3068	16908	1339	321	0	25
6	Goa	0	0	0	14	59	0	36	40	5	0	0	0
7	Gujarat	8015	31517	3287	8914	43179	934	2845	40778	240	171	7688	1
8	Haryana	1606	4724	818	1511	2440	758	925	4696	367	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	24	112	2	68	262	1	2	148	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	200	2356	0	85	1380	3	25	1904	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	402	2874	382	81	438	35	1541	8733	1149	65	975	50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12	Karnataka	3527	13397	4030	5080	26644	7263	6369	45562	3994	127	0	249
13	Kerala	1065	3190	1830	1668	5040	2252	1914	20011	1353	0	0	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	16743	31439	1079	11724	27586	1856	15981	51269	1622	638	16111	0
15	Maharashtra	7449	38669	34699	6708	56168	6764	13043	28507	19994	0	0	0
16	Manipur	8	131	0	0	1283	0	0	1025	0	0	177	0
17	Meghalaya	52	154	0	0	0	0	34	150	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	216	3145	330	359	2755	400	372	4913	182	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	130	154	196	296	864	609	120	3652	201	0	0	0
20	Odisha	5168	3356	4338	2851	7364	3088	3933	35993	4434	40	6397	126
21	Punjab	66	0	0	59	995	0	13	2225	0	17	422	0
22	Rajasthan	7305	3355	48	5727	9131	220	5607	25716	22	0	0	0
23	Sikkim	80	320	70	106	908	0	73	907	0	1	627	0
24	Tamil Nadu	3925	7198	4660	5755	29656	5386	5748	27570	5534	7767	9036	6499
25	Tripura	362	1586	20	253	1688	180	194	1659	264	0	0	0
26	Uttarakhand	904	2168	10	725	1890	0	694	4563	0	3	220	0
27	Uttar Pradesh	7402	52419	2541	4605	31846	904	9503	11393	1221	1167	0	329
28	West Bengal	4412	5878	607	6346	24870	7065	3895	58116	6855	0	0	0
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	43	0	0	65	0	0	39	0	6	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	112	124	2	429	616	15	209	639	115	73	447	5
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	5	60	0	12	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	2298	548	213	306	1230	10	410	7934	5	3	0	0
34	Pondicherry	497	276	926	478	760	56	178	215	24	0	0	0
	Total	82980	257176	74557	80775	363670	40568	86786	524951	51417	110584	44543	7394

*As per the MPRs received from the States/UTs for the month ending June, 2013.

Gap in Income Growth

1458. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a gap in percentage growth of income of the poor and the rich in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the percentage growth registered in the income of the poorest 10 per cent and the richest 10 per cent during the last three years;

(c) whether the economic policy of the country is responsible for such income disparity; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The data on income are not available. Based on the percentage of people living below poverty line estimated by the Planning Commission, the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) data on household consumption expenditure reveals that during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12, average per capita monthly consumption expenditure (MPCE) of the poor and non-poor population increased annually by 8.7 per cent and 10.5 per cent respectively in the rural areas and 8.9 per cent and 10.8 per cent respectively in urban areas.

(b) On the basis of NSSO consumer expenditure survey, the percentage growth in average MPCE of the top 10% and bottom 10% of population during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12 was 12.9 per cent per annum and 11.2 per cent per annum respectively in rural areas and 13.7 per cent per annum and 10.9 per cent per annum respectively in urban areas.

(c) and (d) The disparities in the class distribution of consumption expenditure, measured by the Lorenz ratio from the National Sample Survey data on consumer expenditure of the 68th Round (July 2011 to June 2012) show that the inequality (Lorenz Ratio) is 0.28 in the rural areas and 0.37 in the urban areas in 2011-12. Since the value of Lorenz Ratio range between zero and unity and

also since higher value of Lorenz Ratio is indicative of greater inequality, the above values of inequality demonstrate that the disparity in per capita consumption among the people in the country is not much.

Integrated Development of Himalayan Regions

1459. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted an Expert Group on the integrated development of the Himalaya region;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the recommendations made by them;

(c) whether these recommendations have been accepted; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Yes. Planning Commission had constituted an Expert Group on 27th March 1992 to formulate a 'National Policy on the Himalayas for Integrated Development'.

(b) The Expert Group was chaired by Dr. S. Z. Qasim, the then Member (Environment and Science & Technology), Planning Commission, and had fourteen members. The Expert Group made 24 recommendations. Details of the order constituting the Expert Group along with its Terms of References (TOR) and recommendations are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) Steering Committee was constituted by the Planning Commission to oversee the implementation of the recommendations of the Expert Group on the Integrated Development of the Himalayan Region.

Further, based on the recommendations of the Expert Group to formulate the "National Policy for Integrated Development of the Himalayas", six sector-specific sub-committees were set up under the Chief Secretaries of the States of the Himalayan region to formulate and implement schemes in the following areas for protecting the Himalayan eco-system and biodiversity.

- Environment and Forests
- Agriculture and Allied Activities
- Industry and Industrial Infrastructure
- Social Sectors including Health and Family Welfare, Education
- Transport, Communications and Tourism
- Energy including Non-Conventional Energy and Science and Technology

Statement-I

*No. Q-12074/1E/01/92-E&F
Government of India
Planning Commission (E&F Unit)*

Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg,
New Delhi-110 001
27th March, 1992

ORDER

Planning Commission have decided to constitute an Expert Group to formulate a National Policy on the Himalayas for integrated Development. The composition and terms of reference of the Expert Group are as follows:

Composition:

- | | | |
|----|---|----------|
| 1. | Dr. S.Z. Qasim | Chairman |
| | Member (Environment and Science & Technology) | |
| | Planning Commission | |
| 2. | Dr. Jayant Patil | Member |
| | Member (Agriculture), | |
| | Planning Commission | |
| 3. | Prof. J.S. Bajaj, | Member |
| | Member (Health), | |
| | Planning Commission | |
| 4. | Prof. K.S. Valdia | Member |
| | Professor and Head Department of Geology, | |
| | Kumaon University, Nanital | |

- | | | |
|-----|---|--------|
| 5. | Dr. Harsh Gupta | Member |
| | Adviser | |
| | Deptt. of Science & Technology
New Delhi | |
| 6. | Dr. P.S Ramakrishnan | Member |
| | Professor | |
| | Deptt. of Environmental Science
Jawaharlal Nehru University
New Delhi | |
| 7. | Dr. D.N. Tiwari | Member |
| | Director General | |
| | I.C.F.R.E., Dehradun | |
| 8. | Dr. Virendra Kumar | Member |
| | Zakir Hussain College
New Delhi | |
| 9. | Shri D.K. Biswas | Member |
| | Adviser | |
| | Ministry of Environment & Forests
New Delhi | |
| 10. | Dr. I.K. Barthakur | Member |
| | Principal Adviser | |
| | Planning Commission | |
| 11. | Dr. A.N. Purohit | Member |
| | Director | |
| | GB Pant Institute for Himalayan
Environment and Development | |
| 12. | Dr. R.S. Mann | Member |
| | Professor | |
| | Deptt. of Anthropology
University of Delhi | |
| 13. | Special Secretary, | Member |

Planning Commission,
Government of India,
New Delhi

14. Shri K. Rajan, Member
Adviser (Agri, E&F),
Planning Commission,
Government of India,
New Delhi
15. Shri R.C. Jhamtani Member-
Joint Adviser Secretary
(Environment & Forests)
Planning Commission

Terms of Reference:

- (1) To make recommendations towards development of a national policy on the Himalayas for an integrated mountain development with a view to ensuring that the entire region is used to the best advantage of our country.
- (2) To make an assessment of scientific, environmental and material resources of the Himalayan region.
- (3) To identify specific areas of activity which fit into the ecology of the Himalayan region and are consistent with the socio-economic character of the region.
- (4) To estimate the carrying capacity of environmentally sensitive areas within the Himalayan region.
- (5) To suggest suitable organisational mechanism to implement the proposed policy

Non-official Members of this Group would be entitled to TA/DA as per Government norms.

The report of the Expert Group would be submitted within three months.

(N. K. Malhotra)

Deputy Secretary to the Govt. of India

To

All Members

Statement-II

Conclusions and Recommendations

RECOMMENDATION - 1

*Constitution of
Himalayan Development
Authority (HDA)*

The Group would recommend the creation of an Apex Body at the national level. Such an apex body called the Himalayan Development Authority (HDA) should be headed by the Prime Minister with Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission, the Ministers of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments and the Chief Ministers of the Himalayan States, as a Policy Planning Authority. This could be assisted by a Steering Group headed by the Member in-charge of Environment in Planning Commission and associating Secretaries of the con-cerned Central Ministries/Departments and Chief Secretaries of the concerned States. If, however, because of the preoccupations of the Prime Minister, he is unable to chair the Authority, then it should be chaired by the Deputy Chairman. The Secretariat of the Authority should be the Planning Commission.

RECOMMENDATION - 2

*Creation of National Himalayan Environment and
Development Fund (NHEDF)*

The Group recommends, that a National Himalayan Environment and De-velopment Fund (NHEDF) would be necessary to accelerate the implementation of the National Policy for Integrated Development in the Himalayas. The Fund should start with a reasonable allocation and once its effectiveness and role gets established, the allocation should be enhanced suitably.

RECOMMENDATION - 3

*Enlarged role of the Ministry of Environment and
Forests (MOEF)*

The Ministry of Environment and Forests must strengthen its role in the Himalayan region. It should have a separate Division dealing with the problems of the Himalayas in an integrated fashion. This Division must have competent staff members dealing with administration, management and scientific inputs leading to better quality of life of the people of the Himalayan regions. The G.B.

Pant Institute of Himalayan Environment & Development under the MOEF should be used as a nodal agency to identify the problems to be effectively tackled by the Ministry. Similarly the Botanical Survey of India and the Zoological Survey of India should continuously monitor the biodiversity and the fate of endangered species of plants and animals. The Group will recommend that, if there is a need, the MOEF should be provided with additional statutory responsibility and authority to deal with the implementation of the National Policy. There is also a need for considerable improvement in the management of National Parks, Sanctuaries and Biosphere Reserves,, spread in different parts of the Himalayan Region. These require, not only policing and vigilance but the enforcement of a proper scheme for the management of wild life. If the MOEF feels considerable difficulty in the management, a decentralised approach of making the States fully responsible for their protection may be considered.

RECOMMENDATION - 4

Linkages and Cooperation of Scientific Institutions

There are a host of institutions working in the country where work under-taken would be relevant to both development process and environmental conservation. The Government of India has established the G.B. Pant Himalayan Institute of Environment and Development (GBPHIED) as the Nodal Agency. It is, therefore, necessary that under the leadership role of the GBPHIED, an effective networking with the various other scientific institutions is systematically established.

It may not be easy to bring on one platform different scientific institutions working in different fields. There may be a vast diversity in the orientation of these institutions - educational, basic scientific research, applied sciences and technology generation etc. While some of the institutions are managed by the Central Government, some are run by the State Governments, others by autonomous bodies.

Nevertheless, in view of the critical importance of the Himalayan Region in several ways, it is necessary to create a mechanism where different scientific institutions can interact with each other. They may deal with any one aspect or several others of relevance to the development and preservation of the environment of the Himalayas. The

Group recommends that the GBPHIED should organise get-togethers of the scientific institutions annually. The task before the scientific community is large enough to warrant pooling of resources be that man power infrastructure, etc. to undertake studies research of immediate relevance. The possibility of creating a separate all India Association on the pattern of Agriculture Sciences and others called the Himalayan Region Scientific Association with its Headquarters in GBPHIED may be explored. It should meet annually at some selected place in the region.

RECOMMENDATION - 5

Interaction of Natural Sciences with Social Sciences

Many social factors have influence both on development and the manner in which the society looks at the environmental issues as also effective communication to bring about awareness on the sustainability of the dev paths being followed. It would be very useful if the Social Sciences dovetailed with the Natural Science and Technology inputs in bringing environmental friendly development process of the Himalayan Region.

The Group feels that the country's socio-economic development should be seen as one comprehensive whole. Any integrated policy of the Himalayan region will be just a segment of the country's socio-economic development process Islands of exclusiveness in the development of one region or the other may be socio-politically unsustainable. Any attempt at "we and they syndrome" would result in sub-optimality of the planning for development as also from the conservation angle.

The entire Himalayan region from the conservation angle must be broad seen as comprising of three sub regions namely, lower hills, the middle hill and the higher reaches. These have significant variations in terms of flora and fauna and the kind of development measures required to be taken up. The Group, therefore recommends a proper interaction between Natural Scientists and Social Scientists in the Annual Session noted earlier.

RECOMMENDATION - 6

Preparation of Guidelines for Development Projects in States

By and large the states action in attempting an environmentally friendly development process may be

seen to lie in two broad fields. The first relates to regulation process with a view to preserve ecology and environment. The second looks at programmes which seek to reduce the adverse impact of development projects on environment as well as those measures aiming at qualitative upgradation. The Himalayan Region has been considered as an ecologically fragile area. In this light the Group recommends that the Ministry of Environment and Forests must frame detailed guidelines on various considerations which need to be kept in view while providing environmental clearances for development projects under the Environment Protection Act, be that by the central or State Governments. It is necessary to make these guidelines transparent and enforced in a fair manner free from arbitrariness.

RECOMMENDATION - 7

Preservation of Biodiversity and Genetic Resources

The vast genetic diversity that exists in the Himalayan region, both of flora and fauna, needs to be preserved for posterity. In situ conservation of the genetic diversity and resources in many situations may be inescapable. However, declaration of any area as biosphere reserve and closing down the area from human interference can have substantial impacts on those living within or in adjoining areas.

The Group recommends a time bound programme for inventorisation of genetic resources in the Himalayan region under the aegis of the Botanical Survey of India and Zoological Survey of India. In this, the traditional universities and other academic institutions or agencies, must also be associated to complete this process in a well-defined time framework.

A fuller understanding of the flora and fauna and their propagation can assist in *ex-situ* conservation of endangered species, wherever such measures are essential or desirable and feasible. A systematic attempt at the conservation of germ plasm and genetic resources must be attempted for which a detailed master plan must be evolved.

RECOMMENDATION - 8

Maintenance of Forest Cover

Maintenance of the forest cover and their upgradation through forestry programmes are matters of urgent

importance. Under the Forest Preservation Act, diversion of forest to non-forest uses has been highly regulated. The Government of India has also laid down a policy of compulsory afforestation wherever diversion to non-forest purposes cannot be avoided. The Group recommends that it needs to be examined whether afforestation of degraded areas in the Himalayan region could be accelerated under this policy even by the deployment of resources to be provided by projects being taken up not essentially within the same states. Part of the funds to be provided by the project authorities for compulsory afforestation could be deployed in the Himalayan region, even if such projects are being established in the states outside the Himalayan region.

RECOMMENDATION - 9

Management of Forests

In some of the states green felling has been prohibited. The Group suggests that green felling should be uniformly and totally prohibited in all the states of the Himalayan region. However, the requirements of the local people of fuel wood to be drawn from lopings, branches and fodder should be met and the existing rights of the local communities safeguarded. Commercial-scale exploitation of the forests should be comprehensively banned.

Forest management as traditionally practised in the area needs to be reviewed. The Group accepts the need for species diversity in the forest area. However, to create employment opportunities and improving the economic well-being, the present policy of afforestation in degraded areas needs to be reviewed. In a multiple tree cropping, as part of the social forestry programme, inclusion of some types of horticultural crops especially the nut bearing trees may contribute both to bringing degraded areas under vegetative cover as well as creation of employment opportunities, increased income flow to the local communities.

The country can gain a great deal from the experiences gained in forestry management in several other countries. A systematic attempt at collection of world experience and selection of management principles of relevance to Himalayan region, needs to be undertaken.

RECOMMENDATION - 10

Agriculture and Allied Activities

Agricultural development in the Himalayan region is characterised by extremely small land holdings and very low land: man ratio. Due to migration of the menfolk from the region seeking employment in the plains and outside of region, in several areas, agriculture is predominantly in the hands of women. The issue in agricultural development process is critical. Efforts that agriculture technology reaches the women folk and the financial credit to women need special focussing.

Given the topography of the area, the rainfall, particularly in the mid hills and higher reaches, agriculture development, defined in a comprehensive way, may have to be quite distinct. Raising of the seasonal crops without proper terracing, an expensive proposition in any event, makes agriculture operations prone to large scale top soil erosion and unregulated surface run-off leading to degradation of land. Agriculture development may essentially centre round raising perennial vegetation in the form of horticultural crops, fuel and fodder trees, pastures to support animal husbandry programmes etc.

Further agro-forestry and sericulture could also be promoted both from the points of view of increasing the income through high value generating enterprises as well as maintenance/upgradation of ecological balance.

A systematic attempt at the development of perennials should be fully backed up with research in terms of tree cropping systems, species to be grown and should be worked out. A master plan for the development of horticulture, sericulture and other tree based farming system, should be prepared in a time bound manner.

It would also be necessary for the concerned State Governments to be associated with the Union administrative Ministries dealing with the subjects to establish all backward linkages in the form of nurseries to raise sufficient planting material to give operational context to the master plan.

RECOMMENDATION - 11

Packing and Marketing of Horticulture Products

Another critical need is to establish adequate and effective marketing arrangements, particularly when the

agricultural commodities produced are perishable in nature such as apples, peaches, strawberries, plums, leaches etc. The Group would recommend that even in the choice of horticulture programmes it may be worthwhile to pay attention to low volume high value crops which are not highly perishable such as the various types of nuts. Marketing of horticulture products to ensure remunerative returns to the growers will largely influence the success of the horticulture programmes.

Growers organisations should be actively encouraged by the States to collect fruits, vegetables to bring these to central points and thereafter market in different parts of the country.

Often the requirement of packing materials has had unhealthy influence on the maintenance of tree cover in the region due to the over-emphasis on using wooden crates. The National Committee on the use of plastics in Agriculture and under its programmes there are several agencies which have designed polymer-based packing materials which could be re-cycled. Specific programmes need to be launched for weaning away the producers, traders etc. from using the wooden crates and promoting the use of plastic materials to reduce the dependence on wood.

An attempt had been made to establish processing units to process fruits, particularly culls and those not fit for table purposes. The Group understands that some of these processing units are languishing. A detailed analysis and review of the functioning of the processing units must be undertaken and corrective measures taken. Establishments for ensuring value addition, higher returns to producers which will also create employment opportunities in these regions are recommended.

RECOMMENDATION - 12

Marketing of Horticultural Products to Neighbouring Countries

Another aspect of marketing of agricultural products in the Himalayan region is that the products were being earlier marketed traditionally to China or to Bangladesh. The Group recognises that the Government of India had initiated measures through the Ministry of External Affairs to improve border trade. This aspect is critical for the

marketing of agricultural products and needs to be substantially stepped up. This could greatly assist in the producers getting marketing outlets for their products and probably getting a better price.

RECOMMENDATION - 13

Jhuming Cultivation

The slash and burn system of agriculture operations called jhuming is widely prevalent in many of the States of North Eastern Region. Increase of population pressure has reduced the slash and burn cycle from 20-30 years to 5 years or even less. The impact of this on the forest cover, soil erosion has been extensive. Agriculture practices need to be substantially stepped up through minimal terracing arrangement and by the provision of appropriate implements and machinery, minimal irrigation facilities to enable farmers to improve productivity in properly cultivated settled plots. The existing jhuming cultivation has disastrous impact especially in steep slopes. Promotion of horticulture, agro-forestry, and sericulture may be intensively carried out under appropriate schemes for the rehabilitation of cultivators practising jhuming.

Success of the programme will be contingent on meeting the requirements of foodgrains and other essentials to the population in the region. The Group cannot over-emphasise on an effective public distribution system to reach the basic essentials to the population if a dent on the jhuming is to be made.

RECOMMENDATION - 14

Irrigation

Provision of irrigation in the hilly terrain is not simple. Presently a system of diversion of water for irrigation of crops in the slopes is being resorted to. Technologies for irrigation practices should be systematically studied and extended under appropriate programmes to the farmers. Installation of improved irrigation devices such as sprinklers and drip irrigation in these regions, especially for the orchards, should be actively promoted.

RECOMMENDATION - 15

Energy

The Himalayan region is rich in resources for production of commercial energy, especially the hydel power. The basic conundrum has, however, been that

except in one or two states, the extension of electrification in the region has been tardy. If the benefits of generation of hydel power do not reach the local inhabitants, this is bound to create difficulties in the exploitation of the available natural resources. The Group recommends that in all programmes for tapping of energy sources, meeting the requirements of the people living in the area should merit the highest priority even if the cost of the extension of electricity grid is likely to be relatively more expensive than in the plains. The energy needs of those living in the Himalayas arise for cooking, lighting and warming. A larger network of electricity distribution would reduce the dependence on firewood and hence will protect the forestry resources.

The Himalayan region is rich with sites for generation of micro-hydel power based on perennial streams. Recently emphasis has been laid on tapping of the micro-hydel generation potential. To the extent that the local community is involved in the operation and maintenance of the micro-hydel generation units through proper build up of skills and distribution is completely entrusted to the local people, this could facilitate realisation of the potential.

In the region, sparsely populated villages in remote areas are a common feature. Non-conventional sources of energy, such as photo-voltaic cells, use of organic materials for gassification (biogas) and wind turbines can enable meeting the needs of lighting and pumping devices in such villages. The Group recommends that a systematic study of the demand and measures for the supply of energy needs should be attempted and concrete programmes drawn up to be implemented in a time bound manner. For this, a proper mix of the supply through both conventional and non-conventional sources of energy should be attempted.

RECOMMENDATION - 16

Non-Farm Economic Activities

Given the fragility of the Himalayan ecosystem, a large scale industrialisation following the pattern in the plains would be totally unsound environmentally. Some attempts have been made to develop service engineering, especially in terms of extension of the use of electronics in the Hill regions. The choice of industry including the services, which could be extended in the region would need to be carefully worked out.

Apart from the agro-based industries which are highly recommended, it is necessary to explore other industries based upon usufructs of forests which could be established in the region. This can augment the economic activities, and should generate higher incomes and provide employment opportunities. Mushroom cultivation and bee-keeping have proved to be most remunerative activities leading to prosperity and must be encouraged to develop their full potential.

RECOMMENDATION - 17

Health, Nutrition and Family Welfare

The Himalayan States have major health problems as prevalent in other parts of the country as also some which are more intensively seen in the Region such as Goitre, Malaria, Respiratory Disorders, STD, AIDS etc. Generally, the contributory factors are under-nutrition, special geo-physical, geo-climatic, socio-economic and other variables present in the Region.

The Group, therefore, recommends that the Ministry of Health & Family Welfare should provide more funds on priority basis for strengthening of National Malaria Eradication Programme, National Tuberculosis Control Programme, Child Survival and Safe Motherhood programme, National Iodine Deficiency Disorder Control Programme and National AIDS Control Programme in these areas.

The Group also recommends that the access to health services should be significantly improved in the area particularly in relation to establishment of the Sub-Centres and Primary Health Centres so that adequate infrastructural facilities are available for delivery of Health and Family Welfare Services. The backlog of establishment of Sub-Centres, particularly in the tribal and difficult areas should be removed as early as possible.

The Sub-Centres, Primary Health Centres, Community Health Centres and other health institutions should be fully operationalized by providing physical facilities including buildings and residential quarters, filling up of all vacant posts and ensuring supply of essential drugs, dressings and other consumables. Re-resources of Rural Development schemes like JRY, special area projects and adoption of cheaper technology for building

construction should be used for removing the backlog in physical facilities. Because of the acute shortage of medical facilities in these areas the use of indigenous systems of medicines should be promoted and integrated in general health services.

Pilot studies should be undertaken in a few districts in each Himalayan State to generate district level data base for assessing the prevalence and causes of morbidity and mortality in the Region. National level institutions viz. ICMR, NIHFW, selected Medical Colleges (including colleges of Indian System of Medicine) may be entrusted the above responsibility.

RECOMMENDATION - 18

Preparedness for living in Earthquake - prone areas

Some regions of the Himalayas are very vulnerable to earthquakes as they form a part of the Alpine seismic belt. More than a dozen earthquakes, equal to or exceeding the magnitude 7.5 have occurred in these areas during the last 100 years including the Uttarkashi Earthquake of October 20, 1991. Since it is difficult to make accurate predictions of the earthquakes, the Group recommends the following measures:

- (1) Adoption of a building code for earthquake-prone zones. There are inexpensive methods adopted by Japan and other countries which should be strictly followed while designing the buildings and houses in the seismic zone. The Central Building Research Institute, Roorkee has developed some inexpensive designs.
- (2) Standards for earthquake resistant structures should be developed for the Indian conditions.
- (3) To reduce future danger in the event of earthquakes, the very pattern of living of the people must be modified and adapted in a suitable manner. Precautions like not keeping heavy objects above the head-level, not leaving heavy objects loose on the ground, keeping first-aid kit and emergency supplies of food ready at all times should be followed. There are many guidelines for preparedness. It is very desirable to discuss these amongst the family and community so that some organised efforts could be made at a time of any eventuality. People are just not aware of them.

RECOMMENDATION - 19

Roads and Communication

Improving the access to the inhabitants of the region, on one hand, and the adverse effect of the construction of large network of roads do produce a dilemma. Adverse effects of the construction of roads, without safeguards, have posed serious problems of land slides. This not only affects the movement of men and material, leading to heavy siltation, but also destroys agricultural lands and forests. Special studies ought to be conducted on the construction methodology of roads in the hills as would minimise the adverse effects and all safeguards, even if these increase the costs, should be taken so that the construction of roads is not environmentally damaging and will not lead to ecological disturbances, land degradation and soil erosion, disruption in drainage pattern, loss of forestry, vegetation and esthetic degradation. The Group recommends that the Central Road Research Institute of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) must be consulted for the design and construction of roads under specialised conditions such as the Himalayan Region.

It is also necessary that the road network should be so planned that no attempt is made to reach each and every habitation. Alternative construction of bridle paths, trollies, ropeways to move materials from hamlets and orchards to central collection points on the main roads, would need to be explored. All villages or groups of villages with a population of 500 or above should be connected with all-weather roads.

RECOMMENDATION - 20

Tourism

One of the major activities in the Himalayas is tourism both in the form of pilgrim tourism and for pleasure and adventure. While infrastructural facilities would need to be created to enable tourism to develop fully in the Himalayan region and become a major economic activity, it is necessary that the impact of the creation of luxury hotels, eating places at the cost of local ecology must be studied in depth.

Home/cottage tourism, especially for the pilgrim and middle class tourists, would need to be promoted actively. Liberal credit should be available to the local inhabitants to construct paying guest accommodation. This will

provide both income and employment to the local population, while simultaneously creating infrastructure for the middle-class tourist coming from outside.

RECOMMENDATION - 21

Development of Tribal Population

Most of the tribal population lives in isolated rural areas. They are directly or indirectly dependent on agriculture and agro-related activities. Food security is an important component not only for their survival but also for their well-being. Other element of their overall development is related to employment or their right to work. The Group, therefore, feels that highest priority should be given to agriculture and other food-generating activities. Literacy, primary education, health, shelter and protection of their children should also form components of developmental plan. Promotion of the role and status of women in the tribal society must receive major consideration to make human development holistic. The ultimate objective of our planning should be that all basic needs should become within the reach of the tribal population of the Himalayan region. The concerned state governments must develop action plans to bring in prosperity to the tribals.

RECOMMENDATION - 22

Institutional Arrangements in States

In the states, which fail entirely in the Himalayan region, one could expect that in every aspect of its administration, the special features of the Himalayan region, particularly the fragile ecological system, would be kept uppermost in mind. In Uttar Pradesh, a separate Hill Development Department has been created to address itself to the principal issues peculiar to the region. In the case of West Bengal, a separate Darjeeling Gorkha Hill Council has been established. The District Councils in the North-Eastern region play an extremely important role in guiding the affairs of the local areas. Nevertheless, the Group feels that in many ways the administrative pattern seems to be more or less parallel and on the model, carried out elsewhere. The Group cannot over-emphasise the fact that in every aspect of the administration of the affairs of the people living in the hills, special considerations which require to be bestowed on various aspects of socio-economic development must be

integrally incorporated. Preservation of environment and maintenance of ecological balance must merit maximum attention.

RECOMMENDATION—23

Involvement of NGOs, Voluntary Organisation etc.

In several regions of the Himalayan States, the local people have adopted technologies as have enabled them to meet their needs without serious adverse implications on environmental preservation and ensuring the local ecology does not get impaired. The Group suggests that in the process of generation of technologies for development, adequate attention needs to be paid for integrating indigenous technologies which have stood the test of time and this 'must be consciously looked at and promoted.

There is an increasing recognition that sound socio-economic development would only be possible through active peoples' involvement and participation in the formulation and implementation of plans, especially in terms of harmonising the environmental concerns and economic growth. The Group recommends that a fuller understanding of the felt-needs of the local people, their wisdom can be expected to contribute towards this. Several NGOs have been actively involved in the upliftment of the local communities and have been able to articulate the perceptions of the local community. The developmental programmes must associate NGOs which could improve their efficacy. The Group also feels that the association of the International Centre for Integrated Development of Mountains (ICIMOD) would be extremely beneficial for further guidelines and advice in the removal of poverty.

RECOMMENDATION-24

Source of Funding

Projects, schemes, new studies or investigations emerging from the recommendations noted above will require financial inputs. For this very reason the creation of a National Himalayan Environmental and Development Fund (NHEDF) has been suggested. This Fund, initially would not be large enough to cover all what might be needed but depending upon the success in the implementation and the response that this report receives, the quantum of allocation could be enlarged suitably.

The Group has not suggested the establishment of any new institutions or research centres but has stressed upon the need for creating linkages and cooperation between the existing institutions, agencies, voluntary organisations and the States dealing with the Himalayan Region. It has identified one institute as a nodal point and has suggested the creation of a platform for holding annual meetings and the formation of an Association in which all the existing institutions and agencies would be clubbed to work together to bring in prosperity and sustainable development in the Himalayas. All legitimate expenditure in implementing such a programme should be met by the NHEDF.

[English]

Divorce Cases under Family Courts

1460. DR. M. JAGANNATH:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the number of divorce cases has increased in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of divorce cases pending before family courts in each State of the country during each of the last three years and the current year and the steps taken by the Government to expedite these cases;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposals from various States to set up more family courts in the country to meet the demand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard so far; State-wise?

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

(c) and (d) 212 Family Courts have been set up in 22 States so far. A proposal was received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh to provide 100% grant for establishment of 84 Family Courts. As per the Family Courts scheme, Central Government provides 50% of the

cost of construction of a Family Court subject to a ceiling of Rs. 10 lakh as a one-time grant, and Rs. 5 lakh annually as the recurring cost. The State Government is required to provide matching share. Since the scheme does not envisage 100% central assistance for meeting the non-recurring/recurring expenditure on Family Courts in the States, the State Government was informed accordingly.

Centralized Helpline System

1461. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Government has started centralized helpline system for the convenience of students in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints regarding malfunctioning of such system in the recent past and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the action taken on such complaints; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from the University Grants Commission (UGC), a nationwide toll free Anti-Ragging Helpline (1800-180-5522) has been established on 20.06.2009 with Call Centre facilities in 12 languages, viz. English, Hindi and regional languages (Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam, Kannada, Punjabi, Marathi, Oriya, Assamese, Gujarati and Bengali) for helping the victims of ragging and facilitating effective remedial action. The Helpline directly receives complaints from the complainant/victim of ragging and forwards the same to the respective institutions and to the local administration (SHO & SP) for taking necessary corrective action.

(c) No complaints regarding the malfunctioning of the System have been received by the Government.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Illegal Telemarketing Companies

1462. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal telemarketing companies have increased during the last one year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any system in place to track the unauthorized and illegal tele marketing companies;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the action taken against the illegal telemarketing companies during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Through the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation, 2010 TRAI has laid down a revised framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) and these regulations came into force with effect from 27.09.2011. TRAI hits also issued various amendments to these regulations and a number of directions to make the regulatory framework more effective.

It is observed that complaints related to unauthorised telemarketing activity from un-registered telemarketers (who are not registered with TRAI), has increased during last one year. The details of the complaints received with the Access Service Providers during the period 27.9.2011 to 4.8.2012 and 5.8.2012 to 4.8.2013 are as follows:

Total complaints received during the period 27.09.2011 to 04.08.2012	1,49,882 (Average 14,998 complaints per month)
Total complaints received during last one year (from 05.08.2012 to 04.08.2013)	5,56,834 (Average 46,402 complaints per month)

(c) and (d) To make the framework more effective an amendment to the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation (Tenth Amendment) has

been issued by TRAI on 5.11.2012 to further control the unsolicited commercial communications, especially relating to commercial SMS from unregistered telemarketers. One of the key provision of this regulation includes restricting unregistered telemarketers from sending bulk promotional SMSs using software applications. Through this regulation TRAI has mandated the Access Service Providers to put in place a solution, which will ensure that no commercial SMSs are sent having same or similar characters or strings or variants from any source or number. The solution will ensure that no more than 200 SMSs with such similar 'signature' are sent in an hour.

(e) TRAI has recently also issued the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Twelfth Amendment) Regulation on 23.5.2013. This regulation provides for disconnection of all the telecom resources of subscribers sending unsolicited calls/SMSs, blacklisting of the name and address of such subscribers for two years, disconnection of telecom resources to such subscriber by the other service providers within twenty four hours of blacklisting of such subscriber. Also no telecom resources shall be allotted to such blacklisted subscriber by any Access Provider for two years. In pursuance of these efforts by TRAI, a total of about three lakhs telephone connections of un-registered telemarketers have been disconnected by the Access Service Providers and the name and address of 25295 such subscribers have been put into the blacklist.

The details of action taken by the TRAI against the telemarketers and service providers are given below:

1. Number of notices sent to un-registered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.7.2013)	2,85,813
2. Number of Telephone disconnections of un-registered telemarketers (From 27.9.2011 to 31.7.2013)	2,99,575
3. Number of Telemarketers Blacklisted (From 27.9.2011 to 25.06.2013)	15
4. Number of un-registered telemarketers / subscribers that have been put into the Blacklist.	25295

Alternative Services in place of Telegraph Service

1463. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

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

(a) the details of agencies that had been utilizing telegraphic service of postal department;

(b) whether the Government has provided any alternative service in place of telegram service to cater the needs of various military, para military personnels and people of far-flung villages;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if net, whether the Government proposes to continue the telegram service;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether some of the telegrams sent on last day of closing of service have not reached to their destination; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was offering telegraph services in the country. The telegraph services were being utilized by general public and Government.

(b) to (e) Many alternative modes of communication such as basic telephone, mobile telephones, broadband, e-mail, SMS and e-post are now easily available which are more economical, faster and more reliable in comparison to telegraph services. The declining attraction of telegraph services evidenced by its reduced usage over the year indicate the shift to alternative modes of communication. The telegraph services have already been discontinued w.e.f. 15.7.2013.

(f) and (g) BSNL has informed that all telegrams booked on last day of closing of service have been

transmitted to their destinations and BSNL has received no complaint about non-delivery of telegrams.

[*Translation*]

People Living Below Poverty Line

1464. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed that around 22 per cent of population is living Below Poverty Line in the country;

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

(c) whether as per the Food Security Act, it is essential to provide foodgrains at cheap rate to about 67% population of the country;

(d) if so, whether under the said Act, 67% population of the country is poor; and

(e) if not, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the incidence of poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation based on the methodology determined by an Expert Committee. The NSSO surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The poverty estimates for 2011-12 have been computed following the extant Tendulkar methodology based on latest data on Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12 and these have been released through a Press Note issued on 22nd July 2013. According to this Press Note, the poverty ratio in the country is estimated at 21.9% in 2011-12.

(c) to (e) The Government has decided to cover 67 per cent of the population under Food Security Act. The proposed coverage is not restricted to the poor only. As per Planning Commission estimates, 21.9 per cent of the people live below the poverty line in 2011-12. Therefore, the population covered by food security is approximately three times of the number of poor.

Thorium Reserves

1465. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified thorium reserves in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has established sizeable in situ reserves of thorium contained in the mineral Monazite occurring in beach sands. The thorium reserves identified by AMD during the last three years are as follows:

State	Monazite (Million tonne)		
	Reserve as on 31.10.2009	Addition of Reserves	Reserve as on May 2013
Odisha	1.85	0.56	2.41
Andhra Pradesh	3.72	--	3.72
Tamil Nadu	2.16	0.30	2.46
Kerala	1.51	0.39	1.90
West Bengal	1.22	--	1.22
Jharkhand	0.22	--	0.22
Total	10.68	1.25	11.93

Mobile Services in Villages

1466. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
 DR. SANJAY SINGH:
 SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PAIL:
 SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether a large number of districts and villages in the country are yet to be provided with mobile connectivity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the districts/villages covered and those yet covered with mobile connectivity, State-wise;

(c) the details of mobile subscribers in the country separately in rural and urban areas, State-wise;

(d) the action plan prepared by the Government to provide mobile connectivity to all villages and the timeframe fixed for the same;

(e) whether the Government is facing any hurdles in providing telecom infrastructure in rural areas and the delay has resulted in cost escalation; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) 56,397 villages in the country are yet to be provided with mobile connectivity as per the survey carried out by the Department of Telecommunications. The Service area-wise details are given in Statement-I.

(c) The Service area -wise details of rural and urban mobile subscribers in the country are given in Statement-II.

(d) A scheme is being envisaged to extend financial support from Universal Service Obligation (USO) Fund for provisioning of mobile communication services in balance inhabited uncovered villages of the country. USOF has

signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with Centre for Development of Telematics (C-DOT) on 1st November, 2012 for preparation of mobile network to be used for benchmarking of USOF subsidy. Scheme will be formulated after receiving the report from C-DoT.

(e) and (f) Service Providers, who are implementing USOF funded schemes, have reported difficulties in implementation of schemes due to remote & tough terrain, lack of proper transport infrastructure, poor/no availability of electricity, areas affected by insurgency, natural calamities etc. There have been delays in implementation of schemes due to these difficulties.

The question of delay resulting in cost escalation does not arise as the objective of USOF supported schemes/projects is to provide viability gap funding of commercially unviable projects implemented by licensed service providers in telecom sector. The modality of subsidy support from USOF is such that subsidy disbursable to the agency reduces if there is delay in implementation of the scheme by the agency.

Statement-I

Service Area/State-wise number of Villages not yet covered with Mobile Services as per the survey carried out by TERM Cells of DoT

Sl. No.	Name of the Service Area/ State	Total Number of inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001	Number of uncovered villages with Mobile Services
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	26613	3786
2	Assam	25124	2976
3	Bihar	39032	271
4	Jharkhand	29354	5308
5	Gujarat	18159	1938
6	Haryana	6764	32
7	Himachal Pradesh	17495	1997
8	Jammu and Kashmir	6417	636
9	Karnataka	27481	1197
10	Kerala	1372	0

1	2	3	4
11	Madhya Pradesh	52117	1771
12	Chhattisgarh	19744	5460
13	Maharashtra	41442	5394
14	Meghalaya	5782	3257
15	Mizoram	707	584
16	Tripura	858	180
17	Arunachal Pradesh	3863	2382
18	Nagaland	1278	451
19	Manipur	2315	1040
20	Odisha	47529	6734
21	Punjab	12301	100
22	Rajasthan	39753	3153
23	Tamilnadu including Chennai	15492	197
24	Uttar Pradesh	97942	5014
25	Uttarakhand	15761	1419
26	West Bengal including Kolkata	37955	886
27	Sikkim	450	13
28	Andaman and Nicobar	501	221
Grand Total		5,93,601	56,397

Statement-II

Service Area-wise rural and urban mobile telephone connections as on 31.05.2013

Figure in million

Sl. No.	Name of the Service area	As on 31.05.2013	
		Rural Mobile Telephone Connections	Urban Mobile Telephone Connections
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	25.45	39.02
2	Assam	8.39	6.23

1	2	3	4
3	Bihar	31.85	27.64
4	Gujarat	19.16	32.63
5	Haryana	9.66	10.13
6	Himachal Pradesh	4.41	2.60
7	Jammu and Kashmir	3.28	3.75
8	Karnataka	15.77	36.89
9	Kerala	14.37	16.61
10	Madhya Pradesh	23.06	29.82
11	Maharashtra	32.22	35.68
12	North East	4.12	4.96
13	Odisha	13.29	11.18
14	Punjab	11.26	18.49
15	Rajasthan	24.10	25.22
16	Tamil Nadu	19.87	52.61
17	Uttar Pradesh (E)	36.13	38.94
18	Uttar Pradesh (W)	21.59	26.90
19	West Bengal	26.81	14.56
20	Kolkata	1.36	20.26
21	Delhi	2.19	38.02
22	Mumbai	0.33	29.39
Total		348.67	521.53

Recognition to Schools

1467. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) the number of schools affiliated to Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in the country;

(b) the criteria followed for according sanction to start CBSE schools in various States;

(c) whether the CBSE has received a large number of requests from schools for granting CBSE affiliations during the last three years;

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

(e) the number of schools which have been granted affiliation by the CBSE during the above period and the number of proposals for affiliation pending with CBSE at present;

(f) whether the parameters such as infrastructure requirements, size and ownership of land, actual available space per child, certificate issued by Fire Service Department and laboratories essential for the schools are considered, before grant of recognition; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A total of 14,422 schools are affiliated with the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) as on 01.08.2013.

(b) As per the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE, the following are main criteria for granting affiliation:

- Prior recognition from the State Government/ Union Territory where the school is situated and production of evidence to this effect that the applicant school had intimated to the concerned Education Department of the State Government

about the application made to CBSE for seeking affiliation with the Board

- The school should be run by a registered society/ trust/registered company
- Area of 2 acres of land should either be owned by the school or obtained on lease for atleast 30 years
- Building constructed on the land and proper playground on the remaining land
- Availability of proper infrastructure including facilities for physically challenged students, computer, laboratory, library etc.
- Students-teachers ratio of 30:1 with qualified staff.

(c) and (d) A list indicating the state-wise applications received for seeking affiliation with the Board is given in enclosed Statement.

(e) A total of 2,679 schools have been granted affiliation with the CBSE during 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 (as on date) whereas 485 schools are awaiting affiliation for want of compliance of the bye laws of the Board.

(f) and (g) The Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE prescribe the infrastructure requirements, land, actual available space per child and safety-related certificates issued by the local authorities etc. A school which fulfils the norms contained in the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE as certified by an inspection team of the Board, is granted affiliation.

Statement

Year-wise and State-wise applications received for affiliation

Sl. No.	State	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3	2	3
2	Andhra Pradesh	56	43	71
3	Arunachal Pradesh	9	18	9
4	Assam	13	25	18

1	2	3	4	5
5	Bihar	68	111	95
6	Chandigarh	7	4	4
7	Chhattisgarh	34	41	270
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2	4	0
9	Delhi	58	29	35
10	Foreign Schools	10	10	24
11	Goa	1	1	3
12	Gujarat	43	41	56
13	Haryana	138	117	92
14	Himachal Pradesh	18	23	27
15	Jammu and Kashmir	11	6	14
16	Jharkhand	20	15	24
17	Karnataka	121	94	97
18	Kerala	81	113	154
19	Lakshdweep	0	0	1
20	Madhya Pradesh	84	76	121
21	Maharashtra	107	142	130
22	Manipur	7	10	10
23	Meghalaya	3	1	1
24	Mizoram	0	1	0
25	Nagaland	1	2	1
26	Odisha	26	44	43
27	Pondicherry	1	4	3
28	Punjab	91	104	96
29	Rajasthan	82	62	83
30	Sikkim	3	1	3
31	Tamilnadu	82	105	172
32	Tripura	3	7	5
33	Uttar Pradesh	199	241	326
34	Uttaranchal	38	39	51
35	West Bengal	14	17	33

Review of RTI Act

1468. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any review has been made to assess the working of the Right to Information (RTI) Act;
- (b) if so, the details and the outcome thereof;
- (c) whether the information under the Act is provided to the applicants within the stipulated time-frame;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A study was conducted during the year 2008-2009 through an independent organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. The study, inter-alia, pointed out that there was inadequate planning by the public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas was much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women was much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act was because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functionaries etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(c) The RTI Act provides for imposition of penalty on the public information officer in case the information is not supplied within the stipulated time frame. It ensures timely supply of information.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken steps to build the capacity of the demand and supply side through training, on-line certificate course, and publication of guides on the Right to Information Act. Awareness Generation has been undertaken through print, electronic, outdoor media and workshops. An RTI Logo has also been designed and

propagated widely. Apart from this clarificatory orders were also issued vide OMs No. 1/18/2007-IR dated 21st September, 2007 and 1/6/2011-IR dated 15.04.2013 impressing upon the public authorities to disclose maximum information proactively so that citizens need not resort to filing of RTI application to access information available with the public authorities.

Violation of Building Laws

1469. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether violation of building laws including illegal constructions, construction of additional floors, encroachments of public land and misuse of basements is rampant in group housing societies, authorized and unauthorized colonies in Delhi including the areas under DDA;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government plans to fix accountability for all such illegal activities and penalize the officials for allowing/ignoring such activities in these designated areas;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to enforce stringent rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) and (d) Whenever such cases are noticed, action is taken against the erring officials.

(e) For detection and control of unauthorized/illegal constructions, the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has undertaken a number of measures, which include restructuring and strengthening of Central Control Room, Zonal Control Room, Demolition Squad etc. In addition, a Nodal Steering Committee has been set up by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi to monitor actions against unauthorized/illegal constructions. In New Delhi Municipal Council, a separate department is already in function to check the encroachment and illegal construction in its areas. Further, to prevent the unauthorized and illegal construction, the Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi has set

up a Special Task Force as well as District Task Force which monitors regularly at the level of Deputy Commissioner (Revenue) and other Authorities.

[English]

Bhutan-China Getting Closer

1470. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Bhutan is getting closer to China;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and
- (c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Bhutan does not have formal diplomatic relations with China. We have seen reports of occasional meetings between Bhutanese and Chinese functionaries, including in multilateral fora attended by many countries, including China and Bhutan.

(c) India-Bhutan relations, which are indeed exemplary, have been carefully nurtured and fostered over many decades. India is a privileged partner of Bhutan and its people in their socio-economic progress and development. Our bilateral ties are anchored in a strong foundation of trust, mutual confidence and understanding. Government of India's commitment to Bhutan in preserving these unique and special traditional ties is undiminished. India is, and will remain, sensitive to Bhutan and its interests. In the years ahead, our endeavour would be to strengthen our exchanges and multi-faceted ties even further.

Cyber Security Practice by Companies

1471. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to offer monetary benefits to those companies that adopt best practices and processes in a bid to improve cyber security in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, along with the kind of benefits/concessions likely to be provided to them;

(c) whether the Government has earmarked any special scheme/funds for the said purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said benefits/concessions are likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) Recently, Government has released the "National Cyber Security Policy-2013", for public use and implementation by all relevant stakeholders. This policy contains provisions that aim to provide fiscal benefits to businesses for adoption of standard security practices and processes. At present, there is no proposal before the Government to offer monetary benefits to companies.

Improvement in Quality of Education

1472. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

- (a) the per capita expenditure on each student in the Government schools;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to determine the quality outcomes in school education under the RTE Act and if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether there is no focus on outcome based learning under the current Act and the model rules for RTE and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has conducted any study to determine the improvement in quality of teaching at the school level during the last three years; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Each Government school receives

financial assistance through various schemes/components funded by the Central and State governments. Therefore it is not possible to calculate the per capita expenditure in Government schools on the basis of any one scheme, such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Measurements of learning outcomes occur mainly at the school level. However, the National Learners Assessment Survey, conducted every three years, provides a comprehensive and detailed indication of improvements in learning outcomes.

(c) to (e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, provides for continuous and comprehensive evaluation in order to focus on the learning outcomes of every child in an ongoing manner and to ensure that children needing extra support are provided such support by the teacher. The National Achievement Surveys (NAS) are conducted by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) once in three years for classes III, V & VIII in government and government aided schools to review trends in learning levels. Till now, three rounds of NAS have been completed for class V and the two rounds for classes III & VIII. The findings of these studies show moderate improvement in learning levels, even though the overall achievement levels are low.

Semi-Conductor Wafer Fabrication Units

1473. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether the Department of Electronics and IT have proposed to set up semi-conductor wafer fabrication manufacturing units in the country;

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

(c) whether the plan panel of the Planning Commission has shot down the plan proposed by the Department of Electronics and IT;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. An Empowered Committee (EC) was set up by the Government in May, 2011 for identifying technology and investors for setting up of two Semiconductor Wafer Fabrication (Fab) Manufacturing Facilities in the country as per the following mandate:

The EC would, keeping in view the entirety of the circumstances;

1. recommend the sequence/ priority between the proposed Fab-1 and Fab-2 facilities;
2. to identify technology and potential investors for establishment of Semiconductor Wafer Fabs, and thereafter ascertain their interest in setting up Semiconductor Fab facilities in India;
3. to assess and recommend the nature and quantum of Government support such as equity/ grant/subsidy in physical/ financial terms that may be required to translate the interest into investment; and
4. to recommend to the Government the course of action with regard to the nature and quantum of Government support such as equity/grant/ subsidy in physical/ financial terms and the procedure for finalisation of terms and conditions of investment with the potential investor/ investors.

The EC has submitted its report in March, 2013. The report is under consideration of the Government.

Water Augmentation Scheme

1474. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides funds to different States under the Water Augmentation Schemes;

(b) if so, the details of funds provided to Punjab during the last three years and the current year, city-wise;

(c) the total number of Water Augmentation Schemes currently underway; and

(d) the time-frame within which the work on the schemes is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) In order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for water supply facilities in Urban areas, Ministry of Urban Development has been providing funds under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), with the components of Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) for the selected mission cities and the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium towns (UIDSSMT) for all other urban towns.

(b) to d) The State Government of Punjab has not claimed Central funds for water supply projects under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) during the last three years and current financial year (2010-2011 to 2013-2014). However, the project for Rehabilitation of existing Water Supply System for Walled City Area in Amritsar, sanctioned earlier with Central share of Rs. 22.89 crore, is under implementation. Under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), a total Central Assistance of Rs. 17.85 crore was released to Government of Punjab during 2012-13 for water supply projects in four cities i.e. Jalandhar, Bhatinda, Adampur and Muktsar. The progress of the above projects is monitored for early completion.

Investment in Infrastructure Sector

1475. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals of large investment which the Cabinet Committee on Investment has cleared since its notification;

(b) the details of large investment proposals which are still pending with various Ministries and the reasons for their pendency;

(c) the total investment both domestic and foreign in infrastructure projects in the last three years;

(d) whether there has been a decline in the investments compared to previous years; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to boost investments in infrastructure sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table.

Extension of RTE Act

1476. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether a proposal has been received for bringing pre-school learning under the preview of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend the RTE Act to the secondary level;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the extent of funds required for the purpose;

(e) whether the Government is also considering to include private educational institutions under the Act and if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the Union Government has any plan to provide free and compulsory education to girls up to college level to smooth out disparity in gender education;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the steps taken for the effective implementation of RTE Act, 2009 in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (g) The Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 58th Meeting held on 7th June,

2011 had recommended the extension of the RTE Act from pre- primary to the secondary stage of education. A Committee of CABE on the subject of extension of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 to Pre-school Education and Secondary Education under the chairmanship of the Minister of State for Human Resource Development has already been set up to examine the feasibility of bringing pre-school education and secondary education under the purview^ of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and to prepare detailed financial estimates for implementing children's right to pre-school and secondary education. The present mandate of the RTE Act is to provide free and compulsory education to all children, including girls, till the elementary level.

(h) The Central Government has issued several guidelines for the effective implementation of the RTE Act. The Central Government has also provided Rs. 74,993.19 crore under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme to States/UTs since the coming into force of the RTE Act, 2009 in order to ensure compliance by the States/UTs concerned.

Mobile Number Portability

1477. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prescribed a time lag of seven working days for effecting Mobile Number Portability;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the time lag is linked to any security issues and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to reduce this time lag to two hours as prevalent in various countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Keeping in view the operational requirements of law Enforcement

Agencies, a maximum time period of seven working days for completion of a porting request in all licenses service areas except in the case of J&K, Assam and North East licensed service areas has been prescribed. In the case of J&K, Assam and North East, maximum time allowed for completion of a porting request has been prescribed is 15 working days. At present there is no proposal for reducing the time to 2 hours.

[Translation]

Unsatisfactory Telecom Services

1478. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) the total number of telephone subscribers in the country along with the number of complaints received and disposed off for unsatisfactory telecom services in the country during the last three years and the current year separately for mobile and landline, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard and enquired into the rising telephone complaints and fixed the responsibility;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard, State-wise;

(d) whether the Indian Telegraph Act provides for arbitration of telecom disputes but the consumers are barred to approach the consumer courts under the Consumer Protection Act for their grievances;

(e) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government proposes to amend the Indian Telegraph Act to uphold the telecom consumers' rights; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the measures taken by the Government for timely redressal of telecom consumer grievances/complaints?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Amendments in Telegraph Act

1479. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

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

- (a) whether the Government plans to amend the 128 year old Indian Telegraph Act in a bid to check misuse of Voice over Internet Protocol (VoIP);
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the main features of the amended Act; and
- (d) the time by which it is likely to be amended and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

- (b) to (d) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Telecom Infrastructure for Disaster Management

1480. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has undertaken special communication infrastructure projects for disaster management in the event of any disaster/ calamity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such projects pending with the Government in the country, State-wise;

(c) the funds allocated for the purpose, project-wise;

(d) whether it is a fact that not a single project has been completed out of sanctioned projects; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

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

Misuse of Land Allotted for Charity

1481. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has allotted land to various institutes for construction of hospitals, dharamshalas, schools, colleges, etc. during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof as on date, institute-wise;

(c) whether banquet halls, hotels and commercial centres have been constructed on the lands allotted for the purpose of setting up dharamshalas, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any action against these institutes and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, no land has been allotted for Dharamshalas. A List showing land allotted to hospitals and schools during the last three years and the current year by Delhi Development Authority is shown below:

A. List of Hospitals Allotted Land to Directorate of Health Services during last three years and the current year by DDA

Sl. No.	Category	Location	Date of Allotment	Area
1.	Govt. Hospital	Bindapur, Dwarka	25.2.2013	2700 Sqm
2.	Govt. Hospital	Model Town, Chowki No-4	22.7.2013	11350 Sqm
3.	Govt. Hospital	Nariana	17.7.2013	2700 Sqm
4.	Govt. Hospital	Sector-22, Rohini	08.7.2013	2940 Sqm

B. List of Schools Allotted to Directorate of Education during last three years and the current year by DDA

Sl. No.	Category	Location	Date of Allotment	Area
1.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Road No. 65 at Jaffrabad	April 2011	2000 Sqm
2.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Jaffrabad	do	4000 Sqm
3.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	'D' Block, Kondil Mayur Vihar, Ph-III	do	6000 Sqm
4.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Khichripur	do	4000 Sqm
5.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	I.P. Extn.	do	5000 Sqm
6.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Between CBSE office and Mayo School at I.P Extn.	do	6000 Sqm
7.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Sect. 17, Rohini	June 2011	7275 Sqm
8.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Sect. 4 Extn, Rohini	February 2011	6052 Sqm
9.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Dwarka (Nasirpur)	February 2011	1.22 Hect
10.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Kakrola Village, Sector-16, Dwarka	August 2011	8000 Sqm
11.	Govt. Sr. Sec. School	Sector-27, Rohini	August 2012	8035 Sqm.

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

[English]

Consumer Centric Regulation

1482. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether the TRAI has not been able to maintain and assess customer perception of service and effectiveness in implementation of the various consumer centric regulations, direction and orders;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereon;

(d) the action taken by the TRAI against the telephone and mobile operators for violation of the consumer centric regulations, direction and orders; and

(e) the success achieved so far as per the steps taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been assessing on a periodic basis; customer perception of service and effectiveness in implementation of the various consumer centric regulations, directions and orders through:

(i) Surveys conducted by engaging independent agencies and publishing the results on TRAI web site for information of the stakeholders;

- (ii) Through workshops organized in different parts of the country for educating and creating awareness among consumers about the various measures taken by TRAI for protecting the interest of consumers;
- (iii) Through feedbacks received from consumer organizations and consumers.

(c) TRAI reviews the framework for redressal of complaints of telecom consumers from time to time as per need.

(d) TRAI has recently imposed financial disincentives on cellular mobile service providers who were not meeting the benchmarks for the consumer centric parameters prescribed in the Quality of Service Regulations, based on the Performance Monitoring Reports for the quarter ending March, 2013 as per the details below:

Sl. No.	Service provider	Financial disincentive imposed
1	Aircel	Rs. 9,50,000
2	Airtel	Rs. 1,50,000
3	BSNL	Rs. 4,00,000
4	IDEA	Rs. 2,50,000
5	Reliance (Rcom & RTL)	Rs. 9,00,000
6	TATA	Rs. 4,00,000
7	Uninor	Rs. 2,00,000
8	Vodafone	Rs. 4,00,000

(e) The performance of the wire line service providers has improved in quarter ending March, 2013 as compared to the previous quarter in respect of the following Quality of Service parameters:

- % age of faults repaired within 3 days (for urban area).
- % age of faults repaired within 5 days (for rural & hilly areas).
- Mean Time to Repair (MTTR).
- Answer to Seizure Ratio (ASR).

- Metering and billing credibility - post paid.
- Metering and billing credibility - pre paid.
- Resolution of billing/charging/validity complaints.
- Period of applying credit/waiver/adjustment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints.

The performance of the wireless service providers too has improved in quarter ending March, 2013 as compared to the previous quarter in respect of the following Quality of Service parameters:

- Base Transmitter Stations (BTSs) accumulated downtime (not available for service).
- Worst affected BTSs due to downtime.
- Worst affected cells having more than 3% call drop rate.
- Metering and billing credibility - post paid.
- Metering and billing credibility - pre paid.
- Period of applying credit/ waiver/adjustment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints.
- % age requests for Termination/Closure of service complied within 7 days.
- Time taken for refund of deposits after closures.

[Translation]

Slow Judicial Process

1483. SHRI A. T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the 'Rule of Law Index Scores and Rankings' prepared by the World Justice Project has maintained that the judicial process in India is very slow;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the report ranks India at 78th place in the list of 97 countries in the matter of dispensing justice;

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

(e) the steps taken to usher in reforms in the judicial process and ensure speedy delivery of justice in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) World Justice Project (WJP), an independent non-profit organization based in United States of America, has published Rule of Law Index 2012 Report in which countries of the World including India, have been differently ranked based on a set of indicators. Since the basis for selection of the indicators as well as the details in respect of them, are not given, it is difficult to verify the veracity or justification of the rankings and make any comment.

The Indian Judicial System has great resilience and strength in promoting Rule of Law even in the face of challenge posed by continuing high pendency in the subordinate courts. In order to assist the judiciary, the Government has set up a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms to achieve the twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears; and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a coordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerisation, encouraging increase in the strength of subordinate judiciary and recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation and suggesting re-engineering of court procedures for quick disposal of cases.

The Chief Justice of India, after consulting the Minister of Law and Justice established National Court Management Systems (NCMS) in May 2012. The 'Policy and Action Plan' document to implement NCMS was released by the Chief Justice of India on 27.09.2012. NCMS is responsible for preparing policy guidelines for developing a national Framework of Court Excellence (NFCE) to set measurable performance standards for Indian courts to address issues of quality, responsiveness and timeliness to facilitate timely delivery of justice.

[English]

Selling of Khadi

1484. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Khadi is permitted to be sold only by the agencies certified and recognized by KVIC/KVIB;
- (b) if so, the details of such certification requirement;
- (c) whether some incidents of businessmen selling uncertified Khadi and receiving attractive rebates have come to the light of the Government;
- (d) if so, whether the Government proposes to take any action in this regard;
- (e) if so, the details thereof; and
- (f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (f) Khadi and Village Industries Commission(KVIC) grants Khadi Certificate to Khadi Institutions who fulfill the prescribed conditions, and then become eligible for obtaining assistance from KVIC under its various schemes. Action in respect of sale of spurious khadi by the certified Khadi Institutions is taken by KVIC and State Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) as per rules on a continuing basis if and when infringements come to notice. The action includes cancellation of certificate and discontinuation of assistance.

'Khadi' is defined in the KVIC Act, 1956. It is now envisaged to have a distinct identity for khadi, 'Khadi Mark', to guarantee the genuineness of khadi sold in the market.

MTNL Subscribers with NCR Addresses

1485. SHRI K. NARAYANA RAO:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

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

- (a) whether the requests of post paid subscribers of Delhi Dolphin for transfer of their residential address within NCR of Delhi are not being entertained by MTNL as a

result the subscribers have to go to the Sanchar Haat every month for obtaining duplicate bills for payment;

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

(c) the remedial action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to alleviate the hardships of such subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) All requests of postpaid subscribers of Delhi Dolphin for transfer of their residential address within NCR of Delhi are entertained by MTNL through the Sanchar Haat. It is not necessary for subscribers to approach Sanchar Haat for obtaining duplicate bills.

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

[*Translation*]

Development Scheme

1486. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned any new development schemes for Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of funds released project-wise during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Planning Commission approves the sector/sub-sector wise outlay for the State in consultation with the State Government. The sector/sub-sector wise outlay approved by the Planning Commission for last three years for the state of Bihar is given in the enclosed Statement-I. In addition, Planning Commission also approves the Special Plan for Bihar. The project wise funds released for the projects implemented under Special Plan for Bihar for the last three years is given in enclosed Statement-II.

The Government of India has also decided to continue the Special Plan for Bihar in the remaining four years (2013-14 to 2016-17) of the 12th Five Year Plan with an allocation of Rs. 12,000 crore for the entire Twelve Five Year Plan period. The list of projects, along with approved project cost, which have been approved for the state of Bihar for implementation during the 12th Five Year Plan period, is given in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

Approved Outlays for the State of Bihar for Annual Plans 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

Sl. No.	Major Heads of Development	Approved Outlay		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities			
	1. Crop Husbandry	68054.18	79893.18	113346.90
	2. Horticulture	2500.00	2100.00	5500.00
	3. Soil and Water Conservation (including control of shifting cultivation)	700.00	450.00	500.00
	4. Animal Husbandry	10162.00	9479.75	12756.69
	5. Dairy Development	4467.00	4900.00	5500.00
	6. Fisheries	4459.75	5586.00	5678.00

1	2	3	4	5
	7. Plantations	0.00	0.00	0.00
	8. Food, Storage & Warehousing	0.00	6500.00	3000.00
	9. Agricultural Research & Education	5245.00	5500.00	13500.00
	10. Agricultural Financial Institutions	0.00	0.00	0.00
	11. Cooperation	23735.79	24253.79	32623.44
	12. Other Agricultural Programmes:			
	(a) Agriculture marketing	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(b) Others	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - (I)	119323.72	138662.72	192405.03
II.	Rural Development			
	1. Special Programme for Rural Development	1125.00	1230.00	1210.00
	2. Rural Employment			
	(a) Swaranjyanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY)	10100.00	10000.00	24000.00
	(b) Sampoorna Gram Rozgar Yojana (SGRY)	0.00	0.00	0.00
	(c) National Food for Work Programme/NEGP	28122.19	27200.00	30000.00
	(d) Others (To be specified)	0.00	0.00	
	Sub-Total (Rural Employment)	38222.19	37200.00	54000.00
	3. Land Reforms	11201.27	11201.27	13640.20
	4. Other Rural Development Programmes			
	(a) Community Development & Panchayats	7204.41	4669.00	48400.00
	(b) Other Programmes of Rural Development	42000.00	35689.00	0.00
	Sub-Total (Other Rural Development)	49204.41	40358.00	48400.00
	Total - II	99752.87	89989.27	117250.20
III	Special Areas Programmes	75249.00	195054.50	168550.00
IV	Irrigation & Flood Control			
	1. Major and Medium Irrigation	85725.80	98486.09	110192.39
	2. Minor Irrigation	22271.34	25546.34	27667.60
	3. Command Area Development	9000.00	9000.00	11000.00

1	2	3	4	5
	4. Flood Control (includes flood protection works)	89405.96	98389.13	103215.13
	Total - IV	206403.10	231421.56	252075.12
	Energy	168223.07	168223.10	186786.60
V.	Approved Outlays for the State of Bihar for Annual Plans 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13			
VI.	Industry & Minerals			
	1. Village & Small Enterprises	3161.00	25914.62	13618.48
	2. Other Industries (Other than VSE)	44083.66	21330.04	33626.18
	3. Minerals	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - (VI)	47244.66	47244.66	47244.66
VII.	Transport			
	1. Minor Ports	0.00	0.00	0.00
	2. Civil Aviation	903.45	945.00	870.50
	3. Roads and Bridges	450094.35	472417.35	532976.98
	4. Road Transport	1250.85	1250.85	1523.21
	5. Inland Water Transport	0.00	0.00	0.00
	6. Other Transport Services	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total - (VII)	452248.65	474613.20	535370.69
VIII.	Science, Technology & Environment			
	1. Scientific Research	800.00	800.00	857.00
	2. Information Technology & E-Governance	21806.51	20721.51	23675.96
	3. Ecology & Environment	300.00	2707.90	200.00
	4. Forestry & Wildlife	4162.40	1754.50	9800.00
	Total - (VIII)	27068.91	25983.91	34532.96
IX.	General Economic Services			
	1. Secretariat Economic Services	34251.00	2045.00	12569.33
	2. Tourism	3043.89	3043.89	3706.66
	3. Census, Surveys & Statistics	367.00	7700.00	8000.00
	4. Civil Supplies	1983.97	31983.97	138948.08
	5. Other General Economic Services	10672.95	52066.00	18384.00

1	2	3	4	5
	Total - (IX)	50318.81	96838.86	181608.07
X	Social Services			
	Education			
	1. General Education	250050.00	301475.00	367122.08
	2. Technical Education	11251.88	11251.88	11319.03
	3. Sports & Youth Services	3713.00	3316.67	2482.00
	4. Art & Culture	1853.19	2500.00	4601.18
	SubTotal (Education)	266868.07	318543.55	385524.29
	5. Medical & Public Health	30000.00	54450.00	55635.81
	6. Water Supply & Sanitation	30690.74	31485.74	42967.31
	7. Housing (incl. Police Housing)	105563.72	122726.06	138683.48
	8. Urban Development (incl. State Capital Projects & slum Area Development)	77200.00	87250.00	99347.00
	9. Information & Publicity	851.43	851.43	1036.82
	10. Development of SCs, STs & OBCs	31075.32	41000.32	90025.24
	11. Labour & Employment	7866.53	10366.53	12623.71
	12. Social Security & Social Welfare	113594.61	103374.47	164685.98
	13. Empowerment of Women & Development of Children	51893.39	70587.53	31590.00
	Total - (X)	715603.81	840635.63	1022119.64
XI.	General Services	38563.40	91332.59	62057.03
	Grand Total	2000000.00	2400000.00	2800000.00

Statement-II

Project wise funds released under Special Plan for Bihar for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13

(Rs. in crore)

1	2	Funds released		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Restoration of Eastern Gandak Canal	200.00	200.00	184.80

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Development of State Highways	333.00	607.56	162.00
3.	Rail cum road Bridge	429.00	285.00	280.00
4.	Strengthening of sub-transmission system (Phase-I)	700.00	0.00	110.00
5.	Strengthening of Sub-Transmission System in South Bihar (Phase-II)	Part I Part II		
6.	Renovation and Modernization of Barauni and Muzaffarpur Thermal Power Station	307.23	102.37	63.63
7.	Integrated Watershed Development Programme including Development of Horticulture (Subsidy Component - Dropped)	25.00 -	10.58 -	
8.	Integrated Community Based Forest Management	5.77	3.92	
9.	Million Shallow Tubewell Programme (MSTP) (Subsidy Component) replaced by Bihar Ground Water Irrigation Scheme (BGWIS)	0.00	0.00	
10.	Reorganization of Power Sector (PFC)	0.00	-	
	Grand Total	2000.00	1209.43	800.43

Statement-III*Projects approved under the Special Plan for Bihar for 12th Five Year Plan*

(Rs. in crore)

S.No.	Name of the Project	Approved Cost of the Project
Road Sector		
(i)	Additional Two lane semi elevated plus four lane elevated Highway over Patna Canal as approach of Rail-cum-Road Bridge across the River Ganga at Digha	1289.25
Energy Sector		
(i)	(a) Strengthening of Power distribution system and removal of distribution constraints in North Bihar (Phase-I) Rs. 935.27 crore (b) Strengthening of Power distribution system and removal of distribution constraints in South Bihar (Phase-I)- Rs. 968.86 crore	1904.13
(ii)	Full scale electrification of villages in eleven districts mentioned by MOP/REC under RGGVY	837.62
(iii)	Strengthening of Sub-Transmission System in Bihar (Phase-II Extension)	472.53
	Total	4503.53

[English]

Postal Life Insurance Policy of Migrated Consumers

1487. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rural people are eligible for the postal life insurance policy when they migrate to cities on temporary basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions laid down for continuation of the policy;

(c) whether it is compulsory to produce the resident proof of the city they are living in for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) No in view of (a) above. If an RPLI policy holder who is resident in rural area migrates to urban area, the RPLI policy will continue subject to timely payment of premium.

(c) No.

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

[Translation]

Infrastructural Facilities and Human Resources for Education

1488. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds required for setting up of infrastructural facilities and human resources for education in order to achieve the target of higher education;

(b) the details of sources of the funds required to be mobilised for the purpose along with the manner in which it is likely to be mobilised;

(c) the estimated number of students opting for higher technical education along with the number of

industrial establishments who have given their consent for cooperating in this field;

(d) whether drop out rate of students belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in technical institutes is increasing;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons therefor; and m (f) the steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Government has set itself a target of achieving a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of 30% in Higher Education by 2020. However, to achieve this goal, the process of creating additional capacity in existing institutions and establishing new institutions is primarily the responsibility of the State Governments. The Central Government on its part, has set up 40 Central Universities, 15 Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 16 Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 30 National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 05 Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and is funding their plan and non-plan expenditures.

The 12th Five Year plan has been finalized. A sum of Rs. 1,10,000 crores is provided for the Department of Higher Education in the Plan. A sum of Rs. 25,000 crores is set apart exclusively for strategic support to state higher education system.

(c) As per the information supplied by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), the enrolment in technical institutions in 2013-14 is 1.2 million approximately. As per a survey conducted by the AICTE and the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) in 2012, in which 156 institutions participated, 30% of the institutions were found to have good industry interaction, 60% moderately so and 10% had inadequate industry interaction. As per the AICTE, CII has a list of about 4000 industries with whom the technical institutions in the country can collaborate.

(d) No, Madam. No such increase in the dropout rates of SCs and STs has been noticed.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

*[English]***Committee for Minority Education**

1489. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any committee to look into various issues of minority education;

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

(c) the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has constituted the National Monitoring Committee for Minorities' Education (NMCME) to look into various issues of minority education. In terms of the decision taken by the NMCME, the Government has also constituted a Standing Committee of the NMCME to look into various issues on minority education.

(b) The following are the terms of reference of the Standing Committee:

- (i) To monitor the minority related schemes/programmes being implemented by the Ministry of Human Resource Development;
- (ii) To suggest modifications, if required, in the schemes of the Ministry of Human Resource Development with a view to cater to the specific needs and requirements of the minority community;
- (iii) To study report of previous Committees which have gone into the issues of minority education and welfare and to suggest ways and means to implement the recommendations/conclusions of the those Committees;
- (iv) To advise the Committee on setting up a monitoring mechanism for minority related

schemes/programmes being run by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and

(v) Any other issues relating to minority education which the Committee may want to bring to the notice of the Government and the NMCME.

(c) The Standing Committee has submitted its Report in May, 2013.

*[Translation]***CSS in Maharashtra**

1490. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) being implemented in Maharashtra;

(b) the funds provided for the schemes during the last three years; and

(c) the number of schemes completed this year and the number of schemes in which work is going on and the time by which they are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The details of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) being implemented during 2012-13 in Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement. The funds released under CSS to Government of Maharashtra during the period 2010-11 to 2012-13 are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)	
Year	Funds Released under CSS to Maharashtra
2010-11	9,110.51
2011-12	11,295.14
2012-13	11,111.52

Source: Central Plan Scheme Monitoring System (CPSMS)

Statement*Centrally Sponsored Schemes implemented in Maharashtra during 2012-13*

Sl. No.	Department	Scheme
1	2	3
1	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	Integrated Oil Seeds, Oil Palm, Pluses and Maize Development (ISOPOM)

1	2	3
2		Macro Management of Agriculture (MMA) Scheme
3		Mission Mode Project on Agriculture National E Governance Plan
4		National Food Security Mission
5		National Horticulture Mission
6		National Mission on Micro Irrigation
7		National Project on Management of Soil Health & Fertility
8		Support to State Extension Programme for Extension Reforms
9		Technology Mission on Cotton (TMC)
10	Deptt. of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	Dairy Development Project
11		Development of Marine Fisheries, Infrastructure & Post Harvest Operations
12		Feed and Fodder Development Scheme
13		Livestock Health and Disease Control
14		Livestock Insurance
15		National Project for Cattle and Buffalo Breeding
16		National Scheme of Welfare of Fishermen
17		Poultry Development
18	Ministry of Environment and Forests	Afforestation and Forest Management
19		National River Conservation Plan (NRCP)
20		Project Tiger
21		Wild Life Management
22	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	National Mission on Food Processing
23	Department of Health and Family Welfare	Health Care for the Elderly
24		Human Resources for Health
25		National Programme for Prevention and Control of Diabetes, Cardiovascular Disease and Stroke
26		National Rural Health Mission (NRHM & JIIT)
27	D/o of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturo, Unani, Siddha & Homeo	Hospitals and Dispensaries (Under NRHM)
28	Department of AIDS Control	National Aids Control Programme
29	Ministry of Housing	Integrated Low Cost

1	2	3
	and Urban Poverty Alleviation	Sanitation (ILCS)
30		Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rojgar Yojana (SJSRY)/ National Urban Livelihoods Mission (NULM)
31	Department of School Education and Literacy	Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme
32		Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary School (IEDSS)
33		Information and Communication Technology in Schools
34		National Programme Nutritional Support to Primary Education (Mid-Day Meal Scheme)
35		Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)
36		Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)
37		Scheme for Construction and Running of Girls Hostels For Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools
38		Scheme for Setting up of 6000 Model Schools at Block Level as Benchmark of Excellence
39		Strengthening of Teachers Training Institutions
40		The Scheme for Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutions (IDMI)
41		The Scheme for Providing a Quality Education in Madrassas (SPQEM)
42	Department of Higher Education	National Mission in Education through ICT
43		Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics
44		Support for the Polytechnics in the States Including Strengthening of Existing Polytechnics
45		Women's Hostel in Polytechnics
46	Ministry of Labour and Employment	Externally Aided Project (EAP) for Reforms and Improvement in Vocational Training Services Rendered by Central and State Governments
47		Skill Development
48		Skill Development for 34 Districts Affected by Left Wing Extremism
49	Law and Justice	For Development of Infrastructure Facilities for Judiciary
50	Ministry of Minority Affairs	Merit - Cum - Means Scholarship for Professional and Technical Courses
51		Multi Sectoral Development Programme for Minorities in Minority Concentration Districts
52		Post Matric Scholarship Scheme Minorities
53		Pre Matric Scholarship Scheme Minorities
54	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	E-Panchayats Rashtriya Gram Swaraj Yojana

1	2	3
56	Department of Rural Development	Aajeevika-Swaran Jayanti Gram Swarojkar Youana SGSY/NRLM
57		DRDA Administration
58		Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme
59		Rural Housing- IAY
60	Department of Land resources	Integrated Watershed Management Programme (IWMP)
61		NLRMP
62	Department of Drinking Water Supply	Central Rural Sanitation Programme
63		National Rural Drinking Water Program
64	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	Grant for Construction of Boys and Girls Hostels for SC and OBC Students
65		Free Coaching for SCs and OBCs
66		Implementation of Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955 and Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989
67		Post-Matric Scholarship for OBCs
68		Post-Matric Scholarship for SC Students
69	Ministry of Textiles	Revival, Reform and Restructuring Package for Handloom Sector
70	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Pre-Matric Scholarship for ST Students
71		Research Information and Mass Education, Tribal Festivals and Others
72		Scheme of PMS, Book Banks and Upgradation of Merit of ST Students
73	Ministry of Women and Child Development	ICDS (Integrated Child Development Services)
74		ICPS (Integrated Child Protection Scheme)
75		Rajiv Gandhi Scheme for Empowerment of Adolescent Girls
76	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	National Service Scheme (NSS)
77		Panchayat Yuva Krida and Khel Abhiyan (Pykka)

Allotment of Land for Hospitals

1491. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Government has (requested to the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for allocation of land for setting up of hospitals;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations where land has been requested;

(c) the number of proposals cleared and the number out of them pending along with the reasons for such pendency;

(d) the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether some of the proposals have been rejected by DDA; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the locations and the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Since January, 2012 the Delhi Government has requested DDA for allocation of land for setting up of hospitals at five places viz. (i) Bindapur, Dwarka, (ii) Model Town, Chowki No. 4, (iii) Naraina, Sector-22, (iv) Rohini and (v) Mahipal Pur.

(c) and (d) Out of the five proposals, four have been cleared. The proposal for allocation of land at Mahipal Pur has not been cleared due to encroachment by JJ Cluster. The proposal will be cleared after revised Layout plan for alternative site is prepared.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

[English]

Setting up of Technical Institutes

1492. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to set up technical institutes including engineering colleges/universities in the country;

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

(c) the funds earmarked and allocated for this purpose during the last two years, year-wise, State-wise;

(d) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the number of technical institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (b) Yes, Madam. The XIIth Plan aims at building on the momentum generated during the XIth Plan and on the consolidation and the expansion of existing institutions. Towards this end, the Government has approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for the XIIth Plan. The RUSA enables the state governments to set up new professional colleges for technical education to address the critical gaps in this area.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE)

which has undertaken the task of perspective planning & coordinated development of the technical education system in the country and to promote qualitative improvement, has asked the State Governments to provide the perspective plan for the development of technical education in their respective states. Such State perspective plans are a consolidation of the perspective plans of individual universities in the State's Jurisdiction. The AICTE grants approval for the setting up of new technical Institutions, based on the applications received from the State Governments, which are processed as per the provisions of the Approval Process Handbook and Regulations.

Further, under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the mission of Coordinated Action for Skill Development Scheme, the Government of India provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments, limited to Rs.12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a Polytechnic in 300 unserved Districts/underserved districts, subject to the respective State/UT Governments providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs.12.30 crores, if any. A total of 287 districts have been provided partial financial assistance of Rs. 2034.69 crores till 31.07.2013.

The detail is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) The year-wise and State-wise details of the funds earmarked and allocated during the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) to (e) During the XIth Five Year Plan, 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) and 2 new Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) were set up in the Country and are functional. In addition to this, the government has approved the setting up of twenty Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), on a Not-for-profit Public Private Partnership (N-PPP) basis.

Statement-I

State-wise details of Polytechnics

1. State-wise list of 300 Districts identified under the Scheme of Setting up of New Polytechnics

Sl. No.	Districts
1	2
	Haryana
1.	Yamuna Nagar

1	2	1	2	1	2
2.	Kurukshetra		Punjab		Uttar Pradesh
3.	Fatehabad	31.	Kapurthala	58.	Kannauj
4.	Panchkula	32.	Nawanshehr	59.	Auraiya
5.	Kaithal	33.	Barnala	60.	Kaushambi
6.	Panipat	34.	Fatehgarh Sahib	61.	Shrawasti
7.	Rewari	35.	Mansa	62.	Balrampur
	Himachal Pradesh	36.	Faridkot	63.	Siddharthnagar
8.	Lahul & Spiti	37.	Muktasar	64.	Sant Kabir Nagar
9.	Kullu		Rajasthan	65.	Mahrajganj
10.	Bilaspur	38.	Pratapgarh	66.	Kushinagar
11.	Kinnaur	39.	Nagaur	67.	Sant Ravidas Nagar (Bhadohi)
12.	Sirmour	40.	Jalor	68.	Kanpur Dehat
	Jammu and Kashmir	41.	Baran	69.	Etah
13.	Kupwara	42.	Bhilwara	70.	Sonbhadra
14.	Baramuia	43.	Bundi	71.	Jyotiba Phule Nagar
15.	Badgam	44.	Dausa	72.	Hamirpur
16.	Pulwama	45.	Dholpur	73.	Chitrakoot
17.	Anantnag	46.	Dungarpur	74.	Bijnor
18.	Doda	47.	Hanumangarh	75.	Moradabad
19.	Udhampur	48.	Jaisalmer	76.	Rampur
20.	Punch	49.	Jhunjhunu	77.	Agra
21.	Rajauri	50.	Karauli	78.	Firozabad
22.	Kathua	51.	Tonk	79.	Mainpuri
23.	Bandipora	52.	Banswara	80.	Budaun
24.	Ganderbal		Delhi	81.	Pilibhit
25.	Kulgam	53.	North	82.	Shahjahanpur
26.	Shopian	54.	North East	83.	Kheri (Lakhimpur-Kheri)
27.	Ramban	55.	Central	84.	Hardoi
28.	Kishtawar	56.	West	85.	Unnao
29.	Reasi	57.	New Delhi	86.	Fatehpur
30.	Samba				

1	2	1	2	1	2
87.	Pratapgarh	110.	Narmada	137.	Jashpur
88.	Barabanki	111.	Tapi	138.	Kanker
89.	Ambedkar Nagar	112.	Junagadh	139.	Dantewada
90.	Bahraich	113.	Kheda	140.	Narayanpur
91.	Basti	114.	Navsari	141.	Bijapur
92.	Deoria		Madhya Pradesh	142.	Surguja
93.	Ghazipur	115.	Sheopur	143.	Janjgir - Champa
94.	Varanasi	116.	Datia	144.	Bilaspur
95.	Mirzapur	117.	Shivpuri	145.	Raipur
96.	Gonda	118.	Rewa	146.	Bastar
97.	Azamgarh	119.	Umaria		Maharashtra
98.	Balia	120.	Mandsaur	147.	Akola
	Uttarakhand	121.	Shajapur	148.	Hingoli
99.	Pithoragarh	122.	Dewas		Andaman and Nicobar
	Andhra Pradesh	123.	Raisen	149.	Nicobars
100.	RangaReddy	124.	Katni	150.	Middle & North Andaman
	Tamil Nadu	125.	Dindori		Bihar
101.	Theni	126.	Anoopur	151.	Pashchim Champaran
102.	Thiruvapur	127.	Alirajpur	152.	Purba Champaran
103.	Villupuram	128.	Sidhi	153.	Sheohar
104.	Thiruvannamalai	129.	Vidisha	154.	Sitamarhi
105.	Dharmapuri	130.	Tikamgarh	155.	Madhubani
106.	Karur	131.	Panna	156.	Supai
107.	Perambalur	132.	Barwani	157.	Araria
	Lakshadweep	133.	Rajgarh	158.	Katihar
108.	Lakshadweep	134.	Sehore	159.	Madhepura
	Daman and Diu	135.	Hoshangabad	160.	Siwan
109.	Diu		Chhattisgarh	161.	Vaishali
	Gujrat	136.	Koriya	162.	Samastipur

1	2	1	2	1	2
163.	Khagaria	191.	Pakaur	219.	Baragarh
164.	Banka	192.	Lohardaga	220.	Koraput
165.	Munger	193.	Gumla	221.	Bhadrak
166.	Lakhisarai	194.	Pashchimi Singhbhum	222.	Balasore
167.	Sheikhpura	195.	Chatra	223.	Khandmal
168.	Nalanda	196.	Palamau		West Bengal
169.	Bhojpur	197.	Jamtara	224.	Dakshin Dinajpur
170.	Buxar	198.	Khunti	225.	Jalpaiguri
171.	Kaimpur (Bhabua)	199.	Ramgarh	226.	Uttar Dinajpur
172.	Rohtas	200.	Simdega	227.	Malda
173.	Jehanabad	201.	Dumka	228.	Birbhum
174.	Aurangabad		Odisha	229.	Nadia
175.	Nawada	202.	Sambalpur	230.	North Twenty Four Parganas
176.	Jamui	203.	Debagarh	231.	Bankura
177.	Arwal	204.	Kendrapara	232.	Puruliya
178.	Kishanganj	205.	Jagatsinghapur	233.	Medinipur
179.	Darbhanga	206.	Jajapur	234.	South Twenty Four Parganas
180.	Gopalganj	207.	Nayagarh		Arunachal Pradesh
181.	Saran	208.	Puri	235.	Tawang
182.	Begusarai	209.	Gajapati	236.	West Kameng
183.	Bhagalpur	210.	Baudh	237.	East Kameng
184.	Gaya	211.	Sonapur	238.	Lower Subansiri
	Jharkhand	212.	Nuapada	239.	Upper Subansiri
185.	Garhwa	213.	Kalahandi	240.	East Siang
186.	Hazaribagh	214.	Nabarangapur	241.	Upper Siang
187.	Giridih	215.	Malkangiri	242.	Dibang Valley
188.	Deoghar	216.	Angul	243.	Lohit
189.	Godda	217.	Mayurbhanj	244.	Changlang
190.	Sahibganj	218.	Bolangir	245.	Tirap

1	2
246.	Kurung Kumey
247.	Anjaw
248.	Lower Dibang Valley Assam
249.	Dhubri
250.	Goalpara
251.	Barpeta
252.	Nalbari
253.	Darrang
254.	Marigaon
255.	Sonitpur
256.	Lakhimpur
257.	Dhemaji
258.	Tinsukia
259.	Sibsagar
260.	North Cachar Hills (Dima Hasao)
261.	Karimganj
262.	Hailakandi
263.	Udalgiri
264.	Chirrang
265.	Baska
266.	Kamrup Rural
267.	Nagaon
268.	Golaghat
269.	Karbi Anglong Manipur
270.	Senapati
271.	Tamenglong

1	2
272.	Churachandpur
273.	Bishnupur
274.	Thoubal
275.	Imphal East
276.	Ukhrul
277.	Chandel Meghalaya
278.	East Garo Hills
279.	South Garo Hills
280.	West Khasi Hills
281.	Ri Bhoi Mizoram
282.	Mamit
283.	Kolasib
284.	Champhai
285.	Serchhip
286.	Lawngtlai
287.	Saiha Nagaland
288.	Mon
289.	Tuensang
290.	Wokha
291.	Dimapur
292.	Phek
293.	Peren
294.	Longleng
295.	Kiphere Sikkim
296.	North District

1	2
297.	West District Tripura
298.	South Tripura
299.	Dhalai
300.	North Tripura
2. State-wise list of proposed 20 IIITs under PPP mode	
Sl .No.	State
1	2
1	Assam
2	Bihar
3	Chhattisgarh
4	Gujarat
5	Haryana
6	Himachal Pradesh
7	Jharkhand
8	Karnataka
9	Kerala
10	Madhya Pradesh
11	Maharashtra
12	Odisha
13	Punjab
14	Rajasthan
15	Tamil Nadu
16	Tripura
17	West Bengal
18	Uttar Pradesh
19	Goa
20	Andhra Pradesh

Statement-II

Details of State-wise, year-wise funds earmarked and allocated during the last two years in respect of new technical institutions

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	IITs		NITs		IIMS		SPAs		IIITs (PPP mode)		Polytechnics	
		2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	120.00	196.00	-	-	-	-	5.00	22.83	-	-	6.00	0.00
2	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	7.00	20.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	39.00	15.10
3	Assam	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.00	0.00
4	Bihar	162.80	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80.00	47.00
5	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-	13.42	11.11	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
6	Delhi	-	-	6.90	0.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
8	Gujarat	35.52	90.62	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5.00	12.00
9	Goa	-	-	11.00	5.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	Haryana	-	-	-	-	13.94	20.35	-	-	-	-	7.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	64.00	165.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.00	0.00
12	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54.00	45.00
13	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	14.22	27.83	-	-	-	-	85.00	0.00
14	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
15	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.00	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	47.47	80.00	-	-	-	-	20.00	52.17	-	-	42.00	44.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
17	Manipur	-	-	12.00	16.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	12.00
18	Meghalaya	-	-	6.39	10.00	102.50	20.35	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
19	Mizoram	-	-	5.00	15.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.00	0.00
20	Nagaland	-	-	9.79	22.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	27.00
21	Odisha	104.83	146.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16.00	8.00
22	Punjab	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.00	0.00
23	Puducherry	-	-	8.40	12.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00
24	Rajasthan	66.22	40.00	-	-	13.92	19.06	-	-	0.00	3.75	45.00	0.00
25	Sikkim	-	-	9.00	6.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
26	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-	16.12	10.30	-	-	-	-	28.00	0.00
27	Tripura	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13.00	0.00
28	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70.00	94.00
29	Uttarakhand	-	-	3.50	10.00	7.90	10.83	-	-	-	-	0.00	0.00
30	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.00	18.50

Innovation of Science Education

1493. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any effective steps for the innovation of science education in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) makes efforts towards the popularization of science in the States/UTs and organizes science exhibitions and other related activities. The NCERT has undertaken a number of steps to improve the quality of science education at the school level namely the development of activity-based textbooks, laboratory manuals, exemplar problems, source books on assessment etc. It has also developed ten innovative science & mathematics kits for different stages of school education to facilitate practical work in school. The NCERT has also been organizing several teacher training programmes on the use of these materials. To encourage activity based teaching learning process in the classroom, three publications, namely: "Science is Doing" for class VI, "Learning by Doing" for class VII and "Learning by Doing" for class VIII have been published by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), to be used as supplementary material for the teaching of science. The CBSE affiliated schools are instructed to provide facilities of well-equipped science laboratories for the conduct of practical work in the schools, apart from the appointment of qualified teachers for teaching science subjects.

Determination of Drop out Rate

1494. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the methodology adopted by the Government to determine drop out rates;

(b) whether the method used to determine drop out rates of a State takes into consideration the students who are transferred to other States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In the publication "Statistics of School Education" brought out by the Ministry, drop-out rates are calculated by adopting the Apparent Cohort Method, that is the percentage of Pupils who drop out from a given level of education in a given school year.

(b) and (c) The transfer of students from one State to other is not considered, while calculating the drop-out rates, as required data is not available.

Legal Aid Clinics

1495. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any details of the legal aid and clinics in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds allocated and spent for each legal aid clinic, State-wise during the 11th and 12th Plan Period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up more such clinics;

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

(e) the time by which these are likely to be set up along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

[Translation]

Categorization of Cities

1496. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether cities have been categorized in the country on the basis of population and requirement of public facilities;

(b) if so, the number of categories in urban areas of the country; and

(c) the norms adopted therefor?

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

(a) to (c) The census of India classifies towns & cities in terms of population size as under:

Class-I: population 1 lakh and above

Class-II: population 50,000 - 99,999

Class-III: population 20,000 - 49,999

Class-IV: population 10,000 -19,999

Class-V: population 5,000 - 9,999

Class-VI: population below 5,000

Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, 3 categories of cities have been identified as per norms/criteria mentioned as under:

Category	Cities/Urban Areas (UAs)	Nos.
A.	Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 Census	07
B.	Cities/UAs with 1 million plus population but less than 4 million as per 2001 Census	28
C.	Selected Cities/UAs (State capitals and other Cities/UAs of religious/historic and touristic importance)	30
Total		65

[English]

Civil Nuclear Agreement

1497. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and US have been engaged in any discussions recently on Civil Nuclear Agreement between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Westinghouse Electric Company, USA and the Nuclear Power Company of India Limited (NPCIL) had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) to negotiate an Early Works Agreement (EWA) supporting future construction of nuclear power plants at the Mithivirdi site in Gujarat and if so, if the facts of the matter; and

(d) whether the contract has been finalised and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Agreement for cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 10th October 2008. Discussions in regard to and review of implementation of the Agreement are held from time to time.

(c) and (d) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and M/s Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), USA had signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) that included negotiation of an early/pre-early Works Agreement. The discussions regarding supply of AP 1000 nuclear power reactors is, however, subject to outcome of ongoing techno-commercial negotiations between the two parties.

NCRTC

1498. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formed or proposes to form National Capital Region Transport Corporation Limited (NCRTC);

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to undertake different development works under PPP mode; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Government has sanctioned the formation of National Capital Region Transport Corporation

Ltd. (NCRTC) with the authorized capital of Rs. 100 crore for designing, developing, implementing, financing, operating and maintaining of Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) in National Capital Region (NCR).

(c) and (d) The funding pattern for implementation of the individual RRTS project has not been decided as the individual corridors have not been sanctioned.

[*Translation*]

Teacher Student Ratio

1499. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the student teacher ratio in many States is not 30 students per teacher despite the fact that it is mandated by law;

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

(c) whether quality education is not being provided due to mismatch in the teacher student ratio due to which in many States, students upto class 8 are dropping out soon from these schools;

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

(e) the details of the schemes likely to be formulated for providing quality education to bring the drop out rate upto the level of zero?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), 2011-12, the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in Government schools at the national level for elementary schools is 30:1, and the State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. In order to increase teacher availability, since inception of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.82 lakh teacher's posts have been sanctioned against which 14 lakh have been recruited till March, 2013. The recruitment process for the remaining posts is at various stages in different States, which will lead to a further favourable PTR.

(c) and (d) In a National Sample Survey to Assess Dropout Rates at the Elementary Level, commissioned by MHRD in 21 States in 2010-11, the reasons for dropping out of children that emerged were the economic condition

of the parents, the migration of the family, to help the family in domestic work, sibling care etc.

The PTR has improved in the country after the coming into force of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The National Achievement Survey (NAS), which is carried out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) in 3 year cycles for classes III, V and VIII, also shows (in the recently conducted 3rd round for class V) moderate improvements in learning levels. The drop-out rate at elementary level as per the School Education Statistics (SES), 2010-11, State-wise is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(e) In order to provide quality education and to reduce the drop-out rate under the SSA, the States are supported for free text books, teacher training, academic support through Block Resource Centres/Cluster. Resource Centres, free uniforms and mid-day-meal and special training for mainstreaming of out of school children. Residential facilities are also being provided in sparsely populated areas and for urban deprived children to further reduce the drop-out rate.

Statement-I

The State-wise details on pupil teacher ratio (as per DISE, 2011-12) - All Government schools

State/UT	Pupil-Teacher Ratio
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9
Andhra Pradesh	18
Arunachal Pradesh	17
Assam	29
Bihar	59
Chandigarh	37
Chhattisgarh	43
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	06
Daman and Diu	35
Delhi	39

1	2
Goa	15
Gujarat	29
Haryana	26
Himachal Pradesh	15
Jammu and Kashmir	13
Jharkhand	42
Karnataka	21
Kerala	19
Lakshadweep	11
Madhya Pradesh	38
Maharashtra	25
Manipur	13
Meghalaya	16
Mizoram	13
Nagaland	15
Odisha	27
Puducherry	12
Punjab	20
Rajasthan	27
Sikkim	11
Tamil Nadu	28
Tripura	18
Uttar Pradesh	38
Uttarakhand	20
West Bengal	30
All States	30

Statement-II

The State-wise details on dropout rate at elementary level (as per SES, 2010-11)

State/UT	Dropout rate at elementary level (Class I-VIII)
1	2
Andhra Pradesh	32.9

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	50.5
Assam	54.0
Bihar	58.3
Chhattisgarh	48.3
Goa	-
Gujarat	46.7
Haryana	4.6
Himachal Pradesh	-
Jammu and Kashmir	6.1
Jharkhand	45.1
Karnataka	20.8
Kerala	-
Madhya Pradesh	30.7
Maharashtra	25.9
Manipur	52.8
Meghalaya	70.4
Mizoram	36.7
Nagaland	45.4
Odisha	55.0
Punjab	-
Rajasthan	53.3
Sikkim	42.8
Tamil Nadu	8.0
Tripura	48.2
Uttar Pradesh	49.7
Uttarakhand	31.6
West Bengal	49.1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	15.1
Chandigarh	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	33.7
Daman and Diu	10.8
Delhi	-
Lakshadweep	12.7
Puducherry	-
All States	40.6

Cost of Higher Education

1500. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to check the high cost of education system prevalent in universities and technical educational institutions in the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Education in India is a not-for profit activity. Pursuant to the judgement of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the Islamic Academy of Education Vs the State of Karnataka and T.M.A Pai Foundation Vs the State of Karnataka, Fee Fixation Committees have been set up by different State Governments. The private universities in India are also regulated as per the provisions of the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Establishment and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities), 2003.

The UGC has also issued the UGC (Institutions Deemed-to- be Universities) Regulations 2010. Para 6.5 of these Regulations provides that, "The level of the fees charged for the courses offered in deemed-to-be universities shall have a reasonable relation to the cost of running the course. The fee structure shall be displayed in the prospectus and on the institution's website".

The Government has also introduced the Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010 in the Lok Sabha which provides for the prohibition of certain unfair practices in technical educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities including private colleges and universities to protect the interest of the students admitted and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. It also provides for criminal liability and civil penalties for charging capitation fee or donations or for charging fees over and above what is disclosed in the prospectus or the website.

In order to help the students from poor families, SCs, STs and minorities etc., the Government is administering several fellowship and scholarship schemes. The Government has also started a scheme for providing full interest subsidy on loans taken by students for higher education, since 2007. The scheme is applicable to all

those students whose parental income is less than Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum, who have taken education loans.

Public Prosecutors

1501. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

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

(a) the number of public prosecutors in various courts of the country including Maharashtra, State-wise, Court and case-wise;

(b) whether the number of public prosecutors including women prosecutors have not increased in proportion to. the rise in the number of court cases;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to enroll those who pass LLB examination as public prosecutors; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Criminal cases and appeals in criminal matters in subordinate courts and High Courts are conducted by public prosecutors/counsels appointed by the respective State Governments. Apart from that, certain Central Government Ministries/ Departments viz. Ministry of Finance, Ministry of Home Affairs, Department of Personnel and Training also have their own panels of public prosecutors. There is no centralized data maintained by the Central Government as to the number of public prosecutors in various courts of the country State-wise, Court and case-wise and also as to the number of women prosecutors among them.

(d) and (e) As per section 24 of the Criminal Procedure Code, 1973, a person shall be eligible to be appointed as a Public Prosecutor or an Additional Public Prosecutor under sub-section (1) or sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) or sub-section (6) thereof, only if he has been in practice as an advocate for not less than seven

years. The Central Government or the State Government may appoint under sub-section (8) thereof, for the purposes of any case or class of cases, a person who has been in practice as an advocate for not less than ten years as a Special Public Prosecutor.

So far as Ministry of Law and Justice is concerned, no proposal to enrol those who pass LLB examination as public prosecutors is under consideration.

[*English*]

Wages of Workers in MDMS

1502. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether the cooks who are preparing food in schools under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) are not permanent Government employees and they are paid meagre wages;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to appoint permanent staff with enhanced wages to them; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The cooks-cum-helpers are part time workers and they are paid a honorarium of Rs. 1000/- per month. The cost under this component is shared between the Centre and the States/UTs in the ratio of 75:25 respectively for all the States/UTs except the North-Eastern States, where the ratio is 90:10. The criteria for the number of cooks-cum-helpers to be engaged in a school has also been prescribed by the Central Government; one for a school having upto 25 students, two for schools having 26 to 100 students, and one additional cook-cum-helper for every additional 100 students.

(c) to (d) No, Madam. There is not such proposal.

[*Translation*]

Autonomy to Universities

1503. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide autonomy to the universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals/ schemes formulated in this regard;

(c) whether the demand for autonomy has been made by various universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Universities already are autonomous bodies established either by an Act of Parliament or an Act of State Legislature and are governed by their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances. The universities have full functional autonomy in respect of all academic and administrative matters subject to the availability of financial resources and the fulfillment of quality norms of the University Grants Commission (UGC). The extent of autonomy in financial, administrative and governance matters are provided for in the legislation by which the Universities are established.

Under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956, an institution of higher education which is doing the work of very high standard in a specific area is declared as a Deemed to be University. Such an institution enjoys the academic status and privileges of a University.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No specific demand for increasing the scope of the existing autonomy has been received from any Central/ Deemed to be University.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

Winding up of Aakash Tablet Scheme

1504. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to wind up the Aakash tablet scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the expenditure incurred by the Government on Aakash tablets along with the number of Aakash tablets prepared, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam, there is no such proposal.

(c) A project was sanctioned under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) to IIT Rajasthan in September 2010 for achieving the following deliverables after acquiring the Low Cost Access-cum-Computing Devices (LCADs) for teacher empowerment:

- (i) Acquisition and testing of low cost access-cum-computing devices; and
- (ii) Hardware & software optimization of low cost access cum computing devices.

This project was subsequently transferred to IIT Bombay in April 2012. IIT Bombay has received deliveries of all 1, 00,000 Aakash tablets. These tablets are for the purpose of testing by users all over India in different climatic and usage conditions. An expenditure of Rs. 31.89 crore has been incurred by IIT Bombay so far on this project.

Standard and Quality in Technical/Engineering Colleges

1505. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has evolved any suitable methodology/policy to ensure that the standard and quality in technical and engineering colleges affiliated to universities is not diluted; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC), in its 493rd meeting held on 10th May, 2013 resolved that in view of the judgement and order of the Hon'ble Supreme Court on April, 25th, 2013 in Civil Appeal No. 1145 of 2004 and Civil Appeal No. 5736-5745 of 2004, the affiliating Universities should not grant any further affiliation to any new colleges/courses offering technical education, till the UGC communicates suitable guidelines/regulations in this regard, in order to ensure that the desired standards of teaching and learning are upheld in affiliated colleges offering technical/engineering courses/programmes.

[Translation]

Increase in Slums

1506. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to take any concrete steps to restrict the growth of slum clusters in the county including Delhi; and
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) As 'Slums' is a state subject, it is the primary responsibility of the States to deal with the issues of slum clusters including taking concrete steps to restrict the growth of slum clusters. However, Government of India has started a new scheme Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) on 02.06.2011, aimed at making the whole country including Delhi slum Free. Under the Scheme, Central Assistance is extended to States for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock.

Cities/towns are required to draw up their Slum Free City Plan off Actions (SFCPoAs) for the City to proceed towards the goal of Slum-free Cities/Towns. Preparing of SFCPoAs would include Slum Surveys, Management Information System (MIS), GIS (Geographical information system) Mapping of Slums, MIS-GIS integration and analysis of slums leading to formulation of curative and preventive strategy.

The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme, is a part of preventive strategy for containment of future proliferation of slums through affordable housing projects taken up under public-private partnerships.

As a means of Credit Enablement for urban poor, the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), provides interest subsidy for housing loans and the Credit Risk Guarantee Fund Trust extends guarantee to the lending agencies for loans given to EWS/LIG persons upto Rs. 5 Lakh without any third party guarantee or collateral security.

Attacks on Indians Abroad

1507. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) the number of details of attacks on persons of Indian origin abroad during the last three years;

(b) whether the Indian High Commission and Embassies have taken any steps to protect Indian citizens abroad and ensure delivery of Justice to the victims; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As reported by 111 Missions / posts abroad persons of Indian origin attacked abroad during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	-	Number of incidents.
2010	-	22
2011	-	14
2012	-	52
2013	-	25 (upto 31.7.2013)

(b) and (c) Indian Missions/Posts remain in touch with the local authorities and sensitize them of their concern about attacks on Indians and their safety. Indian Missions render necessary/ consular assistance to the victims/ families. The Indian Missions/Posts facilitate the transportation of the mortal remains of the body to India if necessary. Assistance is also given from Indian Community Welfare Fund by the Indian Missions/Posts where necessary. Details are given in enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Country	Indian Mission/Post	No. of details of attacks on Persons of Indian origin abroad	Steps taken by the Indian High Commission & Embassies to protect Indian Citizens and give justice to the victims
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul	2010-7 persons 2013-4 persons	The embassy of India maintains direct liaison with the Ministry of Interior, Govt. of Islamic Republic of Afghanistan on security related issues concerning Indian. Besides, whenever any threat inputs relating to Indian interests come to notice, the Mission informs all Indian citizens working/residing in Afghanistan by way of Security Advisories from time to time and advises them on the Security precautions to be taken.

1	2	3	4	5
2	Australia	Canberra	2010-11 persons 2011-4 persons 2012-2 persons 2013-1 person	The cases were reported to Police by the Indian Mission. The police have charged to the attackers.
3	Bahrain	Bahrain	2013-2 persons.	Mission has taken up the incidents with the concerned authorities in the Kingdom of Bahrain and requested them to strengthen the security measures in the affected areas in order to boost the confidence of the Indian residents in these areas.
4	Belgium	Brussels	2012-5 persons	The Embassy is in regular contact with the local authorities and the Indian community on the aspect of security of Indians and Persons of Indian Origin. The Embassy is also pursuing this particular incident with the concerned authorities for ensuring justice to the aggrieved.
5	Benin	Abuja	2012-15 persons	High Commission of India, Abuja takes up the matter at a higher level with the Nigerian authorities, such as Ministry of Foreign Affairs, NSA, IG Police etc. HCI Abuja also took up the cases for compensation to the victims with the employers as well as with the Nigerian authorities.
6	Canada	Vancouver	2011-1 person	Indian National was shot dead on 25, December 2012. The attacker was awarded imprisonment for 16 years.
7	Croatia	Zagreb	2012-1 person	The Embassy of India, Zagreb took up the matter immediately with the Ministry of Foreign and European Affairs, Govt., of the Republic of Croatia. They expressed their regret over the incident and assured the steps would be taken to ensure the safety and security of Indian nationals in Croatia.

1	2	3	4	5
8	El Salvador	Panama	2013-01 person	In the case concerned on receipt of the information Immediately Mission strongly took up the matter with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of El Salvador for investigating the case on priority to bring the perpetrators to book and to extend all possible assistance to family of deceased. As a result, Govt., of El Salvador assigned the case to Special Unit National Police for further investigations.
9	Ghana	Accra	2012-1 person 2013-1 person	Both the incidents mentioned above were reported to the Ghanaian Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ghana Police authorities requesting them to investigate these incidents and apprehend the culprits.
10	Haiti	Havana	2011-1 person 2012-1 person	The Mission has taken up the issue with Haitian Government to provide safety and security to the Indians working in Haiti. Also UN Peace Keeping Forces, including three Indian units, have been deployed to maintain peace and security in Haiti. Presence of the Indian units-CISF, BSF and Assam Rifles, has broadly improved the Security situation.
11	Ireland	Dublin	2012-1 person	The matter was reported to the local police who registered a complaint and are investigating. The Police have treated this as a mugging incident not specifically targeted on an Indian citizen. The Embassy has followed up with the student, Police and the Student's college.
12	Italy	Rome	2012-1 person	The matter was taken up by the Indian Mission with the Italian law enforcement agencies. The attacker was apprehended by the police.
13	Kazakhstan	Astana	2010-1 person	Matter was taken up by the Mission with concerned local authorities.

1	2	3	4	5
14	Kenya	Nairobi	2012-4 persons	The Mission liaised with the local police authorities in the third case to facilitate registration of death and investigation of the case.
15	Kyrgyzstan	Bishkek	2012-1 person	Mission's helpline numbers, mobile numbers of Consular officers have been provided to coordinators of Indian medical students in Kyrgyzstan as well as to other expatriate Indian nationals.
16	Poland	Warsaw	2013-1 person	The Mission took up the matter strongly with the local Foreign Office and requested them to sensitize the relevant authorities in Bialystok about the threats of racial violence being faced by the Indian national and his family with a view to ensuring the safety of their life and property. Mission's officers also visited Bialystok and met with the officials from the local Mayor's office, police and the public prosecutor handling the case and were assured of concrete action in the matter. The Mission is in touch with the Indian national and the authorities concerned in this regard. The Mission has also installed 24x7 helpline for Indian in distress.
17	Mongolia	Ulaanbaatar	2010-1 person 2012-1 person	The Mission as per protocol immediately initiated action facilitating the victims to lodging a complaint with local police, followed by a strong protest lodged by the Mission with the host Government to insuring justice to the victims. The local Government has informed confirming imprisonment of the culprits in the former case.
18	Pakistan	Islamabad	2013-2 Person	Mission had strongly taken up these cases with Government of Pakistan and requested them to conduct an enquiry and bring guilty to justice.

1	2	3	4	5
19	South Sudan	Juba	2011-1 person 2013-6 person	The Embassy had taken up the matter for investigation in all the above cases with the South Sudanese authorities and asked the local authorities to ensure that those who have been responsible for the crimes are apprehended and brought to justice.
20	Sri Lanka	Jaffna	2012-2 persons	The matter was taken up with local law enforcement authorities immediately and necessary consular assistance to the victims was also provided.
21	Sweden	Stockholm	2011-1 person	The Embassy provided him all possible help by intervening with police authorities, medical doctors and lawyers. The officers of Embassy personally visited him also. The Embassy keeps in touch with the persons of Indian origin and the officers/officials are always accessible to them through Email/ Telephone.
22	Tanzania	Dar es Salaam	2013-1 person	Mission had taken up the matter with the government of Tanzanian for early apprehension of the culprits and to initiate necessary action for the safety of Indian community living in Tanzania. Subsequently the culprits were arrested and are facing judicial proceedings. An advisory was also issued by the Mission on February 12, 2013, to the Indian nationals in Tanzania advising them to take precautions towards their safety and security and a list of important mobile numbers to be contacted in emergency was circulated to all.
23	Thailand	Bangkok	2011-1 person	Matter is subjudice in Thai Court.
24	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	2013-1 person	The victim was offered legal assistance by the Consulate, he choose not to press charges against the Emirati national and the case was

1	2	3	4	5
				closed with the mutual agreement between the parties.
25	United Kingdom (UK)	London	2011-2 persons 2012-2 persons	The Mission takes possible steps to protect Indian nationals and PIOs with the help of local police authorities.
26	USA	Chicago	2012-7 person	The CGI immediately followed up with relevant local authorities.
27	USA	Houston	2010-1 person	The CGI immediately followed up with relevant local authorities. An official from the Consulate was sent to the Medical centre. Houston to meet local authorities. Assistance was given for repatriation of the mortal remains of the deceased to India. Action on attestation of Death Certificate was taken immediately. Suspects in the case were arrested.
28	USA	San Francisco	2010- Nil 2011-2 persons 2012-3 persons 2013 persons	The consulate remains in touch with state authorities concerned to follow up on such cases.
29	USA	Atlanta	2013-1 person	The Mission has requested to the concerned authorities for detailed information.
30	Venezuela	Caracas	2010-1 person 2011-1 person 2012-5 persons 2013-1 person	The Embassy promptly apprised the Venezuelan foreign Office about the incidents that have taken place with the Indian Community and requested for their help.
31	Afghanistan	Jalalabad	Nil	--
32		Kandhar	Nil	--
33		Mazar-e-Sharif	Nil	--
34	Albania	Bucharest	Nil	--
35	Antigua & Barbuda	Georgetown	Nil	--
36	Arjnenia	Yerevan	Nil	--
37	Austria	Vienna	Nil	--

1	2	3	4	5
38	Barbados	Paramaribo	Nil	--
39	Belarus	Minsk	Nil	--
40	Belize	Mexico	Nil	--
41	Bhutan	Thimphu	Nil	--
42		Phuentsholi ng	Nil	--
43	Bolivia	Lima (Peru)	Nil	--
44	Cyprus	Nicosia	Nil	--
45	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Budapest	Nil	--
46	Brazil	Brasilia	Nil	--
47		Sao Paulo	Nil	--
48	Bulgaria (Rep. of)	Sofia	Nil	--
49	Burundi	Kampala	Nil	--
50	Cambodia	Phnom Penh	Nil	--
51	Chile	Santiago	Nil	--
52	Colombia	Bogota	Nil	--
53	Czech Republic	Prague	Nil	--
54	Djibouti	Addis Ababa	Nil	--
55	Egypt	Cairo	Nil	--
56	Finland	Helsinki	Nil	--
57	France	Paris	Nil	--
58	Guyana	Georgetown	Nil	--
59	Iran	Tehran	Nil	--
60	Israel	Tel Aviv	Nil	--
61	Jordan	Amman	Nil	--
62	Kenya	Mombasa	Nil	--
63	Korea (DPR)	Pyongyang	Nil	--
64	Korea (Republic of)	Seoul	Nil	--
65	Kuwait	Kuwait	Nil	--
66	Lap, PDR	Vientiane	Nil	--

1	2	3	4	5
67	Lebanon	Beirut	Nil	--
68	Libya	Tripoli	Nil	--
69	Madagascar	Antananarivo	Nil	--
70	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	Nil	--
71	Mali	Bamako	Nil	--
72	Mexico	Mexico City	Nil	--
73	Moldova	Bucharest	Nil	--
74	Morocco	Rabat	Nil	--
75	Mozambique	Maputo	Nil	--
76	Myanmar	Yangon	Nil	--
77	Namibia	Windhoek	Nil	--
78	Nepal	Kathmandu	Nil	--
		Birgunj	Nil	--
79	Netherlands	The Hague	Nil	--
80	New Zealand	Wellington	Nil	--
81	Niger	Accra	Nil	--
82	Norway	Oslo	Nil	--
83	Oman	Muscat	Nil	--
84	Palestine (PLO)	Ramallah	Nil	--
85	Paraguay	Buenos Aires	Nil	--
86	Peru	Lima	Nil	--
87	Qatar	Doha	Nil	--
88	Reunion Islands	Saint Denis	Nil	--
89	Romania	Bucharest	Nil	--
90	Russian Federation	Moscow	Nil	--
91	Rwanda	Kampala	Nil	--
92	Saudi Arabia	Riyadh	Nil	--
		Jeddah	Nil	--
93	Sao Tome and Principe (Republic of)	Luanda	Nil	--

1	2	3	4	5
94	Senegal	Dakar	Nil	--
95	Singapore	Singapore	Nil	--
96	Slovak Republic	Bratislava	Nil	--
97	Spain	Madrid	Nil	--
98	Sri Lanka	Colombo	Nil	--
99	St. Kitts and Nevis	Georgetown	Nil	--
100	Sudan	Khartoum	Nil	--
101	Swaziland	Maputo	Nil	--
102	Switzerland	Geneva	Nil	--
103	Syria	Damascus	Nil	--
104	Tajikistan	Dushanbe	Nil	--
105	Tanzania	Zanzibar	Nil	--
106	Trinidad & Tobago	Port of Spain	Nil	--
107	Tunisia	Tunis	Nil	--
108	Turkey	Istanbul	Nil	--
109	Turkmenistan	Ashgabat	Nil	--
110	Uganda	Kampala	Nil	--
111	Vietnam	Ho Chi Minh City	Nil	--

Importance to Private Higher Education

1508. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government is giving more importance to private higher education system as compared to primary and secondary education;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard along with the corrective steps taken by the Government?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[*English*]

Earthquake Prone Metro Stations

1509. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a UN study has stated that more than 50 stations in Phase I & II of Delhi Metro are located in areas of high earthquake hazard; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure safety of passengers?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that entire Delhi Metro Network is located in seismic zone-IV. All the structures have been already designed and provided for seismic events corresponding to zone-IV as per relevant Indian Codes and no further action is required for these structures to ensure safety of passengers.

Land Route to Myanmar

1510. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTAN:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is skeptical about opening land routes to Myanmar and South-East Asia;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Myanmar Government is ready to sign an agreement with India to open up the existing land route via Moreh and Tamu for trade and tourism between the two countries;
- (d) if so, the details thereof; and
- (e) the progress made so far to start bus service between Imphal (India) and Mandalay (Myanmar)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Government attaches high priority to promoting connectivity between India and South East Asia. It is also a major pillar of the Government's "Look East" Policy. In this endeavour, Government has taken several initiatives to open land routes to Myanmar and South-East Asia, including the Trilateral Highway Project, the Kaladan Multimodal Transit Transport Project, the Rhi Tiddim Road Project and the Imphal - Mandalay Bus Service. These projects would enhance cross border trade, tourism, people-to-people contacts and economic development of areas on both sides of the border.

- (b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) In 1994, India and Myanmar signed a Border Trade Agreement under which border trading points were established in Moreh (Manipur)-Tamu (Myanmar) and in Zowkhathar (Mizoram)-Rhi (Myanmar). In October 2008, both countries agreed to upgrade border trade to normal trade at the Moreh-Tamu and Zowkhathar-Rhi border trading points. Bilateral mechanisms, including Joint Border Trade Committee, Joint Committee on Border Haats and Joint Trade Committee, have been set up to improve bilateral trade.

(e) Following two rounds of technical level discussions on the Imphal- Mandalay Bus Service between India and Myanmar, a draft MoU was finalised. A Protocol to the draft MoU, which includes provisions related to immigration and visa, has been shared with the Myanmar side to enable its early operationalisation.

KVI Training Centres

1511. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Khadi and Village Industry (KVI) training centres running in various States of the country, State-wise, including Jharkhand;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to modernize these training centres;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments for establishing new training centres; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Madam, Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is imparting training in the country including Jharkhand through 17 departmental as well as 24 non-departmental training centres. State-wise number of training centres is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Improvement and upgradation of training centres is a continuous process, through the grants received by KVIC for human resource development.

(d) to (e) KVIC has received proposals for establishment of new training centres from the State Governments of Manipur and Punjab. The matter has not been referred to or considered in the Ministry.

Statement

State-wise number of training centres run by KVIC

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of training centres	
		Depart- mental	Non- depart- mental
1	2	3	4
1	Jammu and Kashmir	01	0
2	Himachal Pradesh	01	0
3	Punjab	0	0
4	Chandigarh	0	0
5	Uttarakhand	02	0
6	Haryana	0	0
7	Delhi	01	0
8	Rajasthan	0	01
9	Uttar Pradesh	01	03
10	Bihar	01	0
11	Sikkim	0	0
12	Arunachal Pradesh	0	01
13	Nagaland	0	01
14	Manipur	0	0
15	Mizoram	0	01
16	Tripura	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0
18	Assam	0	02
19	West Bengal	01	01
20	Jharkhand	0	01
21	Odisha	01	01
22	Chhattisgarh	0	0

1	2	3	4
23	Madhya Pradesh	0	02
24	Gujarat*	0	0
25	Maharashtra**	04	04
26	Andhra Pradesh	0	01
27	Karnataka	02	01
28	Goa	0	0
29	Lakshadweep	0	0
30	Kerala	01	02
31	Tamil Nadu	01	02
32	Puducherry	0	0
33	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0
Total		17	24

*including Daman and Diu.

**including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

[*Translation*]

Yamuna Khadar

1512. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any plan for conservation of the Khadar area on both sides of Yamuna river in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the importance of conservation of Khadar area of the said river in terms of availability of ground water?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority has formulated structure plan of the Khadar area on both sides of Yamuna River in Delhi. The salient features of this structure plan are:

- Structure Plan has been developed on the basis of a Value Analysis that was done through study of site & other factual data.

- The areas which are closer to habitation with high movement corridors, easy approach to Public and where cultural and religious activities take place are areas of Low Biodiversity Potential and thus, have been proposed as Public Recreation Zone.
- Areas with rich potential of existing wetlands and flora of the river basin are proposed to be preserved as Protective Biodiversity Zones.
- The area of moderate potential which will give people a chance to interact with the Riverine Ecosystem are designated as the Interactive Biodiversity Zones.
- All the above three zones are proposed to be interconnected by Green Linkages which will not only act as wildlife movement corridor and habitat but also provide a buffer to sensitive Biodiversity areas.

(c) The question does not arise in view of the reply at (a) and (b) above.

(d) It is important to conserve the Khadar area as it is the re-charge area for ground water resource and this area helps in improving the quality of water that gets re-charged through natural process.

[English]

Encroachment on Ghalib's Place

1513. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a part of the haveli of the famous poet Mirza Ghalib in Delhi has been encroached by private businessmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Madam, the Govt., of National Capital Territory of Delhi has informed that there is no encroachment in the residential place (Haveli) of Mirza Ghalib at Ballimaran, Delhi.

[Translation]

Discrimination in Schools

1514. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rise in the incidents of discrimination with the poor children in private schools of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is proposing to issue new guidelines to the schools regarding the children admitted through Economically Weaker Section (EWS) quota so as to avoid discrimination with these children and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has fixed any accountability of someone for taking action against such type of schools; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) There have been isolated media reports of segregation/discrimination of children admitted into private schools under the Section 12 (1) (c) of the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 that provides for 25% free admission and education to children of disadvantaged groups and weaker sections. Such matters are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for enquiry and remedial action.

The Government has issued guidelines for the implementation of Clause (C) of Section 8 and 9 of the RTE Act, 2009 for preventing discrimination in schools in respect of children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged groups.

The RTE Act provides for notifying a local authority for grievance redressal and for the setting up of a State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR)/Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for the monitoring of a child's right to elementary education.

[English]

Case against Officers in Passport Office

1515. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered any case against any Passport Officer in connection with human trafficking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any special powers have been given to Passport Officers to issue new passports in lieu of forged passports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) The CBI conducted surprise checks in several Passport Offices across the country in the month of June, 2013. However, no case has been registered against any Passport Officer in connection with human trafficking.

(c) and (d) As per provisions of the Passports Act, 1967 and the Passport Rules, 1980, all Passport Issuing Authorities (PIAs) have been authorized to issue, refuse, impound and revoke Passports. Within these powers, all Passport Issuing Authorities issue new Passports and reissue Passports in lieu of expired, lost, damaged, revoked, tampered and forged Passports as the case may be. No separate special powers exist with Passport Officers for the issue of new Passports specifically in lieu of forged Passports.

[Translation]

Radiation from Nuclear Energy Plants

1516. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any study has been conducted in regard to adverse effects of radiation in villages near nuclear energy plants working in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the rehabilitation package offered to the inhabitants of these villages;

(d) whether the Government has negotiated with the State Governments in regard to these studies and resettlement package; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESLs) are installed at all atomic power station sites under Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) well before the commissioning of the reactor. ESLs carry out pre-operational survey to establish the pre-operational baseline radioactivity levels of the site. During operation period of the reactor, environmental samples such as air, water, soil, vegetations, agricultural produces, milk, meat and other dietary products are collected periodically and analysed for radioactivity. ESLs are equipped with highly sensitive instruments and sufficient infrastructure to analyse extremely low levels of radioactivity in environmental samples. The radioactivity levels in environmental samples are compared with pre-operational values in the respective matrix. The studies carried out at various power station sites have clearly indicated that there is no unacceptable build up of radioactivity in the environment. The annual radiation doses to the general public from nuclear plants are insignificant as compared to that received from natural background radiation with no potential to cause any adverse health impact..

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) and (b) above.

Public Telephones in Villages

1517. SHRI LALJI TANDON:
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

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

(a) the number of villages in the country including Chhattisgarh which are provided with public telephone facility as on date;

(b) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided in all the villages including backward districts of the country;

(c) whether the Government has not been successful in achieving the targets;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate a new scheme to provide the said facility; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As on 31.07.2013, 5,82,185 villages i.e. 98.07% of the inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001 have been covered with Village Public Telephone (VPT) facility, with financial/subsidy support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). VPT facility has been provided in 18,214 out the 19,744 inhabited villages in Chhattisgarh. State-wise details of VPTs provided are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) VPT facility is expected to be provided in remaining inhabited revenue villages of the country through on-going USOF scheme of VPTs in newly identified uncovered villages as per Census 2001, for which rollout period is up to September 2013.

(c) and (d) 98.07% of the inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001 have already been covered with VPT facility, with financial/ subsidy support from USOF.

Reasons for delay in provisioning of VPTs in remaining villages, as submitted by BSNL [Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited], who is implementing USOF funded scheme for VPTs are:

- Remote & tough terrain
- Lack of proper transport infrastructure
- Poor/no availability of electricity
- Areas affected by insurgency
- Natural calamities
- VPT facility is feasible in many villages only through satellite technology and there has been delay in procurement of Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs).

(e) and (f) Does not arise in view of (b) above.

Statement

*State-wise number of VPTs provided
as on 31.07.2013*

Name of the State	No. of inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001	No. of VPTs provided
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar	501	352
Andhra Pradesh	26613	25105
Assam	25124	24688
Bihar	39032	38941
Jharkhand	29354	28807
Gujarat	18159	18051
Haryana	6764	6678
Himachal Pradesh	17495	17408
Jammu and Kashmir	6417	6384
Karnataka	27481	27449
Kerala	1372	1372
Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986
Chhattisgarh	19744	18214
Maharashtra	41442	40654
Meghalaya (NE-I)	5782	5247
Mizoram (NE-I)	707	704
Tripura (NE-I)	858	858
Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	3863	2774
Manipur (NE-II)	2315	2171
Nagaland (NE-II)	1278	1263
Odisha	47529	45215

1	2	3
Punjab	12301	12065
Rajasthan	39753	39568
Tamilnadu	15492	15492
Uttar Pradesh	97942	97823
Uttarakhand	15761	15366
West Bengal	37955	37121
Sikkim	450	429
Total	5,93,601	5,82,185

[English]

Fast Track Courts

1518. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the scheme of Fast Track Courts was started as a 100% Centrally sponsored scheme:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central assistance was curtailed substantially over the years and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether various State Governments have borne the extra burden for the period of extension of the scheme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) Setting up of subordinate courts is the responsibility of the State Governments under the Constitution of India. Fast Track Courts (FTCs) were set-up to handle long pending cases on the recommendation of Eleventh Finance Commission (EFC) under which grants were provided to States to cover the full cost of the FTCs for the five year period 2000-01 to 2004-05. Government continued the grant to States for FTCs for another six years, till 31.3.2011. States were free to meet any expenditure in excess of the grant provided

by the Central Government. The Central Scheme of grant to States for FTCs was discontinued after 31.3.2011. However, some States have continued FTCs beyond 31.3.2011 with their own resources. In its judgment dated 19.4.2012 in Brij Mohan Lai case, the Supreme Court has accepted the policy decision of the Central Government not to finance the FTC scheme beyond 31.3.2011.

[Translation]

Special Attention to Education

1519. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the educational fields identified by the Government which require special attention;

(b) whether optimum utilisation of allocated funds is the need of the hour; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Government continues to focus on the three E's - Expansion, Equity and Excellence in the education sector during the XIIth Five Year Plan. In addition to them, the Fourth 'E' of Employability has also become an increasing priority for the Government. In order to achieve these, educational fields which need special attention include - (i) to ensure universal access and, in keeping with letter and spirit of the RTE Act, provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years; (ii) to reduce social & regional disparities in access to education, (iii) to improve attendance and reduce drop-out rates at elementary, secondary and higher secondary levels; (iv) to improve learning outcomes at all levels of education; (v) to ensure teacher availability and teacher training; (vi) to develop life skills including skills of critical and constructive thinking; (vii) use of ICT at all levels of education; (viii) expansion of access to higher education; (ix) providing equity in access of higher education; and (x) improved teaching and research across all institutions of higher learning. Further, vocational education and skill building have also been given priority to enhance the employability of the students.

An amount of Rs. 4,53,728 crore has been allocated for the education sector for the XIIth Five Year Plan period

representing an increase of 68.12% over the XIth Five Year Plan allocation. Optimal utilization of the allocated funds is being made in order to achieve the desired outcomes.

National Literacy Mission

1520. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) the number of illiterate in the country, State-wise/male-female breakup-wise;

(b) the reasons for the literacy rate in the country lagging far behind the world literacy rate;

(c) the details of the States achieving high literacy rate in the country and those lagging behind;

(d) the fresh initiatives contemplated, if any, in this regard; and

(e) the details of the funds sanctioned and expenditure incurred on the National Literacy Mission during the last three years and the current year, State/year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) A statement indicating the number of illiterates in the country, State-wise, male-female wise, as per 2011 census, is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The country's literacy rate is lower than the world literacy rate largely because of the huge accumulated backlog of non-literate people besides poverty, gender and social category inequities, inadequate access to schooling, etc.

(c) As per the report of Census 2011, the State of Kerala has the highest literacy rate of 94 percent and the State of Bihar has the lowest literacy rate of 61.80 percent. A statement indicating the rank of each State/Union Territory by literacy rate is given in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) The Government have enacted The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and launched Saakshar Bharat, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, to raise the literacy level, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above, respectively in the country. The Saakshar Bharat programme has been further extended for the XIIth Plan period ending March 2017 with a target to raise literacy levels to 80% and reduce the gender gap to 10 percentile points, besides bridging regional disparities.

(e) A State-wise statement indicating funds sanctioned year-wise during the last three years and current year towards the central share and utilized under the Saakshar Bharat scheme is given in enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State & Gender wise No. of illiterates of age group 7 and above

(As per Census 2011)

Sl. No.	State/UTs	No. of illiterates		
		Persons	Male	Females
1	2	3	4	5
	India	28,25,92,906	10,27,05,594	17,98,87,312
1	Andhra Pradesh	2,48,81,215	94,75,953	1,54,05,262
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4,05,534	1,66,420	2,39,114
3	Assam	73,89,469	30,07,319	43,82,150
4	Bihar	3,24,60,935	1,27,82,895	1,96,78,040

1	2	3	4	5
5	Chhattisgarh	65,03,587	21,65,067	43,38,520
6	Goa	1,48,447	48,857	99,590
7	Gujarat	1,15,69,072	39,01,003	76,68,069
8	Haryana	53,71,753	18,57,558	35,14,195
9	Himachal Pradesh	10,46,968	3,21,824	7,25,144
10	Jammu and Kashmir	34,55,164	12,91,636	21,63,528
11	Jharkhand	92,70,570	32,80,649	59,89,921
12	Karnataka	1,32,86,942	47,82,895	85,04,047
13	Kerala	17,97,282	5,54,265	12,43,017
14	Madhya Pradesh	1,89,66,245	68,01,806	1,21,64,439
15	Maharashtra	1,74,93,526	59,50,081	1,15,43,445
16	Manipur	4,63,955	1,55,456	3,08,499
17	Meghalaya	6,13,348	2,89,307	3,24,041
18	Mizoram	80,500	31,249	49,251
19	Nagaland	3,44,997	1,50,907	1,94,090
20	Odisha	99,58,429	34,05,958	65,52,471
21	Punjab	59,59,982	25,37,415	34,22,567
22	Rajasthan	1,96,23,651	62,23,409	1,34,00,242
23	Sikkim	1,01,514	39,040	62,474
24	Tamil Nadu	1,28,85,691	42,77,208	86,08,483
25	Tripura	4,11,120	1,38,999	2,72,121
26	Uttar Pradesh	5,46,23,455	2,00,59,965	3,45,63,490
27	Uttarakhand	18,49,525	5,56,866	12,92,659
28	West Bengal	1,91,56,368	75,79,821	1,15,76,547
29	Andaman and Nicobar Island	45,422	17,724	27,698
30	Chandigarh	1,30,578	51,781	78,797
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	69,584	24,808	44,776
32	Daman and Diu	27,907	11,514	16,393
33	Lakshadweep	4,665	1,303	3,362
34	NCT of Delhi	20,37,720	7,17,030	13,20,690
35	Puducherry	1,57,786	47,606	1,10,180

Statement-II

Statement-II			1	2	3
Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Literacy Rate			
1	2	3			
1.	Kerala	94.00	18.	Gujarat	78.03
2.	Lakshadweep	91.85	19.	West Bengal	76.26
3.	Mizoram	91.33	20.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24
4.	Goa	88.70	21.	Punjab	75.84
5.	Tripura	87.22	22.	Haryana	75.55
6.	Daman and Diu	87.10	23.	Karnataka	75.36
7.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	24.	Meghalaya	74.43
8.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	25.	Odisha	72.87
9.	Chandigarh	86.05	26.	Assam	72.19
10.	Puducherry	85.85	27.	Chhattisgarh	70.28
11.	Himachal Pradesh	82.80	28.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32
12.	Maharashtra	82.34	29.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68
13.	Sikkim	81.42	30.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16
14.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	31.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02
15.	Nagaland	79.55	32.	Jharkhand	66.41
16.	Manipur	79.21	33.	Rajasthan	66.11
17.	Uttarakhand	78.82	34.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38
			35.	Bihar	61.80

Statement-III

The details of year-wise central share released & expenditure incurred under Saakshar Bharat programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Central Share released				Funds utilized as reported by SLMAs (as on 31.3.2013)**
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 7.8.2013)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	8466.69	6454.92	11605.83	0.00	32076.95
2	Arunachal Pradesh	487.03	2260.53	0.00	0.00	3211.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Assam .	858.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1656.43
4	Bihar	8518.94	37.63	703.88	196.41	6658.23
5	Chhastisgarh	1961.53	2867.51	9347.20	0.00	10926.28
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	20.70
7	Gujarat	0.00	1440.12	925.12	0.00	2592.68
8	Haryana	727.56	511.12	0.00	0.00	1075.28
9	Himachal Pradesh	146.34	71.62	269.84	0.00	324.63
10	Jharkhand	2576.09	46.41	2581.46	0.00	1479.71
11	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	887.24	0.00	0.00	156.21
12	Karnataka	4562.92	0.00	4011.44	0.00	6379.51
13	Madhya Pradesh	2070.01	2817.61	0.00	0.00	163.79
14	Maharashtra	479.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1816.59
15	Manipur	0.00	474.84	0.00	0.00	813.81
16	Meghalaya	362.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	159.42
17	Nagaland	196.26	119.81	327.10	0.00	357.66
18	Odisha	0.00	964.37	1512.12	0.00	808.45
19	Punjab	1561.33	0.00	0.00	0.00	52.28*
20	Rajasthan	0.00	8111.11	0.00	0.00	13148.18
21	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	68.83
22	Tamil Nadu	1139.63	155.74	1375.04	0.00	4344.03
23	Tripura	0.00	0.00	123.82	0.00	83.74
24	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	15542.09	0.00	0.00	8286.16
25	Uttarakhand	190.93	2841.73	547.53	0.00	3453.13
26	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	2952.05	0.00	2234.58

*Earlier reported by SLMA till 31.03.2012.

**Also includes funds released during 2009-10.

[English]

Footwear Sector

1521. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of training institutes in the country imparting skill development training, State-wise and sector-wise;

(b) whether the Government is considering a specific scheme for skill development and training workers in the footwear sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to involve leading institutions and bigger corporate in the above mentioned skill development and training programme; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) The State-wise and sector-wise number of training institutes under the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) imparting skill development training is given in

the enclosed Statement.

(b) Central Footwear Training Institute (CFTI), Chennai and Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra already are imparting specific skill development for training of workers in the Footwear Sector. No further specific scheme is under consideration.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Leading institutions and corporate are already involved in the above effort. There is no fresh proposal.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Ministry of MSME

Sl. No. State		Name of Institute	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	National Institute for Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises, Hyderabad	Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Training in different sectors
2.	Assam	Indian Institute of Entrepreneurship, Guwahati	Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Training in different sectors
3.	Uttar Pradesh	National Institute for Entrepreneurship and Small Business Development, Noida	Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Training in different sectors

Office of DC(MSME)

Sl. No. State		Name of Institute	Sector
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	MSME Tool Room - Central Institute of Tool Design, Hyderabad	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
2.	Assam	MSME Tool Room - Tool Room and Training Centre, Guwahati	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
3.	Gujarat	MSME Tool Room - Indo German Tool Room, Ahmedabad	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
4.	Gujarat	Hand Tool Design Development and Training Centre, Nagaur	Hand tools

1	2	3	4
5.	Jharkhand	MSME Tool Room - Indo Danish Tool Room, Jamshedpur	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
6.	Kerala	MSME-Training Institute, Thiruvalla	Skill Development in various technical trades
7.	Kerala	Small Entrepreneur Promotion and Training Institute, Ettumannur	Skill Development in various technical trades
8.	Madhya Pradesh	MSME Tool Room - Indo German Tool Room, Indore	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
9.	Maharashtra	MSME Tool Room - Indo German Tool Room, Aurangabad	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
10.	Maharashtra	MSME Technology Development Centre - Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai	Electrical & Electronics
11.	Odisha	MSME Tool Room - Central Tool Room & Training Centre, Bhubaneswar	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
12.	Punjab	MSME Tool Room - Central Tool Room, Ludhiana	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
13.	Punjab	MSME Tool Room - Central Institute of Hand Tools, Jalandhar	Tool Engineering & Allied Trades
14.	Rajasthan	Hand Tool Design Development and Training Centre, Nagaur	Hand tools
15.	Tamil Nadu	MSME Technology Development Centre - Central Footwear Training Institute, Chennai	Footwear
16.	Uttar Pradesh	MSME Technology Development Centre - Process cum Product Development Centre, Meerut	Sports Goods
17.	Uttar Pradesh	MSME Technology Development Centre - Process cum Product Development Centre, Agra	Foundry & Forging
18.	Uttar Pradesh	MSME Technology Development Centre - Central Footwear Training Institute, Agra	Footwear
19.	Uttarakhand	MSME Technology Development Centre - Electronic Service and Training Centre, Ramnagar	Electrical & Electronics
20.	West Bengal	MSME Tool Room - Central Tool Room & Training Centre, Kolkata	Tool Engineering & Allied trade

Coir Board

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institute	Sector
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Field Training Centre, Coir Board, Rajamundry	Coir

1	2	3	4
2	Assam	Sub- Regional Office, Coir Board, Guwahati	
3	Karnataka	Field Training Centre, Coir Board, Bangalore	
4	Kerala	National Coir Training & Design Centre, Kalavoor, Alleppey	
5	Kerala	Field Training Centre, Coir Board, Trivandrum	
6	Kerala	Sub- Regional Office, Coir Board, Kannur	
7	Odisha	Field Training Centre, Coir Board, Bhubaneswar	
8	Tamil Nadu	Regional Extension Centre, Coir Board, Thanjavur	
9	Tamil Nadu	Field Training Centre, Coir Board, Pollachi	
10	Tamil Nadu	Sub- Regional Office, Coir Board, Singampuneri	
11	West Bengal	Sub- Regional Office, Coir Board, Kolkata	

National Small Industries Corporation

Sl. No.	State	Owned by NSIC	Under Public Private Partnership	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	1	2	Conventional and Hi-Tech areas not limited to any particular sector
2	Assam	1	1	
3	Gujarat	1	5	
4	Haryana	0	3	
5	Himachal Pradesh	2	2	
6	Jammu and Kashmir	0	8	
7	Jharkhand	0	1	
8	Karnataka	1	2	
9	Kerala	0	1	
10	Madhya Pradesh	0	2	
11	Maharashtra	0	5	
12	Meghalaya	0	1	
13	Odisha	0	2	
14	Punjab	1	9	

1	2	3	4	5
15	Rajasthan	0	1	
16	Tamil Nadu	1	4	
17	Tripura	0	1	
18	Uttar Pradesh	2	16	
19	Uttarakhand	0	2	
20	West Bengal	1	5	
21	Delhi	1	1	

Khadi Village Industries Commission

Khadi Village Industries Commission through its 41 Training Centres including 15 Multi Discipline Training Centres and also 558 accredited Training Centres is imparting Skill Development Training & Entrepreneurship

Development Programmes (EDP). They also impart specialised training programmes related to Khadi and Village Industries, Management Training and Entrepreneurship Awareness Programmes and EDPs. The list of Multi Disciplinary Training Centres is given below:

Multi Disciplinary Training Centres:

Sl. No.	State	Name of Institute	Sector
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, New Delhi	Multi Disciplinary
2	Uttarakhand	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Haldwani	
3	Uttarkhand	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Dehradun	
4	Uttar Pradesh	CH. Charan Singh Multi Disciplinary Centre, Muzaffarnagar	
5	West Bengal	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Birati, Kolkata	
6	Odisha	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Bhubneswar	
7	Bihar	Dr. Rajendra Prasad Multi Disciplinary Training Cetnre, Patna	
8	Karnataka	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Vijnapura, Bangalore	
9	Karnataka	Central Village Pottery Institute, Belgaum	
10	Kerala	Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Thrissur	
11	Tamil Nadu	Central Palm gur & Palm products Institute, Chennai	
12	Maharashtra	Central Bee Research & Training Institute, Pune	
13.	Maharashtra	G.N. Multi Disciplinary Training Centre, Thane	
14.	Maharashtra	C.B. Kora Institute of Village Industries, Mumbai	
15.	Maharashtra	Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar Institute of Rural Technology and Managements Institute of Renewable Energy, Nasik	

[Translation]

Reconstruction of Educational Institutions

1522. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to reconstruct and operate colleges, polytechnics and other technical and vocational institutions in calamity-hit Uttarakhand where hundreds of above institutions and villages have washed away in floods;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds provided/likely to be provided by the Union Government for the above works; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) to (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Regional Languages as Classical Language

1523. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) the details of the regional languages declared as classical language including Kannada;

(b) the details of the funds allocated and released for the development of classical languages in the country during the last three years and the current year; language-wise, year-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up a Centre of Excellence for studies in Classical Kannada at Mysore and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the financial assistance is likely to be provided by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In addition to Sanskrit, Tamil, Kannada, Telugu and Malayalam are the regional languages which have been declared as Classical Languages by the Government of India.

(b) The details of the funds allocated and released for the development of Classical Languages in the country during the last three years and the current year, till date, are given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Language/Year	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	allocation	release	allocation	release	allocation	release	allocation	release
Malayalam	Not applicable		Not applicable		Not applicable		Nil	Nil
Kannada	Nil	Nil	55.63	54.54	218.00	218.00	218.00	218.00
Telugu	Nil	Nil	55.63	54.54	218.00	218.00	218.00	218.00
Tamil	1600.00	1088.95	1200.00	1000.00	928.00	644.44	1800.00	400.00
Sanskrit	14057.47	14057.47	14962.21	14962.21	18355.28	18355.28	20643.00	6068.00

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development issued an order on 29.9.2011 to establish the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada at the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore,

a subordinate office of this Ministry and funds are allocated by this Ministry to CIIL for the Centre. However, the State Government of Karnataka has requested this Ministry to

shift the Centre of Excellence for Studies in Classical Kannada from CILL, Mysore to Bengaluru.

Submarine Optical Fibre Cable

1524. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal for laying of Submarine Optical Fibre Cable in Andaman and Nicobar Islands has been implemented as recommended by the Standing Committee of Island Development Authority;

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

(c) whether the project is likely to be functional by the end of financial year 2013-14;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reasons for delay, if any, in implementation of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Planning Commission, conveyed their "in principle" approval in April, 2011 to Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration for connecting Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Andaman and Nicobar) with a submarine Optical Fiber Cable (OFC) through a branching cable. Planning Commission also decided that the scheme is to be implemented by Andaman and Nicobar Administration.

(c) to (e) As per time line of scheme, the project is to be completed in eighteen months from date of award of contract after the financial approval for the scheme. For financial approval of the scheme, an Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memorandum has been submitted by Andaman and Nicobar Administration on 07.08.2013 to the Department of Telecommunications and same is under consideration.

[Translation]

Data Bank of Indian Students

1525. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare data bank of students going abroad for study;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which data bank is likely to be established;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to issue any guidelines for the students seeking admission for studies in foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the time by which such guidelines are likely to be issued by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The draft Emigration Management Bill, 2013 of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs includes a provision to constitute an Emigration Management Authority that would capture data of emigrants including students. The students would be required to intimate the Emigration Management Authority before leaving India.

(c) No, Madam. However, the Ministry of External Affairs issues travel advisories from time to time for students seeking admission for studies in foreign countries.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

NGOs in National Literacy

1526. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided to NGOs under the National Literacy Mission Schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the results achieved during the said period;

(c) whether the Government has evaluated the performance of the NGOs involved in the Mission;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to take action against those NGOs with unsatisfactory performance; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Saakshar Bharat Scheme and the Scheme for Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development are the two schemes implemented by the National Literacy Mission Authority. The State-wise/year-wise details of the financial assistance provided to NGOs under these schemes during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The State Resource Centre and Jan Shikshan Sansthan are the two major components of the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development. During 2010-2013 and 2013-14, besides continuing their mandated role of providing academic support to the States for literacy programmes through the preparation of teaching learning/training material, training of literacy functionaries etc, the State Resource Centres undertook various other activities including orientation and capacity building of Saakshar Bharat functionaries and facilitating implementation of Saakshar Bharat. The Jan Shikshan Sansthans have provided vocational training to 18.56 lakh persons. The Saakshar Bharat Yatra organized by the Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti covered over 15000 Gram Panchayats in 187 Districts in 22 States of the country.

(c) The evaluation of the NGOs involved in the scheme is undertaken periodically by the National Literacy Mission Authority, internally as well as through external agencies.

(d) The reviews have shown that the system of monitoring of performances requires further strengthening; financial norms need to be adhered to scrupulously; there is a need for capacity building of staff; adequate infrastructure needs to be made available to carry out assigned roles; and the activities of NGOs need to be demand-led and relevant to the core beneficiaries of the scheme. Important remedial measures aimed at further improving the implementation of the Scheme include: (i) the development of a web-based Monitoring and Information System; (ii) on-line submission of Annual Action Plans; (iii) the standardization of curriculum of vocational courses and certification; (iv) conduct of market surveys to identify the vocations relevant to their clientele; (v) the introduction of an institutionalized mechanism of standardized accounting system and regular performance audit; and (vi) the inclusion of vocations which are relevant to the Scheme's clientele.

(e) and (f) Whenever instances of omission or commission come to the notice of the National Literacy Mission Authority, it takes appropriate action, including stoppage of grant or even cancellation of allotments to the concerned institutions.

Statement

Details of funds released to NGOs by the Adult Education Bureau during the last three years and current year (2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14)

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	State/UT	Amount Released			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 31-07-2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	534.04	608.55	456.77	303.28
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85.00	124.93	97.99	50.00
3	Assam	248.21	271.69	246.73	150.92
4	Bihar	462.72	576.58	475.46	276.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
5	Chhattisgarh	270.86	270.92	182.67	154.61
6	Goa	29.59	26.50	14.45	15.00
7	Gujarat	336.97	364.79	191.11	225.00
8	Haryana	239.20	226.76	225.91	117.15
9	Himachal Pradesh	98.60	101.56	116.86	44.29
10	Jammu and Kashmir	133.02	120.03	133.56	66.25
11	Jharkhand	208.42	268.42	199.07	115.49
12	Karnataka	380.70	367.01	291.60	173.63
13	Kerala	347.26	335.95	315.64	191.80
14	Madhya Pradesh	1150.55	1130.75	1135.41	566.83
15	Maharashtra	759.21	759.83	406.33	400.00
16	Manipur	90.00	89.39	89.40	44.99
17	Meghalaya	51.37	67.50	79.68	49.84
18	Mizoram	15.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Nagaland	30.00	29.99	28.89	14.06
20	Odisha	587.11	604.01	541.09	319.25
21	Punjab	59.59	59.78	59.74	30.00
22	Rajasthan	322.76	376.37	156.93	200.00
23	Tamil Nadu	398.52	332.74	217.72	214.43
24	Tripura	49.81	51.72	54.92	33.52
25	Uttar Pradesh	1639.48	1611.00	1554.63	789.06
26	Uttarakhand	215.17	252.74	202.84	119.66
27	West Bengal	339.62	343.23	169.91	279.79
28	Chandigarh	34.94	34.91	34.76	17.50
29	Delhi	137.01	146.31	148.47	79.04
30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	29.55	27.63	14.60	15.00
Total		9284.28	9581.59	7843.13	5056.53

Besides an assistance of Rs. 157.00 lakhs was provided to Bharat Gyan Vigyan Samiti (BGVS) during 2011-12 for organizing Saakshar Bharat Yatra in 22 States.

Sanction for Prosecution

1527. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of granting sanction for initiating prosecution cases against persons found guilty after investigation by CVC/CBI during each of the last three years, Ministry-wise;

(b) the details of cases where prosecution are granted after three months, Ministry-wise;

(c) the justification of granting the prosecution after more than three months, Ministry-wise; and

(d) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The information of prosecution sanction issued in respect of each ministry is not maintained centrally in this Department. The Department of Personnel and Training is the Cadre controlling authority in respect of officers of Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Group 'A' officers of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) & Central Secretariat Stenographers Services (CSSS) & Group 'A' officers of Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) and deals with the cases of prosecution sanction under Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. The number of prosecution sanction granted against IAS, CSS/CSSS & CBI officers during last three years is as under:

Year	No. of prosecution sanction granted
2010	21
2011	18
2012	12

Details of sanctions are enclosed as Statement.

In most of the cases grant of prosecution sanction took more than three months.

The delay which occurs in the sanctioning of prosecution is mostly on account of detailed scrutiny and

analysis of voluminous case records and evidence, consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), State Governments and other agencies and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

(d) In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has issued guidelines vide its OM No.399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage for handling of requests from CBI for prosecution of public servants.

The Group of Ministers on tackling corruption, in its first report, had also given certain recommendations for speedy disposal of sanction of prosecution cases, which included - taking decision on such cases within 3 months; monitoring of such cases at the level of Secretary of the Ministry/Department and submission of report to the Cabinet Secretary; and in cases of refusal to accord sanction, submission of a report to the next higher authority within 7 days for information (where competent authority is Minister such report is to be submitted to the Prime Minister). The said recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by Government and instructions have been issued by the Government on 3rd May, 2012.

The Government issued yet another instruction on 20th July, 2012 wherein, while clarifying certain issues relating to the procedure being followed such as avoiding repeated correspondence with CBI/CVC for clarifications/re-consideration, etc., all Ministries/Departments were again advised to strictly comply with the instructions contained in the OMs dated 6.11.2006 and 20.12.2006 as modified by OM dated 03.05.2012.

Statement

2010

IAS Officers

Sl. No.	Name of the officer, cadre and batch	Date of sanction
1	2	3
1	Shri R.K. Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	11.02.2010
2	Shri R.K. Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	12.02.2010

1	2	3
3	Shri R.K. Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	16.02.2010
4	Shri R.K. Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	19.02.2010
5	Shri Sanjiv Kumar, IAS (HY:85)	22.02. 2010
6	Shri Sanjiv Kumar, IAS (HY:85)	22.02. 2010
7	Shri Sanjiv Kumar, IAS (HY:85)	22.02. 2010
8	Shri A. K. Monappa, IAS (KN:92)	24.02.2010
9	Shri R.K. Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	01.06.2010
10	Shri R.K. Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	03.06.2010
11	Shri R.K. Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	04.06.2010
12	Shri Kavaddi Narasimha, IAS (AGMUT:91)	07.06.2010
13	Shri J.S.L. Vasava, IAS (AM:82)	24.06.2010
14	Shri Mandeep Singh, IAS (PB:91)	06.08.2010
15	Shri RK Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	16.08.2010
16	Shri RK Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	16.08.2010
17	Shri RK Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	16.08.2010
18	Shri RK Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	18.08.2010
19	Shri RK Srivastava, IAS (AGMUT:84)	19.08.2010
20	Sanjeev Kumar, IAS (HY:85)	15.10.2010
CSS Officers		
21	Shri P.C. Bhardwaj, Under Secretary (CSS) Planning Commission	13.10.2010

2011

IAS Officers

Sl. No.	Name of the officer, cadre and batch	Date of sanction
1	2	3
1	Dr. Ravi Inder Singh, IAS (WB:94)	22.01.2011

1	2	3
2	Shri Ravi Shankar Srivastava, IAS (RJ:85)	21-4-2011
3	Dr. Pradeep Kumar, IAS (JH:91)	06-08-2011
4	K. Suresh, IAS (MP:82)	19-08-2011
5	Dr. Pradeep Kumar, IAS (JH:91)	29-08-2011
6	Shri Rakesh Mohan, IAS (AGMUT:78)	29-08-2011
7	Shri Shiva Shankar Verma, IAS (BH:81)	09-09-2011
8	Shri Debaditya Chakraborti, IAS (WB:76)	30-09-2011
9	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:84)	17-10-2011
10	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:84)	17-10-2011
11	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:84)	17-10-2011
12	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:84)	17-10-2011
13	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:84)	14-11-2011
14	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:84)	15-11-2011
15	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:84)	21-11-2011
CSS Officers		
16.	Shri Naresh Kumar, Under Secretary, CSS	07-03-2011
17.	Shri Sushil Kumar Jeeva, Under Secretary	29-03-2011
18.	Shri Sushil Kumar Jeeva, Under Secretary	29-04-2011

2012

IAS Officers

Sl. No.	Name of the officer, cadre and batch	Date of sanction
1	2	3
1.	Shri O.Ravi, IAS (GJ:83)	25.01.2012
2.	Shri K. Suresh, IAS (MP:82)	26.03-2012

1	2	3
3.	Shri K. Senthil Kumar, IAS (BH:96)	25.6.2012
4.	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:89)	08.5.2012
5.	Shri Vinod Kumar, IAS (OR:89)	26.7.2012
6.	Dr. Prasanta Kumar Pradhan, IAS(OR:2000)	3.08.2012
7.	Shri Prafulla Chandra Mishra, IAS (OR: 1982)	21.11.2012
8.	Shri Pradeep Shukla, IAS (UP:81)	30.11.2012
9.	Shri Pradeep Shukla, IAS (UP:81)	05.12.2012
CSS OFFICERS		
10.	Shri K.V.S.Rao, Deputy Secretary	24.05.2012
CBI Officers		
11	Shri K.A A. Salam, DSP, CBI	30.07.2012
12	Shri S. S. Ali, DSP, CBI	20.11.2012

Investment Climate

1528. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the regulatory environment in the country is becoming a challenge to investment;

(b) if so, whether there is a proposal to assess the investment climate and business regulations prevalent in different States;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the National Manufacturing Policy in taking care of such hurdles; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) The Twelfth Five Year Plan document which was approved by the National Development Council in December, 2012 recognizes some issues which hinder the growth of the industrial sector and they include availability of land, access to finance, lack of depth in technology, delays in environmental clearances, barriers

to employment generation and deficient business regulatory environment.

(b) and (c) Each State differs in the prevailing regulatory environment and thereby in the nature of investment climate. Assessments in this respect are made by the States themselves. However, in order to improve investment climate, the Government have recently taken up various measures, inter alia, the Companies Bill, 2012, FDI Policy initiatives and e-Biz mission mode project under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP).

(d) and (e) The National Manufacturing Policy notified on 4th November, 2011 has addressed some of the issues concerning rationalization and simplification of business regulations that include simple and expeditious exit mechanism also for manufacturing units. National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs) is one of the instrumentalities of the Policy. The Policy envisages the NIMZ and/or industrial clusters to be governed by a special purpose vehicle (SPV) headed by a government official. SPV is envisaged to have delegated power of clearances under relevant laws and regulations wherever possible. Further, to enable the NIMZ to function as self governing and autonomous body, the policy requires that it would be declared by the State Government as an Industrial Township under Article 243 Q(1)(c) of the Constitution. The Policy is based on the principle of industrial growth in partnership with the States. It is the prerogative of the States to adopt the instrumentalities provided in the policy.

[Translation]

Decision of GoM and EGoM

1529. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of meetings of the Group of Ministers (GoMs) and Empowerment Group of Ministers (EGoMs) held during the last three years and the current year upto June 2013;

(b) the composition and terms of reference of each GoMs and EGoMs with the details of the issues pending for consideration;

(c) the issues on which decisions were taken during the above period; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on those decisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Groups of Ministers (GoMs) are serviced by different Ministries and Departments of the Government of India. Their meetings are convened by the concerned servicing Ministry/ Department on 'as required' basis. The relevant data is, therefore, not maintained centrally.

(b) The composition and terms of reference of each of the 32 current GoMs/EGoMs are indicated in the enclosed Statement.

(c) 68 GoMs and 14 EGoMs constituted since 22.05.2009 on a diverse range of subjects, have either submitted their report(s) or considered the issue(s) placed before them.

(d) Keeping in view the fact that the GoMs are appointed for investigating and reporting on a diverse range of issues, appropriate action on their recommendations/decisions is taken by the Ministry/ Department concerned in accordance with the provisions of the Government of India (Transaction of Business) Rules, 1961.

Statement

Sl. No.	Subject
1	Group of Ministers for evolving an integrated strategy for Water Management.

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries;

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences;

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs;

Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment;

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development;

Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources;

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;

Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests;

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power;

Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation; and

Shri Namo Narain Meena, Minister of State in the Ministry of Finance.

Terms of Reference

- (i) To evolve an integrated strategy for water management in the context of rising population, rapid urbanization, industrialization, the need for increasing agricultural productivity and ensuring environmental sustainability; and
- (ii) To bring about convergence in the policy and programmes aimed at water augmentation, conservation, preservation and optimal use.

Sl. No.	Subject
2	GoM to consider the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

To consider the Reports of the Administrative Reforms Commission.

Sl. No.	Subject
3	GoM on Civil Aviation Sector.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

Shri Ajit Singh, Minister of Civil Aviation; and

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Terms of Reference

GoM to consider issues relating to civil aviation sector, including the financial situation of the airlines, and the Airport Authority of India and possible remedial measures.

The issue of commercial activities that can be undertaken on Airports Authority of India (AAI) land and other issues related to private participation in the airport land may also be considered by the GoM.

Sl. No.	Subject
4	GoM on National Pharmaceuticals Policy, 2006.

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Shri Srikant Jena, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Terms of Reference

Approval of National Pharmaceuticals Policy, 2006

Sl. No.	Subject
5	Group of Ministers on power sector issues.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance;

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas;

Dr. Farooq Abdullah, Minister of New and Renewable Energy;

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal;

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power; and

Power Ministers of all State Governments and Union Territories.

Terms of Reference

The Group of Ministers (GoM) will, in the light of the Resolution adopted at the Conference of the Chief Ministers on power sector issues, prepare a long-term road map for sustainable power development and may associate professionals/experts to assist in the deliberations and constitute Sub-Committees/Task Forces on 'as required basis' for furtherance of its objectives.

Sl. No.	Subject
6	Group of Ministers (GoM) to examine various issues pertaining to the functioning of the Prasar Bharati.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Sachin Pilot, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

To examine various issues pertaining to the functioning of the Prasar Bharati.

The GoM will also:

- (i) look into the issue of relationship between the Government and the Prasar Bharati as also between the Chief Executive Officer, Prasar Bharati and the Board of the Prasar Bharati; and
- (ii) examine the existing governance structure, in particular, the oversight mechanism put in place by the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting for host broadcasting arrangements, and recommend measures that could be put in place for appropriately strengthening the governance structure.

Sl. No.	Subject
7	Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding Bhopal Gas Leak Disaster.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family

Welfare. Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Shri Srikant Jena, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Permanent Invitee

Minister-in-Charge of the Department of Bhopal Gas Tragedy, Relie and Rehabilitation, Government of Madhya Pradesh.

Terms of Reference

The Group of Ministers will examine all the issues relating to Bhopal gas leak including remediation measures and make appropriate recommendations regarding relief and rehabilitation of the Bhopal Gas victims and their families.

Sl. No.	Subject
8	Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the GoM will be as follows:

- (i) to consider all measures, including legislative and administrative, to tackle corruption and improve transparency;
- (ii) in particular, the GoM will consider and advise on the following:
 - (a) State funding of elections;
 - (b) fast tracking of all cases of public servants accused of corruption;
 - (c) ensuring full transparency in public procurement and contracts, including enunciation of public procurement standards and a public procurement policy;
 - (d) relinquishing discretionary powers enjoyed by Ministers at the Centre;
 - (e) introduction of an open and competitive system of exploiting natural resources;
 - (f) amendment to Article 311 of the Constitution to provide for summary proceedings in cases of grave misdemeanor or blatant corruption by public servants; and
 - (g) consideration of relevance/need for section 6(A) of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act, 1946.

Sl. No.	Subject
9	Group of Ministers to consider environmental and developmental issues relating to coal mining and other developmental projects.

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal.

Shri Beni Prasad Verma, Minister of Steel.

Shri Dinsha J. Patel, Minister of Mines.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will consider all issues relating to reconciliation of environmental concerns emanating from various developmental activities including those related to infrastructure and mining, and finalize its recommendations within two months, including the following:

- (a) the efficacy and legality of existing forest clearance norms and procedures being followed;
- (b) environment clearance in respect of projects located in areas with high Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index; and
- (c) the steps to be taken to ensure that better quality forests are regenerated in a time-bound manner after mining operations get over.

The GoM will also suggest changes, if any, in the existing statutes, rules, regulations, guidelines or executive instructions.

The GoM will also be mandated to deliberate regarding the location of North Karanpura Super Thermal Power Plant, taking into account, *inter-alia*, the concerns

of the Ministry of Power, the Ministry of Coal and other stakeholders, and make suitable recommendations in this regard.

Sl. No.	Subject
10	Group of Ministers (GoM) on Media.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Salman Khurshid, Minister of External Affairs.

Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The Group of Ministers will meet every day at a fixed hour, analyze the events of the day, and issue suitable directions to a Nodal officer to prepare appropriate material for briefing the media.

Sl. No.	Subject
11	Group of Ministers to consider, and make recommendations with regard to Reports of the High Level Committee on Commonwealth Games, 2010.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Jitendra Singh, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Defence.

Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The terms of reference of the GoM will be as under:

- (a) to consider the views expressed by the concerned Ministries of the Government of India, the Government of the National Capital Territory of Delhi and their agencies on the findings and recommendations contained in the reports of the HLC constituted to look into issues relating to organizing and conduct of the Commonwealth Games, 2010, and upon such consideration, arrive at a considered view on the various recommendations of the HLC;
- (b) to recommend the future course of action on each of the recommendations of the HLC, which would include disciplinary, criminal and civil action against persons/agencies/contractors indicated in the reports; and
- (c) to recommend policies and guidelines for future conduct of similar events.

Sl. No.	Subject
12	Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into the constitution of Independent Regulatory Authority for Coal Sector - Approval for introducing the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2012 in the Parliament.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Railways.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal.

Shri Dinsha J. Patel, Minister of Mines.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Terms of Reference

To look into the constitution of Independent Regulatory Authority for Coal Sector - Approval for introducing the Coal Regulatory Authority Bill, 2012 in the Parliament.

Sl. No.	Subject
13	Group of Ministers (GoM) to look into the issue of inclusion of erosion as an eligible calamity for relief under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF).

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

S. Jaipal Reddy, Minister of Science and Technology, and Minister of Earth Sciences.

Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Special Invitees

Shri M. Shashidhar Reddy, Vice-Chairman, National Disaster Management Authority.

Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of

North Eastern Region and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Tarun Gogoi, Chief Minister, Government of Assam.

Terms of Reference

To look into the issue of inclusion of erosion as an eligible calamity for relief under National Disaster Response Fund (NDRF)/ State Disaster Response Fund (SDRF). GoM will also consider inclusion of Heat Wave under National Calamity in the list of eligible calamities for grant of assistance from NDRF/SDRF.

Sl. No.	Subject
14	Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider the Official Amendments to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011.

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries.

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice. Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry. Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment. Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs and Minister of Panchayati Raj.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will consider the Official Amendments to the Land Acquisition, Rehabilitation and Resettlement Bill, 2011.

Sl.No.	Subject
15	Group of Ministers (GoM) to formulate policy for existing urea units beyond stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS).

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Minister of Food Processing Industries. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Prof. K. V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge), Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

Shri Srikant Jena, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will look into all aspects relating to formulation of policy for the existing urea units beyond Stage-III of New Pricing Scheme (NPS) and finalise its recommendations at an early date.

Sl. No.	Subject
16	Constitution of a Group of Ministers for setting up of the National Skill Development Authority.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Vayalar Ravi, Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs.

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Railways.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs, and Minister of Panchayati Raj.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Shri K. Rahman Khan, Minister of Minority Affairs.

Shri M.M.Pallam Raju, Minister of Human Resource Development.

Special Invitees

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission;

Shri K.H. Muniyappa, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

Shri S. Ramadorai, Adviser to the Prime Minister, National Council on Skill Development.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will review all aspects relating to the setting up of the National Skill Development Authority including its location in an appropriate Ministry and make recommendations thereon.

Sl. No.	Subject
17	Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding Issue of Resident Identity Cards to all usual residents of the country of age 18 years and above under the scheme of National Population Register (NPR).

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs. Shri Ajit Singh, Minister of Civil Aviation.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs, and Minister of Panchayati Raj.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Special Invitees

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, Unique Identification Authority of India.

Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will examine all aspects relating to the proposal for issuing Resident Identity Cards to the usual residents of the country keeping in view all relevant issues and finalize its recommendations at an early date.

Sl. No.	Subject
18	Constitution of a Group of Ministers to consider the recommendations of the Panel of Experts on Reforms in Central Public Sector Enterprises.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri G.K. Vasan, Minister of Shipping.

Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal.

Shri Beni Prasad Verma, Minister of Steel.

Shri Dinsha J. Patel, Minister of Mines.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Special Invitees

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Shri Sachin Pilot, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will consider the recommendations of the Panel of Experts on Reforms in the Central Public Sector Enterprises.

Sl. No.	Subject
19	Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider prescribing uniform Terms and Conditions of Service of Chairpersons and Members of quasi-judicial Tribunals/Commissions/Regulatory Bodies, etc.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Railways.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.
Shri M.M. Pallam Raju, Minister of Human Resource Development.

Special Invitees

Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution.

Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment & Forests.

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Shri Sachin Pilot, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will consider and examine all issues relating to uniformity of retirement age, conditions relating to the tenure of appointment/re-appointment and provisions concerning residential and office accommodation for quasi-judicial/regulatory bodies/tribunals, etc. manned by the sitting/retired Judges of the Supreme Court/High Courts keeping in view all related aspects including the issues that have arisen in different cases before the Supreme Court and functions entrusted to such bodies.

The GoM will also consider matters relating to allotment of residential and office accommodation to all quasi-judicial/regulatory bodies/Tribunals, etc. including the ones manned by persons who are not the sitting/retired judges of the Supreme Court/High Courts.

Sl. No.	Subject
20	Group of Ministers to look into the matter of reviving and revitalizing Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will, keeping *inter alia* in view national and strategic interests, consider and recommend measures that could be taken in the short, medium and long term for revival and revitalization of BSNL and MTNL.

Sl. No.	Subject
21	Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding restructuring Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Food Processing Industries.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs, and Minister of Panchayati Raj.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Shri K. Rahman Khan, Minister of Minority Affairs.

Shri M.M. Pallam Raju, Minister of Human Resource Development.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of

North Eastern Region, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Terms of Reference

Restructuring Centrally Sponsored Schemes in the Twelfth Five-Year Plan.

Sl. No.	Subject
22	Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding setting up of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (B.R.L.F.).

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs, and Minister of Panchayati Raj.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Smt. Krishna Tirath, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will consider issues relating to setting up of Bharat Rural Livelihoods Foundation (B.R.L.F.).

Sl. No.	Subject
23	Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider issues relating to construction of Carrier Lined Channel (CLC) from Munak to Haiderpur.

Composition

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources.

Special Invitees

Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda, Chief Minister, Haryana.

Smt. Sheila Dikshit, Chief Minister, N.C.T. of Delhi.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will consider all issues relating to 80 MGD of raw water out of savings arising from the construction of Concrete Lined Channel (CLC) from Munak in Haryana to Haiderpur in Delhi.

Sl. No.	Subject
24	Group of Ministers (GoM) to consider an appropriate law for the independence and functional autonomy of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Salman Khurshid, Minister of External Affairs.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions; and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

The GoM will prepare the draft law and the draft affidavit to be filed in the Supreme Court in the context of the Writ Petition (Civil) No.120 of 2012, within three weeks.

Sl. No.	Subject
25	Group of Ministers (GoM) regarding Official amendments to the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.
Kumari Selja, Minister of Social Justice and Empowerment.

Shri V. Kishore Chandra Deo, Minister of Tribal Affairs, and Minister of Panchayati Raj.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Smt. Krishna Tirath, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Women and Child Development.

Special Invitee

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

Official amendments to the Marriage Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2010.

Part II: Empowered Groups of Ministers (EGoMs)

Sl. No.	Subject
1	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to decide the price band and final price of sale of shares held by Government of India in all Central Public Sector Enterprises.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Anand Sharma, Minister of Commerce and Industry.

Minister of Administrative Ministry.

(concerned with the public sector enterprise whose proposals come up for consideration)

Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Terms of Reference

To decide the price band and final price of sale of shares held by Government of India in all Central Public Sector Enterprises.

In addition to the above, EGoM has also been mandated the following:

(i) to consider and approve the number of shares to be tendered as well as the price in case a Central Public Sector Enterprise (CPSE) decides to buyback its shares; and

(ii) to consider and approve the price of the shares in case of sale of shares of a CPSE held by the Government to another CPSE through Department of Disinvestment.

Sl. No.	Subject
2	EGoM on Gas Pricing and Commercial Utilization of Gas.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Shri Srikant Jena, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, and Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers.

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Terms of Reference

The Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) will consider and decide issue of commercial utilization of gas under NELP and other related matters.

Sl. No.	Subject
3	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Ultra Mega Power Projects.

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Shriprakash Jaiswal, Minister of Coal.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Smt. Jayanthi Natarajan, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests.

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Terms of Reference

EGoM will facilitate expeditious decisions in all matters concerning Ultra Mega Power Projects.

Sl. No.	Subject
4	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS).

Composition

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development, and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises.

Special Invitee

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Permanent Invitees

Lt. Governor, Government of NCT of Delhi; In case of Delhi Metro.

Chief Minister, Government of NCT of Delhi; In case of Delhi Metro.

Chief Minister, Government of Karnataka; In case of Bangalore Metro.

Chief Minister, Government of Tamil Nadu; In case of Chennai Metro.

Chief Minister, Government of Kerala; In case of Metro Projects in Kerala.

Chief Minister, Government of Uttar Pradesh; In case of Metro Projects in Uttar Pradesh.

Chief Minister, Government of Haryana; In case of Metro Projects in Haryana.

Chief Minister, Government of Maharashtra; In case of Metro Projects in Maharashtra.

Chief Minister, Government of Andhra Pradesh; In case of Metro Projects in Andhra Pradesh.

Chief Minister, Government of Rajasthan; In case of Metro Projects in Rajasthan.

Terms of Reference

The EGoM will take all policy decisions at the Central Government level and also review the progress of the projects from time to time including all projects concerning MRTS for Delhi, Bangalore, Kolkata and Chennai.

Sl. No.	Subject
5	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on vacation of spectrum and Auction of 3G Spectrum, and to look into the grant of licence and allocation of spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri A.K. Antony, Minister of Defence.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.

Shri Salman Khurshid, Minister of External Affairs.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Shri Manish Tewari, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.

Shri V. Narayanasamy, Minister of State in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Minister of State in the Prime Minister's Office.

Terms of Reference

- (a) Quantum of 3G spectrum to be auctioned;
 - (b) Annual spectrum charge and additional administrative charge;
 - (c) Setting the reserve price for auction in the relevant bands;
 - (d) Setting the reserve price for BWA spectrum in the relevant bands;
 - (e) Setting the reserve price for spectrum in the relevant band for EVDO services;
 - (f) Fee payable to the auctioneer;
 - (g) To recommend measures for vacation of adequate additional spectrum by the existing large users such as Defence, Space, Paramilitary, etc., in a time bound manner for the growth of mobile telephony and broadband sectors in the country, in the overall national interest;
 - (h) To recommend alternate frequency bands/media for migration of such existing users, keeping in the mind the nature of technology upgradation;
 - (i) To estimate and identify the resources required by the concerned Ministries and their phasing, for putting in place necessary alternate systems by such users to enable migration; and
 - (j) To suggest measures for early introduction of spectrum efficient digital terrestrial broadcasting for vacation of spectrum for other services in line with international practices.
2. EGoM will also look into the following issues pertaining to the grant of licence and allocation of spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas:

- (a) quantum of spectrum to be auctioned;
- (b) number of blocks and size of blocks of spectrum to be auctioned;
- (c) eligibility criteria;
- (d) reserve price for the auction in the relevant bands;
- (e) spectrum usage charges;
- (f) fee payable to the auctioneer; and
- (g) any other issues that may arise out of the TRAI recommendations or are considered relevant for the purposes of conduct of the auction.

EGoM will also consider the matter relating to E-auction of FM Radio broadcasting services. Accordingly, the following will be the additional Terms of Reference of the EGoM:

- (i) to reconsider the total number of channels for auction in the light of the TRAI recommendations dated 19th April, 2012 to reduce inter-channel spacing to 400 KHz from the existing 800 KHz;
- (ii) to consider and approve specific changes, as necessary, in the 'Request For Proposal' (RFP) for selection of an E-auctioneer for carrying out the ascending E-auction;
- (iii) to decide on the fee chargeable, if any, for migration of Phase-II FM licensees to Phase-III; and
- (iv) any other issue(s) that may have a bearing on auctioning/licensing process under FM Phase-III expansion.

Sl. No.	Subject
6	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) on Drought.

Composition

Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture, and Minister of Food Processing Industries.

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri M. Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development.

Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources.

Shri Montek Singh Ahluwalia, Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission.

Prof. K.V. Thomas, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution.

Shri Bharatsinh Solanki, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

Terms of Reference

The Terms of Reference of the EGoM will be as follows:

- (i) to assess and monitor the situation arising out of drought/deficit rainfall on a regular basis;
- (ii) to take decisions on policy issues and approve new and innovative schemes for effective management of drought/deficit rainfall and related issues; and
- (iii) to examine the existing schemes of the Government of India and take decisions on any suitable modifications/relaxations that may be required for effective management of drought/deficit rainfall and related issues.

Sl. No.	Subject
7	Empowered Group of Ministers (EGoM) to consider the issues relating to development of North Eastern Region.

Composition

Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance.

Shri Sushilkumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs.

Shri Veerappa Moily, Minister of Petroleum and Natural Gas.

Shri Mallikarjun Kharge, Minister of Railways.

Shri Oscar Fernandes, Minister of Road Transport and Highways.

Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications and Information Technology, and Minister of Law and Justice.
Shri Harish Rawat, Minister of Water Resources.

Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region, and Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs.

Shri Jyotiraditya Madhavrao Scindia, Minister of State (Independent Charge) of the Ministry of Power.

Terms of Reference

The EGoM may review and expedite implementation of key infrastructure projects and other projects and issues in the North Eastern States, and where required, provide guidance/give directions to the Ministries/Departments concerned.

[English]

India's Relations with Vietnam

1530. SHRI K. SHIVAKUMAR ALIAS J.K. RITHEESH: Will the Minister of State of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of India's relations with Vietnam;
- (b) whether China has certain objections to it;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether India has agreed to offer \$ 100 million in aid to Vietnam; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India and Vietnam share a long tradition of close and cordial relations. Our relations were elevated to a level of Strategic Partnership in 2007. It is characterised by multi-faceted and growing cooperation and exchanges in political, defence, economic and cultural areas. We have commemorated the 40th anniversary of the establishment of bilateral relations between the two countries and the 5th anniversary of our strategic partnership in 2012. There have

been many high level visits between the two countries in the last few years. Economic ties have expanded with growth in trade and investments. Bilateral trade has grown to \$6.1 billion in 2012-13 (provisional figures) and Indian investments in Vietnam are around \$790 million in agro processing, IT and minerals. We have close cooperation in the oil sector. We are engaged in several development and capacity building projects in Vietnam and have extended several Lines of Credit to Vietnam.

(b) and (c) China has raised the issue of Indian companies engaged in oil and gas exploration in the South China Sea. We have pointed out that the activities of Indian companies in the South China Sea are purely commercial in nature and do not have any political connotation.

(d) and (e) India has offered a US\$ 100 million Line of Credit to Vietnam during the visit of Vietnamese President Truong Tan Sang to India in October 2011. The Line of Credit would be utilized for defence procurement from India.

Surrender of Excess Spectrum

1531. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any service provider has surrendered the excess spectrum in protest against Government decision to impose 'one time fee';

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of one time spectrum fee collected by the Government from the service providers for holding excess spectrum;

(d) whether any spectrum licence is going to expire in the current year and coming year which need to go through auction for renewal; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. M/S TATA Teleservices Limited and M/S TATA Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited have proposed to surrender the CDMA spectrum in 800MHz band held by them beyond 2.5MHz + 2.5MHz in all service areas except Delhi and Mumbai, where they have proposed to surrender beyond 3.75MHz +3.75MHz, under protest against Government decision to impose one time fee.

(c) M/s TATA Teleservices Limited and M/s TATA Teleservices (Maharashtra) Limited have deposited the one time spectrum fee of Rs.62.91 Crores under protest.

(d) and (e) No, Licence is going to be expired in current year. However, the following Licences are going to be expired during 2014 as mentioned below.

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee Company	Service Area	Type of Licence	Effective Date of Licence	Renewal Date
1	Bharti Airtel Limited	Delhi	UAS	29-Nov-1994	30-Nov-14
2	Bharti Airtel Limited	Kolkata	UAS	29-Nov-1994	30-Nov-14
3	Loop Mobile (India) Ltd.	Mumbai	CMTS	29-Nov-1994	30-Nov-14
4	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	Mumbai	UAS	29-Nov-1994	30-Nov-14
5	Vodafone Essar East Ltd.	Kolkata	UAS	30-Nov-1994	01-Dec-14
6	Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.	Delhi	UAS	30-Nov-1994	01-Dec-14
7.	AIRCEL Cellular Limited	Chennai	CMTS	29-Nov-1994	30-Nov-14*

*Matter is subjudice

Further, on expiry of any of their current license, the Telecom Service Providers shall have to migrate all its licenses to Unified License regime at the time of renewal/extension of license and obtain spectrum separately, which is delinked from Unified License, if required.

Leakage of Radioactive Waste

1532. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a leakage of radioactive waste from the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) into Thane Creek and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to curtail such leakage and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has made any study to assess the impact of radioactive waste leakage on environment and health and if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Madam, there is no leakage of radioactive waste in the Thane Creek from BARC facilities at Trombay. All effluents are treated to bring their radiation levels well below the stringent regulatory limits set by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) before they are discharged from the BARC facilities to the Thane Creek.

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

(c) An environmental surveillance programme is carried out regularly at Thane creek for the measurement of various man-made radionuclides in different matrices like water, biota and sediment. From the analysis, it is observed that the levels of radioactivity in Thane creek are practically the same as that of natural background. Hence, there is no hazard to the health of general public and to the environment due to the discharges from BARC facilities.

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

Nuclear Energy

1533. SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the Indo-US nuclear deal;

(b) the number of new nuclear reactors ready to be installed in the country;

(c) the progress achieved by the thorium nuclear reactor in the country; and

(d) the expected cost of power per megawatt from the imported reactors and the indigenous thorium based reactors?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Pursuant to article 6(iii) of the Agreement for cooperation concerning Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy (of 2008) between the Government of the United States of America and the Government of India an Agreement on Arrangements and Procedures concerning reprocessing or other alteration in form or content of nuclear material, etc., was signed on 30th July 2010. The Administrative Arrangement under Article 17 of the Agreement is under discussion. Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) is engaged in techno-commercial discussions with M/s Westinghouse Electric Company and M/s General Electric- Hitachi in respect of the nuclear power projects at Mithivirdi and Kovvada respectively.

(b) The Unit-1 of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) has attained the first criticality (start of controlled self-sustaining fission chain reaction for the first time) on July 13, 2013. Work on Unit-2 of KKNPP is closely following that of Unit-1. Construction of five more nuclear power reactors viz. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS) Units 7 & 8 at Rawatbhata in Rajasthan, Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS Units) 3 & 4 at Kakrapar in Gujarat and Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) at Kalpakkam in Tamil Nadu is in progress. Government has accorded financial sanction in March 2013 for setting up of Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project Units 3 & 4 (2X1000 MW) in technical cooperation with Russian Federation.

(c) Thorium plays a pivotal role in the Indian Nuclear power programme. Right from the inception of Indian nuclear power programme, work has been carried out on various aspects of thorium utilisation such as mining and extraction of thorium, fuel fabrication, irradiation in reactors, reprocessing and refabrication etc. In addition, studies

have been carried out regarding use of thorium in different types of reactors.

Details of Research Programme:

- (i) Thorium fuel fabrication through powder pellet route has been well established. Few tons of fuel have been made for CIRUS and Dhruva, Pressurised Heavy Water Reactor (PHWR) and for blanket assemblies for Fast Breeder Test Reactor (FBTR). Few pins have been fabricated using mixed oxides of (Th-Pu) for irradiation in research reactors.
- (ii) Thoria bundles are used in the initial cores of PHWR. The irradiation experience of thoria fuel in the research reactors CIRUS and Dhruva, PHWR and test irradiations are satisfactory.
- (iii) The thoria pins of CIRUS have been reprocessed to obtain U233. The recovered U233 has been fabricated as fuel for KAMINI reactor at Kalpakkam. The Post Irradiation Examination of one of the thoria bundle irradiated in PHWR has also been carried out for validation of theoretical analyses.
- (iv) Studies have been carried out regarding use of thorium in different types of reactors with respect to fuel management, reactor control and fuel utilisation.
- (v) A Critical Facility for Advanced Heavy Water Reactor has been commissioned in 2008 and is used for carrying out experiments to further validate the physics design features of Advanced Heavy Water Reactor.
- (vi) A small research reactor KAMINI with 30 kWth capacity which utilises nuclear fuel based on Uranium-233 derived from irradiation of thorium, has been in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), Kalpakkam.

Generation of power from Thorium:

- (i) While it is true that Thorium can be used to produce nuclear energy, it should be noted that Thorium cannot be used directly. Thorium does not contain any fissile isotope, hence it cannot be used in a reactor alone. It can be used with added fissile material that can be either enriched Uranium, Plutonium or Uranium-233 (obtained after irradiation of Thorium).

- (ii) Thorium absorbs the neutrons, which can more efficiently produce more Plutonium in a Plutonium-Uranium fuelled Fast Breeder Reactor for a faster growth. Therefore, using Thorium in the first, or an early part of second stage of nuclear power programme will adversely affect the rate of growth of nuclear power generation capacity in the initial periods.
- (iii) Due to these reasons, large scale deployment of Thorium is to be postponed till the later part of the second stage. Thorium is to be introduced for large scale deployment at an optimal point during operation of Fast Breeder Reactors in the second stage. The third stage of Indian nuclear power programme contemplates making use of Uranium-233 to fuel Uranium-233 - Thorium based reactors, which can provide energy independence to the country for several centuries.
- (iv) For timely development and demonstration of thorium deployment technologies on a large scale, alongwith extensive use of passive safety systems, Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has designed a 300 MW Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) to serve as a technology demonstrator. Activities towards construction of AHWR are proposed to start in the XII Plan period.

(d) The Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) Units 3 & 4, having capacity of 1000 MW each to be constructed at the existing Kudankulam site in Tamil Nadu, in technical cooperation with Russian Federation, is expected to have a completion cost of Rs.39,849 crore (at an exchange rate of Rs.55 per dollar) yielding a completion cost/per MWe installed of about Rs.20 crore/MW. The cost of reactors proposed to be set up in cooperation with USA and France will emerge after conclusion of techno-commercial negotiations, now in progress. As indicated in the answer to part (C) above, the deployment of thorium based commercial nuclear power plants is envisaged in the third stage of Indian nuclear power programme.

Inclusion of Works of Social Activists

1534. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposed to take any steps to include ideals and teachings of great saints and legendary figures of the country in the CBSE syllabus;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The syllabi for the schools affiliated to the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are framed in accordance with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 which *inter-alia* advocates the inclusion of the teachings of saints and legendary figures in the school curriculum. The ideas of eminent social reformers and freedom fighters are amply reflected in the textbooks taught in CBSE affiliated schools. Recently, CBSE approved course:- Traditional Knowledge Practice of India, which teaches the students about our country's ancient wisdom. These textbooks also undergo regular review and revision of their subject matter based on the evolving consensus in the academic community.

(c) Does not arise.

Infrastructure Status to Housing Sector

1535. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether the Ministry of Finance had earlier rejected the proposal for giving infrastructure status to the housing sector;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the present status thereon;

(c) the details of the assistance received from the Finance Ministry to help construct two million low-cost housing units across the country; and

(d) the details of funds provided to each State therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS) : (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. During the 4th meeting of "institutional Mechanism (IM) under the Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure multi sectors", constituted by Ministry of Finance, the proposal of Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation to assign 'Infrastructure Status' to Affordable Housing Sector, was rejected in view of the need to first comprehensively address the setting up of prudential safeguards for the sector.

During the 5th meeting of the IM, it was reconsidered. However, since sufficient mechanism to monitor actual construction of affordable housing units is not in place and there are possibilities of misuse of tax concessions etc. which flow as a result of according 'Infrastructure Status', the proposal was not approved.

(c) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore, it is primary responsibility of States to provide low cost housing to all its citizens. However, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been supporting the States with schemes as under with a target of constructing two million dwelling units during the 12th Five Year Plan period:

Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY): In pursuance of the Government's vision of creating a Slum-free India, RAY has been launched on 02.06.2011 with an objective to provide financial assistance to States that are willing to assign property rights to slum dwellers for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. A target of 1 million Dwelling Units has been set under RAY for 12th Five Year Plan.

Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY): The revamped Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) or Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY) with enhanced credit limits at concessional rate of interest has been proposed with a target of 1 million Dwelling Units during 12th Five Year Plan. RRY envisages channelization of credit to facilitate home ownership.

The Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) constituted by Ministry of Finance has accorded necessary clearance for these schemes. Ministry is approaching the Cabinet for necessary approval.

(d) RRY is proposed to be implemented as a demand driven scheme. State-wise allocation if any, for RAY will be based on decision of the Cabinet.

Basic Facilities to BPL Families

1536. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYAN RAO:
 SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
 SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
 SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
 SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided/proposes to provide Central financial assistance to the States for providing civic facilities to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in urban areas in their State;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take any steps for construction of houses in major metro cities in the country;

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

(e) whether any task force has been constituted by the Government for providing affordable houses to the urban poor; and

(f) if so, the details thereof along with the houses earmarked, if any, to the widows, Para Military Force Personnel and others?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) No Madam, there is no specific Scheme to provide Central financial assistance to the States for providing civic facilities to the Below Poverty Line (BPL) families in urban areas

in their State. However, Government launched the Jawaharirial Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06. JNNURM has now been extended for 2 years (upto March, 2014) for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms. Government also launched pilot phase of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) on 02.06.2011 for two years for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The Government has planned for continuing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in XIIth Plan to provide assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for slum redevelopment and improving infrastructure therein. State-wise details of Central Assistance released under BSUP & IHSDP components of JNNURM during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise progress under RAY since its inception so far is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Details of construction of houses undertaken under BSUP component of JNNURM in major Metro Cities are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) The Ministry had set up a Task Force on promoting Affordable Housing to develop a set of transparent qualification criteria and a separate set of guidelines for Affordable Housing in Public Private Participation (PPP) Projects for circulation to States. The aim of Affordable Housing Task Force was to create an enabling framework for increased private sector participation in affordable housing sector.

The Task Force has submitted its report. However, it does not specifically recommend anything about earmarking the houses for the widows, para-military force personnel & others. The Task Force has recommended reservation of land and built up units to Economically Weaker Section (EWS) households which may include the above noted categories too.

Statement-I**JNNURM***Central Assistance Released Year-Wise Under Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	ACA released			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	325.08	197.36	95.02	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	0	16.24	
3	Assam	12.26			
4	Bihar				
5	Chhattisgarh	7.44		22.37	
6	Chandigarh (UT)	38.28	147.06		
7	Delhi	183.69	116.05	145.00	150.00
8	Goa				
9	Gujarat	158.44	23.41	73.188	7.26
10	Haryana	7.79			
11	Himachal Pradesh		2.80		
12	Jammu and Kashmir	3.19	10.35	5.23	
13	Jharkhand	37.48			
14	Karnataka	49.97	102.29	16.33	20.12
15	Kerala	50.72	7.46	32.97	
16	Madhya Pradesh	56.65	32.73	19.07	12.26
17	Maharashtra	293.87	313.40	118.08	3.86
18	Meghalaya		10.09	10.09	
19	Manipur		21.95		
20	Mizoram	7.23	12.80	12.80	6.94
21	Odisha	9.95	7.71	8.47	
22	Punjab	9.04		21.09	
23	Puducherry	1.07	7.01	8.08	

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Sikkim	7.96	6.57	0.70	6.57
25	Nagaland	26.40		26.40	
26	Rajasthan	43.17			
27	Tamil Nadu	162.36	87.31	163.26	
28	Tripura				
29	Uttar Pradesh	284.49	183.98	26.99	
30	Uttarakhand	10.61	1.29	2.41	2.85
31	West Bengal	150.33	289.00	294.99	51.77
		1938.31	1580.62	1111.52	261.63

Central Assistance Released Year-Wise Under Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	ACA released			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	96.71	1.82	68.22	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4.48			
3	Assam			3.71	
4	Bihar	19.26	24.11	128.16	
5	Chhattisgarh	13.74			
6	Goa		0	0.70	
7	Gujarat	6.46	19.94	54.33	
8	Haryana	19.81	29.20	12.43	6.44
9	Himachal Pradesh	5.85		7.7	
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.38	26.75	13.62	
11	Jharkhand	13.94	10.60		
12	Karnataka**	37.84	69.42		
13	Kerala	30.72	13.13	7.60	9.85
14	Madhya Pradesh	6.77	18.23	16.43	4.78
15	Maharashtra	84.06	52.14	260.95	39.17

1	2	3	4	5	6
16	Manipur	5.66	16.02		
17	Meghalaya				
18	Mizoram		14.89		
19	Nagaland				
20	Odisha	4.73	22.80	33.54	4.48
21	Punjab	50.46		10.16	
22	Rajasthan	122.00	4.96	90.87	73.44
23	Sikkim			8.96	
24	Tamil Nadu	70.92	11.59	34.48	
25	Tripura	12.36		2.8	
26	Uttar Pradesh	198.20	198.97	4.69	0.43
27	Uttarakhand	16.84	17.47	7.55	17.25
28	West Bengal	34.15	147.58	33.07	
29	Delhi				
30	Punducherry				
31	Andaman and Nicobar Island				
32	Chandigarh				
33	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1.44			
34	Lakshadweep				
35	Daman and Diu				
Total		861.78	699.62	799.97	155.84

Statement-II

There is no upfront allocation made under Rajiv Awas Yojana (KAY). Funds are released to State Governments. City-wise details of 55 projects sanctioned under RAY during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 are as under:

(Rs. in lac)

Sl. No.	City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Agra under RAY	3769.59	1439.36

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Ahmedabad	Pilot project for in -Situ redevelopment of Ramesh Dutt: colony (Construction of 924DUs) and Jadibanagar-Indiranagar (Construction of 163 DUs), in Ahmedabad under RAY	4111.06	1872.00
3.	Aizawl	RAY Pilot Project At Zuangtui, Aizawl, Mizoram	1120.01	949.01
4.	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for Lohar Basti site, Pasandnagar Kotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY	8511.26	4056.77
5.	Alwar	Pilot DPR for Budh Vihar, Behind Pratap School & Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY	8345.56	3977.79
6.	Ambala	Pilot Project for Ambala under Rajiv Awas Yojana	5983.26	2991.63
7.	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including infrastructure at Sulikuntevillage, Sy no 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)	5709.62	2615
8	Batala	Pilot: DPR foe In-situ up gradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY	683.25	330.15
9.	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for NamakKatra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY	908.01	432.79
10	Bhilai	Pilot project for Ghasidas Nagar slum in Bhilai under RAY	6718.55	3077.11
11	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of identified 4 Slums (1. Arjun Nagar, 2. Jheel Nagar, 3. Shanti Nagar & 4. Ambedkar Nagar) Bhopal, under RAY	7399.77	3363.53
12	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in-situ redevelopment)	3532.33	1515.5
13	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR of Patharbandha Slum cluster, Bhubaneswar, under RAY.	8539.99	3671.91
14	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY	4476.61	1820.57
15	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto&Oddoka baas, Bikaner under RAY	1728.04	760.5
16	Bilaspur	Pilot DPR under RAY for Ashok Nagar slums, ward no.42, Biashpur, Chhattisgarh, under RAY	3567.23	1634.08
17	Chennai	Pilot DPR for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	8491.8	3472.38
18	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase II) for rehabilitating (relocating)Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	3222.81	1324.92
19	Cuttuck	Pilot DPR of 10 Slum cluster; In-situ redevelopment, Cuttuck Municipal corporation, under RAY	2583.32	1077.78

1	2	3	4	5
20	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified 5 Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No 1, Shanti Nagar Ward No-21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) under RAY	5715.52	2526.36
21	Hubli-Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6766.52	3065.78
22	Hyderabad	Pilot DPR of Kesava Nagar slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY.	5874.59	2224.78
23	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified 6 Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna BhauSatheChikitsak Nagar-2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna BhauSatheChikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar [Bajrang Nagar]) under RAY	8433.55	3728.92
24	Itanagar	Pilot DPR for Construction of 576 (G+3) Rental houses including infrastructure at Chimpu village, in Itanagar City under RAY	4431.20	3872.90
25	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified 4 Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 SarraPeepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) under RAY	3694.58	1673.1
26	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Kiron Ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	5729.2	2759.97
27	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti- Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY	9660.97	4469.61
28	Jajpur	Pilot Project for 15 slum clusters in Jajpur, Odisha under RAY	4778.70	2078.94
29	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of insitu upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY	1259.65	616.01
30	Jodhpur	Pilot project of Natiya Basti in Jodhpur under RAY	1083.66	536.46
31	Kannauj	Pilot DPR for insitu Upgradation of Shekhana & Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under RAY	1752.57	657.49
32	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under RAY	518.31	207.05
33	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for PokharPurva Slum Improvement project under RAY	824.76	301.34
34	Kollam	Pilot project at SMP Palace Colony, Kollam,, under RAY	1785.18	747.18
35	Korba	Pilot project for Kuwanbhata slum in Korba under RAY	1280.53	586.10
36	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at MohanlalSukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY	7166.58	3415.85

1	2	3	4	5
37	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town Upgradation under RAY	2221.88	1781.18
38	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for insitu Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar & Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY	2475.35	1075.2
39	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified 4 slums (1. Munshiganj, 2. Mohiddinpur, 3. Shah Tola and 4. Ghosiyana under RAY	6460.76	2967.07
40	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY	5291.01	2337.37
41	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for in-situ Re-development and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city	1359.95	608.80
42	Rajkot	Pilot project for Construction of 252 (G+4) DUs including infrastructure at Natrajnagar slum Ward No.12, Rajkot under RAY	1581.25	741.61
43	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla at Rampur under RAY	1367.18	519.63
44	Rohtak	Pilot Project of In-Situ Housing & infrastructure Development of 8 slums in Rohtak under Rajiv Awas Yojana	9589.18	4794.59
45	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified 3 Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) under RAY	3511.32	1502.81
46	Shimla	Pilot DPR for Krishna Nagar slum in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh under RAY	3399.65	2762.21
47	Sirsa	Pilot project for construction of 2114 DUs at two locations (Kanganpur and near Park auto market) at Sirsa under RAY	9499.90	4481.08
48	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot DPR for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY	7186.94	3472.53
49	Trichy	Pilot DPR for insitu-upgradation of Karikalanstreet, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY	1721.15	700.08
50	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including-infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6996.48	3243.82
51	Ujjain	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Harifatak Rajiv Nagar, Lohar Patti, Moti Nagar, Ekta Nagar) Ujjain under Rajiv Awas Yojana	7201.74	3273.52

1	2	3	4	5
52	Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area slum under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY Pilot Project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2013.42	903.33
53	Vijaywada	Pilot DPR of NSC Bose Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, under RAY	7617.56	3628.36
54	Vishakhapatnam	Pilot DPR of Surya Teja Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, Greater Vishakhapatnam Municipal Corporation, under RAY	1131.08	565.54
55	Yamuna Nagar	Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure facilities in 9 slums of Yamunanagar-Jagadhri, Haryana under RAY	6036.76	2872.57
Total			246820.695	116081.917

Statement-III*Construction of Houses undertaken in Major Metro Cities in the Country (BSUP-JNNURM)*

Sl. No.	Name of Metro City	DUs Sanctioned	DUs Under Progress	DUs Completed	DUs Yet to Start	DUs Allotted	DUs Occupied
1	Ahmedabad	33824	1592	32232		24405	21260
2	Bangalore	20154	4145	13832	2177	19050	9673
3	Chennai	37491	17720	17879	1892	17879	17879
4	Delhi	78746	17309	61437	7200	585	30059
5	Hyderabad	78746	17309	61437		78746	30059
6	Kolkata	132922	22998	69531	40393	68267	68267
7	Mumbai	55291	10004	23315	21472	6507	6507
8	Pune	39834	4291	17477	18066	4843	3931
Total		477008	95368	297640	91200	220282	187635

Heritage Status to Universities

1537. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to award heritage status to several universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the criteria adopted/being adopted in this regard;

(d) whether the Banaras Hindu University and Jamia Milia Islamia would also be provided heritage status;

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

(f) whether the University Grants Commission will provide additional funds for those universities which would be provided heritage status; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Concept Note on conferring Special Heritage Status to those Universities which have completed 100 years of existence has been sent to the University Grants Commission (UGC) for notifying the scheme.

(c) To be eligible, an institution should have completed 100 years or more of its existence in the field of higher education and should have an impeccable track record in academic as well as service areas, particularly of the weaker and underprivileged sections with charitable, philanthropic and non-profit motives.

(d) and (e) The Banaras Hindu University (established in 1916) and the Jamia Milia Islamia (established in 1920) have not yet completed 100 years of existence.

(f) and (g) The scheme proposes a one time lump-sum grant to these Universities ranging from Rs.6 crores to Rs.12 crores.

Rental Housing Policy

1538. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether there is no rental housing policy in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has appointed a committee/panel to suggest separate law for regulating residential rental housing projects;

(d) if so, whether the panel has given its report to the Government;

(e) if so, the main recommendations made by the panel; and

(f) the action taken/being taken by the Government on all the recommendations of the panel and the time by which all the recommendations of the committee are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) The National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy, 2007 (NUHHP) includes the aspect of rental housing in the area for specific action. The NUHHP, 2007 has taken note of the difference between demand and supply for housing and endeavors to assist the poorest of poor who cannot afford to pay the entire price of a house by providing them access to reasonably good housing on rental and ownership basis with suitable subsidization.

In pursuance of the policy envisaged under NUHHP, this Ministry has circulated a "Draft Model Residential Tenancy Act" to States for their comments.

(c) The Ministry has appointed a "Task Force on Rental Housing" to look at the means of increasing the stock of quality rental houses and to enable private sector to take up rental housing on a mass scale.

(d) and (e) The Task Force is yet to submit its report.

(f) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

[Translation]

Telecom Advisory Committee

1539. SHRI RAJEN GOHAIN:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) whether the Government has provided all the facilities including telephone connections, as entitled, to nominated members of the Telecom Advisory Committees constituted in various districts of the States including Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to withdraw the policy of monitoring the functioning of the telecom department by Telephone Advisory Committees at different levels;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the alternate measures taken for monitoring of functioning of the department?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Majority of the nominated Telephone Advisory Committee (TAC) members have been provided with the wireline / pre-paid mobile telephone connections. Circle-wise details including Maharashtra Telecom Circle is given in the enclosed Statement. However, in some cases, wireline /

pre-paid mobile telephone connections could not be provided due to the following reasons:

(i) Acceptance/consent of the Members has not been received.

(ii) There are old outstanding dues against some of the members of TAC.

(iii) Members have requested for change of address.

(iv) Members have requested for change of nomination from one TAC to another TAC.

(v) Some TAC member have been appointed recently, installation of telephones are under process.

(c) The Telephone Advisory Committees are constituted for the BSNL and MTNL and their role is advisory only. There is no plan to withdraw the same. TACs are not meant for monitoring the functioning of Department of Telecom.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the circle	No. of members nominated (including Hon'ble MPs)	No. of members who have been provided wireline/pre-paid mobile telephone connections	No. of members who have not been provided wireline/pre-paid mobile telephone connections
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6	6	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	467	401	66
3	Assam	80	67	13
4	Bihar	317	257	60
5	Chhattisgarh	88	84	4
6	Gujarat	241	234	7
7	Haryana	188	171	17
8	Himachal Pradesh	52	46	6
9	Jammu and Kashmir	73	63	10

1	2	3	4	5
10	Jharkhand	101	91	10
11	Karnataka	253	198	55
12	Kerala	217	208	9
13	Madhya Pradesh	639	584	55
14	Maharashtra	374	332	42
15	North-East-I	21	21	0
16	North-East-II	29	27	2
17	Odisha	160	141	19
18	Punjab	166	131	35
19	Rajasthan	336	308	28
20	Tamilnadu	239	224	15
21	U.P. (East)	1018	866	152
22	U.P. (West)	590	562	28
23	Uttarakhand	45	34	11
24	West Bengal	191	165	26
25	Calcutta Telephones	75	75	0
26	Chennai Telephone	75	75	0
27	MTNL Delhi	1237	998	239
28	MTNL Mumbai	231	194	37
Total		7509	6563	946

[English]

Land to Private Hospitals

1540. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of private hospitals and nursing homes in Delhi which have been allotted land at concessional rates;

(b) the criteria prescribed by Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any survey regarding compliance of conditions for free treatment of the poor in these hospitals;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether complaints have been received against various hospitals and nursing homes which have been allotted land on subsidized rates but are not providing free treatment to patients from the economically weaker sections; and

(f) if so, the detail thereof during the last three years and the current year and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) The list of the private hospitals which have been allotted land at concessional rates is given in the enclosed as Statement.

(b) The criteria for allotment of land at concessional rates was that the institutions should be non-profit making and function for the welfare of the public.

(c) and (d) As per the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, a Monitoring Committee is functioning under GNCTD. It inspects 4 to 5 such hospitals each month for ensuring the implementation of the directions of the Hon'ble

Supreme Court of India and Hon'ble High Court of Delhi for free treatment of the poor.

(e) and (f) The details of the complaints received in the Directorate of Health Services, GNCTD during the last (three years and the current year regarding denial of free treatment is as under:

No. of complaints received :	233
Disposed off :	101
Under Process :	132

Action under lease terms is initiated against the erring Hospitals for non-adherence of the directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi which *inter-alia* include issuance of show-cause notices, re-entry of the hospitals and cancellation of allotments.

Statement

List of Hospitals allotted land in Delhi on subsidized rates

Sl. No.	Name of Society	Location	Area
1	2	3	4
1.	R.B. Jesa Ram Hospital	Karol Bagh	4840.55 sqm.
2.	Dr. B.L. Kapoor Memorial Hospital	Pusa Road	5 Acres
3.	Delhi Cheshire Home (Hospital for Disabled Person)	Okhla	3.52 Acres
4.	Sunder Lal Jain Ch. Trust	Ashok Vihar	3.14 Acres
5.	Asthma & Bronchitis Foundation (Delhi University)	Gautam Nagar	1.38 Acres
6.	Aishi Ram Batra Public Ch. Trust	Tughlakabad	10.50 Acres
7.	GujarmalModi Hospital & Research Centre	Saket	15 Acres
8.	Madam Chanan Devi Eye Hospital	JanakPuri	2.075 Acres
9.	Amar Jyoti Charitable Trust	Karkardooma	4840 sq.yds.
10.	Flt. Lt. Rajan Dhall Ch. Trust	Masoodpur	1.84 Acres
11.	Mahasati Mohan Devi Jain ShikshanSamiti (BhagwanMahavir Hospital)	Rohini	4048 sqm.
12.	Khosla Medical Institute & Research Center	Shalimar Bagh	9680 sq.yds.
13.	Birla Center for Medical Research	V. Vihar	3.5 Acres
14.	Jaipur Golden Ch. Trust	Rohini	3.6295 Acres
15.	Deepak Gupta Memorial Ch. Foundation	Karkardooma	4840 sqm.

1	2	3	4
16.	All India Society for Health and Education Research	Dwarka Ph-1	2 Acres
17.	Ganesh Das Chawala Ch. Trust	Rohini	4048 sqm.
18.	Mai Kamali Wali Jan Kalyan Ch. Trust	Rajouri Garden	434.50 sqm.
19.	Parmarath Mission Hospital	Pitampura	2420 sqm.
20.	MukandLal Memorial Foundation	—	6852 sqm.
21.	Lala Gela Ram Memorial Medical Research Center (Dental Hospital)	Pitampura	528 sqm.
22.	V.N. Gupta Ch. Trust	Pitampura	0.2 Hect.
23.	Indian Spinal Injuries Center	VasantKunj	11.84 Acres
24.	Foundation of Applied Research in Cancer	South of I.I.T.	4013.66 sqm.
25.	DharamShila Cancer Foundation & Research Center	Dallupura	13175 sqm.
26.	National Society for Prevention of Blindness (Small Hospital)	Karkardooma	800 sqm.
27.	Rajiv Gandhi Cancer Institute and Research Center	Rohini	3.5 Acres
28.	Escort Heart Institute and Research Center	Okhla	6.9 Acres
29.	LaxmipatSighnamia Medical Foundation	Saket	2 Acres
30.	Venu Charitable Society (Eye Hospital)	Saket	2.5 Acres
31.	Sondhi Charitable Trust	Okhla	1.162 Acres
32.	Vivekanand Pratishthanm	Khureji	8000 sqm.
33.	ManavSevarath Trust	PaschimPuri	1 Hect.
34.	AryaVaidasala Kottalaya	Karkardooma	9240 sqm.
35.	Human Care Medical Trust	Dwarka	1 Hect.
36.	Devki Devi Foundation	Saket	1.123 Acres
37.	Dr. Narain Dutt Shrimali Foundation	Pitampura	3.0 Hect.
38.	Vikrant Children Medical Foundation	Saket	1.4 Hect.
39.	Balaji Medical & Research Center	Mandawali	12000 sqm.
40.	B.R. Dhawan Medical Charitable Trust	Dwarka	0.9 Hect.
41.	Nirogi Ch. Medical Ch. Trust	Mandawali Fazalpur	0.85 Hect..
42.	Lala Munni Lal Mange Ram Ch. Trust	PaschimVihar	2.34 Hect.
43.	Multan SevaSamiti	Pitampura	1590 sqm.
44.	Walia Charitable Trust	MayurVihar-III	795 sqm.

1	2	3	4
45.	Param Shakti Peeth	Mandawali	0.26 Acres
46.	Unique Hospital and Research Institute	Dwarka	3.16 Hect.
47.	Sarvodaya Health Foundation	Rohini	1000 sqm.
48.	Shanti Memorial Society	Lado Sarai	1 Hect.
49.	Delhi E.N.T. Hospital & Research Center (E.N.T. Hospital & Research Center)	Jasola FC-33	768 sqm.
50.	SantNirankariMandal	DheerPur	10 Acres
51.	Madhukar Multi Specially Hospital	Geetanjali	5500 sqm.
52.	National Heart Institute	East of Kailash	743.80 sqm.
53.	Sita Ram Bhartiya Institute	B-16, Qutub Institutional Area	1.46 Acres
54.	Bala Sahib Gurudwara	Kilokari	46274 sqm.
55.	MahaDurga Ch. Trust	Model Town	8000 sqm.
56.	Jivodaya Hospital	Ashok Vihar	0.84 Acres + 337.9 sq.yds.
57.	MoolchandKhairati Ram Trust	Lajpat Nagar	9 Acres
58.	Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society	Karol Bagh	11.965 Acres
59.	St. Stephens Hospital Society	Near Tis Hazari Cour	3.15 Acres
60.	Delhi Hospital Society	Chanakya Puri	2 Acres
61.	Dr. Vidya Sagar Kaushalya Devi Memorial Trust	Nehru Nagar	3.5 Acres
62.	R.B. Seth & Jassa Ram & Brothers	Karol Bagh	710.50 sq.yds.

[Translation]

Sri Lanka's Thirteenth Amendment

1541. YOGI ADITYA NATH:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI YASHWANT SINHA:
SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has expressed its dismay over reports that Sri Lanka plans to go back on its promise to

amend its constitution to ensure autonomy to its provinces;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up this issue with the Sri Lankan Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Sri Lankan Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) There have been recent reports of plans by the

Government of Sri Lanka to amend certain provisions of the Sri Lankan Constitution relating to the functioning of Provincial Councils.

India has long advocated the creation of an environment in Sri Lanka in which all communities, particularly the Sri Lankan Tamils, are masters of their own destiny within the framework of a united Sri Lanka. Our objective continues to remain the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect. In this context, India has been engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka at the highest levels on its stated commitment to implement the 13th amendment to the Sri Lankan Constitution and to go beyond, so as to achieve meaningful devolution of powers.

Minority Educational Institutions

1542. SHRI BALI RAM JADHAV:

DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

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

(a) the number of minority educational institutions functioning in the country at present, State-wise; and

(b) the efforts being made by the Government to provide more autonomy to such educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The data regarding the number of minority educational institutions functioning in the country is not maintained in this Ministry. However, a list indicating the number of the Minority Status Certificates (MSC) issued to the minority institutions by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), State-wise, as on 30.06.2013, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions Act, 2004, the Central Government has constituted the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) to look into the matters relating to the minority educational institutions, including strengthening their autonomy.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Total No. of MSC issued
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7
2	Andhra Pradesh	153
3	Arunachal Pradesh	20
4	Assam	189
5	Bihar	91
6	Chandigarh	14
7	Chhattisgarh	185
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9	Daman and Diu	1
10	Delhi	174
11	Goa	159
12	Gujarat	30
13	Haryana	101
14	Himachal Pradesh	23
15	Jharkhand	60
16	Karnataka	170
17	Kerala	3495
18	Madhya Pradesh	271
19	Maharashtra	143
20	Manipur	35
21	Meghalaya	6
22	Odisha	81
23	Pondicherry	20
24	Punjab	82
25	Rajasthan	89
26	Sikkim	17

1	2	3
28	Tamil Nadu	129
27	Tripura	11
29	Uttar Pradesh	1741
30	Uttarakhand	86
31	West Bengal	674
Total		8261

Haj Committees

1543. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the States and Union Territories where State Haj Committees exists and the States where these Committees are yet to be constituted;

(b) the reasons for the delay in formation of such committees;

(c) whether it is a fact that in some States, these committees exist only on papers; and

(d) if so, the action being taken by the Government to make them effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) States and Union Territories where State Haj Committees (SHCs) exist:

Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Daman and Diu, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Manipur, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand & West Bengal.

States and Union Territories where SHCs are yet to be reconstituted:

Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Maharashtra, Chandigarh, Dadar and Nagar Haveli & Puducherry.

(b) State/Union Territory (UT) SHCs are constituted

as per the provisions of Section 17(1) of Haj Committee Act, 2002. Instructions have been issued from time to time by Government of India to the respective State Governments to constitute their SHCs.

(c) As per records, there is no such SHC.

(d) Does not arise.

Basic Facilities to Slum Dwellers

1544. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to ensure basic infrastructure facilities like sewerage, electricity, water, etc. to the people living in slum clusters across the country, particularly in Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai and other major cities;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes Madam. Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/ slum dwellers in 65 select cities including Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata & Chennai and other major cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 years from 2005-06 JNNURM has now been extended for 2 years (upto March, 2014) for completion off projects sanctioned upto March, 2012 and implementation of reforms. In addition, Government has launched the scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) on 02.06.2011 with a vision to create 'slum-free India' by providing financial assistance to States for provision of decent shelter and basic civic and social services for slum redevelopment, and for creation of affordable housing stock. The Government has

planned for continuing Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in XIIIth Plan to provide assistance to State Governments/Union Territories for slum redevelopment and improving infrastructure therein.

(b) and (c) City-wise details of funds allocated to major Cities under BSUP component of JNNURM are given in the enclosed Statement-I. City-wise funds allocated under RAY since its inception so far is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Funds Allocated during each of the last three years and current year in major cities under BSUP component of JNNURM

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No. State		City	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	Current Year
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	13666.54	13481.78	7106.49	
2	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	1814.63		2111.87	
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	9119.77	1224.70		
4	Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	7906.21	5028.34	285.22	
5	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	83.90		1624.49	
6	Assam	Guwahati	1226.04			
7	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	3827.69	14490.00		
8	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	744.34		4865.91	
9	Delhi	Delhi	18369.17	11604.34	14500.38	15295.00
10	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	5167.69		593.28	
11	Gujarat	Porbandar			1562.26	
12	Gujarat	Rajkot			1146.53	
13	Gujarat	Surat	7890.29	2107.60	1140.87	709.87
14	Gujarat	Vadodara	2785.87	233.47	2150.08	15.94
15	Haryana	Faridabad	779.46			
16	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla		280.30		
17	Jammu	Jammu	318.94	1034.89	30.76	
18	Jammu	Srinagar			492.25	
19	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	308.88			
20	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur	1619.75			
21	Jharkhand	Ranchi	1819.69			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
22	Karnataka	Bangalore	2533.22	5076.16	681.85	1491.08
23	Karnataka	Mysore	2463.74	5152.59	951.91	521.08
24	Kerala	Kochi	2554.46			
25	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram	2517.36	745.88	3296.78	
26	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	3502.26	556.41	194.34	909.77
27	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	1499.40	1941.40	737.70	
28	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur		775.38	775.38	317.00
29	Madhya Pradesh	Ujjain	663.20		198.97	
30	Maharashtra	Nagpur	926.70			
31	Maharashtra	Nanded-Waghala	11704.71	14203.09	10866.44	
32	Maharashtra	Nashik	1583.59	1508.16	276.93	
33	Maharashtra	Navi Mumbai	5785.09	8647.19	3556.64	
34	Maharashtra	Pune	9386.46	5285.32	1922.65	386.24
35	Manipur	Imphal		2195.58		
36	Meghalaya	Shillong		1008.81	1008.81	
37	Mizoram	Aizawl	722.81	1279.99	1279.99	694.00
38	Nagaland	Kohima	2640.12		2640.11	
39	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	994.97	770.56	677.92	
40	Odisha	Puri			168.69	
41	Pondicherry (UT)	Pondicherry	106.37	701.28	807.65	
42	Punjab	Amritsar	71.87		799.58	
43	Punjab	Ludhiana	831.77		1309.53	
44	Rajasthan	Ajmer	2114.20			
45	Rajasthan	Jaipur	2202.67			
46	Sikkim	Gangtok	796.25	656.61	69.80	656.61
47	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	9401.50	5730.34	9743.67	
48	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	3565.62	2246.63	3131.30	
49	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	3268.07	754.37	3451.18	
50	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	4542.38	4564.50		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
51	Uttar Pradesh	Allahabad	753.71	532.01		
52	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	6987.49	2607.05	424.75	
53	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	1672.10	1078.78	2274.11	
54	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	3883.57	3529.43		
55	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	7828.97	4512.17		
56	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	2781.34	1574.12		
57	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	814.38	56.42	55.39	213.47
58	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	72.40	72.40		72.39
59	Uttarakhand	Nainital			185.65	
60	West Bengal	Asansol	1892.90	6000.34	3212.39	
61	West Bengal	Kolkata	13139.42	22900.19	26286.55	5176.74

Statement-II

There is no upfront allocation made under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY). Funds are released to State Governments. City-wise details of 55 projects sanctioned under RAY during 2011-12, 2012-13 & 2013-14 are as under:

(Rs. in lac)

Sl. No.	City	Name of the Project	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Agra under RAY	3769.59	1439.36
2.	Ahmedabad	Pilot project for in -situ redevelopment of Ramesh Dutt colony (Construction of 924 DUs) and Jadibanagar-Indiranagar (Construction of 163 DUs), in Ahmedabad under RAY	4111.06	1872.00
3.	Aizawl	RAY Pilot Project At Zuangtui, Aizawl, Mizoram	1120.01	949.01
4.	Ajmer	Pilot DPR for LoharBasti site, PasandnagarKotra and Idgah (Chorasiya Was), Ajmer under RAY	8511.26	4056.77
5.	Alwar	Pilot DPR for BudhVihar, Behind Pratap School & Dhobigatta, Alwar under RAY	8345.56	3977.79
6.	Ambala	Pilot Project for Ambala under Rajiv Awas Yojana	5983.26	2991.63
7.	Bangalore	Pilot DPR of construction of 900 houses including	5709.62	2615

1	2	3	4	5
		infrastructure at Sulikunte village, Sy no 122, in Varthur Hobli, Bangalore under RAY (Relocation)		
8	Batala	Pilot DPR foe In-situ up gradation of three slums at Batala, Punjab under RAY	683.25	330.15
9.	Bharatpur	Pilot DPR for NamakKatra Slum, Bharatpur, Rajasthan under RAY	908.01	432.79
10	Bhilai	Pilot project for Ghasidas Nagar slum in Bhilai under RAY	6718.55	3077.11
11	Bhopal	Pilot DPR of identified 4 Slums (1. Arjun Nagar, 2. Jheel Nagar, 3. Shanti Nagar & 4. Ambedkar Nagar) Bhopal, under RAY	7399.77	3363.53
12	Bhubaneswar	Pilot project for Mahisakhala Slum Cluster, Bhubaneswar under Rajiv Awas Yojana (in-situ redevelopment)	3532.33	1515.5
13	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR of Patharbandha Slum cluster, Bhubaneswar, under RAY	8539.99	3671.91
14	Bhubaneswar	Pilot DPR for Rangamatia Cluster Improvement Project, Bhubaneswar, Odisha under RAY	4476.61	1820.57
15	Bikaner	Pilot DPR for Bhatto&Oddoka baas, Bikaner under RAY	1728.04	760.5
16	Bilaspur	Pilot DPR under RAY for Ashok Nagar slums, ward no.42, Biashpur, Chhattisgarh, under RAY	3567.23	1634.08
17	Chennai	Pilot DPR for rehabilitating (relocating) Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	8491.8	3472.38
18	Chennai	Pilot DPR (Phase II) for rehabilitating (relocating)Kakkanji Nagar slum at Athipattu, Ambattur, Chennai under RAY	3222.81	1324.92
19	Cuttuck	Pilot DPR of 10 Slum cluster; In-situ redevelopment, Cuttuck Municipal corporation, under RAY	2583.32	1077.78
20	Gwalior	Pilot DPR of Identified 5 Slums (Sharma Farm 2, Sharma Farm No 1, Shanti Nagar Ward No-21, Cancer Pahadi, Mehelgaon Ki Pahadi) under RAY	5715.52	2526.36
21	Hubli-Dharwad	Pilot DPR of construction of 1072 DUs including infrastructure at Hubli-Dharwad, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6766.52	3065.78
22	Hyderabad	Pilot DPR of Kesava Nagar slum; In-situ redevelopment, GHMC under RAY	5874.59	2224.78
23	Indore	Pilot DPR of Identified 6 Slums (Mahadev Nagar, Indrajeet Nagar, Anna BhauSatheChikitsak Nagar-2, Nipaniya Gram Kakad, Anna BhauSatheChikitsak Nagar-1 and Rahul Gandhi Nagar [Bajrang Nagar]) under RAY	8433.55	3728.92

1	2	3	4	5
24	Itanagar	Pilot DPR for Construction of 576 (G+3) Rental houses including infrastructure at Chimpu village, in Itanagar City under RAY	4431.20	3872.90
25	Jabalpur	Pilot DPR of Identified 4 Slums (1 Behind MLB School 2 SarraPeepar 3 Choudhari Mohall 4 Ravi Das Nagar) under RAY	3694.58	1673.1
26	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Kiron Ki Dhani Slum, Jaipur, Rajasthan under RAY	5729.2	2759.97
27	Jaipur	Pilot DPR for Sanjay Nagar Batta Basti- Phase-I, Jaipur under RAY	9660.97	4469.61
28	Jajpur	Pilot Project for 15 slum clusters in Jajpur, Odisha under RAY	4778.70	2078.94
29	Jalandhar	Pilot DPR of insitu upgradation of 9 slums in Jalandhar under RAY	1259.65	616.01
30	Jodhpur	Pilot project of Natiya Basti in Jodhpur under RAY	1083.66	536.46
31	Kannouj	Pilot DPR for insitu Upgradation of Shekhana & Bajariya Shekhana slums in Kannauj under RAY	1752.57	657.49
32	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for Harbansh Mohal Slum Improvement project under RAY	518.31	207.05
33	Kanpur	Pilot DPR for PokharPurva Slum Improvement project under RAY	824.76	301.34
34	Kollam	Pilot project at SMP Palace Colony, Kollam,, under RAY	1785.18	747.18
35	Korba	Pilot project for Kuwanbhata slum in Korba under RAY	1280.53	586.10
36	Kota	Pilot DPR for Rental to ownership housing scheme (at MohanlalSukhadiya Housing Scheme Extension) in Kota, under RAY	7166.58	3415.85
37	Leh	Pilot DPR for Leh old Town Upgradation under RAY	2221.88	1781.18
38	Lucknow	Pilot DPR for insitu Development of 5 Slums namely Gaur Bheet, Bharat Nagar Chamrahi, Shivlokpur, Daud Nagar & Naya Daud Nagar in Faizullahganj ward, Lucknow under RAY	2475.35	1075.2
39	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified 4 slums (1. Munshiganj, 2. Mohiddinpur, 3. Shah Tola and 4. Ghosiyana under RAY	6460.76	2967.07
40	Rae Bareli	Pilot DPR for identified slums as per Slum free City plan of Rae Bareli City Phase-II under RAY	5291.01	2337.37
41	Raipur	Rajiv Awas Yojana Pilot Project for in-situ Re-	1359.95	608.80

1	2	3	4	5
		development and relocation at Lalganga Slum in Raipur city		
42	Rajkot	Pilot project for Construction of 252 (G+4) DUs including infrastructure at Natrajnagar slum Ward No.12, Rajkot under RAY	1581.25	741.61
43	Rampur	Pilot DPR for Magjeen Mohalla at Rampur under RAY.	1367.18	519.63
44	Rohtak	Pilot Project of In-Situ Housing & infrastructure Development of 8 slums in Rohtak under Rajiv Awas Yojana	9589.18	4794.59
45	Sagar	Pilot DPR of Identified 3 Slums (Slum near Kishor Nyayalay, Slum behind Khurai Bus Stand and Kasai Basti) under RAY	3511.32	1502.81
46	Shimla	Pilot DPR for Krishna Nagar slum in Shimla, Himachal Pradesh under RAY	3399.65	2762.21
47	Sirsa	Pilot project for construction of 2114 DUs at two locations (Kanganpur and near Park auto market) at Sirsa under RAY	9499.90	4481.08
48	Thiruvananthapuram	Pilot DPR for Mathipuram Colony, Vizhinjam, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala under RAY	7186.94	3472.53
49	Trichy	Pilot DPR for insitu-upgradation of Karikalanstreat, (Nadukondaiyam Pettai) in Trichy under RAY	1721.15	700.08
50	Tumkar	Pilot DPR of construction of 1200 DUs including-infrastructure at Dibbur, in Tumkur under RAY (Relocation)	6996.48	3243.82
51	Ujjain	Pilot DPR of Identified Slums (Harifatak Rajiv Nagar, Lohar Patti, Moti Nagar, Ekta Nagar) Ujjain under Rajiv Awas Yojana	7201.74	3273.52
52	Vijaywada	DPR of Dhall Mill Area slum under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY Pilot Project-1) in Vijayawada Municipal Corporation	2013.42	903.33
53	Vijaywada	Pilot DPR of NSC Bose Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, Vijayawada Municipal Corporation, under RAY	7617.56	3628.36
54	Vishakhapattnam	Pilot DPR of Surya Teja Nagar Slum; In-situ redevelopment, Greater Vishakhapattnam Municipal Corporation, under RAY	1131.08	565.54
55	Yamuna Nagar	Pilot DPR for providing infrastructure facilities in 9 slums of Yamunanagar-Jagadhri, Haryana under RAY	6036.76	2872.57
Total			246820.695	116081.917

[English]

Liaison Officers for SCs/STs

1545. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Liaison Officers are nominated in the Ministries/Departments and their organizations to ensure effective implementation of Government policies/ DOPT rules and instructions regarding SCs/ STs;

(b) if so, the details of those Ministries/ Departments and their Organizations, which do not consult the Liaison Officers for SCs/STs;

(c) whether the views of Liaison Officers have to be sought while implementing the Government policies/ DOPT rules and instructions on SCs/STs;

(d) if so, whether there is any mechanism of accountability of Liaison Officers for their biased support to their organization in flouting implementation of Government policies/DOPT rules and instructions;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the policy measures proposed to ensure that the Government policies/DOPT rules and instructions on SCs/STs are implemented in letter and spirit and not flouted on any ground?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. Instructions provide that Ministries/Departments and Organizations are required to appoint Liaison Officers for ensuring due compliance of orders of reservation in posts and services of the Central Government.

(b) No instance has been brought to the notice of this Department by any Liaison Officer regarding non-consultation with her/him in the matter of implementation of reservation of SCs/STs by the concerned Ministry/ Department.

(c) The Liaison Officer is required to be consulted while implementing the Government policies/DoPT Rules and instructions on SCs/STs.

(d) and (e) A Liaison Officer is subject to the provisions of the relevant Conduct and Disciplinary Rules,

in case of any willful negligence on his/her part in the implementation of the Government policies.

(f) Liaison Officers are required to be appointed in all the Ministries/Departments and Offices under the control of Heads of Departments to ensure due compliance of reservation policy. Cases of negligence or lapses in the matter of following the reservation and other orders relating to SCs and STs coming to his/her notice through the inspections carried out by the Liaison Officers or otherwise, are reported/submitted by them to Secretary/Additional Secretary to the Government in the respective Ministry/ Department or to the Head of the Department in respect of offices under the Head of Department, as the case may be.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1546. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) envisages association of the representatives of the public;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to constitute a vigilance monitoring committee headed by the elected Member of Parliament at the district level for effective implementation of the Abhiyan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) envisages an association of the representatives of the public at the National, State, District and School levels. The National Mission for the SSA is headed by the Prime Minister and includes the Human Resource Development Minister as the Vice-Chairman and has 3 Ministers of State, 3 Members of Parliament, 6 representatives of political parties, and 6 Education Ministers from the States as members. The corresponding State Mission for the SSA is headed by the Chief Minister. The district level arrangement is indicated in (c) and (d). At the school level, the School Management Committee, consisting inter-alia of the elected representatives of the local authority, monitors

the school and is responsible for preparing the School Development Plan.

(c) and (d) The Central Government had on 23.07.2007 notified the constitution of District Level Committees for the effective implementation of the SSA at District level, with all Members of Parliament, Members of the State Legislature from that district as well as representatives of the local Zila Parishad and urban local bodies. In addition, the District Magistrate nominates two Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) working on elementary education for the SSA in the area. The senior-most Member of Parliament present in the meeting chairs the Committee. The Committee is apprised of the progress of SSA implementation and offers its suggestions for effective implementation of the SSA in the district. It also monitors convergence with other related government departments. No separate Vigilance Monitoring Committee is being envisaged. The vigilance function at the District Level is entrusted to the existing District Level Committees only.

Quality of Education

1547. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the condition of Government schools and the standard of its teachers are thoroughly unsatisfactory;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether any improvement will narrow the gap that exists in the quality of education between State-run and private public schools;

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government in this regard;

(e) whether it requires a far more thoughtful education policy that would make modern skills more widely available; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to prepare thoughtful education policy to bridge the gap in

the quality of education between State-run and private public schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No Madam. Since the inception of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 1,96,904 primary school (PS) buildings and 1,09,599 upper primary (UPS) buildings have been sanctioned out of which 1,69,051 PS buildings and 99,702 UPS buildings have been completed as on 30.06.2013. A total of 14.75 lakh Additional Class Rooms (ACRs) have been constructed against 18.03 lakh ACRs sanctioned. Drinking water facility has been provided in 2.18 lakh schools against the sanctioned 2.31 schools. A total of 6.58 lakh toilets have been constructed against the sanctioned 8.81 lakh toilets in government schools. Under SSA, a total of 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned under which more than 14 lakh teacher posts have been filled as 31.03.2013.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 specifies the statutory duties and responsibilities of teachers and lays down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in elementary schools, which have been notified by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) in its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010. Further, the person to be recruited as a teacher has to pass the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) to be conducted by the appropriate government.

(c) to (f) No comparative study has been conducted to find out the gap in the quality of education between State-run and private public schools.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the State Governments and Union Territory (UT) Administrations are supported on several interventions to improve teaching standards, including regular in-service teacher training, a 30-day induction training for newly recruited teachers, the training of all untrained teachers to acquire professional qualifications, the recruitment of additional teachers for better pupil-teacher ratios, academic support for teachers through block and cluster resource centres, a continuous and comprehensive evaluation system to equip the teacher to measure pupil performance and provide remedial action wherever required, and teacher and school grants for development of appropriate teaching-learning materials,

etc. For secondary education, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan programme similarly, provides for in-service teacher training and academic support to schools for improving teacher performance and thereby the quality of education.

Talks With Pakistan

1548. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to resume talks with Pakistan in view of the formation of new Government in that country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to resume the dialogue by undertaking visits by the Prime Ministers of both the countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the proposals received, if any, from Pakistan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government welcomed the public articulated commitment by the newly elected Prime Minister of Pakistan to seek a relationship with India defined by peace, friendship and cooperation. Prime Minister called the Pak Prime Minister on May 12, 2013 and sent his Special Envoy to Lahore on May 27, 2013. Subsequently Prime Minister also received the Pakistan Prime Minister's Special Envoy in New Delhi on July 5, 2013.

(c) and (d) India's commitment to resolve all outstanding issues with Pakistan, through a peaceful bilateral dialogue in an environment free from violence and terror has been also conveyed to the newly elected Prime Minister. In this regard upholding the sanctity of the Line of Control, which is the most important confidence building measure between the two countries, is vital. Unprovoked incidents on the Line of Control by the Pakistan Army naturally will have consequences for our bilateral ties. Pakistan must also show determined action to dismantle the terrorist networks, organizations and infrastructure and show tangible movements on bringing

those responsible for the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008 to justice quickly.

Secretary Level Officers belonging to SC/ST

1549. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Secretaries in various Departments / Ministries of the Government; and

(b) the number of Secretaries belonging to SC/ST, Department/Ministry-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) As on 08.08.2013, there are 84 officers working as Secretary in various Departments/Ministries of the Government of India. Of this, the break-up of SC/ST officer working as Secretary in various Ministries/Departments of the Central Government is as follows:

Sl. No.	Name	Category	Ministry/Department
1	Shri Ashok Thakur, IAS (RR) (HP:77)	ST	D/o Higher Education
2	Shri Uttam Kumar Sangam, IAS (RR) (JH:78)	ST	M/o Development of North Eastern Region
3	Shri Lalit K.Panwar, IAS (RR) (RJ:79)	SC	M/o Minority Affairs

Apart from the above, Shri Tabom Bam, IAS (UT:77) (category: ST) is working as Secretary in Inter State Council Secretariat, Ministry of Home Affairs in the rank and pay of Secretary.

Dual Technology Licences

1550. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working on dual technology licence;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof; and

(c) the manner in which the system is likely to be beneficial to the consumers and other takeholders?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) It has been decided to issue Unified Licence where is spectrum is delinked from the licence. The spectrum in various bands is to be obtained through auction.

(b) The Key features of Unified Licence are as below:

- I. This is a single license and enables provision of all telecommunication services that are currently delivered either at service area or at National level.
- II. License can be operated by a Licensee by seeking authorization for any number of services as per its business requirement.
- III. The Unified license does not confer any right upon the licensee for allotment of spectrum. Spectrum shall be made available under specified procedure, instructions, terms and conditions, including payment for said allotment and Spectrum Usage Charges, as prescribed from time to time.
- IV. Duration of the License shall be 20 years from the effective date of the license.
- V. It provides Licensing Framework for provision of access services even without spectrum, using fibre, copper access network etc., at lower entry barriers apart from simplification of licensing regime.

(c) By addressing the complexities of the market and facilitating convergence of services and network, it is likely to be beneficial to consumers and other stakeholders.

Reservation in Kendriya Bhandar

1551. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation is being provided to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees of Kendriya Bhandar in services and promotions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

E-Governance Mission Mode Projects

1552. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the status of the implementation of all the Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) separately implemented by the Centre, and States, under e-governance and the funds made available to them during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received proposals from various State Governments under MMPs;

(c) if so, the details thereof, project-wise and State-wise including Karnataka;

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

(e) the details of the financial implications of the projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) approved by the Government on 18th May, 2006 consists of 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) encompassing 11 central MMPs, 13 state MMPs and 7 integrated MMPs. The Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) are implemented and funded by the concerned line Ministries/Departments. Out of the 31 MMPs Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) is implementing the following MMPs.

Sl. No	MMP	Category
1	2	3
1	e-District	State MMP
2	Common Services Centers	Integrated MMP

1	2	3
3	National Services Delivery Gateway (NSDG)	Integrated MMP
4	India Portal	Central MMP

The list of MMPs along with the names of implementing Ministry/Departments is placed at: <http://deity.gov.in/content/annexure-reply-parliament-question-0> and the status of implementation of each MMP is placed at: (<http://deity.gov.in/content/annexure-reply-parliament-question-0>). The implementation status along with the funds released to the various States/UTs for the implementation of e-District & CSC MMPs is placed at: <http://deity.gov.in/content/annexure-reply-parliament-question-0>. NSDG and India Portal are being implemented by DeitY directly and funds for these projects are have not been released to States/UTs.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) to (e) The implementation status along with the funds released to various States/UTs for e-District & CSC MMPs is placed at: <http://deity.gov.in/content/annexure-reply-parliament-question-0>.

[*Translation*]

Reservation in Private Sector

1553. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken initiatives to implement reservation policy in private sector for Schedule Castes and Schedule Tribes;

(b) if so, the details of the policy worked out for this purpose; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) A high level Coordination Committee has been constituted in October,

2006 to carry forward the dialogue with the Industry on Affirmative Action in the Private Sector. It has been holding meetings with the representatives of Industrial bodies like Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI), Associated Chambers of Commerce and Industry of India (ASSOCHAM) and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII), who have developed their respective Codes of Conduct on affirmative action for adoption by their members. These Codes of Conduct provide, inter alia, for inclusive policies and non-discrimination.

[*English*]

Scholarships to Class X and XII Passed Students

1554. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is offering scholarship to the students who have passed class X & XII Board Examination and those doing engineering in the country;

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

(c) the funds released and spent for the purpose; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) offers a Scholarship to the Single Girl Child who has passed her class X Board Examination. Under the Central Sector Scheme of Scholarships, the CBSE also offers scholarships to students irrespective of gender who have passed class XII from CBSE affiliated schools for pursuing higher studies.

(b) and (c) The details of number of single girl child benefited after class X and number of students benefited after class XII exams are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II respectively.

Statement-I

*Scholarships awarded to Single Girl Child student
passed All India Secondary School
Examination, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of students	State Wise Funds released in Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	6	36000
2	Assam	35	210000
3	Andhra Pradesh	18	108000
4	Bihar	16	96000
5	Chhattisgarh	49	294000
6	Chandigarh	11	66000
7	Daman and Diu	1	6000
8	Delhi	34	204000
9	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	4	24000
10	Foreign School	10	60000
11	Gujarat	10	60000
12	Haryana	30	180000
13	Himachal Pradesh	9	54000
14	Jharkhand	34	204000
15	Jammu and Kashmir	2	12000
16	Karnataka	46	276000
17	Kerala	1083	6498000
18	Meghalaya	1	6000
19	Manipur	2	12000
20	Madhya Pradesh	138	828000
21	Maharashtra	32	192000
22	Odisha	81	486000
23	Punjab	50	300000

1	2	3	4
24	Rajasthan	52	312000
25	Sikkim	1	6000
26	Tripura	47	282000
27	Tamilnadu	50	300000
28	Uttarakhand	14	84000
29	Uttar Pradesh	98	588000
30	West Bangal	68	408000
Total		2032	12192000

Statement-II

*Scholarships awarded to students passed All India
Senior Secondary Certificate Examination, 2012*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of students	State Wise Funds released in Rs.
1	2	3	4
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5	50000
2	Assam	37	370000
3	Andaman and Nicobar	1	10000
4	Andhra Pradesh	55	550000
5	Bihar	58	580000
6	Chhattisgarh	28	280000
7	Chandigarh	43	430000
8	Delhi	529	5290000
9	Foreign School	17	170000
10	Goa	8	80000
11	Gujarat	71	710000
12	Haryana	569	5690000
13	Himachal Pradesh	21	210000
14	Jharkhand	71	710000

1	2	3	4
15	Jammu and Kashmir	25	250000
16	Karnataka	194	1940000
17	Kerala	1172	11720000
18	Meghalaya	1	10000
19	Manipur	1	10000
20	Madhya Pradesh	248	2480000
21	Maharashtra	42	420000
22	Odisha	43	430000
23	Punjab	282	2820000
24	Puducherry	2	20000
25	Rajasthan	257	2570000
26	Sikkim	1	10000
27	Tripura	1	10000
28	Tamilnadu	34	340000
29	Uttarakhand	44	440000
30	Uttar Pradesh	357	3570000
31	West Bengal	46	460000
Total		4263	42630000

SC/ST/OBC Advocates

1555. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance to encourage advocates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the final decision in this regard is likely to be taken; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Foreign Students in Indian Universities

1556. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that foreign students are flocking to Indian universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is wooing them with certain incentives;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action plan prepared by the Government to attract other students from the international universities to secure a better place for education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No Madam. Although foreign students from about 152 countries had registered in Indian Universities and Institutions in 2012, their total number is not very large by global standards.

(c) to (e) The bilateral and multilateral exchange programmes, entered into by the Ministry as well as by the higher educational institutions in India with their foreign counterparts, facilitate the flow of students from foreign countries to India. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued guidelines for permitting 15 percent supernumerary seats for foreign students including NRIs/PIOs in Universities and colleges. Many programmes have also been launched to attract the foreign students to Indian institutions, including the Direct Admission of Students Abroad (DASA) by the Ministry of Human Resource Development; Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children and Know India Programme by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs; Fellowships and Visitors Programmes by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations and Fellowships by the Indian Institute of Advanced Studies, the Indian Council of Social Science Research and the Ministry of Science and Technology.

Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre

1557. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has decided to shut down the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) from the current academic year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the Government had allocated funds for the said centre in the year 2010 and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is a growing emphasis on signing as a language to bridge the communication barrier between the deaf and the hearing; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the Board of Management (BOM) of the University in its 118th meeting held on June 15, 2013 approved the disengagement of the Indian Sign Language Research and Training Centre (ISLRTC) from IGNOU as proposed by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment in view of the various constraints faced by the University pertaining to non-availability of the requisite land and other statutory provisions.

(c) As per the information furnished by IGNOU, the year-wise details of the funds received by IGNOU from Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment under ISLRTC are as under:

Sl. No.	Date of receiving the Fund	Amount
1	21.09.2011	Rs. 74,50,000/-
2	21.09.2011	Rs. 1,25,50,000/-
3	26.03.2012	Rs. 9,25,50,000/-
4	30.03.2013	Rs. 3,00,00,000/-
5	17.09.2012	Rs. 2,20,00,000/-
Total Amount		Rs. 16,45,50,000/-

(d) and (e) There is a need for growing emphasis on sign language for barrier free communication between deaf and the rest of the World. However, both training

programmes and the facilities for imparting knowledge of sign language need to be properly designed and planned so that necessary infrastructure and trained human resources are available to run such programmes in a more professional way through a specialised institute.

National Vocational Education Qualification Framework

1558. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has notified National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to standardize the skill learning outcome and to provide movement from general to vocational education and vice-versa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) An Executive Order on the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been issued by the Ministry in September, 2012. The NVEQF is a nationally-integrated education and competency based skill framework that provides for multiple pathways both within vocational education and between general and vocational education to link one level of learning to another higher level and enable learners to progress to higher levels from any starting point in the education and / or skill system. The key elements of the NVEQF are to provide:

- (i) national principles for providing vocational education (VE) leading to international equivalency,
- (ii) multiple entry and exit between VE, general education and job markets,
- (iii) progression within VE,
- (iv) transfer between VE and general education, and
- (v) partnership with industry/employers

Amendments in RTI Act

1559. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring amendments to RTI Act to shield political parties, BCCI and other high profile organizations, as reported in the media; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A Bill has been introduced in Lok Sabha on 12.08.2013 to amend the Right to Information Act, 2005, to exclude political parties from the definition of public authority under the RTI Act, 2005.

JNNURM

1560. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce AC vestibule buses in the metropolitan cities under JNNURM scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to introduce hybrid (battery operated) buses to promote green technology and also different types of buses depending on the requirement of cities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the above buses are likely to be introduced and the benefits likely to be achieved on account of such buses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) In compliance of Hon'ble Union Finance Minister's budget announcement 2013-14, Ministry of Urban Development has taken initiatives for sanctioning of upto 10,000 buses for urban transport under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) for all cities/Towns/Urban Agglomerations during the financial year 2013-14. The variant of buses would include Mini/ Midi buses, standard type buses, premium segment buses, hybrid electric buses, articulated buses including AC Vestibule buses.

(e) All the 10,000 buses would be sanctioned during 2013-14. The implementation period is co-terminus with the JnNURM period. The formal sanction has so far not been received. The benefits likely to be achieved are better quality of public transport to common man and hereby better modal share of trips on public transport.

[Translation]

Advocates Designated as Senior Advocates

1561. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the court-wise number of advocates designated as senior advocates in Supreme Court of India and various High Courts all over the country as on date;

(b) the laid down criteria being followed by the Supreme Court and various High Courts for designating the advocates as Senior Advocates;

(c) whether the said criteria is uniform or different in separate courts;

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

(e) the number of advocates who are the wives, sons or daughters of sitting or retired judges of the High Courts and the Supreme Court and presently designated as senior advocates in the said courts;

(f) whether the Government has received any representation for amending the Advocates Act and other corresponding laws so as to do away with the category of senior advocate; and

(g) if so, the follow-up action taken by the Government thereon?

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

[English]

Online Paediatric Nutrition Courses

1562. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) launches online paediatric nutrition courses; and

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

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

(b) As per the information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), the University has launched an online Post-Graduate Certificate/Diploma programme in Paediatric Nutrition (PGCPDN/PGDPDN) w.e.f. July 2012 Session. The PGCPDN/PGDPDN has been designed on a modular approach with a view to develop a knowledge base, upgrade the knowledge & skills and improve the professional competency of healthcare practitioners, nutritionists and other stakeholders concerned with the health and well being of children. The programme caters to the need of the individuals looking for expertise in paediatric nutrition, viz. healthcare practitioners, dietitians, diet counselors, health administrators and paramedical personnel. The Post Graduate Certificate Programme in Paediatric Nutrition (PGCPDN) is a six months programme while the Post Graduate Diploma Programme in Paediatric Nutrition (PGDPDN) is of one year duration. The University has enrolled a total of 88 & 104 students for the July 2012 & July 2013 session respectively.

Residential Accommodation

1563. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of central Government residential accommodation available in various cities of Chhattisgarh, category-wise;

(b) whether there is shortage of Government quarters in some of the cities of Chhattisgarh including Raipur;

(c) if so, the details thereof, category and city-wise;

(d) whether his Ministry has requested the State Government for allotment of land for construction of new residential accommodation in the State at Raipur and Naya Raipur; and

(e) if so, the reaction of the State Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) There is no General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) in Chhattisgarh. However, there are residential accommodations owned by various Central Government Departments/Offices in Chhattisgarh as per details given in the Statement.

(b) and (c) There is a demand of General Pool Residential accommodation at Raipur in Chhattisgarh as under:

Sl. No.	Type of Accommodation	No. of Units
1	Type-II	302
2	Type-III	318
3	Type-IV	121
4	Type-V	65
5	Type-VI	09
Grand Total		815

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Urban Development has requested State Government for allotment of 29.53 acres of land for General Pool Residential Accommodation (GPRA) at Naya Raipur. However, no land has been allotted so far by the State Government.

Statement*Details of Central Govt. Residential Accommodation available in various cities of Chhattisgarh*

Sl. No.	Name of the City	Name of Department/Office	Type of Residential Accommodation						Total
			Type-I	Type-II	Type-III	Type-IV	Type-V	Type-VI	
1	Raipur	Central Excise	08	12	48	12	04	01	85
		Income Tax	04	12	40	08	02	-	66
		Regional Leprosy Training & Research institute	-	-	04	03	-	-	07
		Accountant General	03	30	60	15	05	01	114
		Subtotal (A)	15	54	152	38	11	02	272
2	Bhiliai	Income Tax	04	12	04	01	-	-	21
		Subtotal (B)	04	12	04	01	-	-	21
3	Bilaspur	Subsidiary intelligence Bureau	01	03	01	01	-	-	06
		Meteorology Department	-	02	01	-	-	-	03
		Subtotal (C)	01	05	02	01	-	-	09
4	Ambikapur	Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau	01	03	01	01	-	-	06
		Subtotal (D)	01	03	01	01	-	-	06
5	Raigarh	Income Tax	01	04	04	01	-	-	10
		Subsidiary Intelligence Bureau	01	-	01	-	-	-	02
		Subtotal (E)	02	04	05	01	-	-	12
6	Grand Total	Total (A+B+C+D+E)	23	78	164	42	11	02	320

*[Translation]***Functioning of MTNL Management**

1564. SHRI RATAN SINGH:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

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

(a) whether there has been delay on the part of the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) in formulation of policies and disposing of complaints/grievances;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the functioning of the MTNL management; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) makes all efforts to dispose of complaints/grievances in the prescribed time limits subject to feasibility and viability. MTNL has been facing a resource

crunch which has hampered its ability to augment its network to meet demand. Details of faults cleared within 3 days in respect of Basic and Broadband services of MTNL, for the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) All the operational decisions are taken by

MTNL through its Board of Directors in accordance with the provisions contained in the Memorandum of Association (MOA) & Articles of Association (AOA) of MTNL. Performance of MTNL on various parameters is reviewed, from time to time, in respect of the parameters outlined in the annual Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between the Government and MTNL.

Statement

Basic Services - % of Faults Cleared within 3 Days

MTNL	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13				2013-14
	1st Qtr	IInd Qtr	IIIrd Qtr	IVth Qtr	1st Qtr	IInd Qtr	IIIrd Qtr	IVth Qtr	1st Qtr	IInd Qtr	IIIrd Qtr	IVth Qtr	1st Qtr
Delhi	90.91%	86.15%	86.56%	93.85%	92.62%	90.15%	90.27%	95.23%	95.18%	89.88%	93.50%	93.80%	95.56%
Mum- bai	93.44%	91.84%	96.62%	97.51%	93.50%	92.71%	96.85%	97.87%	96.63%	95.98%	98.24%	98.07%	94.62%

Broadband Services - % of Faults Cleared within 3 Days

MTNL Units	2010-11				2011-12				2012-13				2013-14	
	1st Qtr	IInd Qtr	IIIrd Qtr	IVth Qtr	1st Qtr	IInd Qtr	IIIrd Qtr	IVth Qtr	1st Qtr	IInd Qtr	IIIrd Qtr	IVth Qtr	1st Qtr	
Delhi	Total faults registered	263305	281295	236224	214279	276928	285430	284402	290842	310155	339173	278693	308152	359999
	Cleared within 3 Days	79.58%	76.30%	76.87%	89.28%	77.95%	76.33%	89.02%	96.67%	95.30%	93.17%	94.36%	95.33%	95.92%
Mumbai	Total faults registered	234337	313561	254939	261902	356465	332495	274723	271116	298611	328680	267700	291460	458271
	Cleared within 3 Days	85.61%	84.59%	88.21%	93.37%	86.38%	85.87%	93.61%	96.52%	93.01%	91.16%	96.27%	95.30%	92.56%

[English]

Irregularities by Private Universities

1565. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up an Expert

Committee to look into the alleged irregularities committed by private universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the committee has submitted its report; and

(d) if not, the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In order to enquire into the alleged irregularities of CMJ University, Shillong, as reported by the Governor's Secretariat, the UGC has constituted an Expert Committee.

(b) There are seven members in the Expert Committee. The Committee is chaired by Prof. Mihir K. Chaudhari, Vice Chancellor, Tejpur University.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Nalanda University

1566. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently concluded any Headquarters Agreement (HA) with Nalanda University, Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its salient features;

(c) whether the Government is also considering to conclude HA with other universities in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) A Headquarters Agreement between the Ministry of External Affairs and Nalanda University was signed on July 20, 2013. It will be notified after amendments to the Nalanda University Act, 2010 are carried out. The Agreement confers upon the University and its academic staff privileges and immunities, necessary to provide an overall framework for its efficient functioning and operation.

The salient features of Agreement are:

(i) The Host Country shall take the necessary steps to protect the University premises against any intrusion or damage and facilitate the work of the University.

(ii) The University, its assets, its income and other property shall be exempt from all direct taxes,

customs duties and prohibitions and restrictions on imports and exports for articles imported/exported for its official use.

(iii) The Vice-Chancellor and academic staff of the University, who are not from the host country shall be granted exemption from taxation in respect of their salaries, honoraria, allowances and other emoluments; the right to get the appropriate visa; the freedom to maintain movable and immovable property while in the employment of the university in the host country (this would not include the right to purchase/acquire/dispose of immovable property), and the right to import free of customs duties, taxes and other levies, items for personal use, including motor vehicles.

(iv) The Vice-chancellor and academic staff of the host country, i.e., India and permanent residents of India shall be granted exemption from taxation in respect of salaries, honoraria, allowances and other emoluments in connection with the services provided to the University.

(c) As informed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the government is not considering conclusion of Headquarters Agreements with other universities in the country.

(d) Does not arise.

Second Phase of UID Enrolment

1567. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India had initiated its second phase of UID enrolment from April 2012;

(b) if so, the names of States covered so far during this phase; and

(c) the steps taken to smoothen the process of unique Identification process in this phase?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) In January 2012, a decision was

taken by the Government to mandate UIDAI to enroll an additional 40 crore residents beyond 20 crore enrolments already carried out by it. A list of 18 States / UTs where enrolment is being carried out by UIDAI is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) It is an endeavour of UIDAI that improvements in processes and up gradation of technology are undertaken on an on-going basis. Some of the changes effected in recent past include the following:

- (i) Biometric authentication of operators for each enrolment and of Supervisors in case of biometric exceptions.
- (ii) End-of- the-day review of demographic data by Supervisors.
- (iii) Mandatory periodic synchronization of enrolment machine with CIDR.
- (iv) Mandatory upload of data packets within 20 days from date of enrolment.
- (v) Imposition of penalty for poor data quality, non-compliance of processes and guidelines, and delayed uploads.
- (vi) Phased introduction of Java based client version across enrolment stations.

Statement

State/UTs where UIDAI is undertaking Aadhaar enrolments

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Sl. No.	States/UTs
1	Andhra Pradesh	10	Kerala
2	Chandigarh	11	Madhya Pradesh
3	Daman and Diu	12	Maharashtra
4	Goa	13	NCT of Delhi
5	Gujarat	14	Puducherry
6	Haryana	15	Punjab
7	Himachal Pradesh	16	Rajasthan
8	Jharkhand	17	Sikkim
9	Karnataka	18	Tripura

Special Buses for Women

1568. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has issued advisories to the State Governments to make provision of special buses for women in the cities covered under JNNURM in view of the recent rise in crimes against women in the country;

(b) if so, whether this issue was discussed during the meeting of the Secretaries of Government of India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide special assistance to States for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) The Committee of Secretaries in the meeting held on 23.01.2013 on 'Measures to be taken to tackle the menace of sexual crimes against women' took, *inter-alia*, a decision that "women only buses should be pressed into service." In compliance of this decision, Ministry of Urban Development issued an advisory on 07.02,2013 to all the States/UTs to examine provision of special city buses for women in all million plus population cities.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise. As per information provided by the State Transport Undertakings (STUs) so far, following STUs are operating special buses for women:

- (i) Delhi Transport Corporation (DTC),
- (ii) Chandigarh Transport Undertaking,
- (iii) Bangalore Metropolitan Transport Corporation,
- (iv) Pune Mahanagar Parivahan Mahamandal Ltd. (PMPML) and
- (v) The Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking (BEST)

Purview of RTE Act

1569. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the children aged 3 to 6 years and 15 to 18 years age group have been kept out of the purview of the RTE Act;

(b) if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to bring all eligible children under the purview of RTE Act and completion of education with professional qualification in order to get job?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is the consequential legislation to the Constitution (Eighty-sixth) Amendment Act, 2002 by which Article 21-A was inserted in the Constitution to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years as a Fundamental Right. The Section 11 of the RTE Act provides that with a view to prepare children above the age of three years for elementary education and to provide early childhood care and education for all children until they complete the age of six years, the appropriate Government may make necessary arrangements for providing free pre-school education for such children. In order to provide free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6-14 years, the Central Government has provided Rs. 74,993.19 crore under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme to the States/UTs since the implementation of the RTE Act, 2009 in order to ensure compliance with its provisions by the States/UTs concerned.

[*Translation*]

Drug Addiction among Students

1570. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to check the drug addiction among students and youths in schools and colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary

Education (CBSE) conducts training programmes for principals and teachers to equip them with the knowledge and the skills required to sensitize students for the prevention of drug use. From time to time, the Board also issues advisories to schools for the promotion of drug abuse awareness and prevention. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has also taken steps to check the use of drugs in and around the educational institutes through various awareness programmes staged by the student wing of the National Social Service (NSS).

Promotion of Technical Education

1571. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to promote technical education in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this direction; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the achievements made in this regard so far?

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

(b) and (c) The All India Council for Technical Education has taken the following initiatives to promote technical education in the country:

- (i) A total of 5% of intake seats in all courses and ail programs are placed under the Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme. This Scheme benefits about 1 lakh students every year whose family income is less than Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum.
- (ii) institutions allowed to be set up under Section 25 of the Companies Act.
- (iii) All Schemes of funding by AICTE extended to Polytechnics for quality improvement in Polytechnics
- (iv) New Institutes can now start with enhanced intake capacity for more economical viability,
- (v) Part-time programmes for working professionals with rules for academic and administration well defined
- (vi) Land requirement for Engineering Institutions in mega cities reduced from 3 to 2.5 acres and in Metro cities from 5 to 4 acres,
- (vii)

Approval for 2nd shift to increase utilization of infrastructure at the institutes. Additional division (60 seats) for lateral entry in Engineering/Technology Institutions to cater to large demand for degree education after diploma to provide more opportunities for students to meet, increasing demand for technically skilled personnel, (viii) More emphasis on PG and Doctoral education, research publications, IPRs and patents (ix) PG courses in 2nd shift to help take up PG education with jobs, (x) PPP models for polytechnics (xi) Provision of M.Tech/M Pharm Scholarships for all GATE/GPAT candidates.

The All India Council for Technical education (AICTE), which has undertaken the task of perspective planning & coordinated development of the technical education system in the country and to promote qualitative improvement, has asked the State Governments to provide the perspective plan for development of technical education in their respective states. Such State perspective plans are a consolidation of perspective plans of individual universities in the State's jurisdiction. The AICTE grants approval for the setting up of new technical institutions, based on the applications received from State Governments, which are processed as per the provisions of the Approval Process Handbook and Regulations.

The Government has also approved a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), the Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) for the XIIth Plan. The RUSA enables State Governments to set up new professional colleges for technical education to address critical gaps in this area.

Further, under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under the mission of Coordinated Action for Skill Development, the Government of India provides financial assistance to the State / UT Governments, limited to Rs.12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a Polytechnic in 300 unserved Districts / underserved districts, subject to the respective State / UT Governments providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs.12.30 crores, if any. A total of 287 districts have been provided partial financial assistance of Rs. 2034.69 crores till 31.07.2013.

Also during the XI Five Year Plan, 8 new Indian Institutes of Technology (NTs), 7 new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), 10 new National Institutes of Technology (NITs), 5 Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs) and 2 new Schools of Planning and Architecture (SPAs) were set up in the Country and are functional. In addition to this, the Government has approved the setting up of twenty Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), on a Not-for-profit Public Private Partnership (N-PPP) basis.

[English]

Protection of Historical Structures

1572. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether metro construction work is posing any threat to the historical structures in Hyderabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective steps taken/being taken in this regard?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Vendor Development Programme

1573. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has organized a national level vendor development programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of manufacturers and buyers participated in the programme;

(c) whether it is proposed to organize such programmes throughout the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the same; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The office of Development Commissioner, through the MSME-

Development Institutes organized National Vendor Development Programmes. The details of Vendor Development Programmes organized in 2012-13, manufacturers and buyers participated in the programmes is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The details of proposed National Level Vendor Development Programmes (NVDP) for the year 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement-I

Details of National Vendor Development Programmes (NVDP) conducted in 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of MSME-DI's	National Level Vendor Development Programmes organised (in Nos.)	Manufacturers participated (in Nos.)	Buyers participated (in Nos.)
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh Hyderabad & V'patnam	4	350	40
2	Assam, Guwahati	1	110	8
3	Bihar			
	Patna	1	120	6
	Muzaffarpur	1	100	5
4	Chhattisgarh, Raipur	1	115	5
5	Delhi	4	201	30
6	Goa, Goa	1	110	8
7	Gujarat, Ahmedabad	1	220	20
8	Haryana, Karnal	1	73	15
9	Himachal Pradesh Solan	1	60	6
10	Jharkhand, Ranchi	2	160	18
11	Karnataka			
	Bangalore	3	181	41
	Hubli	2	95	23
12	Kerala, Thrissur	2	74	34
13	Madhya Pradesh Indore	1	82	7
14	Maharashtra			
	Mumbai	2	121	16
	Nagpur	2	133	21
15	Nagaland, Br. Dimapur	1	30	4

1	2	3	4	5
16	Odisha Cuttack	2	234	34
17	Punjab, Ludhiana	1	57	5
18	Rajasthan Jaipur	2	230	30
19	Tamilnadu Chennai	5	693	29
20	Uttar Pradesh			
	Agra	2	105	9
	Kanpur	1	60	4
21	Uttarakhand Haldwani	1	80	6
22	West Bengal Kolkotta	2	321	10
Total		47	4115	434

Statement-II

*National Level Vendor Development Programmes
proposed for 2013-14*

Sl. No.	Name of MSME - Development Institute	National Level Vendor Development Programme proposed (in Nos.)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	
	Hyderabad	2
	Visakhapatnam	2
2	Assam, Guwahati	2
3	Bihar	
	Patna	1
	Muzaffarpur	1
4	Chhattisgarh, Raipur	1
5	Delhi	
6	Goa, Goa	1
7	Gujarat, Ahmedabad	1

1	2	3
8	Haryana, Karnal	1
9	Himachal Pradesh Solan	1
10	Jammu and Kashmir Jammu Tawi	1
11	Jharkhand, Ranchi	2
12	Karnataka	-
	Bangalore	4
	Hubli	3
13	Kerala, Thrissur	2
14	M.P. Indore	1
15	Maharashtra	
	Mumbai	2
	Nagpur	2
16	Nagaland, Br.Dimapur	1
17	Odisha Cuttack	2
18	Punjab, Ludhiana	2
19	Rajasthan Jaipur	2
20	Tamilnadu Chennai	5

1	2	3
21	Uttar Pradesh	
	Agra	2
	Kanpur	1
	Allahabad	1
22	Uttarakhand	
	Haldwani	2
23	West Bengal Kolkata	4
Total		56

Street Vendors

1574. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

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

(a) whether it is true that the Union Government has asked the State Governments not to evict street vendors till the enactment of the Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of street Vending) Bill;

(b) if so, the details and the objects thereof and the response received from the State Governments in this regard;

(c) whether the Government is considering to introduce a comprehensive scheme for skill development and entrepreneurship development of street vendors under the National Urban Livelihood Mission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has proposed to launch a "National Urban Livelihood Mission" (NULM). Support to Urban Street Vendors is a component of the proposed NULM. This component will cover pro-vending urban planning, development of vendors market, credit enablement of vendors, socio-economic survey of street vendors, skill development and micro enterprises

development, and convergence with social assistance under various schemes of the Government.

Accountability of Administration

1575. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government system needs to be made prompt and efficient besides making it public friendly;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any remedial steps to make the administration accountable in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission (2nd ARC) was constituted to suggest measures to achieve a proactive, responsive, accountable, sustainable and efficient administration for the country at all levels of the Government among others. The Commission submitted 15 Reports to the Central Government on various aspects of governance.

In order to expedite implementation of accepted recommendations of 2nd ARC, all Central Ministries/ Departments have been requested in April-May, 2013 to set up institutional mechanism under the chairpersonship of concerned Secretaries to monitor the implementation of the same. Similarly, States/Union Territories have been requested in May, 2013 to set up institutional mechanism under the chairpersonship of respective Chief Secretaries/ Administrators to monitor the implementation of recommendations of 2nd ARC.

[Translation]

Shortage of Water in Government Colonies

1576. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is acute shortage of drinking water in Government quarters in various parts of Delhi including South Delhi and New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details of complaints received by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) from the allottees during the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of drinking water in the Government quarters?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. There is shortage of drinking water in Aram Bagh, DIZ Area, Andrews Ganj, Sadiq Nagar, Nehru Nagar, Sriniwas Puri, Hudco Place, NCERT Campus, AGV Complex, Pushpvihar Sec-I, III, V & VIII, Dev Nagar Colony and Andrews Ganj Ext.

(b) Allottees, as well as, Resident Welfare Associations have lodged 3799 complaints with CPWD regarding shortage of water supply during the current year.

(c) The supply of drinking water particularly in South & New Delhi has augmented after commissioning of 140 MGD water treatment plant at Sonia Vihar by Delhi Jal Board. In Pushp Vihar colony and Dev Nagar colony, shortage of water supply is being mitigated by tube wells.

[English]

E-Post Centres

1577. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has created E-post centres to start Electronic Mail Service to provide quick facilities to consumers;

(b) if so, the number of E-post centres opened and proposed to be opened in each State, State-wise including Maharashtra;

(c) the achievements made so far after starting the E-post service; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to attract the consumers towards this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes Madam. E-Post centres

have been created by the Department of Posts to enable the consumers to send their messages electronically to the destination ePost Centre, where they are printed and then delivered to the addressee in hard copy.

(b) Presently, the ePost facility is available in 13051 ePost Centres across India. State-wise list including Maharashtra is given in the enclosed Statement. Opening of new ePost centres is an ongoing process.

(c) The revenue achieved from the ePost service has increased from Rs. 0.82 lakhs during 2001 (the year of introduction of the service) to Rs. 267 lakhs in 2012-13.

(d) Department of Posts has started Corporate and Prepaid service under ePost scheme to attract the consumers.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of Postal Circle	Number of ePost centers
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1801
2.	Assam	54
3.	Bihar	139
4.	Chhattisgarh	243
5.	Delhi	92
6.	Gujarat *	883
7.	Haryana	253
8.	Himachal Pradesh	365
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	56
10.	Jharkhand	120
11.	Karnataka	1258
12.	Kerala **	1060
13.	Madhya Pradesh	604
14.	Maharashtra #	1494
15.	North East ##	51
16.	Odisha	343

1	2	3
17.	Punjab @	19
18.	Rajasthan	911
19.	Tamil Nadu @@	2090
20.	Uttar Pradesh	588
21.	Uttarakhand	162
22.	West Bengal @@@	465
Total		13501

*Includes Daman, Diu and Dadra and Nagar Haveli

**Includes Lakshadweep

#Includes Goa

##Includes Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh, Mizoram and Tripura

@ Includes Chandigarh

@@ Includes Pondicherry

@@@ Includes Sikkim and Andaman and Nicobar Islands

[*Translation*]

Setting UP of Hindi Vishwavidyalayas

1578. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindi Vishwavidyalayas in the country at present, State-wise, location-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from the State Governments including Bihar for setting up of new Hindi Vishwavidyalayas in their States;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the present status of these proposals; and

(d) the funds released for the development of these Hindi Vishwavidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), there are three Hindi Vishwavidyalayas in the country viz.:

1. The Atal Bihari Vajpayee Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (ABVHV), Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh).

2. The Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV), Wardha (Maharashtra).

3. The Dakshina Bharat Hindi Prachar Sabha (DBHPS), Chennai, Tamilnadu. (Institute of National Importance).

(b) and (c) The Union Government has not received any proposal from the State Governments for establishment of new Hindi Vishwavidyalayas.

(d) The UGC has released funds to the MGAHV, Wardha, during the XIth Plan and the XIIth Plan as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	XI Plan	XII Plan (as on date)
Plan	10709.50	5250.00
Non-Plan	3372.85	1605.37

The Central Hindi Directorate, a subordinate office of the Ministry of Human Resource Development has released funds to the DBHPS, Chennai, during XI Plan and XII Plan as under:

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	XI Plan	XII Plan (as on date)
Plan	1324.94	302.98

No funds have been released to the ABVHV, Bhopal by the Government or the UGC.

[*English*]

Traffic Problem

1579. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to solve the unprecedented traffic problem in the capital and metros;

(b) whether the State Governments are being provided financial assistance by the Central Government to augment infrastructure to reduce density of traffic; and

(c) if so, State-wise and year-wise details thereof during the Eleventh Five Year Plan Period?

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

(a) The Central Government has taken various measures to solve the traffic problem in the cities such as financing the preparation of Comprehensive Mobility Plans (CMPs) and other traffic & transportation studies/surveys, financing preparation of Detailed Project Reports (DPRs), financing of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) & buses under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM), sanctioning & financing of metro rail projects in various cities, capacity building by preparing toolkits, training material & other documents for guidance as well as by organizing workshops & seminars.

The Government has approved 21 BRTS out of which, 3 projects has been completed and the remaining projects are at different stages of implementation. Total 15260 buses have already been sanctioned to all 61 mission mode cities including Delhi and other metro cities under

JnNURM. Further, Hon'ble Union Finance Minister has announced sanctioning of upto 10,000 buses to States/UTs with special emphasis on hill States in his budget speech. The Government has also sanctioned metro rail projects in Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR), Kolkata, Bangalore, Jaipur, Kochi, Chennai, Hyderabad and Mumbai to provide safe, affordable, quick, comfortable, reliable and sustainable access to transportation to the rapidly growing urban population.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The State-wise and year-wise funding details for metro rails projects are given in the Statement-I, under Urban Transport Planning Scheme given in Statement-II and Admissible Central Assistance (ACA) for purchase of buses for Urban Transport System under JnNURM are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

The details of the approved metro rail projects State-wise and year-wise are as under:

Statement-I

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Name of Project	Financial Assistance during the Eleventh Five Year Plan				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Delhi & NCR	Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	1941.00	3663.00	3650.33	3389.89	1612.95
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro Rail Corporation Limited	-	-	112.79	652.00	1810.00
3	West Bengal	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation Limited*	-	12.00	124.00	407.00	250.00
4	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited	144.00	280.09	386.10	578.22	1480.00
5	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-I	-	-	235.50	-	75.00

*The project has been transferred to Ministry of Railways. Ministry of Railways is yet to take over the project.

Statement-II

The details of central financial assistance to State/UTs during 11th Five Year Plan under Urban transport Planning Scheme is as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	State	Financial Assistance during the Eleventh Five Year Plan				
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Assam	-	19.80	-	44.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Chandigarh	-	-	4.00	-	20.02
3	Delhi	152.58	-	197.93	-	250.79
4	Gujarat	-	-	-	-	121.05
5	Haryana	55.10	-	-	-	-
6	Karnataka	-	32.942	149.88	331.72	45.69
7	Kerala	33.06	-	12.68	-	-
8	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	40.00	360.00	4.54
9	Maharashtra	-	11.47	-	251.45	12.00
10	Manipur	-	-	18.00	-	-
11	Meghalaya	-	-	-	24.26	-
12	Punjab	-	-	-	9.96	39.85
13	Rajasthan	-	-	-	184.21	-
14	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	205.00	-
15	Tripura	-	-	39.96	-	-
16	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	-	133.46
17	West Bengal	26.45	39.33	-	-	-

Statement-III

The details of Admissible Central Assistance (ACA) for purchase of buses for Urban Transport System under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) is as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	ACA	Financial Assistance during the Eleventh Five Year Plan				
			2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	176.50	-	90.88	0	19.10	1.06
2	Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	-	1.95	0	0	0.9913
3	Assam	47.29	-	7.11	0	13.49	0
4	Bihar	25.35	-	12.68	0	0	0
5	Chandigarh	34.20	-	17.10	0	8.28	0
6	Chhattisgarh	11.88	-	5.94	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7	Goa	6.16	-	3.08	0	1.96	0
8	Gujarat	88.20	-	39.08	0	0	0
9	Haryana	27.30	-	13.65	0	0	0
10	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	-	3.04	0	2.43	0
11	Jammu and Kashmir	23.76	-	0	5.94	0	13.04
12	Jharkhand	23.90	-	11.95	0	0	0
13	Karnataka	159.04	-	72.12	12.04	26.52	12.14
14	Kerala	78.22	-	39.11	0	0	0
15	Madhya Pradesh	101.12	-	50.56	0	0	3.98
16	Maharashtra	299.60	-	142.67	0	16.29	17.38
17	Manipur	6.08	-	3.04	0	0	0
18	Meghalaya	14.76	-	0	3.69	3.69	0
19	Mizoram	2.93	-	1.46	0	0	0
20	Nagaland	2.70	-	0	0.68	0	0
21	NCT of Delhi	274.75	-	115.52	1.75	0	106.88
22	Odisha	15.84	-	7.92	3.68	2.59	0
23	Pondicherry	12.92	-	0	3.23	0	0
24	Punjab	49.15	-	24.63	0	0	0
25	Rajasthan	77.57	-	38.68	0	0	17.08
26	Sikkim	2.70	-	0	0.68	1.12	0
27	Tamil Nadu	192.35	-	96.18	0	13.09	13.08
28	Tripura	14.65	-	7.65	0	0	2.71
29	Uttar Pradesh	142.92	-	130.30	0	0	0
30	Uttarakhand	21.74	-	10.87	0	2.65	0
31	West Bengal	145.40	-	68.50	0	0	0

Purchase of Foreign E-Journal

1580. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up any technical committee to analyse the purchase of foreign e-journals

by the universities across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any complaints have been received from the management of private universities alleging that the AH India Council for Technical. Education (AICTE) has

arbitrarily been insisting on purchase of select foreign e-journals during the last three years and the current year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The All India Council for Technical Education has set up a committee under the Chairmanship of the Director, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi to analyse the requirement of the e-journals in the technical institutions.

(c) and (d) The AICTE has not arbitrarily insisted on purchase of e-journals as it was a decision based on the academic requirements and supplied by the technical evaluation committee. However, the complaints received in AICTE in connection with the mandatory subscription to e-journals were referred to a one - member committee of Justice (Retired) R. G. Sindhakar which in its report stated, *inter-alia*, "It is needless to examine the position over once again and I find that the Council has taken adequate steps and precautions before issuing the mandatory directions. It is therefore, futile to say that the mandatory directions are result of any collusion between the publishers and the unnamed AICTE officials".

(e) The matter currently is sub-judice where the Hon'ble Supreme Court has given an interim order read as "Applicant to purchase journals through DELNET/INDEST".

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Space Weather Reading Centre

1581. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for setting up space weather reading centre in Kolkata for practice in Space Environment;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which this centre is likely to be established; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for coordination between Space Weather Reading Centre and Indian Meteorological Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) One Centre of Excellence in Space Sciences under the scheme of "Establishment of Centres of Excellence for Training and Research in Frontier Areas of Science & Technology" has been established in the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata to pursue the understanding and prediction of the weather in near-Earth space that impacts space-based technologies such as satellite operations, aviation, telecommunication and to train human resources in these emerging disciplines.

(c) and (d) The Centre was established in August, 2013 and one of the envisaged objectives of the Centre is coordination with the Indian Meteorological Department.

[*English*]

Central Universities

1582. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) the details of all the central universities presently functioning in the country and those set up/sanctioned during the last three years and the current year, location-wise;

(b) whether the central universities set up/sanctioned during the said period have adequate infrastructure facilities;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the quantum of funds spent by the central universities at each of the locations during the last three years and the current year, university-wise, year-wise; and

(e) the details of the mechanism put in place to monitor the proper utilization of funds allocated to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A list of 40 Central Universities (CUs)

functioning under the purview of this Ministry, alongwith their location, is given in Statement-I. No CU has been set up during the last three years and in the current year. The Government has, however, decided to establish two more CUs - one at Motihari in Bihar, and the other, exclusively for women, at Raebareli in Uttar Pradesh. These Universities can be set up/sanctioned only when the relevant legislation is passed by the Parliament.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, the questions do not arise.

(d) Statement-II giving the details of the grant released and expenditure under Plan by the 39 CUs funded through the University Grants Commission (UGC) during the last three years, university-wise, year-wise is enclosed. Statement-III containing these details in respect of the

Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU), which is funded by this Ministry directly, is enclosed.

(e) The UGC takes several steps to ensure the proper utilization of funds by the Central Universities. The release of funds is made contingent upon submission of utilization certificate. At the beginning of each Plan period, the UGC reviews the progress made by the CUs in the preceding Plan and also assesses the requirement of funds of each CU on the basis of the vital parameters like academics, research and governance. The CUs are also required to submit a statement indicating their physical and financial progress to the Statutory Bodies like their respective Finance Committees/Executive Councils. The accounts of CUs are also subjected to the audit of the Comptroller & Auditor General (C&AG) of India and the Annual Account of each CU is laid before the Parliament every year.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	Name of the Central University	Year of Establishment	Location of the Central University
1	2	3	4
1.	University of Hyderabad	1974	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
2.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	1997	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
3.	English and Foreign Languages University	2007	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh
4.	Rajiv Gandhi University	2007	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh
5.	Assam University	1994	Silchar, Assam
6.	Tezpur University	1994	Tezpur, Assam
7.	Central University of Bihar	2009	Patna, Bihar [Temporary Campus(TC)]
8.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	2009	Bilaspur, Chhattisgarh
9.	University of Delhi	1922	Delhi
10.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	1968	New Delhi
11.	Jamia Millia Islamia	1988	New Delhi
12.	Central University of Gujarat	2009	Gandhinagar, Gujarat (TC)
13.	Central University of Haryana	2009	Mahendragarh, Haryana (TC)
14.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	2009	Dharamshala, Himachal Pradesh (TC)

1	2	3	4
15.	Central University of Kashmir	2009	Srinagar, Jammu & Kashrnir (TC)
16.	Central University of Jammu	2009	Jammu, Jammu & Kashmir (TC)
17.	Central University of Jharkhand	2009	Ranchi, Jharkhand (TC)
18.	Central University of Karnataka	2009	Gulbarga, Karnataka (TC)
19.	Central University of Kerala	2009	Kasargod, Kerala (TC)
20.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	2008	Amarkantak, Madhya Pradesh
21.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	2009	Sagar, Madhya Pradesh
22.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	1997	Wardha, Maharashtra
23.	Manipur University	2005	Imphal, Manipur
24.	North Eastern Hill University	1973	Shillong, Meghalaya
25.	Mizoram University	2001	Aizawl, Mizoram
26.	Nagaland University	1994	Lumami, Nagaland
27.	Central University of Odisha	2009	Koraput, Odisha (TC)
28.	Pondicherry University	1985	Puducherry, Pondicherry
29.	Central University of Punjab	2009	Bhatinda, Punjab (TC)
30.	Central University of Rajasthan	2009	Ajmer, Rajasthan
31.	Sikkim University	2007	Gangtok, Sikkim (TC)
32.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	2009	Tiruvarur, Tamil Nadu (TC)
33.	Tripura University	2007	Agartala, Tripura
34.	Banaras Hindu University	1916	Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh
35.	Aligarh Muslim University	1920	Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh
36.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	1996	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh
37.	University of Allahabad	2005	Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh
38.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	2009	Srinagar, Uttarakhand
39.	Visva-Bharati	1951	Santi-Niketan, West Bengal
40.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	1985	New Delhi

Statement-II**Details of Grants released and expenditure reported**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Grant Released under Plan							Expenditure reported by Central Universities*				
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2013-14 as on date	Total	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
Non-NER Central Universities														
1	Andhra Pradesh	M.A. N. Urdu University	5620.30	1720.00	5112.50	2500.00	12452.80	3428.93	2914.67	4202.24	10545.84			
2		University of Hyderabad	5107.29	8033.11	8175.00	0.00	21315.40	5271.61	8312.89	4928.24	18512.74			
3		The English & Foreign Languages University	4628.84	2500.00	4700.00	0.00	11828.84	3631.93	2472.00	1688.07	7792.00			
4	Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	3000.00	6060.00	7100.00	0.00	16160.00	4415.74	5374.01	3004.09	12793.84			
5a	Delhi	University of Delhi	23881.78	21800.00	8927.40	0.00	54609.18	8477.47	17092.13	1392.56	26962.16			
b		UCMS	1000.00	1986.94	1500.00	2400.00	4486.94	871.70	1832.11	1468.84	4172.65			
6		Jamia Millia Islamia	7785.00	6394.00	8355.00	0.00	22534.00	4230.84	3635.54	4393.26	12259.64			
7		Jawaharlal Nehru Univ.	7430.06	9253.05	2100.00	0.00	18783.11	4971.01	7152.86	1652.98	13776.85			
8	Madhya Pradesh	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vish.	1500.00	6946.96	1575.00	0.00	10021.96	1533.60	3311.62	1371.89	6217.11			
9		Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	3052.00	9502.00	11075.00	5000.00	23629.00	2796.73	10057.14	10208.15	23062.02			
10	Maharashtra	M.G.A. Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	2442.59	3915.50	4250.00	1000.00	10608.09	2185.17	2435.63	3108.94	7729.74			
11	Puducherry	Pondicherry University	6724.27	6984.48	7275.00	3000.00	20983.75	6310.64	7784.79	6729.45	20824.88			
12	Uttarakhand	H.N.B. Garhwal University	4500.00	9180.82	6350.00	0.00	20030.82	1963.45	5609.84	3870.11	11443.40			
13	Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	7650.00	3420.00	13559.66	482.14	24629.66	4318.93	6155.12	4687.83	15161.88			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Banaras Hindu University		11545.38	8009.00	14166.73	0.00	33721.11	11951.30	20244.51	4397.13	36592.94
15	B.B.A.U.		2900.00	5987.00	4843.72	0.00	13730.72	3056.16	4146.18	917.72	8120.06
16	University of Allahabad		5849.37	5055.74	2020.00	0.00	12925.11	3889.60	3104.67	709.17	7703.44
17	West Bengal	Visva-Bharati	6819.82	6501.40	525.00	0.00	13846.22	3611.39	8278.88	702.20	12592.47
	Total (I) (Non-NER Central Univs)		111436.70	123250.00	111610.01	14382.14	346296.71	76916.20	119914.59	59432.87	256263.66
New Central Universities											
18	Bihar	C.U. of Bihar	1500.00	0.00	2030.00	0.00	3530.00	493.32	760.65	961.80	2215.77
19	Gujarat	C.U. of Gujarat	2500.00	3000.00	3175.00	0.00	8675.00	1049.49	1839.50	1642.11	4531.10
20	Haryana	C.U. of Haryana	4000.00	4400.00	2565.00	0.00	10965.00	2309.44	1767.61	2823.28	6900.33
21	Himachal Pradesh	C.U. of Himachal Pradesh	1500.00	1000.00	2575.00	0.00	5075.00	596.14	489.99	968.76	2054.89
22	Jammu and Kashmir	C.U. of Jammu	0.00	1150.00	3037.50	0.00	4187.50	0.00	332.40	726.40	1058.80
23		C.U. of Kashmir	1000.00	0.00	781.25	2500.00	1781.25	316.30	398.12	1192.77	1907.19
24	Jharkhand	C.U. of Jharkhand	4000.00	4900.00	5075.00	5000.00	13975.00	2943.96	4202.38	7429.08	14575.42
25	Karnataka	C.U. of Karnataka	9075.00	10000.00	3075.00	0.00	22150.00	6445.69	11288.06	1265.00	18998.75
26	Kerala	C.U. of Kerala	1250.00	2500.00	4875.00	0.00	8625.00	774.40	1631.38	3302.78	5708.56
27	Odisha	C.U. of Odisha	3000.00	3500.00	2531.25	0.00	9031.25	1743.87	1932.82	1048.07	4724.76
28	Punjab	C.U. of Punjab	2500.00	2500.00	3075.00	0.00	8075.00	1878.19	1686.35	2474.67	6039.21
29	Rajasthan	C.U. of Rajasthan	8000.00	10700.00	10031.25	5000.00	28731.25	6597.13	12227.90	9809.53	28634.56
30	Tamil Nadu	C.U. of Tamil Nadu	7000.00	9800.00	11031.25	0.00	27831.25	5147.00	10892.00	7026.44	23065.44
	Total-II (New CUs)		45325.00	53450.00	53857.50	12500.00	152632.50	30294.93	49449.16	40670.69	120414.78
	Total (I + II)		156761.70	176700.00	165467.51	26882.14	498929.21	107211.13	169363.75	100103.56	376678.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
NER Central Universities											
31	Assam	Assam University	5373.70	3695.00	4372.50	0.00	13441.20	4488.21	2962.11	1283.58	8733.90
32		Tezpur University	4670.00	6300.53	7718.39	1600.00	18688.92	4401.37	4374.87	6206.26	14982.50
33	Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	1075.00	1375.00	4006.25	0.00	6456.25	1159.03	1491.02	438.20	3088.25
34	Manipur	Manipur University	4908.41	3496.69	5272.50	0.00	13677.60	2828.15	3222.91	2606.40	8657.46
35	Meghalaya	North Eastern Hill Univ.	6164.15	3960.00	1132.00	0.00	11256.15	6361.06	3337.61	543.61	10242.28
36	Mizoram	Mizoram University	3500.00	4213.14	6758.75	0.00	14471.89	4319.67	6833.21	4022.54	15175.42
37	Nagaland	Nagaland University	1700.00	2625.00	678.75	0.00	5003.75	2244.36	1374.43	134.37	3753.16
38	Sikkim	Sikkim University	3000.00	2000.00	5672.50	0.00	10672.50	2304.23	3217.63	2420.49	7942.35
39	Tripura	Tripura University	5141.20	2225.00	1840.00	0.00	9206.20	3090.92	3703.57	105.75	6900.24
		Total (III) (NER)	35532.46	29890.36	37451.64	1600.00	102874.46	31197.00	30517.36	17761.20	79475.56
		Grand Total (Non-NER CUs + New CUs + NER CUs)	192294.16	206590.36	202919.15	28482.14	601803.67	138408.13	199881.11	117864.76	456154.00

*Figures for 2013-14 not compiled.

Statement-III

Details regarding IGNOU

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of University	Grant Released under Plan				Expenditure reported by IGNOU*				
			2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 as on date	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	
1	Delhi	Indira Gandhi National Open University	9321	9100	10500	3100	32021	7466	7204.68	9248.70	23919.38

*Figures for 2013-14 not compiled.

(Rs. in lakhs)

[*Translation*]

Law Colleges/Universities

1583. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria for setting up law colleges/universities in the country;
- (b) the State-wise number of law colleges/universities functioning in the country at present;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to set up more law colleges/universities in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise; and
- (e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

[*English*]

Working Hours of Courts

1584. SHRI P.C. GADDIGUDAR:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
DR. M. JAGANNATH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

- (a) the recommendations of the 13th Finance Commission for improvement in justice delivery and the guidelines issued by the Government in this regard;
- (b) whether the working hours of courts have been increased through morning/evening shifts for quick disposal of pending cases as recommended by the 13th Finance Commission;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose and if not, the reasons therefor, State/UT-wise; and
- (d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of huge backlog of pending cases in various courts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended the following initiatives for improvement in justice delivery:

- (i) Increasing the number of court working hours using the existing infrastructure by holding morning/evening/shift courts;
- (ii) Enhancing support to Lok Adalats to reduce the pressure on regular courts;
- (iii) Providing additional funds to State Legal Services Authorities to enable them to enhance legal aid to the marginalized and empower them to access justice;
- (iv) Promoting the Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanism to resolve part of the disputes outside the court system;
- (v) Enhancing capacity of judicial officers and public prosecutors through training programmes;
- (vi) Supporting creation or strengthening of a judicial academy in each state to facilitate such training;
- (vii) Creation of the post of Court Managers in every judicial district to assist the judiciary in their administrative functions; and
- (viii) Maintenance of heritage court buildings.

(b) and (c) Out of Rs. 5000 crore awarded under the Thirteenth Finance Commission, Rs. 2500 crore has been allocated for Morning/evening/shift/special courts to try petty cases so as to clear the backlog of cases and to reduce pendency using the existing infrastructure. The details of fund allocation and progress is given in the enclosed Statement. State Governments have expressed various difficulties in holding morning/evening/shift courts such as (i) Geographical & local constraints particularly in North-Eastern States; (ii) Shortage of Judicial Officers of appropriate status for these courts; and (iii) resistance from Bar Associations.

(d) The initiatives such as Lok Adalats, Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) Centres, Training of Judicial officers and Training of Public Prosecutors under Thirteenth Finance Commission have contributed to disposal of backlog of cases pending in courts. Since the

commencement of the Thirteenth Finance Commission until 31st July, 2013, 46 lakh cases are reported to have

been disposed by holding 94,000 Lok Adalats all over the country.

Statement

Physical and Financial Progress of Morning/Evening/Shift Courts etc. under Thirteenth Finance Commission Grant (Status as on 31st July, 2013)

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	Fund allocated	Fund released	Utilization certificate received	Number of Morning/Evening/Shift Courts etc. functioning in state
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	145.18	43.55	0.00	207
2	Arunachal Pradesh	53.15	10.63	0.00	0
3	Assam	45.31	9.06	0.12	89
4	Bihar	214.32	64.30	0.00	38
5	Chhattisgarh	54.56	10.91	0.00	0
6	Goa	7.68	1.54	0.00	0
7	Gujarat	161.17	48.35	0.00	0
8	Haryana	61.61	18.48	1.82	64
9	Himachal	19.75	7.90	0.45	2
10	Jammu and Kashmir	32.61	9.78	0.00	0
11	Jharkhand	82.62	16.52	0.00	0
12	Karnataka	136.71	41.01	0.00	0
13	Kerala	67.42	20.23	0.29	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	204.91	61.47	0.00	0
15	Maharashtra	297.57	89.27	12.88	394
16	Manipur	5.33	1.07	0.06	0
17	Meghalaya	1.57	0.31	0.01	0
18	Mizoram	6.27	1.88	0.00	0
19	Nagaland	4.23	0.85	0.00	0
20	Odisha	83.25	24.98	0.85	198

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Punjab	54.25	16.28	1.69	52
22	Rajasthan	129.34	38.80	0.00	0
23	Sikkim	2.04	0.41	0.00	0
24	Tamil Nadu	123.54	24.71	1.00	10
25	Tripura	12.54	3.76	0.18	135
26	Uttar Pradesh	340.84	102.25	2.56	340
27	Uttarakhand	42.8	12.84	0.35	25
28	West Bengal	109.43	32.83	0.00	0
Total		2500.00	713.97	22.26	1559

[*Translation*]

Expenditure for Two Square Meals a Day

1585. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of households getting two square meals a day has increased over the year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UTwise including the criteria/parameters worked out for the purpose;

(c) whether various social organisations have submitted memoranda in this regard in view of the rationality of criteria/parameters fixed by the Government; and

(d) if so, the detail thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) and (b) The NSS Consumer Expenditure Surveys, conducted quinquennially by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation, provides estimates of household consumer expenditure and its distribution at the National and State levels. Based on these surveys, as indicated in the NSS Report No.547 on the "Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households" (February 2013), the

percentage of households that have reported getting two square meals a day throughout the year has increased from about 97.4% in 2004-05 to 98.9% in 2009-10 in rural India and from about 99.4% in 2004-05 to 99.6% in urban India. These estimates are based on the interviews of the representative sample of households which, inter alia, include questions pertaining to food adequacy throughout the year. The State-wise distribution of these estimates, separately for rural and urban households, in 17 major States of India (with a population of 20 million or more as per Census 2001), based on data extracted from respective NSS reports for the years 2004-05 and 2009-10 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Planning Commission has not received any representations from social organisations regarding rationality of criteria/parameters fixed by the Government in ascertaining these estimates.

Statement

Percentage of Households Reported Getting Adequate Food throughout the year in 17 Major States

		2004-05	2009-10
1	2	3	4
Rural Areas			
Andhra Pradesh		99.3	99.5
Assam		94.0	98.7

1	2	3	4
Bihar		96.7	97.9
Chhattisgarh		97.4	99.1
Gujarat		99.8	99.9
Haryana		100	100
Jharkhand		99.3	99.6
Karnataka		99.7	99.9
Kerala		97.5	99.5
Madhya Pradesh		97.9	99.1
Maharashtra		99.0	99.5
Odisha		93.4	96.0
Punjab		99.1	99.6
Rajasthan		99.9	99.8
Tamil Nadu		99.8	100
Uttar Pradesh		98.1	99.3
West Bengal		88.0	95.4
All-India		97.4	98.9
Urban Areas			
Andhra Pradesh		99.9	99.8
Assam		97.3	99.4
Bihar		97.5	99.3
Chhattisgarh		99.9	100
Gujarat		100	99.7
Haryana		99.8	99.3
Jharkhand		100	99.9
Karnataka		99.8	100
Kerala		98.2	99.5
Madhya Pradesh		99.6	97.5
Maharashtra		99.4	100
Odisha		99.4	98.9

1	2	3	4
Punjab		99.8	100
Rajasthan		100	100
Tamil Nadu		99.7	99.9
Uttar Pradesh		99.0	99.9
West Bengal		98.4	98.7
All-India		99.4	99.6

Data Source: NSS Reports No.512 and 547 on Perceived Adequacy of Food Consumption in Indian Households (2004-05 and 2009-10)

[English]

FDI in Education Sector

1586. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) has been permitted in the education sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of universities which have sought permission so far in this regard;

(d) whether the Government has prepared any agenda to encourage FDI in the education sector and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the benefits accrued or likely to accrue to the education sector from FDI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Government has allowed Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) up to 100% under the automatic route in the Education Sector.

(c) Permission of the Ministry of Human Resource Development is not needed to be taken by any university since FDI is permitted through automatic route.

(d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development

has introduced the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament on 3rd May, 2010. The Bill seeks to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operations of Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs). It intends to enable the Government to permit the entry of reputed FEIs while preventing the entry of FEIs of dubious quality.

(e) The entry and existence of high quality FEIs would interalia, contribute to enhancing the existing capacity of the higher education system; help in arresting the brain drain from the country; ensure the availability of education and research facilities of international standards; result in quality gains in Indian higher educational institutions through collaborations and partnerships, and facilitate higher investments in the higher education sector.

Cyber and Information Security as Subjects

1587. SHRI M. ANANDAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) have asked Universities and Technical Institutions to introduce Cyber Security and Information Security as a subject at the under-graduate and post-graduate levels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of these universities/technical universities thereto and the progress made by them so far in the matter?

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

(b) and (c) Based on the recommendations of the Task Force on the National Security System constituted on the direction of the Cabinet Committee on Security, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has requested the Vice Chancellors of all the Universities to ensure that Cyber Security/Information Security is introduced as a subject in the universities/technical institutions at the under-graduate and the post-graduate levels. The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has intimated that following the recommendations of the Task Force, it has made provisions in the Approval Handbook that out of the two divisions allotted at the Post-Graduate and Post-Diploma levels, one shall be on Cyber Security or in Cyber Security-related courses in the Computer/IT branches of Engineering/Technology. The details of the number of institutes offering courses on Cyber Security and the number of seats available for the same in different states, as provided by the AICTE, is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of institutes offering courses on Cyber Security

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Course	No. of Institutes	Total Approved Seats
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Cbyer Forensics and Information Security	2	36
2.		Cyber Security	2	42
		Andhra Pradesh Total	4	78
3.	Chhattisgarh	Cyber Forensics and Information Security	1	18
		Information Security	1	24
		Chhattisgarh Total	2	42
4.	Delhi	Information Security	2	43
		Delhi Total	2	43
5.	Gujarat	Cyber Security	1	18
		Gujarat Total	1	18
6.	Haryana	Cbyer Forensics and Information Security	1	24

1	2	3	4	5
		Haryana Total	1	24
7.	Jharkhand	Information Security	1	18
		Jharkhand Total	1	18
8.	Karnataka	Cbyer Forensics and Information Security	1	18
		Cyber Security	1	18
		Karnataka Total	2	36
9.	Kerala	Cbyer Forensics and Information Security	2	42
		Cyber Security	4	96
		Information Security	1	18
		Kerala Total	7	156
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Cyber Forensics	1	18
		Cyber Security	5	102
		Information Security	1	18
		Madhya Pradesh Total	7	138
11.	Maharashtra	Cyber Security	1	25
		Maharashtra Total	1	25
12.	Puducherry	Information Security	1	36
		Puducherry Total	1	36
13.	Punjab	Information Security	1	18
		Punjab Total	1	18
14.	Tamil Nadu	Cyber Security	2	42
		Tamil Nadu Total	2	42
15.	Uttar Pradesh	Cyber Security	1	18
		Uttar Pradesh Total	1	18
16.	Uttarakhand	Information Security and Management	1	18
		Uttarakhand Total	1	18

Model Schools under PPP Mode

1588. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
 SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
 SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
 SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

- (a) whether the Government proposes to set up Model Secondary Schools in the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the modalities worked out in this regard;
- (c) the number and the names of the private entities which have evinced their interest in PPP model;
- (d) whether the Government has started any pilot project in this regard and if so, the details 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 (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As a component of the Model School Scheme, the Government has approved the scheme to set up 2,500 model schools under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. The implementation of this component has been initiated from 2012-13. The private entities will acquire land at their own expense and then develop, design, build, finance, provide infrastructure, operate, maintain, manage and own these schools. The Government will contribute to recurring costs on a per capita basis for 980 select students out of a maximum student strength of 2,500 per school permitted under the scheme. Besides, a sum equal to 25% of such support for each sponsored student, not exceeding an amount equal to 10% of the capital investment in the school, shall also be provided as an infrastructure grant. The initial agreement with the private entity for such provision of quality education

would be for 10 years for each school, which is extendable by mutual consent. The Ministry has identified 3,203 blocks in the country, which are not educationally backward, for setting up of 2,500 such model schools and has initiated the process for selection of entities. The estimated number of schools to be set up is dependent upon the interest shown by the private entities.

(c) After the approval of the Government for the implementation of this component from 2012-13, Expressions of Interest (EOI) were solicited in March, 2012 to gauge the nature and extent of interest amongst the private entities for the setting up of Model Schools under PPP mode. In response to that, 114 private entities had responded within due date of receipt of the EOI. A list of such entities is enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) The Ministry had invited Request for Qualification (RFQ) to pre-qualify the eligible private entities for the award of 50 Model Schools on a pilot basis. A total of 65 private entities have been shortlisted and 41 blocks have been selected on the basis of preferences indicated by the shortlisted entities for inviting bids for the award of model schools in the pilot phase.

Statement

Details of private entities who had responded to the Expression of Interest (EOI)

Sl. No.	Name
1	2
1.	Sasthaparampil Sree S. Veluthakunju Memorial Educational And Cultural Trust
2.	Eurokids International Limited
3.	Shyam Gramodhyog Sansthan
4.	Shri Bhagwan Pratishtan
5.	Asharfi Gramodhyog Sansthan
6.	Samta Vikas Samiti
7.	Richmond Educational Society
8.	Nagraj Sevabhavi Sanstha, Murshadpur
9.	Maurya Educational Trust

1	2
10.	Maa Ananteshwar Vidyalaya/Sri Ramaugrah Trust, Mumbai
11.	Learning Leadership Foundation
12.	Sri Salasar Education Trust
13.	Educomp Infrastructure & School Management Ltd.
14.	Bharti Foundation
15.	Shri Krishna Hare Educational Trust
16.	Bharti Foundation
17.	Mussoorie International School Society
18.	Shri Datta Meghe Balkalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Bhandara
19.	Shri Radha Raman Educational Trust
20.	Doctor Nakadar Charitable Trust
21.	Educomp Solutions Ltd.
22.	Doctor Nakadar Charitable Trust
23.	Kai. Ismail Banagi Sab Tamboli Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
24.	Srimati Katori Devi Garg Shiksha Samiti
25.	Knowledge Developing Society
26.	Muslim Educational Social and Cultural Organization
27.	BLS Institute of Management
28.	Kai. Gangabai Pilare Bahuuddeshiya Shikshan Sanstha, Brahampuri
29.	BLS Education Society
30.	Indian Securities Ltd.
31.	International Institute for non-Aligned Studies & Alpine Minmetals India Pvt. Ltd.
32.	Pan india Network infravest Pvt. Ltd.
33.	Banyan Tree School
34.	Jay Tulajabhawani Bahuudeshiya Samajik Sanstha
35.	RKKR Foundation

1	2
36.	Shri Vidyarthi Sudhar Sangh
37.	Banyan Tree School
38.	Paramgyani Swami Vivekanand Shikshan samiti
39.	Banyan Tree School
40.	Rattan Convent School
41.	The Delhi Public School Ghaziabad Society
42.	Lotus Learning Systems Soceity
43.	Vedanta Shiksha Evam Shodh Sansthan
44.	All India Society of Education
45.	Vedanta Foundation
46.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan
47.	GCS Computer Technology Pvt. Ltd.,
48.	Adarsh Education Society
49.	Shri Datta Meghe Balkalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Wardha
50.	Kai. Dr. Manohar Terkar Smruti Pratishthan
51.	Shri Datta Meghe Balkalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Chandraupr
52.	Sri Chaitanya Educational Committee
53.	Shri Datta Meghe Balkalyan Shikshan Sanstha, Gadchiroli
54.	Nilachal Seva Pratisthan
55.	Shikshan Sanstha, Gadchiroli Bhupindra Society
56.	Sea Rock International Education & Welfare Society
57.	Core Education & Technologies Ltd.
58.	Samanvay Pratishthan
59.	TutorVista Global Pvt. Ltd.
60.	Sri Vinayaga Educational Trust
61.	Raunaq Education Foundation
62.	Focus Softek Pvt. Ltd.

1	2
63.	Smt Malti Dahanukar Trust
64.	Shetkari Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
65.	Tilaknagar Industries Ltd.
66.	Institute of Human Welfare
67.	Angad Mansha Foundation and Beas Education And Healthcatre Society
68.	Grandville Education Society
69.	Angad Ardaas Foundation and Beas Education And Healthcatre Society
70.	Intelenet Global Services Pvt. Ltd.
71.	Dahanukar Vidyalaya Trust
72.	Shri Vijay Bahadur Adarsh uchcharat Madhyamik Vidyalaya
73.	Bony Polymers Pvt. Ltd.
74.	Sapthagiri Educational & Charitable Trust
75.	CMR Jnanadhara Trust
76.	LEO Muthu Education Trust
77.	Sree Ramarajya Trust
78.	Education Research & development Foundation
79.	Ajmal Foundation
80.	Sapthagiri Educational & Charitable Trust
81.	Sri Vinayaga Educational Trust
82.	Vishwas Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
83.	Punjab Education soceity (Regd.)
84.	Nalanada Academy of Science & Technical Education Soceity
85.	Sankhya InfoTech Ltd.
86.	Viklang Mand Budhi Kalyan Samiti
87.	Banyan Tree School
88.	Everonn Education Limited

1	2
89.	Devendra Kalvi Committee
90.	Sri Vinayaga Educational Trust
91.	Gadekar Ginning & Pressing Pvt. Ltd.
92.	IILM Foundation
93.	Fr. Agnel School
94.	Eagle Hunter Solutions Ltd.
95.	Raj Educational Trust
96.	Jogeshwari Sewabhavi Sanstha
97.	Banyan Tree School
98.	Shri Datta Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Jamgaon
99.	Lala Madho Ram Bhagwan Das Charitable Society
100.	Shri Datta Shikshan Prasarak Mandal Jamgaon
101.	Mosaica Education Inc.
102.	Shahumaharaj Bahuddeshiya Sewabhawi Sanstha & Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
103.	Shahumaharaj Bahuddeshiya Sewabhawi Sanstha & Shikshan Prasarak Mandal
104.	Gramaudyougik Shikshan Mandal
105.	Wonder Years Education Society
106.	Louis Educational and Social Development Society
107.	Jagannath Institute for Technology and Management Trust
108.	Shri Manmathswami Manav Vikas Pratishthan's
109.	Kalra College of Education Udampur
110.	Ajit Pratishthan
111.	Salwan Education Trust
112.	Muslim Educational, Cultural, Health & Welfafe Society
113.	SDV Educational & Welfare Society
114.	Anjuman Educational Trust

Trading Staff in Khadi Bhawans

1589. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the present number of Trading Staff in Khadi Bhawans under the Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to regularize the Trading Staff in Khadi Bhawans;

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

(d) whether the KVIC has any plan to renovate and modernize the Khadi Bhawans in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken, State/UT-wise during the 11th and 12th Plan Periods?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) State-wise number of trading staff including those belonging to regular establishment working in Khadi Bhawans of Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) is given in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) At present Government has not proposed regularization of Khadi Bhawan staff belonging to Trading Cadre.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has in 2008-09 introduced a scheme named 'Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Infrastructure' which *inter alia*, provides for renovation of khadi sales outlets. The maximum financial assistance upto Rs.25.00 lakh per departmental sales outlets of KVIC in the form of Government grant is provided under this scheme.

Besides this, a comprehensive 'Khadi Reform and Development Programme' has also been introduced with assistance to the tune of US \$ 150 million from Asian

Development Bank (ADB) in 300 selected khadi institutions over a period of three years from 2009-10 which, *inter alia*, provides for opening of new sales outlets in metropolitan cities and state capitals and renovation and modernization of sales outlets, besides setting up of a Marketing Organization under Public Private Partnership. State-wise number of sales outlets renovated during the 11th and 12th Plan period is given in enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise number of Trading Staff working in Khadi Gramodyog Bhawans (KGBs) of KVIC

Sl. No.	State	Total number of Trading staff working in Khadi Bhawans	Khadi Bhawan(s) in which deployed
1.	Delhi	111	KGB, New Delhi and Gramshilpa
2.	Madhya Pradesh	4	KGB, Bhopal
3.	Maharashtra	5	KGB, Mumbai
4.	Goa	3	KGB, Margaon
5.	Kerala	20	KGB, Ernakulam
6.	West Bengal	24	KGB, Kolkota
7.	Bihar	9	KGB, Patna
8.	Tripura	3	KGB, Agartala
Total		179	

Statement-II

State-wise number of sales outlets renovated during the 11th and 12th Plan period

Sl. No.	State	Total number of outlets renovated
1	2	3
1.	Assam	1
2.	Rajasthan	1
3.	Kerala	3

1	2	3
4.	Uttar Pradesh	19
5.	Tamil Nadu	6
6.	Maharashtra	6
7.	West Bengal	2
8.	Goa	1
9.	Madhya Pradesh	1
10.	Himachal Pradesh	1
11.	Chhatisgarh	1
12.	Odisha	6
13.	Jharkhand	1
14.	Karnataka	1
15.	Haryana	4
16.	Gujarat	1
17.	Delhi	1
Total		56

Telecom Centres of Excellence

1590. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the details of the Telecom Centres of Excellence (TCOEs) set up in various parts of the country including their locations;

(b) the objectives of setting up of TCOEs in the country and the innovations and products developed by them so far;

(c) the names of the telephone companies which are associated with TCOE, including the areas of research work identified for each TCOE;

(d) whether Railtel and IIT Roorkee have signed any Memorandum of Understanding for establishing TCOE; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in setting up of TCOE and the time by which it is likely to be operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (c) Seven Telecom Centers of Excellence (TCOEs) were setup in 2007-08 in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode in premier centers of technical and management education in the country with support of industry and Government to promote research and developments in manufacturing and services in the telecom sector to meet industry needs. Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) for establishing the 8th TCOE at IIT Roorkee was signed on 5th June 2013. The details of the Telecom Centers of Excellence (TCOEs) set up in various parts of the country including their locations and names of the associated companies and the focus areas of the research work for each TCOE are as per enclosed Statement-I.

The objectives for setting up of TCOEs and details of innovations and products developed by them is provided in enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Tripartite MoU for establishing the 8th TCOE at IIT Roorkee with Railtel India Corporation as Sponsoring Partner was signed with DoT on 5th June 2013. Railtel India Corporation, a Central Public Sector Enterprise, is providing 100% financial assistance for establishment of the TCOE. The Centre is known as RailTel-IITR Centre of Excellence in Telecom (RICET) and its focus area is "ICT & Broadband Applications".

The estimated expenditure likely to be incurred by Railtel is approx. Rs. 12 crores over a 5 year period. RICET has come into existence with the signing of the MoU.

Statement-I*Telecom Centres of Excellence working in various parts of the country including their locations*

In 2007-08, 7 TCOEs were formed in 7 premier Academic Institutes of the country on different Focus Areas for R&D with each one being sponsored by one Telecom Operator. A Coordination Centre was also set up in Delhi to coordinate and promote academic research in the telecom sector. In addition, the 8th TCOE has also been established AT Roorkee on 5th June 2013. Details of 8 TCOEs are given below:

Sl. No.	Name of TCOE	Name of the Academic Institute where located	Location	Principal Sponsor (Service Providers)	Focus Area
1.	IIMA IDEA Telecom Centre of Excellence (IITCOE)	Indian Institute of Management, Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad	IDEA Cellular Ltd.	Telecom Policy Regulation, Marketing and Customer Care
2.	Vodafone IIT KGP Centre of Excellence in Telecommunications (VICET)	Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur	Kharagpur	Vodafone India	Next Generation Networks & Technology
3.	Aircel IISc Centre of Excellence in Telecommunications (AIIScCET)	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	Bangalore	Aircel Ltd.	Information Security and Disaster Management of Information Infrastructure
4.	Airtel IITD Centre of Excellence in Telecommunications (AICET)	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	New Delhi	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Telecom Technology and Management
5.	BSNL IITK Telecom Centre of Excellence (BITCOE)	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Kanpur	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	Multimedia & Telecom, Cognitive radio and Computational Maths
6.	Tata Teleservices IITB Centre of Excellence in Telecommunications (TICET)	Indian Institute of Technology Bombay	Mumbai	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	Rural Telecom Technology
7.	Reliance IITM Telecom Centre of Excellence (RITCOE)	Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Chennai	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Telecom Infra-structure (Active and Passive) and Energy
8.	RaiTel IITR Centre of Excellence in Telecom (RICET)	Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee	Roorkee	Rail Tel India Corporation Ltd.	ICT and Broadband Applications

Statement-II

The Objectives for setting up of TCOE in the country and the Innovations and Products developed by them so far.

The TCOEs were provisioned to provide platform for think tank activities with the following objectives:

- (i) Each one focuses on a niche area of activity in the telecom domain to build excellence that is at par with world standard rather than getting defocused by embracing the vast spread of telecom technology.
- (ii) Undertake India specific application development that matches with behavioral pattern of the masses and adds value to their day-to-day activities both economic and social.
- (iii) Undertake cross-pollination of best practices world over and make it suitable in Indian context. This helps in creating optimal models that avoids

duplication and wastage of resources especially in the field of the converging Information & Communication Technology.

- (iv) Macro Infrastructure planning that enables a systematic and sustained growth in a cost effective manner.
- (v) Creation of market ready talent pool and continuous talent building endeavor through training of the trainer.
- (vi) Integration and bench marking of technology that can ultimately lead to form standards for manufacturing or rendering services.
- (vii) Create an environment of Innovation in the top academic institutes of the country to enable absorption of the current technology and develop future ready indigenous capability.

Achievements of TCOEs on the Innovations and Products developed so far is placed below:

Year	Patents filed	Research Papers (Mgmt)	Products up to Proof of Concept stage	IPRs/ Contributions to global standards	International workshops/ conferences/ Expo	Ongoing Projects(on Identified Issues)
Till 2009	2	17	3	5	4	70
2010	3	12	6	9	4	
2011	6	15	17	-	2	
2012	3	5	2	-	2	
2013	3	-	1	-	1	
Total	17	49	29	14	13	

Working of IVRS in MDMS

1591. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schools and children covered by the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) whether the Government proposes to monitor the scheme through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) on daily basis;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which IVRS will monitor the scheme;

(d) the funds allocated for the purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Mid Day Meal Scheme covers 10.68 crore children in 12.12 lakh schools in the country.

(b) and (c) The Ministry has launched a web enabled Management Information System for the monitoring of the Mid Day Meal Scheme. The annual and monthly data on key indicators of the Scheme are available in the MDM-MIS. There is scope for integration MDM-MIS with IVRS for real time monitoring of the Scheme through community the participation. The salient features of the present MDM-MIS are as under:

- i. Availability of School wise data on the enrolment of children, the number of children who availed MDM, utilization of food grains, utilization of funds etc.
- ii. Category wise of engagement of cook-cum-helpers in the school and their payment of honorarium.
- iii. Availability of infrastructure namely kitchen-cum-store and kitchen devices in school.
- iv. Availability of drinking water facility and toilets.
- v. Mode of cooking.
- vi. Auto submission of Quarterly Progress Reports.
- vii. Auto generation of Annual Work Plan and Budget for the State based on the performance of the Scheme in the previous year.
- viii. Generation of exception reports.

(d) and (e) Mid Day Meal Scheme provides 2% of the total recurring Central Assistance (about Rs. 246 crore) for the Management, Monitoring and Evaluation of the Scheme. of this amount, 1.8% is released to the States and 0.2% kept at the Centre to meet the expenditure at the national level. The MDM-MIS expenses are met out of this provision.

Subsidy in Higher Education

1592. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether lack of education and development is causing backwardness in States;

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

(c) whether the Government is providing subsidy in higher education and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the percent of students availing the subsidy in higher education compared to primary and secondary education in the country; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to relax the norms so that the maximum number of students can avail the benefits of subsidy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Education, or the lack of it, certainly is a key indicator of backwardness of any State. However, all the states in the country are witnessing a steady rise in Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) as indicated by the figures for growth of GER. The GER in higher education has risen from 15% in 2007-08 to 18.8% in 2010-11.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has introduced a Central Scheme to provide Interest Subsidy for the period of moratorium of Educational Loans taken by students from Economically Weaker Sections (i.e. whose annual family income is below Rs.4.5 lakhs) from scheduled banks under the Educational Loan Scheme of the Indian Banks' Association (IBA) to pursue technical/professional education studies in India.

(d) As per the University Grants Commission (UGC), the enrolment of students in various courses at all levels in universities and colleges and other institutions of higher education for the year 2011-2012 was 203.27 lakhs (provisional). The number of students, who have benefited under the interest subsidy scheme so far, is over 25 lakhs. Thus, approximately 12.5% of the students in higher education have availed of the benefit under the scheme.

The Central Government does not provide any interest subsidy on primary and secondary education.

(e) The Central Government has taken the following steps so that the maximum number of students can avail the benefits of the subsidy:

- (i) State Governments have been required to declare designated authorities for the purpose of issuing the family income certificate;
- (ii) The subsidy scheme has been extended to all the banks coming under the Second Schedule of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934; and
- (iii) The IBA has recently issued a revised Model Educational Loan Scheme permitting banks to consider meritorious students eligible for loans under this scheme even if the student chooses to pursue a course under the Management Quota of private institutions.

Non-Utilisation of Funds for MDMS

1593. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) the details of funds sanctioned and released to the States under the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the total expenditure made by the States during the above period;

(c) whether some States could not utilise the central allocations fully and returned the unutilised amount;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/UT wise and the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The information has been provided in the Statement.

(b) The total expenditure made by States/UTs during last three years is Rs. 2721936 lakh against the release of Rs. 2987340 lakh, which is 91% of the released funds.

(c) and (d) The State-wise and year-wise percentage expenditure is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The Central Government releases the funds to the States/AJTs in the 1st fortnight of the April month without asking any information from the States/UTs. The unspent balance of the funds of the previous year are adjusted and revalidated to the States/UTs to utilize during the current year. A part of the unspent funds is required to run the scheme during the first two month of next financial year, till the funds are released by the Central Government and they reach the districts. The component wise savings are discussed with the State Governments during the Programme Approval Board meetings with the States, in the bi-annual review meeting with the Education Secretaries of the States Governments as well as during the State Level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee meetings. The State level expenditure during a particular year forms a basis for release of funds in the following year; the Central assistance in a particular year is released only after adjusting the unspent balance of the previous year.

Statement

State-wise/year-wise percentage expenditure

Sl. No.	State/UT	2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			2013-14
		Released	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	% Expenditure	Released	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	% Expenditure	Released	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	% Expenditure	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	48302	42710	88%	85191	58518	69%	61233	53780	88%	22320

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2043	1035	51%	2092	1068	51%	3133	3176	101%	1509
3	Assam	34408	33687	98%	53221	43999	83%	47452	45500	96%	23920
4	Bihar	80506	65575	81%	81820	74036	90%	99890	84250	84%	66092
5	Chhattisgarh	36188	35914	99%	47463	37890	80%	40486	41132	102%	18154
6	Goa	1168	834	71%	825	1158	140%	1365	1390	102%	385
7	Gujarat	28852	26258	91%	35302	33068	94%	39610	37640	95%	22904
8	Haryana	15325	13894	91%	16713	20302	121%	17852	18764	105%	10800
9	Himachal Pradesh	6488	5696	88%	7352	7652	104%	7932	7568	95%	4477
10	Jammu and Kashmir	7991	6931	87%	13431	7330	55%	6660	8869	133%	3933
11	Jharkhand	32595	26040	80%	52252	29951	57%	25035	27781	111%	9317
12	Karnataka	45368	41545	92%	56526	46357	82%	73785	77818	105%	34037
13	Kerala	18511	14467	78%	14277	18083	127%	19740	19111	97%	10339
14	Madhya Pradesh	65782	51704	79%	76704	74684	97%	79048	78054	99%	42853
15	Maharashtra	107492	73956	69%	69256	90962	131%	105630	94253	89%	47471
16	Manipur	5658	5103	90%	1894	1655	87%	1193	1970	165%	1445
17	Meghalaya	13832	11841	86%	3528	5304	150%	5884	15166	258%	3790
18	Mizoram	1902	1627	86%	3307	2800	85%	1948	3677	189%	1117
19	Nagaland	4027	4027	100%	2464	2464	100%	2818	2818	100%	734
20	Odisha	38959	24341	62%	37124	36798	99%	49163	50094	102%	32153
21	Punjab	16605	15388	93%	17562	16268	93%	18917	17008	90%	5652
22	Rajasthan	46226	42118	91%	52901	49415	93%	49728	45040	91%	21832
23	Sikkim	900	899	100%	1036	1225	118%	1078	1034	96%	439
24	Tamil Nadu	44251	42231	95%	40334	40879	101%	70054	45269	65%	28998
25	Tripura	4857	4733	97%	8408	4903	58%	5236	5572	106%	2221
26	Uttarakhand	10963	10618	97%	14256	11840	83%	15759	12354	78%	4865
27	Uttar Pradesh	102715	100567	98%	107639	105879	98%	132114	110537	84%	52449
28	West Bengal	79480	66334	83%	77251	88573	115%	91666	100592	110%	40697
29	Andaman and Nicobar islands	247	247	100%	509	238	47%	1329	258	19%	992
30	Chandigarh	526	493	94%	681	681	100%	502	442	88%	682

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	290	290	100%	343	343	100%	349	306	88%	262
32	Daman and Diu	148	148	100%	137	136	99%	121	39	32%	151
33	Delhi	9072	6766	75%	6562	8430	128%	8524	7868	92%	2561
34	Lakshadweep	81	49	60%	76	54	71%	76	59	78%	22
35	Puducherry	693	588	85%	636	636	100%	506	506	100%	198
Total		912452	778656	85%	989072	923582	93%	1085816	1019698	94%	519771

Alternative Learning Centres

1594. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released any funds for setting up of Alternative Learning Centres to facilitate mainstreaming of out of school children into formal education;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of students that have been able to go back to school after attending these centres State/UT-wise; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provided support to alternate schooling facilities under its Education Guarantee Scheme (EGS) and Alternative Innovative Education (A IE) components. The EGS centres were envisaged as a transitory measure to provide schooling to children in habitations unserved by a regular school, till such time that regular and full-time schooling facilities were provided in the area. The Right of children

to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative on 1st April, 2010, provides that the appropriate Government shall establish a school in a neighbourhood as defined in the State RTE rules within a period of three years from the commencement of the Act. The SSA norms have, therefore, been revised to correspond with the provisions of RTE Act. The States have been advised to upgrade all EGS centres to regular Primary Schools by March, 2012, and no new EGS centres are being sanctioned with effect from 2010-11.

Instead of AIE centres, Special Training Centres are now being established for out-of-school children to ensure their age-appropriate enrolment and participation in regular elementary schools.

During the year 2012-13, an amount of Rs.598.73 crore was spent for the coverage of 21,42,459 out of school children under Special Training and mainstreaming them in regular schools in age-appropriate classes. The Statewise details of the number of children covered are given in the enclosed Statement. Further, an amount of Rs.902.80 crore has been approved by Project Approval Board (PAB) for bringing 17,86,495 out-of-school children back to school in financial year 2013-14.

Statement

Sl. No.	State	Achievement under Special Training in 2012-13		Target of Special Training during 2013-14	
		Phy. (No. of children)	Financial (in Lakh)	Phy. (No. of children)	Financial (in Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	0.00	0	0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6
2	Andhra Pradesh	170399	3376.42	214313	11764.877
3	Arunachal Pradesh	11206	1802.61	5383	470.905
4	Assam	292963	10358.99	201894	9084.300
5	Bihar	226384	7884.12	237125	15829.390
6	Chandigarh	6052	259.17	5463	284.320
7	Chhattisgarh	72331	3481.89	86348	9830.980
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	84	3.88	83	3.320
9	Daman and Diu	184	2.39	116	2.279
10	Delhi	3628	168.32	8617	411.391
11	Goa	1716	80.88	1376	39.904
12	Gujarat	137356	4255.79	154058	10841.570
13	Haryana	78290	1710.50	98805	1872.59
14	Himachal Pradesh	2828	60.74	4935	139.120
15	Jammu and Kashmir	31628	121.98	58450	1647.000
16	Jharkhand	344338	3194.52	78458	4346.390
17	Karnataka	50314	3095.22	27140	1073.020
18	Kerela	0	0.00	0	0.000
19	Lakshdweep	0	0.00	0	0.000
20	Madhya Pradesh	186147	3730.31	47682	3970.300
21	Maharashtra	147879	4211.48	120627	2815.030
22	Manipur	19915	1367.99	19554	1428.470
23	Meghalaya	8759	86.02	39205	921.320
24	Mizoram	7051	923.66	7362	578.510
25	Nagaland	11508	701.79	7657	623.790
26	Odisha	29665	853.43	22793	1417.299
27	Puducherry	322	11.26	341	3.410
28	Punjab	16582	808.98	8770	469.610
29	Rajasthan	83025	1393.34	47061	1563.830
30	Sikkim	893	105.33	1309	180.730

1	2	3	4	5	6
31	Tamilnadu	45912	3244.24	37574	1688.449
32	Tripura	4496	141.68	4914	413.510
33	Uttar Pradesh	58378	1272.82	39108	1173.240
34	Uttarakhand	22801	622.37	3621	90.470
35	West Bengal	69425	541.19	196353	5301.530
Total		2142459	59873.30	1786495	90280.854

Committee on Four Year Degree/Under Graduate Programme

1595. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has recently constituted an advisory committee to monitor the progress of implementation of the new four year degree/under graduate programme rolled out by the University of Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted by the Committee to the Government?

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

(b) The terms of reference of the five-member Advison/ Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof S.K. Joshi, Former Director General, CSIR and Member, University Grants Commission (UGC), are (1) to track the progress of the implementation of the Four Year Undergraduate Programme (FYUP) in the University of Delhi (DU), (2) offer corrective advice in matters pertaining to curricular, pedagogic and assessment systems, (3) assess implications of the FYUP for the post-graduate degree programmes in DU and other Central Universities, (4) deliberate on any other issue relevant to the FYUP, and make suitable recommendations to the UGC through interim reports submitted from time to time.

(c) The UGC has informed this Ministry that the Advisory Committee has not submitted any interim report.

Given the subject matter, it is not possible to give a fixed time frame for the submission of the Committee Report.

Global Corruption Barometer

1596. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the Global Corruption Barometer 2013 graft cases and corruption in India has reached an all-time high with rates being exactly double of the global prevalence;

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

(c) whether the Government is aware that as per the survey, 54% Indians paid bribe when accessing public services and institutions during the last one year;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete steps the Government proposed to take to curb corruption in view of the above report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Global Corruption Barometer 2013 represents a point of view. The fight against corruption is an ongoing process. The Central Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of "Zero Tolerance against Corruption" and has taken several steps, in the recent past, to combat corruption. These include:

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (v) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain;
- (viii) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states. Besides this, the Government has recently approved creation of another 22 Special Courts in various States throughout the country.

Besides this, the Government has also introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past for effectively tackling corruption. Some of them are:

- (i) The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;
- (iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and
- (v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

Movie Piracy

1597. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether India is among the top 10 nations in internet movie piracy;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to check such crime?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) There is no official estimate available in quantitative terms to ascertain the extent of movie piracy on internet in India. However it is believed that internet movie piracy is there like in other copyright based industry.

- (c) (i) Intellectual Property Rights for digital Content in the country is covered under Copyright Act, 1957 as amended and violations attract both fine and imprisonment penal action under section,63- 68 of Copyright Act.

(ii) Ministry of HRD has constituted a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council (CEAC) with members from all concerned Departments and representatives from the industry including DGP's of various States/UTs with twin objective of reviewing the progress of Enforcement of the Copyright Act and advise the Government for improvement of the Enforcement of Copyright Law. In pursuance to the recommendations of this council, MHRD has requested the State Government/UTs to set up Special Cells. All States/UTs have responded well and have set up a Cell State Police System to effectively handle the Copyright Piracy. In pursuance to the recommendations of this Council, all States/UTs have also been requested to appoint Nodal Officers in the State Administration to have proper appreciation of the Copyright Law in the State Governments so that they effectively contribute to development of Copyright Industry. Majority of the States /UTs have appointed the Nodal Officers dealing with copyright enforcement matters. These details are being updated by MHRD in consultation with States/UTs.

[*Translation*]

Rohini Residential Scheme

1598. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) is charging more than some of the allottees of Rohini Residential Scheme, 1981 than those who have been given possession earlier;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government proposes to take any action against the officers responsible for delaying the allotment; and

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

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

(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) charges Pre-determined Rates (PDRs) from the allottees on no profit, no loss basis for each financial year which are linked to the actual & anticipated expenditure. Hence, there may be some difference when compared to the preceding years. The rates charged from the allottees during the last 5 financial years have varied from Rs. 5395/- to Rs. 9179/- per sqm in respect of Janta, Rs. 6820/- to Rs. 11662/- for LIG and Rs. 11096/- to Rs. 191127/- for MIG houses.

(d) and (e) The delay in allotment of plots to the registrants of the Rohini Residential Scheme 1981, occurred due to a systemic delay because of paucity of land and provision of infrastructure facilities and individual responsibility cannot be fixed.

[*English*]

Inclusion of New Subjects in Schools

1599. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some public schools affiliated to the CBSE, had applied in June, 2013 for

teaching physical education and commerce subjects in the 11th and 12th classes; and

(b) if so, the details of applications received in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Between July, 2012 and June, 2013, a total of 52 schools applied for the introduction of Physical Education and 86 schools applied for Accountancy, Business Studies, Economics and Mathematics as additional subjects in classes 11 and 12 for the 2014-15 academic session.

Growth of Telecom Sector

1600. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) the present status of the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in telecom sector along with the names of foreign companies, company and country-wise;

(b) whether the telecom industry has urged the Government to provide clear road map and regulatory and policy to improve the health of the telecom sector;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(4) whether the Government has assessed the impact of raising FDI limit to 100 percent in Indian telecom companies particularly in telecom PSUs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The telecom sector has attracted FDI inflows of Rs. 58,782 crores from April 2000 till May 2013. The remittance-wise FDI equity inflows of more than Rs. 100 crore during April 2000 to May 2013 indicating Indian company, country, name of foreign collaborator and area of activities are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) With a view to provide a clear road map and regulatory and policy framework for the telecom sector, the Government has already reviewed the telecom policies following a consultative process. Based on consultations with all the stakeholders the National Telecom Policy 2012 (NTP 2012) was announced in June 2012. By formulating a clear policy regime, NTP-2012 endeavors to create an investor friendly environment for attracting additional

investments in the sector and provides a clear roadmap to address policy and regulatory issues to improve the health of the telecom sector.

(d) and (e) The enhancement of FDI cap is expected to facilitate capital inflows as well as ability of existing service providers to access lower cost financing. The improvement in capital inflows will be beneficial to private operators as well as telecom PSUs in raising funds.

Statement

*FDI of more than Rs. 100 crores in Telecom sector
Remittance-wise FDI Equity Inflows
From April 2000 to May 2013
Source: Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP)*

Sl. No.	Name of Indian Company	Country	Name of Foreign Collaborator	Item of Manufacture	Amount of FDI Inflows	
					(In Rs. crore)	(In US\$ million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	TV18 Home Shopping Network Pvt. Ltd.	Cyprus	TV18 HSN Holdings Ltd.	Internet Services/ Information Technology	108.00	23.19
2	Reliance Infratel Limited	Cyprus	Reliance Globalcom BV	Telephone Communication Services	139.66	31.04
3	Intel Mobile Communications India Pvt. Ltd.	Germany	Intel Mobile Communications GMBH	Postal, Telegraphic, Wireless and Signal Communication Services	177.74	40.06
4	John Deere (I) P. Ltd.	Germany	Deere and Co.	Internet Services	221.16	54.80
5	Sanyo BPL Pvt. Ltd.	Japan	Sanyo Electric Co.Ltd.	Parts and Accessories NEC of Apparatus for Radio Broadcastin TV Transmission, Radar	226.90	51.02
6	Sanyo BPL Pvt. Ltd.	Japan	Sanyo Electric Co Ltd.	Parts & Accessories NEC of Apparatus for Radio Broadcasting TV Transmission, Radar	110.00	25.68
7	Idea Cellur Ltd.	Mauritius	TMI Mauritius Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	7,294.48	1,600.95
8	Sun Direct TV Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	South Asia Entertainment Holdings Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	315.71	78.88
9	Bharti Tele Ventures Ltd.	Mauritius			209.24	46.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10	Tikona Digital Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	OAK India Investments	Telephone Communication Services	104.42	23.12
11	Tikona Digital Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	GS Investment Partners Mauritius IV Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	482.29	106.80
12	ATC India Tower Corp Pvt. Ltd. Formerly XC	Mauritius	American Tower Corporation Usa	Communication Services N.E.C.	386.00	85.48
13	Ritambara Agents P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Ispat Teleco. Holdings Ltd.	Internet Services/ Information Technology	374.09	94.15
14	Unitech Developers & Projects Ltd.	Mauritius	Gladios Realty Inc	Internet Services/ Information Technology	326.60	82.66
15	Hathway Cable & Data Com	Mauritius	Monet Ltd.	Internet Services/ Information Technology	264.72	67.12
16	The Sterlite Optical Technologies Ltd.	Mauritius	Twinstar Oversear Ltd.	Manufacture of Insulated Wires & Cables, Including Manufacture of Optical Fibre Cables	108.41	23.25
17	Hathway Cable & Data Com P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Infrastructure India Holding LC	Internet Services/ Information Technology	118.50	24.06
18	Tikona Digital Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	GS Investment Partners Mauritius Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	129.27	26.74
19	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Etisalat Mauritius Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	106.95	23.62
20	Etisalat DB Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Etisalat Mauritius Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	209.27	46.22
21	Tower Vision India Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Tower Vision Mauritius Ltd.	Postal, Telegraphic, Wireless and Signal Communication Services	301.97	67.98
22	Tower Vision India Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Tower Vision Mauritius Ltd.	Postal, Telegraphic, Wireless and Signal Communication Services	158.24	35.62
23	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	G.S. Strategic Investment Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	158.20	35.27
24	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	Compassvale Investments Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	791.00	176.35
25	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	G.S. Strategic Investment Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	237.30	52.91
26	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	Compassvale Investments Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	1,186.50	264.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	Millennium	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	237.30	52.91
28	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	Anadale Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	158.20	35.27
29	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	KKR Towers Co P. Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	395.50	88.18
30	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	AIF Capital Telecom Infrastructure	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	158.20	35.27
31	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	Millennium Mauritius	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	158.20	35.27
32	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	KKR Towers Co Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	593.25	132.26
33	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	AIF Capital Telecom Infrastructure	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	237.30	52.91
34	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	Citigroup Financial Products	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	118.65	26.45
35	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Mauritius	Anadale Ltd.	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	237.30	52.91
36	Just Dial Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Sci Growth Investment II	Telephone Communication Services	125.50	22.98
37	Tower Vision India Pvt. Ltd.	Mauritius	Tower Vision Mauritius Ltd.	Postal, Telegraphic, Wireless and Signal Communication Services	143.95	31.79
38	Bharti Tele Ventures Ltd.,	Mauritius			565.48	125.66
39	Bharti Tele Ventures Ltd.,	Mauritius			117.81	26.18
40	Bharti Telecom Ltd.,	Mauritius			353.57	78.57
41	Bharti Tele Ventures Ltd.,	Mauritius			1,193.38	265.19
42	Bharti Telecom Ltd.,	Mauritius			716.04	159.12
43	Bharti Tele Ventures Ltd.,	Mauritius			346.80	77.07
44	Aditya Birla Telecom Ltd.	Mauritius	P S Asia Holding Investment (Mauritius)	Telephone Communication Services	2,098.25	419.13
45	Aircel Ltd.	Mauritius	Global Communication Servies Holdings Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	1,250.76	278.26
46	Bhaik Infotel P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Vodafone Mauritius Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	3,268.12	801.37

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47	BPL Mobile Cellular Ltd.	Mauritius		Telecommunications	253.36	55.08
48	Hutchison Essar South Ltd.	Mauritius	AL Amin Investments Ltd.	Telecommunications	264.41	57.48
49	Bharati Televentures	Mauritius			396.14	82.53
50	Etisalat DB Telecom P. Ltd.	Mauritius	Etisalat Mauritius Ltd.	Telephone Communicat Services	3,228.45	667.93
51	DQ Entertainment Ltd.	Mauritius	DQ Entertainment (Mauritius) Ltd.	Internet Services/Information Technology	106.94	22.13
52	Allied Digital Services Ltd.	NRI ***	Various Flls	Internet Services/Information Technology	148.33	32.27
53	Shyamtelelink Ltd.	Russia	Sistema Joint Stock Financial Corporatio	Telephone Communication Services	1,482.00	304.72
54	Unitech Wireless(East) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	180.14	37.19
55	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	212.90	43.95
56	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telendor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	271.71	59.31
57	Unitech Wireless Tamilnadu Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	115.70	25.26
58	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	204.71	42.26
59	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	204.71	42.26
60	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	235.51	48.58
61	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	226.45	46.71
62	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	199.28	41.11
63	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	226.45	46.71
64	Bharti Infratel Ltd.	Singapore	Namura Asia Investment (IB) Pte Ltd	Communication Services Not Elsewhere Classified	118.65	26.45
65	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	274.03	61.58
66	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	247.66	55.65

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
67	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	274.61	61.71
68	Unitech Wireless (South) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	138.30	31.08
69	Unitech Wireless (Delhi) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	112.28	25.23
70	Unitech Wireless (North) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	257.57	57.88
71	Unitech Wireless Tamilnadu Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	121.06	26.43
72	Unitech Wireless Tamilnadu Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	109.19	23.84
73	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	124.41	27.16
74	Unitech Wireless (West) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	247.66	54.06
75	Unitech Wireless (Kolkata) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	104.39	22.79
76	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	219.48	47.91
77	Unitech Wireless (East) Pvt. Ltd.	Singapore	Telenor Asia Pte Ltd.	Telephone Communication Services	217.94	47.57
78	Polycal Wires Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A	IFC	Manufacture of Insulated Wires & Cables, Including Manufacturing of Optical Fibre Cable	231.75	49.60
79	Polycab Wires Pvt. Ltd.	U.S.A	Intl Finance Corporation IFC	Manufacture of Insulated Wires & Cables, Including Manufacture of Optical Fibre Cables	170.00	37.11
80	Acme Telepower Ltd.		Monsoon (I) Inflection Fund 2 Ltd.	Carry On Business of Designing Manufacturing & Integration of Telecom Control	275.20	68.76
81	Flextronics Software Systems Ltd.	Mauritius	Flextronics Sales & Mktg.	Communication Solutions	465.93	103.96
82	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Mauritius	Axiata Investments 2 (India) Ltd.	Tele communication Services	306.70	62.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
83	Idea Cellular Ltd.	United Kingdom	Merrill Lynch International	Telephone Communication	659.99	146.69
84	Patni Computer Systems Ltd.	Mauritius	Pan-Asia Igate Solutions C/o Internation	IIT Services	1,819.94	405.75
85	Tata Teleservices	Mauritius	Telecom Investments (Mauritius) Ltd.	Telecommunications	960.96	176.63
86	Tata Teleservices	Japan	NTT Docomo Inc	Telecommunications Services	465.14	92.91
87	Tata Teleservices	Japan	NTT Docomo Inc	Telecommunications Services	102.26	20.43
88	Bharti Airtel Ltd.		Indian Continent Investments Ltd.	Telecommunication Services	210.95	45.24
89	Bharti Airtel Ltd.		Indian Continent Investments Ltd.	Telecommunication Services	237.80	51.00
90	Den Networks Ltd.	Singapore	Standard Chartered IL&Fs Asia Infrastruc	Cable Television Distribution and Internet Services	139.82	28.84
91	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Mauritius	India Continent Investment Ltd.	Telecommunication Services	237.53	52.26
92	Shyam Telelink	Russia	Sistema Joint Stock Financial	Telephone Communication Services	186.94	39.91
93	Tata Teleservices	Japan	NTT Docomo Inc	Telecommunication Services	567.75	110.83
94	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	United Kingdom	Hughes Electronics Corporation	Telephone Services	224.38	48.78
95	Aircel Ltd, Chennai	Mauritius	Global Communications Sev. Pvt. Ltd.	Telecommnication Services	1,876.69	422.01

Note:

1. Amount includes the Inflows received through SIA/FIPB route, acquisition of existing shares and RBI's automatic route only.
2. Complete/Separate data on NRI Investment is not maintained by RBI. However, the above FDI Inflows data on NRI Investment, includes Investment by NRI's, who have disclosed their status as NRI's, at the time of making their Investment.

Deputation Entitlement

1601. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government employees, Autonomous body employees, Central Government employees are entitled to go to any Central Government/ State Government offices on deputation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the disputed officers are entitled to get deputation allowance anywhere in any State Government where they are deputed;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) In terms of the provisions of the Recruitment Rules, the employees under Central/State Government are considered for appointment to a post under the Central Government on deputation basis; the employees of Non-Government Bodies e.g. Autonomous Bodies, Universities, Recognized

Research Institutions etc. are considered for appointment to such a post on Short Term Contract, which is a form of deputation.

(c) to (e) In Central Government, the deputation allowances are as per the Department of Personnel & Training OM No. 2/22(8)/2008-Estt.(Pay II) dated 3rd September, 2008. The details of entitlement of employees who are deputed to posts under State Government are not available with the Central Government.

[Translation]

Visits by Dignitaries

1602. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last four months till date;
- (b) the issues on which deliberations were held with them;
- (c) whether any bilateral agreements were signed and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister, External Affairs Minister and Defence Minister to foreign countries during the above period;
- (e) the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof; and
- (f) the steps taken by the Government to further improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Information in respect of the question is being collected and would be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Free Voicecall and Messaging

1603. SHRI O.S. MANIAN:
SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:

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

- (a) whether some unlicensed service providers including google and skype are providing voice call, instant messaging, video conferencing services etc. through internet which is causing huge revenue loss to the Government and a threat to national security;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the names of such service providers and the action taken against them;
- (c) whether chat applications which are accessible on laptops, mobile tablets, etc, are under any monitoring system similar to other access services;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the security regulations applicable to these applications;
- (e) the steps being taken by the Government to regulate such activities to prevent abuse of these services and also measures taken to support domestic service providers against such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Licenses for provision of Telecom Services are issued to Indian companies under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. Unrestricted Internet telephony Services are permitted under the scope of Unified Access Service (UAS) in terms of the UAS Guidelines dated 14th December 2005. Similar provisions are there in Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Basic Service Licence. Restricted Internet telephony Services [without connectivity to Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN)/Public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) in India] are permitted under the scope of Internet Service Licence in terms of Internet Service guidelines dated 1st April 2002 and 24th August 2007.

Further, services like voice call, chat, messaging, video conferencing etc. offered by certain foreign websites including Google, Skype etc. are available in public domain for free use and may be accessible to users through Internet services provided by Licensed Telecom Operators. Applicable charges for Internet services are accordingly levied.

Telecom service providers are to provide the facility of interception of communication passing through their network as per the terms and conditions of their respective Licence Agreement and as per the terms and conditions of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 read with Rule 419(a) of Indian Telegraph Amendment Rules, 2007.

In an endeavor to curb illegal telecom services, 34 Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) units have been created in the country by the Government. Continuous efforts are made for curbing the illegal telecom operations through the TERM units. Also, Other Service Providers (OSPs) have been directed to have Internet connectivity from the authorised Internet Service Providers.

Further, Information Technology Act 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 w.e.f. 27.10.2009 wherein enabling provisions have been made with reference to services being provided using computer resources including provisions for interception, monitoring and blocking for public access of any information through any computer resource.

Aakash IV Tablets

1604. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government is working on Aakash IV, a low cost tablet for school and college students;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government have appointed any Sub-committee comprising of technical experts to develop specifications of Aakash IV;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report to the Government; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make Aakash IV a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Yes Madam. An Inter Ministerial Committee for continuous R&D and the timely delivery of "Aakash" tablets was constituted by the Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY) in December 2011. This committee had constituted a sub-committee of technical experts to prepare the technical specifications of Aakash IV. The technical Specifications prepared by the sub-committee were considered by the Inter Ministerial Committee in its meeting held on 12th June, 2013 at DeitY and the proposed specifications have since been finalized.

[Translation]

Promotion of Hindi Abroad

1605. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of delegations which visited foreign countries for the promotion of Hindi during the last three years;
- (b) the extent to which success has been achieved as a result thereof; and
- (c) the year-wise expenses incurred by the Government on such visits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) did not send any delegation abroad for promotion of Hindi. However, on request from our Missions abroad, local organizations in various countries and MEA, ICCR has been sponsoring/supporting visits of Hindi poets, writers, critics to take part in the events like World Hindi Conference, Kavi Sammelans, Workshops and Seminars. Statement showing the list of persons sponsored by ICCR for such events is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The mandate of ICCR has been to promote Indian culture abroad. The Hindi language is an integral

part of India's culture and therefore is very much within ICCR's mandate. As a consequence of the visits sponsored by ICCR, person to person interaction has been generated, Indian authors and critics working in Hindi have gained international recognition, and their individual interactions have led to more collaborative efforts in the promotion of

Hindi. The reports on the visits of such groups have been positive.

(c) Details of year wise expenditure incurred by the Council for the last three years is enclosed as Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of Persons Sponsored by ICCR

Year 2010

1	2	3	4
1.	Shri Mohinder Sharma	Kathmandu	Three days Hindi conference in Kathmandu organized by Embassy of India and other Hindi organizations.
2.	Smt. Vinod Kalara	-do-	
3.	Shri Bhawani Singh	-do-	
4.	Shri Vivek Gautam	-do-	
5.	Shri Shamsher Ahmad Khan	-do-	
6.	Ms. Kavita Kiran	-do-	
7.	Shri Sunil Jogi	Singapore	Hasya kavi Sammelan organized by Charkula Arts Academy, Singapore.
8.	Shri Sampat Saral	-do-	
9.	Shri Surender Sharma	-do-	
10.	Shri Aashkaran Atal	-do-	
11.	Mr. Ravinder Kalia	Osaka	Five days Hindi Seminar in Osaka University organized by Consulate General of India, Osaka and University of Osaka.
12.	Mr. Yogender Nath Sharma	-do-	
13.	Ms Richa Mishra	-do-	
14.	Prof. Mohamad Kunju Metharu Vattaparambil	-do-	
15.	Shri Hrishikesh Shrivastava	United Kingdom	To receive Katha Award conferred on him by UK Hindi Sameeti.
16.	Shri Gajender Solanki	United Kingdom	Participated in Antarashtriyā Virat Kavi
17.	Smt. Shashi Tewari	-do-	Sammelan organized by High Commission of India, Nehru Centre and other Hindi organizations.

1	2	3	4
18.	Shri Laxmi Shanker Bajpai	-do-	
19.	Shri Mahendra Kumar	-do-	
20.	Shri Vimlesh Kanti Verma	Uzbekistan	Participated in five days seminar cum workshop
21.	Shri Narendre Kohli	-do-	organized by Indian Cultural Centre, Tashkent.
22.	Prof. Manjula Rana	-do-	

Year 2011

1.	Shir Ravinder Shukla	United Kingdom	Participated in Antarashtriya Virat Kavi Sammelan organized by High Commission of India, Nehru Centre and other Hindi organizations.
2.	Ms Madhu Upadhayaya	-do-	
3.	Shri Kunwar Bahadur	-do-	
4.	Shri Ramesh Chand Sharma	-do-	
5.	Shri Vimlesh Kanti Verma	Port of Spain	Delivered the lecture and workshop organized by High Commission of India, Port of Spain.
6.	Dr. Sudhish Pachauri	United Kingdom	Participated in three days Hindi Conference organized by Nehru Centre and other Hindi organizations.
7.	Shri Balendu Kumar Sharma	-do-	
8.	Shri Ramesh Chand Sharma	-do-	
9.	Dr. Ram Chander Roy	-do-	
10.	Dr. Prem Parakash Kundra	-do-	
11.	Prof. Satyakam	Belgium	To Participated in Hindi Conference organized by Hindi organization, Belgium.
12.	Dr. Jyotish Joshi	-do-	
13.	Shri Pradeep Kumar Dixit	USA	To participated in Hindi Conference 15th Convention in USA.
14.	Ms Kamal Musaddi	-do-	
15.	Shri Keshri Nath Tripathi	-do-	

Year 2012

1.	Shri Aashkaran Atal	United Kingdom	Participated in Antarrashtriya Virat Kavi
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1	2	3	4
2.	Shri Sheen Khafa NiZam	-do-	Sammelan organized by High Commission of India, Nehru Centre and other Hindi organizations.
3.	Shri Krishan Tiwari	-do-	
4.	Shri Surendra Sharma	South Africa	Participated in 9th World Hindi Conference organized by MEA and Consulate General of India, Johannesburg.
5.	Shri Kunwar Baichen	-do-	
6.	Shri Udaya Parkash	-do-	
7.	Shri Sherjung Garg	-do-	
8.	Shri Surendra Lai Malik	-do-	
9.	Shri Alok Shrivastava	-do-	
10.	Shri Naresh Chand Sharma	-do-	
11.	Shri Vivek Gautam	-do-	
12.	Dr. Rathnakar Shukla	-do-	
13.	Pt. Suresh Nirav	-do-	
14.	Ms. Sangeeta Gupta	-do-	
15.	Shri Vigyan Vrat	-do-	
16.	Shri Buddhi Nath Mishra	-do-	
17.	Dr. Vartika Nanda	-do-	
18.	Shri Yogesh Dube	-do-	
19.	Shri Ashrad Faridi	-do-	
20.	Shri Shyam Sigh Shashi	Belgrade	To participate on the Electoral Congress of World Roma Organizations.

Statement-II*Expenditure Country/year wise*

		2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kathmandu	Rs. 1,08,801/-	--	--
2.	United Kingdom	Rs. 2,89,278/-	Rs.3,09,800/-	Rs. 6,33,173/-

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Uzbekistan	Rs. 1,56,432/-	--	--
4.	Japan	Rs. 2,43,535/-	--	--
5.	South Africa	--	--	Rs. 16,87,500/-
6.	Singapore	Rs. 1,25,484/-	--	--
7.	Belgium	--	Rs. 1,19,200/-	--
8.	Belgrade	--	--	Rs. 75,200/-
9.	Post of Spain	--	Rs. 1,35,400/-	--
10.	USA	--	Rs. 3,32,629/-	--

[English]

Mandatory Credit Rating

1606. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to ensure easy flow of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) in the country;

(b) whether the Government proposes to make credit rating mandatory through the Credit Information Bureau Limited; and

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) To facilitate easy flow of credit to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs), the Government launched Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises in August, 2000 under which guarantee cover is provided for collateral free credit extended to micro and small enterprises (MSEs). In addition, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines in May, 2010, which mandatorily require banks to dispense with collateral requirement for loans upto Rs.10 lakh to MSEs. Further, the Ministry is addressing high cost of loans by implementing Performance and Credit Rating Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises which provides financial support to MSEs for getting credit rated and consequently obtain loans at concessionary rate of interest. The Ministry also implements Prime Minister's

Employment Generation Programme and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, wherein margin money and capital subsidy respectively bring down the effective cost of loan.

(b) No Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

Free Online Courses by IITs

1607. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are collaborating with the IT industry leaders and NASSCOM to offer free courses online which would revolutionise access to technical education;

(b) if so, whether it is likely to widen the pool of talent from which the IT industry could draw and provide an alternative to privately run courses that fall short of industrial requirements; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The National Programme on Technology Enhanced Learning (NPTEL) is a joint project of the seven older Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) at Madras, Bombay, Delhi, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Guwahati and Roorkee and the Indian Institute

of Science (IISc), Bangalore. The NPTEL's goal is to create and disseminate high quality content for online learning.

The NPTEL, alongwith the NASSCOM and software companies Cognizant, Infosys and Tata Consultancy Service (TCS), have proposed to conduct online courses in three Computer Science streams, i.e. Programming, Algorithms and Data Structures, for employment in the Information Technology (IT) sector and other hi-tech industries.

Rapid Rail Connectivity

1608. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status and cost sharing between Centre and States for laying of rapid rail connectivity in the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up a company to expedite the ambitious rapid rail connectivity in the NCR and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Governments are likely to be involved in setting up of this company and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the funds earmarked for this purpose; and

(e) the time by which the company is likely to come into operation?

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

(a) to (d) Government has sanctioned the formation of National Capital Region Transport Corporation Ltd. (NCRTC) with the authorised capital of Rs. 100 crore for designing, developing, implementing, financing, operating and maintaining of Regional Rapid Transit System (RRTS) in National Capital Region (NCR).

The funding pattern for implementation of the individual RRTS project has not been decided as the individual corridors have not been sanctioned. Equity participation of the various stakeholders in NCRTC is as under:

Central Government

Ministry of Urban Development : 22.5%

Ministry of Railways : 22.5%

NCR Planning Board : 5.0%

State Government

Govt. of NCT Delhi : 12.5%

Govt. of Haryana : 12.5%

Govt. of Rajasthan : 12.5%

Govt. of Uttar Pradesh : 12.5%

(e) The Memorandum and Articles of Association of the NCRTC has been signed by all the stakeholders viz. Ministry of Urban Development, Ministry of Railways, National Capital Region Planning Board from the Government of India and Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, Government of Haryana, Government of Rajasthan & Government of Uttar Pradesh on 01.08.2013. The process for putting the Company into operation has been initiated. No definite time frame can be given for the Company to come into operation.

Allotment of Spectrum

1609. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering allocation of some of the spectrum through allotment route instead of auction;

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

(c) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) A Committee has been constituted in Department of Telecom to examine various issues related to allotment and pricing of spectrum, including conditions which need to be satisfied in order to adopt auction as the preferred/sole mode of allotment of spectrum, conditions and types of spectrum for which administrative allotment of spectrum should be adopted as the norm, etc. Report of the Committee is awaited.

Complaints against Slow Delivery of Services

1610. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is discontent against the inefficient and slow delivery of services provided by the Central Government departments/agencies and that a number of complaints are received against Government departments/agencies in this regard;

(b) if so, the total number of such complaints received and resolved during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and department-wise;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to introduce a Public Service Delivery Bill to guarantee time bound delivery of services to the public on the lines of similar legislations that have been enacted in some States/UTs;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure efficient and timely delivery of public services throughout the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government is making efforts for improving public service delivery and redressing grievances through an online Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS). The System is accessible at <http://pgportal.gov.in> for lodging complaints/ grievances, and connects 105 Central Ministries/Departments/Organizations and 8,016 subordinates/field offices across the country.

The total number of complaints received and disposed of, during the last three years and the current year, Department-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The following steps have been taken by the Government of India to ensure efficient and timely delivery of public services, throughout the country:

- (1) Creation and introduction of the Quality Management System (QMS) framework called Sevottam, in 2005, for time bound delivery of goods and services and time bound redress of grievances. The QMS Sevottam has three modules: (i) a Citizens' Charter module that specifies the services to be delivered along with time lines and name of officer responsible for each; (ii) a Grievance Redress module for lodging of grievances in cases where the service delivery commitment made in the Citizens' Charter, is not met; and (iii) a Capability Building module for service delivery as per timelines in the Citizens' Charter.
- (2) From 2006 to 2011, the QMS Sevottam was piloted in 14 Central Ministries/Departments/Organizations and in four sectors in four States.
- (3) Introducing the rights based legislation in the Lok Sabha on 20.12.2011, entitled "The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of Their Grievances Bill, 2011". (No. 131 of 2011). The Bill lays down an obligation upon all Public Authorities to create its Citizens' Charter, stating therein the time within which goods shall be supplied and services shall be rendered by it. It also provides for a multi-tier Grievance Redress Mechanism, for non-compliance of Citizens' Charter.

Statement

Grievances received and disposed of in CPGRAMS		2010		2011		2012		1.1.2013 08.08.2013	
		Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed	Received	Disposed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	BSES Rajdhani / Yamuna Power Ltd.	16	10	42	3	14	2	3	0
2	C.B.I.	22	1	17	2	1	0	29	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3	Cabinet Secretariat	18	0	N.A.		N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
4	Central Board of Direct Taxes (Income Tax) (D/o Revenue)	776	108	3897	1705	7603	4177	6006	2681
5	Central Board of Excise and Customs	691	508	1768	1330	1926	1550	1301	870
6	Committee on Petitions Rajya Sabha	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	1	0
7	Delhi Development Authority	154	24	320	29	185	44	227	100
8	Delhi Police	167	35	303	1	363	168	299	170
9	Delhi Transport Corporation	8	3	14	13	7	2	5	4
10	Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances	N.A.	N.A.	69	19	343	291	179	148
11	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	157	108	321	239	299	198	201	153
12	Department of Agriculture Research and Education	39	8	168	26	109	61	117	90
13	Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying	54	2	176	0	103	40	88	70
14	Department of Atomic Energy	82	52	276	179	294	244	192	126
15	Department of Bio Technology	14	14	69	58	41	33	31	24
16	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	90	2	139	127	150	145	104	96
17	Department of Commerce	128	36	372	264	438	352	334	251
18	Department of Consumer Affairs	779	129	1518	753	2584	1055	1869	425
19	Department of Disinvestment	61	0	120	116	107	83	102	96
20	Department of Defence - Ex Servicemen Welfare	N.A.	N.A.	880	28	3565	20	4409	2472
21	Department of Defence Finance	N.A.	N.A.	358	151	1120	910	513	169
22	Department of Defence Production	N.A.	N.A.	109	2	286	2	265	8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
23	Department of Defence Research and Development	N.A.	N.A.	191	85	144	106	137	124
24	Department of Drinking Water and Sanitation	258	0	214	203	271	244	190	110
25	Department of Economic Affairs	228	104	715	443	408	228	310	189
26	Department of Expenditure	85	44	257	156	196	154^	125	103
27	Department of Fertilizers	22	9	81	52	65	38	41	31
28	Department of Financial Services (Banking Division)	3069	930	5048	2016	7835	4714	6526	3368
29	Department of Food and Public Distribution	204	62	648	10	469	379	228	190
30	Department of Heavy Industry	415	344	186	114	208	143	126	109
31	Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion	64	32	175	101	269	189	292	110
32	Department of Information Technology	340	240	625	577	886	835	689	597
33	Department of Justice	665	5	1003	1	1191	560	1050	620
34	Department of Land Resources	59	34	85	44	101	1	73	70
35	Department of Legal Affairs	191	129	321	283	379	317	330	205
36	Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare	622	226	8383	1567	7021	3357	4421	1730
37	Department of Personnel and Training	677	255	2335	1173	1520	844	1661	705
38	Department of Pharmaceutical	35	24	98	86	138	95	72	49
39	Department of Posts	1183	818	2677	1922	4756	3040	3164	1708
40	Department of Public Enterprises	107	52	193	191	219	214	123	122
41	Department of Revenue	199	101	567	398	673	226	438	130
42	Department of Rural Development	174	78	347	258	603	423	359	234
43	Department of School Education and Literacy	N.A.	N.A.	312	1	760	1	1103	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
44	Department of Science and Technology	79	8	243	145	298	189	170	91
45	Department of Scientific & Industrial Research	21	0	56	5	79	26	45	20
46	Department of Space	23	7	75	38	90	56	49	31
47	Department of Telecommunications	69659	67072	21981	19480	31086	27973	21603	17286
48	Department of Tourism	105	0	249	198	345	198	220	6
49	Insurance Division	684	368	1133	877	1254	506	1060	801
50	Investment Grievance Redress Cell	3	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	
51	Legislative Department	41	2	31	18	85	43	123	35
52	Ministry of Coal	100	6	270	50	330	249	395	135
53	Ministry of Agro and Rural Industries	7	0	2	0	21	0	13	0
54	Ministry of Civil Aviation	345	58	771	461	1516	308	670	234
55	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	1493	0	1164	709	1523	851	1542	379
56	Ministry of Culture	79	31	140	61	147	51	305	208
57	Ministry of Defence	1227	201	2864	399	3147	673	2069	456
58	Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region	9	9	22	22	24	24	12	11
59	Ministry of Earth Sciences	33	11	82	66	65	60	71	65
60	Ministry of Environment and Forests	309	65	628	388	447	141	303	79
61	Ministry of External Affairs	2549	722	5061	931	5402	757	3377	1877
62	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	21	12	42	0	57	0	35	34
63	Ministry of Health & Family Welfare	897	233	1746	771	2464	1111	1523	957
64	Ministry of Home Affairs	2970	541	4093	1896	4166	1886	3939	2549
65	Ministry of Housing and Poverty Alleviation	N.A.	N.A.	10	1	102	79	118	52
66	Ministry of Human Resource Development	1611	3	3945	1104	3085	862	2265	503

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
67	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	635	405	1547	947	1502	789	1021	445
68	Ministry of Labour and Employment	3042	1429	3436	1656	2872	1425	2186	698
69	Ministry of Micro Small and Medium Enterprises	44	13	207	108	216	79	173	52
70	Ministry of Mines	233	41	290	94	258	106	202	63
71	Ministry of Minority Affairs	15	0	35	2	123	59	124	25
72	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	22	20	66	62	65	61	37	33
73	Ministry of Non-Conventional Energy Sources	12	0	5	5	15	0	9	0
74	Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	148	61	511	211	345	142	161	31
75	Ministry of Panchayati Raj	83	9	91	86	145	144	118	114
76	Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	163	0	203	122	219	89	136	3
77	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	927	577	2165	1584	3249	2174	1685	1270
78	Ministry of Planning	40	0	89	0	152	0	187	0
79	Ministry of Power	912	817	695	608	577	430	402	289
80	Ministry of Railways, (Railway Board)	4624	2516	11178	6845	11187	7717	9025	6187
81	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	930	125	848	272	1041	569	569	211
82	Ministry of Shipping	115	9	285	79	254	24	171	55
83	Ministry of Small Scale Industries	20	0	1	0	17	0	34	0
84	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	292	93	588	219	656	340	504	138
85	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	23	1	125	65	106	46	60	27
86	Ministry of Steel	74	40	231	197	229	209	176	148
87	Ministry of Textiles	53	0	192	104	223	102	195	128

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
88	Ministry of Tribal Affairs	29	1	67	9	91	27	90	75
89	Ministry of Urban Development	538	246	1128	478	1435	1031	1053	780
90	Ministry of Water Resources	129	72	28	147	280	175	244	166
91	Ministry of Women and Child Development	118	30	217	188	364	301	323	214
92	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	173	15	159	7	191	67	121	36
93	Municipal Corporation of Delhi	509	8	884	99	604	143	367	342
94	NCT Government of Delh (Public Grievance Commission, Delhi)	N.A.	N.A.	2514	696	2478	742	2389	854
95	National Commission for Scheduled Caste	N.A.	N.A.	1	0	0	0	9	0
96	National Human Rights Commission	N.A.	N.A.	1	0	0	0	4	0
97	New Delhi Municipal Council	19	11	11	6	7	6	3	3
98	North Delhi Power Limited	5	2	5	5	1	1	N.A.	N.A.
99	O/o the Comptroller & Auditor General of India	20	12	142	8	318	128	250	63
100	Planning Commission	42	0	193	50	355	50	469	238
101	Reserve Bank of India	362	59	596	99	2093	1058	1491	1308
102	Securities and Exchange Board of India	36	0	58	0	19	6	53	17
103	Staff Selection Commission	6	1	4	0	5	0	N.A.	
104	UPSC	17	0	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.

Note: Not applicable (N.A.) means that ministry / department was not on CPGRAMS in that year

108528	80489	109054	57404	135075	79768	101681	58280
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MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hrs.

11.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 2, Papers to be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): On behalf of Dr. Girija Vyas, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organisation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9374/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):—

- (i) Memorandum of Understanding between the Uranium Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9375/15/13]

- (ii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Electronics Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9376/15/13]

- (iii) Memorandum of Understanding between the Indian Rare Earths Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9377/15/13]

- (iv) Memorandum of Understanding between the Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9378/15/13]

- (v) Memorandum of Understanding between the Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited and the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9379/15/13]

(2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 29 of the Right to Information Act, 2005:—

- (i) The Central Information Commission [Registrar] Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 387(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013.

- (ii) The Central Information Commission [Hindi Translator] Recruitment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 388(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013.

- (iii) The Central Information Commission [Assistant Library and Information Officer] Recruitment Rules,

2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 389(E) in Gazette of India dated 20th June, 2013.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9380/15/13]

12.01 hrs.

At this stage, Shri K. Narayan Rao and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): On behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Axom Sarba Siksha Abhiyan Mission, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahila Samakhya Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahila Samakhya Uttar Pradesh, Lucknow, for the year 2011-2012.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9382/15/13]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka,

Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahila Samakhya Karnataka, Bangalore, for the year 2011-2012.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9383/15/13]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kerala Mahila Samakhya Society, Trivandrum, for the year 2011-2012.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9384/15/13]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society-cum-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Shimla, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Himachal Pradesh Primary Education Society-cum-Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Shimla, for the year 2011-2012.
- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9385/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2011-2012.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9386/15/13]
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Region), Kanpur, for the year 2011-2012.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9387/15/13]
- (5) (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 2011-2012, along with 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 2011-2012.
- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9388/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002:—

- (i) The Metro Railways General Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 246(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013.
- (ii) The Opening of Metro Railways for Public Carriage of Passengers Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 247(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th April, 2013.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9389/15/13]

12.02 hrs.

MESSAGE FROM RAJYA SABHA
AND
BILL AS AMENDED BY RAJYA SABHA*

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: Madam, I have to report the following messages from the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha:

- (i) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 2013 has passed the following motion:

MOTION

"That this House concurs in the recommendation of the Lok Sabha that the Rajya Sabha do agree to leave being granted by the Lok Sabha to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, which was passed by the Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 2013."

*Laid on the Table.

- (ii) 'I am directed to inform the Lok Sabha that the National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2012, which was passed by the Lok Sabha at its sitting held on the 3rd September, 2012, has been passed by the Rajya Sabha at its sitting held on the 13th August, 2013, with the following amendments:—

ENACTING FORMULA

1. That at page 1, line 1, for the word "Sixty-third", the word "Sixty-fourth" be substituted.

CLAUSE 1

2. That at page 1, line 3, for the figure "2012", the figure "2013" be substituted.

I am, therefore, to return herewith the said Bill in accordance with the provisions of rule 128 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Rajya Sabha with the request that the concurrence of the Lok Sabha to the said amendments be communicated to this House.'

2. Madam, I lay on the Table the National Highways Authority of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013 as returned by Rajya Sabha with amendments.

12.02 ¼ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND
RESOLUTIONS**

36th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the Thirty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

12.02 ½ hrs.

**COMMITTEE ON WELFARE OF SCHEDULED
CASTES AND SCHEDULED TRIBES**

Report of Study Tour

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I beg to lay on the Table the Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the study tour of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes to Kochi, Munnar, Bengaluru and Goa during June-July, 2012.

12.02¾ hrs.

**STANDING COMMITTEE ON RURAL
DEVELOPMENT**

(i) 42nd to 45th Reports

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (1) Forty-second Report on 'Implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2005'.
- (2) Forty-third Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-third Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Computerization of Land Records'.
- (3) Forty-fourth Report on action taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the Thirty-second Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) on 'Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)'.
- (4) Forty-fifth Report on 'Capacity Building of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs)'.

(ii) Statements

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Madam Speaker, I beg to lay on the Table the following Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Rural Development:—

- (1) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-fourth Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-Seventh Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation.

- (2) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-fifth Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-Eighth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Land Resources).
- (3) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter-I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-sixth Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Twenty-ninth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Panchayati Raj.
- (4) Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in Chapter - I and final replies included in Chapter-V of the Thirty-Seventh Action Taken Report (15th Lok Sabha) on the recommendations of the Committee contained in the Thirtieth Report (15th Lok Sabha) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-13)' in respect of the Ministry of Rural Development (Department of Rural Development).

12.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 240th Report of the Standing Committee on Industry, pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 240th Report of the Standing Committee on Industry pertaining to the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 9390/15/13.

I make this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 240th Report of the Department-related Parliamentary Standing Committee on Industry, at the direction of the Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha and in pursuance of the provisions of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha contained in the Lok Sabha Bulletin- Part-II dated September 1, 2004.

The 240th Report contains twenty one further recommendation/observations in its Chapter-III & IV. These recommendations/observations broadly pertain to marketing development, rationalization of schemes, outcomes of evaluation study of KVIC and Coir Board, utilization of funds under KVIC, monitoring of credit facilities being provided to micro sector and current status on External Commercial Borrowings (ECBs) etc.

My Ministry has taken necessary action in respect of these recommendations/observations contained in above said reports. The Action Taken Notes giving details of the action taken on each of the recommendations/observations contained in 240th Reports have been furnished to the Secretariat of the Committee on 02.07.2013.

The present status of implementation of the major recommendations made by the Committee is detailed in Annexure to this statement, which is placed on the Table of the House. I would not like to take the valuable time of the House to read out the contents of the Annexure and would request that they may be considered as read.

12.04 hrs.

BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, with your permission, I rise to announce that Government Business during the week commencing Monday, 19th August, 2013 will consist of:

1. Consideration of any item of Government Business carried over from today's Order paper.

2. Discussion on the Statutory Resolution seeking disapproval of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2013 and consideration and passing of the Securities Laws (Amendment) Bill, 2013.
3. Consideration and passing of the following Bills:
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Amendment) Bill, 2013 – To replace an Ordinance;
 - (b) The Nuclear Safety Regulatory Authority Bill, 2011;
 - (c) The Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order (Amendment) Bill, 2012;
 - (d) The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012;
 - (e) The Regional Centre for Biotechnology Bill, 2011;
 - (f) The Rajiv Gandhi National Aviation University Bill, 2013;
 - (g) The Right to Information (Amendment) Bill, 2013;
 - (h) The Governors (Emoluments, Allowances and Privileges) Amendment Bill, 2012; and
 - (i) The Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority Bill, 2011.

SK. SAIDUL HAQUE (Bardhaman-Durgapur): I want to submit that the following items may be included in the next week's agenda:

- (1) Implementation of Modernization and Expansion Schemes in Alloy Steel Plant in Durgapur in West Bengal;
- (2) A halt station at Kondaipur in Asansol Division of Eastern Railway in Bardhaman District, in order to facilitate villagers of more than 10 villages in and around the locality.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. There has been demand for setting up branches of High Courts in various states. The lawyers have

gone on strike a number of times in favour and against setting up of branches of High Courts. Consequently, common men face difficulties and disposal of cases get delayed. In view of it, there is a need to include debate on setting up of branches of High courts in next week's agenda.

2. There is a need for withdrawing English language comprehensive skill test in civil services, especially IAS, C-TET and only qualifying language paper should be conducted as was prevalent earlier so that all the students can have level playing field and at the same time the objective of administering language skill is also met. Therefore, this issue may be included in next week's agenda.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Ashok Argal - not present.

Shri Ravindra Pandey - not present.

SHRIMATI JAYASHREEBEN PATEL (Mahesana): The following items may please be included in next week's agenda:

1. Need to take on action announcements made in Rail Budget with regard to upgradation of railway station to model station in Gujarat.
2. Efforts should be made for setting up advanced research centre for leptospirosis in Gujarat.

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. Need to take corrective steps in view of increasing level of pollution in rivers Panganga, Vardha, Erai, Nirguda, Jharpat passing through my constituency Chandrapur.
2. Need to take steps to stop unauthorized collection of toll at Borkhedi toll plaza in Nagpur on NH-7 immediately.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Madam, the following items may please be included in next week's agenda:

1. In view of alarming rate of increase in population, family planning be made compulsory and not optional.

2. In view of present ratio of population, the present quota of reservation for SCs/STs be increased from 22.5 percent to 32 percent.

These should be provision for 32 percent. These should be provision for 32 percent reservation for them in private sector, judiciary, higher education (technical) and armed forces.

SHRI MAHENDERSINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Madam, the following items may be included in next week's agenda:

1. In absence of budgetary allocation work has not been started for gauge conversions Himmat Nagar - Udaipur railway line, though sanctions for it was granted five years ago. Therefore, there is a need for allocating funds and start the work immediately.
2. The sanction for Shambhaji-Modasa rail connectivity was granted five years ago but the work on it is yet to be started as alignment work has not been done so far. Therefore, this is a need to complete alignment work immediately so that work on the project can be taken up without any further delay.

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): Madam, the following items may please be included in next week's agenda:

1. Lodging of complaint of lost network equipments be made mandatory.
2. Necessary changes required to be made in post mortem examination.

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): The following items may be included in next week's agenda:

Financial assistance is provided under Prime Ministers Relief Fund for providing relief in case of any type of disaster. *...(Interruptions)* Similarly, financial assistance is given for treatment to patients belonging to BPL Families in the country on the recommendation of hon. Members of Parliament...*(Interruptions)* But, the hon. members can recommend limited number of cases of patients and the amount of financial assistance given is quite inadequate. Therefore, there is need to take corrective measures in this regard...*(Interruptions)*

There has been demand for year for extending RajyaRani Express, running between Manmad-Mumbai,

up to Bhusawal. But it has not been extended so far. In case the train is extended railways will earn handsome revenue. *...(Interruptions)* People of the area have been demanded for it for years. In view of it there is a need to extend the said train upto Bhusawal at the earliest. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): Madam, the following items may please be included in next week's agenda:

1. NH-75 is totally dilapidated. It causes problems to the public, therefore there is a need to repair it meditately.
2. There are more than 20 thousand defence personnel from Bhind district...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, there is a need for opening a CSD canteen in Bhind. *...(Interruptions)*

12.11 hrs.

MOTION RE: FIFTIETH REPORT OF BUSINESS
ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): Madam, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 13th August, 2013."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fiftieth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 13th August, 2013."

The motion was adopted.

[Translation]

SHRI UDAY SINGH (Purnia): Thank you Madam, You have allowed me to say something on this very sensitive issue. *...(Interruptions)*

I would like to say something about mid-day-meal scheme being run in the country and whatever I am saying in neither against Central Government nor any state

Government...*(Interruptions)* If it is against any one inforce, it is against the insensitivyness of we Members of Parliament ...*(Interruptions)* This ambitious scheme was started in the year 1995. There were three main aims of this scheme that children should come to school for study; those who are victims of malnutrition should not remain so; and children should have the feeling of equality ...*(Interruptions)* but with great regret I have to say that all of Members of Parliament may be witnessing this in our areas. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, you are also a Member of Parliament from Bihar. ...*(Interruptions)* you must also be witnessing that this mid-day meal scheme is not running as per our expectations. ...*(Interruptions)* Today this issue has become more important because on one side 23 children have died in Chhapra in Bihar last month and on the other side today this House is discussing Food Security rule. ...*(Interruptions)* We should see that twenty years have passed after starting mid-day meal scheme but till today we have not been able to ensure that our children could be provided right meal to our children in the schools ...*(Interruptions)* What will we do of this big scheme of Food Security Scheme, God knows. ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I would like to appeal to you people, particularly you that discussion should be done in the House about the form of mid-day meal scheme and its shortcomings. ...*(Interruptions)* Our schools are already short of teachers and staff. It is not possible that the teachers in our schools who cannot teach are engaged in preparing 'Khichdi' from the morning and the teaching job is left behind and the food meant for children is also not given to them. ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to give an example of Bihar. There was shortage of teachers in our area and during last some years we appointed untrained teachers in lakhs of number. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam you are also Member of Parliament from Bihar. You are aware that now the education is being provided in our schools. We are making an uneducated India. ...*(Interruptions)* This mid-day meal scheme is ambitious and necessary also but the way it has been prepared and being implemented on the ground is totally a failure. ...*(Interruptions)* I think that there should a debate on this subject in the House immediately and a new arrangement should be done for this. This scheme should be changed so that our aim could be achieved. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shrimati Jyoti Dhurve, Shri Shiv Kumar Udasi, Shri Shiv Ram Godda, Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal, Shri Govind Prasad Misra and Dr. Kirit Premjibhai Solanki and associated with the matter raised by Shri Uday Singh.

...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Naweda): Madam Speaker, I am thankful to the Chair that you have given respect to my voice regarding my sorrows. ...*(Interruptions)* India is a joint family of Hindutva and Islam and Nawada is a glimpse of this. From centuries Hindu and Muslims celebrates their festivals jointly and participate in each others joys. ...*(Interruptions)* Nawada is an example of peace and harmony. ...*(Interruptions)* It is unfortunate that when Hindus and Muslims were enjoying the celebrations of 'Eid' and distributing 'Rewares' to each other and whole atmosphere was full of happiness quarrel started on the issue of food. "Kal Hokar na Jane Badalon ke Darmiyan Kya Sajish Hui, Mera Hi Ghar Mitti Ka tha, Mere Hi Ghar Barish Hue".

Madam Speaker, though you with great regret I would like to say that police had to be called, there was stempede and neither Lathi Charge was done nor any warning was given and tear gas cells were thrown but a police officer fired on the mob present there. Firing was not done in the air but chests of people, head and shoulders were targeted. I have to say with great sorrow that three people died due to police firing and one of them named Kundan who was the son of 'Maha Dalit'. He was 15 years old only. This brute people in power are making atrocities on a community on the pretext are communal riots whereas neither Muslims nor Hindus opened fire on anyone. The powerful authority is misusing its power. One Shrikant who is a lawyer was strolling on the roof of his house was fired on his chest. ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam Speaker, through you I would like to request that the Police Officer, who killed the people by firing on them should be arrested. ...*(Interruptions)* You allowed to raise our voice here and we want to request you that Nawada is facing drought situation and rivers there have also dried up ...*(Interruptions)* There is acute water shortage in Nawada even after 65 years. ...*(Interruptions)* Today, there is lot of blood shed.

Madam Speaker, through you I want that you set up an All Party Committee of this sovereign House. Please

stop the atrocities being done by Police there after taking to the local administration. The Government of India should talk to Bihar Government and get this matter investigated through an All Party Committee.

[English]

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): Madam, Speaker, I am indeed indebted to you because today when we started the proceedings of this House, you were kind enough to raise the issue relating to the dumping of the coal slosh on at least 11 persons who died miserably in the district of Sundargarh. At least 11 persons have been killed, these have been identified because their bodies have been recovered. Scores of other people who went beneath the coal and slash in the Mahanadi Coal field area in the Kulda open cast coal mine of Mahanadi Coalfield area is yet to be recovered. ...*(Interruptions)*

This incident occurred when a portion of the overburden caved in on a large group of villagers which was collecting coal pieces from near the base. ...*(Interruptions)* Police say that there is little chance of any survival. District administration has no information about the number of villagers trapped. The Chief Minister has ordered an inquiry by the Revenue Divisional Commissioner. The Mahanadi Coalfields Limited has not taken any precautionary measure to prevent people from getting close to the overburden site. By a mere warning, MCL cannot shrug off its responsibility. Removing the top soil which is mixed with coal is stored near the mine site. No plantation on the overburden is done to stabilise the loose soil.

It is a known fact that, due to illegal smuggling of coal by a few coal mafias of the area, this tragedy has occurred. Smugglers are employing locals to collect coal by giving them with hefty money. Though these illegal practices have been going on, the MCL authorities are hand-in-glove with them and they are also silent about it. The Chief Minister of Odisha has announced Rs. 2 lakh of *ex-gratia* per victim and MCL has provided very little amount.

Therefore, I would demand before this House that MCL or Coal India should provide adequate compensation of at least Rs. 10 lakhs to the victims of the families and at the same time, I would also say that accountability must be fixed. ...*(Interruptions)* The officers who are responsible for this tragedy should also be prosecuted.

I hope the Government of India will take stringent action against those officers who have made this tragedy happen. This is a man-made tragedy and the persons who are responsible for this tragedy should be made accountable and prosecuted under a criminal charge.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi and Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani may be allowed to associate with the matter raised by Shri B. Mahtab.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Absent Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH (Allahabad): Hon. Madam Speaker, I with your kind permission would like to raise on issue of urgent public importance.

MADAM SPEAKER: You lay on the Table.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, Pt. Nehru had opened public sector companies in entire country. With the passing of time these companies has been sick and in the sick condition these companies were closed down. Lakhs of employees work in those companies but I am sorry to say one year has elapsed and they are not getting their salaries, they are on the verge of starvation. Those lakhs of employees and their children are not getting medical treatment, their fees is not being paid.

I would like to urge upon you that the attention of Government should be drawn towards it to take immediate action.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia is allowed to associate with Shri Rewati Raman Singh.

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Madam Speaker, I would like to place before this House a very serious situation prevailing in the country due to uncontrolled price rise of essential commodities. The day-to-day budget of every citizen has really destabilized now. In Delhi itself, the price of onions has gone up between Rs. 80 and Rs. 90 per kilo and the price of tomatoes has gone up between Rs. 35 and Rs. 40 per kilo. When we go to the market, we find that the price of every vegetable item has gone upto Rs. 80 per kilo. In this way, the prices

of almost all the essential commodities have gone up. The Government has fully failed to control the price rise. So, I would like to know what measures the Government has taken. ...*(Interruptions)* It is true that the Government has taken some measures, but they are only to promote the price rise. The Government has raised the price of petroleum 27 times. ...*(Interruptions)* It is true for the prices of diesel also. That is also one of the most important reasons for price rise. ...*(Interruptions)* Now-a-days, in the market, the ordinary people are not able to buy any item with their meagre income. ...*(Interruptions)*

So, I would like to demand that a special discussion should be initiated in the House and the Government should say what measures it is going to take to control the price rise. ...*(Interruptions)* Thank you. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi and Shri P.R. Natarajan are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri P. Karunakaran.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): I would request the Government to take steps for restoration of normalcy and resumption of dialogue in Darjeeling district of West Bengal. ...*(Interruptions)* I submit to you that the political dialogue between the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha and the State Government of West Bengal is completely stuck. ...*(Interruptions)* It is essential that the political dialogue is resumed as per the GTA Agreement or the Tripartite Agreement. ...*(Interruptions)* The Union Government is also part of it as is the State Government with the Gorkha Janmukti Morcha. ...*(Interruptions)* It is the correct moment for the Union Government to take an initiative and resume the political dialogue. ...*(Interruptions)* Considering the overall situation, it is vital that peace be restored. ...*(Interruptions)* It is a matter of national importance. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Jagdambika Pal.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Madam Speaker, I would like to draw your attention and, through you, the attention of the House that today in entire country National Rural. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.28 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at
Fourteen of the Clock.*

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER in the Chair)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

14.0½ hrs.

*At this stage, Shri M. Venugopala Reddy and some
other hon. Members came and stood on
the floor near the Table.*

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters Under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Those Members who have been permitted to raise Matters Under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those Matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

**(i) Need to utilize funds sanctioned for
improvement and refurbishment of the Nahar
Singh Stadium in Faridabad, Haryana**

[Translation]

SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA (Faridabad): Nahar Singh Cricket Stadium was constructed in 1981 in industrial

*Treated as laid on the Table.

city Faridabad of my Parliamentary Constituency Faridabad, Haryana. This stadium has sitting capacity of about 25000 viewers. Equipped with all the facilities this stadium is of international level, where State level, country level and international matches have been organized from the year 1981 to 1996. But for the last 8 years this stadium has been neglected. The lack of mutual coordination between two cricket associations there is its main reason. Due to this neither even a single match of the country, state and local level has been organized for the last 8 years nor local cricketers have got opportunity to do practice there. Sir, I have come to know that BCCI has sanctioned 180 crore rupees for renovation and revamping of this stadium so that organisation of international matches there can be re-started. But owing to struggle between two cricket associations this amount is lying unused.

I demand from the Government of India that if the two Cricket Associations do not reach at any compromise then a new Cricket Association should be formed by dissolving both the Associations so that sanctioned amount by BCCI could be properly utilized, organisation of matches can be re-started there.

(ii) Need to convert rail line between Mavli junction and Marwar junction in Rajasthan into broad-gauge

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajasthan): Under Ajmer section of North-west railway in my Lok Sabha constituency meter gauge line is existed from Mavli junction upto Marwar Junction. This line has been converted into broad gauge from Mavli to Nathdwara. Gauge conversion of rest of the line from Nathdwara upto Marwar junction has not been carried out. Survey has been done a number of times. After gauge conversion of this line, which connects border area adjacent to Pakistan with a security point of view, world famous Jodhpur and Ramdevara can be connected with southern Rajasthan with commercial and religious point of view. Therefore, it is requested to the Government that gauge conversion should be carried out of this rail line.

(iii) Need to permit allocation of funds from MPLAD scheme to supplement the efforts to improve educational facilities in district/areas covered under Backward Regions Grant Fund Programme

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): I would like to draw the attention of Government towards Balrampur and Shrawasti districts under my Parliamentary Constituency which are most backward districts with educational and development point of view. Both the districts are covered under Backward Region Grant Fund (B.R.G.F.) Scheme. Both the above districts are lacking of educational institutions and out of them the educational institutions getting financial aid from State Government are in very less number. If under MPLAD Scheme only those schools are provided with assistance which are getting financial aid from State Government then these regions will be becoming more backward because the Government while opening of new educational institutions or providing financial assistance to new educational institutions from its limited resources is not able to provide requisite support in covering of these backward regions.

Therefore, I would like to request the Hon. Minister that backward regions should be provided with opportunity to become educationally competent by granting permission of providing financial assistance under MPLADS "Scheme to recognised schools in the regions which are backward with educational and development point of view and in BRGF covered districts by Planning Commission.

(iv) Need to ensure electrification of villages under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in Odisha

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundergarh): Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana was launched in the year 2005 to provide access to electricity in rural areas. All the thirty districts of Odisha have been included in the scheme and the works are being executed by three CPSUs (NTPC, NHPCL, PGCIL) through a quadripartite agreement and 14,856 villages and 29,351 villages during 10th and 11th plan period respectively were targeted to be electrified. However, the ground realities are different. The contractors are not taking interest to achieve the target. Most of the BPL families have not yet been provided with electricity connection since different distribution companies operating in Odisha are not co-operating with each other. Many villages and hamlets mostly dominated by Scheduled Tribes have not been included in the list of targeted villages. I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Govt. to

intervene in the matter forthwith for success of this flagship programme during the 12th Plan period.

(v) Need to implement rail projects sanctioned for Bharatpur Parliamentary Constituency in Rajasthan in previous Rail Budgets

[Translation]

SHRI RATAN SINGH (Bharatpur): Railway projects were announced in previous two Railway Budgets in my Parliamentary Constituency Bharatpur but the work has not been started thereon so far. That is why the residents of Bharatpur district want to know about these projects that what happened to these projects. In the railway budget for the year 2010-11 under Junction upgradation for Bharatpur district announcement was made for opening of OPD and diagnostic centre, opening of three tier multi-specialty hospital in Bharatpur, survey of Bharatpur-Dig-Kamam-Kosikalan new line, electrification of 330 kilometer line between Mathura-Alwar-Rewari-Hissar and in the Railway Budget for the year 2012-13 announcement was made for the survey of new rail line from Tantpur to Banshi Paharpur. All these works were meant to contribute in the development of Bharatpur and could promote public-welfare various industries can be set up in Bharatpur on the basis of favourable climate and availability of raw material but in the absence of railway facility industries are not being setup whereas almost all the trains bound for southern and western parts of India pass through here.

The Government is requested that whatever projects have been announced and sanctioned in the Railway Budgets for 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 should be started at the earliest in the public interest.

(vi) Need to revise the service rules to appoint dependants of deceased service personnel immediately on compassionate ground

[English]

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): It is a matter of great concern that several dependants of the service personnel who died in harness are waiting for compassionate appointments. While several welfare measures have been introduced for the welfare of service personnel, there is inordinate delay in the matter of compassionate appointments. Because of this several bereaved families are put to unexplainable misery.

It is understood that the number of vacancies is inadequate to provide appointment to the kin of the deceased service personnel.

The Government should consider appointing the dependants of service personnel in the nearest Government institution. The existing rules in this regard may be modified. I urge upon the Government and Minister for Defence to initiate steps-in this regard.

(vii) Need to formulate a programme for imparting higher and technical education to youth in tribal dominated regions of the country

[Translation]

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): The Central Government has established Navodaya Vidyalayas in the country to impart quality education to the weaker section of the society. As the facility of imparting education upto Class XII is available in these vidyalayas the children of weaker section are deprived from the higher education after class XII. There is need for formulating a scheme for imparting higher/technical education to the children of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, who have qualified the XII class examination from Navodaya Vidyalayas particularly situated in that areas where the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are concentrated so that they are not deprived of from getting the higher/technical education.

The country today is badly affected by Naxalites. One of its main reason is the under development of tribal areas and the lack of higher education/technical education in tribal areas. If in adivasi concentrated areas the facilities of high education/technical education are made available to the students of these communities and continuous efforts to bring them in the mainstream are made the problem of naxalites can be curbed to great extent.

So it is my request to the Central Government that in the tribal concentrated for imparting higher education/technical education, initiatives to chalk out a programme may be taken at the earliest.

(viii) Need to create a new Railway zone in Kerala

[English]

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Railway network in Kerala needs widening and modernization.

The electrification and doubling up work of the railway lines in Kerala is at a very slow pace. The railway coaches and engines of Kerala bound trains are outdated and very old. Toilets of the coaches are in a dilapidated condition and window glasses are missing in many coaches. Windows do not close properly. Air condition system of many of the coaches does not work properly and it results in malfunctioning many a time. The food served in the trains is not only of inferior quality but also less than the required quantity. The blankets and bed sheets are not regularly washed/dry cleaned before re-issuing the same.

In spite of the above, reservation is not available even if the same is done months in advance. The reason is that people have no other option but to depend upon the Indian Railways for long as well as short distance journey.

Keeping in view the above, it is requested to consider the long pending demand of the State for creation of a Railway Zone in Kerala. It can be made possible by including certain portion of the railways from the neighbouring States. It is needless to mention that such a step for creation of a new Railway Zone in Kerala would help developing the income of railways and improve the quality and network of railways in the State.

I, therefore, request Hon'ble Minister of Railways to take urgent steps for creation of a new Railway Zone in Kerala.

(ix) Need to open a new CGHS Dispensary in Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): The Jabalpur Parliamentary Constituency, from where I am an elected member and representing this area, there are five big unites of the Ministry of Defence along with other Central administrative institutions. The number of working and retired employees of these institutions is in between eighty thousand to one lakh and they are living there. All of them are entitled for treatment under CGHS. At present in Jabalpur the number of dispensaries is only three which are far less in ratio of the entitled persons. In reply to my starred question, it was stated that criteria for opening a CGHS dispensary is 6000 or more Central Government employees and pensioners and if new dispensary is opened for it, it is necessary that 2000 or more that that

Central Government employees or pensioners living within the proximity of 3 Km. I want to draw your attention to the fact that the number of beneficiaries in Jabalpur is in accordance to this criteria. But in most of the cities contrary to this criteria in spite of the inadequate number of beneficiaries many dispensaries have been opened. The aged pensioners have to face many problems. Keeping in view the difficulties of the CGHS beneficiaries, I met the hon. Health Minister and apprised him of the problems. The Minister in his letter dated 20th Feb, 2013 has stated that he is finding out other possibilities. I want to draw again the attention of the Government that opening of CGHS Dispensary in Jabalpur may be considered at the earliest.

(x) Need to improve internet facilities in Ghoghamba tehsil in Chhota Udaipur Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): Today due to the internet facility even the difficult work is being done easily. It may be Government work or private work. The people in all over the country are at present using the internet. Every nook and corner of the country is linked with internet. The Tehsils and Taluquas of the country today are connected with internet.

It is a matter of regret that in my Constituency in a Tehsil named Ghoghamba the internet facility is not working properly as a result thereof all types of Government and private work on computer, the public there is facing great difficulties, because to connect this Tehsil with internet, the Ghoghamba Tehsil, has been connected with the Booster station located at Baria. The distance between Ghoghamba and Baria located booster station is 60 to 70 Km.

As the distance between Ghoghamba and Baria located booster station is long, the optic fibre is damaged due to the rain or other construction work resulting the break in cable, which slows the speed of internet and it fails to work and in this way all the work related to computer in all the Departments/administration/private offices in the Tehsil come to stand still all of a sudden due to which all the welfare work of the people of there are stopped and in this way the public has to face great difficulties.

I am to request the Government, for providing better internet facilities to Ghogamba Tehsil it may be connected

with Halol Booster station instead of Baria Booster station, the internet problem will be automatically solved. The distance between Ghoghamba Tehsil and Halol Booster station is only 20 to 25 Km. Due to the lesser distance between Halol and Ghoghamba the speed of internet signals will be fast. In this way the public of Ghoghamba Tehsil and Govt. employees will make use of the benefit of internet facility without any hurdle.

(xi) Need to augment rail services in Banaskantha Parliamentary Constituency, Gujarat

SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY (Banaskantha): My Parliamentary Constituency Banaskantha is totally neglected from the rail facility. The Headquarter of Banaskantha district, Palanpur railway station is deprived of the basic amenities. There is no waiting room at this station. The platform is without shade. Long distance railway services are not available from Palanpur railway stations. One has to go to another station for long distance travel. The stoppage of many important trains is not at Palanpur Railway Department is not paying attention on other railway stations in my Constituency i.e. Amir Garh, Iqbal garh, Ghanera, Deesa, Diodar, Bhildi and Bhabar etc. The LC 149 A crossing at Samdari- Bhildi is 50 years old, the construction of Bridge in its place was started on participation basis between the Railways and Gujarat Government, but the Railway Department after starting construction of bridge refusal to pay the amount of participation resulting non- construction of construction of crossing at the site it leads delay in the traffic and accidents are taking place.

It is my request to the Government that the basic amenities may be provided at Banaskantha's headquarters Palanpur railway station and work to start necessary railway services on the demand of the people of that place may be done and stoppage for the trains are being demanded should be done and the stopped work of LC 149 A on Samdari- Bhildi Rail line under Jodhpur Railway Manager office be rapidly started with the participation of Railway and Gujarat Government as the construction work was started earlier on the basis of participation.

(xii) Need to construct Road Over Bridge on Dhanbad-Gaya and Dhanbad-Katiras railway lines in Dhanbad Parliamentary Constituency, Jharkhand

SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH (Dhanbad): The main reason of increasing problem of traffic in my parliamentary constituency, Dhanbad in Jharkhand is railway also. But the railway officials are not serious towards solution of this problem. The problem of traffic jam is increasing day by day in the city on NH-32 from Matkura to Shramic Chowk via bank Mod- Gaya Bridge due to which many types of problems has to be faced by the citizens there. To solve this problem, the construction of road-over bridge is necessary to cross the Dhanbad-Gaya and Dhanbad-Katiras rail line at Godhar to Jharkhand mor. As such, the participation of railway is very necessary for constructing bypass. The railway R.O.B. is already proposed at Bhooli level crossing. Besides, Godhan-Jharkhand link road should also be connected with the R.O.B. to be constructed at Bhooli level crossing.

Therefore, I request the Minister of Railways to solve this increasing traffic problem in my parliamentary constituency, Dhanbad, so that the people of Dhanbad may get relief and traffic may be smooth.

(xiii) Need to repair and renovate the stretch of N.H.-47 between Mannuthy and Wadakkancherry in Kerala

[English]

SHRI P.K. BIJU (Alathur): Urgent attention of the the Central Govt. is invited towards the pathetic condition and alarming number of accident deaths happening on the stretch between Mannuthy and Wadakkancherry of NH- 47 running through my constituency, Alathur, Kerala. For repairing and renovation of the road, the Central Government has transferred rupees 4.90 crores to the National Highways Authority of India. A tender had been floated for the above purpose on 09-11-2012, but no contractor participated in it. In the retender floated on 30-11-2012 only one contractor participated. The tender was awarded to the contractor under the condition of completion of works within one month and has been forwarded to the office of the National Highways Authority of India. But no action was taken by the NHAI citing the reason that the tender had only one participant. The State Government has also taken no action in this regard. The apathetic attitude of both NHAI and the State Government would sabotage the renovation of N.H-47. To complete the renovation on a war footing basis, the Central Government

has to transfer the money directly to the State Government? like in previous years. The sanctioned amount of Rupees 59.28 lakh is totally insufficient considering the pathetic condition of the stretch between Mannuthy and Vadakkencherry of N.H. 47. At least 10 crores are required to make it traffic-worthy. As per the MoU between the contractor and the NHAI, maintaining the traffic worthiness of the existing road till the completion of the 6 lanes and 4 lanes is the responsibility of the contractor. The project offices of NHAI at Kodungalloor (Thrissur District) and Palakkad are flouting this contract. I request you to order an enquiry into the functioning of these offices so that renovation work starts without any delay.

(xiv) Need to construct an over bridge or Bye-pass road on N.H.6 in Keonjhar, Odisha

[Translation]

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI (Keonjhar): National Highway No. 6 leads Kolkata to Mumbai via Jamsela-Sambhalpur-Keonjhar. This highway goes from Centre of my parliamentary constituency, Keonjhar city. Heavy vehicles ply on this road day and night and accidents take place daily and there is traffic jam in the day, due to which vehicles of long route and local people face difficulty. The people can get rid of all problems if an over-bridge or Bye-pass road is constructed in Keonjhar city on National highway.

It is requested to the Government that an overbridge or by-pass should be constructed on National Highway No. 6 in Keonjhar City.

(xv) Need to constitute a 'Cow Board' to protect cows in the country

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE (Aurangabad): The Government is not taking adequate steps at the devotion of Hindus in the country towards cows. Every year lakhs of cows, regarded as mothers by Indian Hindus are being slaughtered and everyday hundreds of cows are being sent through border in trains and trucks to Bangladesh illegally. The Government is not taking any action on it. The way these are slaughtered, it is a cruel mockery on animals. The Government has not imposed ban on slaughter of cows and these are being slaughtered and cow meat is being exported. Secondly, there are boards for the development of almost all vegetarian animals but

Indian Cow Board has not been constituted so far. This shows that the Government of India is not worried about the development and security of cows.

I would like to request the Government that ban should be imposed on the slaughtering of cows and an Indian Cow Board should be constituted soon.

(xvi) Need to include Salem City in Tamil Nadu under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) phase II

[English]

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Salem, the fifth largest growing city in Tamil Nadu with a population of 8,50,000 currently is at the threshold of faster economic development. However, developmental activities are taking a heavy toll on the civic amenities. Added to this, the incessant migration of population from rural areas to Salem city further aggravate the civic problems.

Increasing vehicles on roads pose greater threat leading to frequent road accidents. Salem corporation, with its available financial sources, is meeting the civic needs of the city. The State Government to the extent possible extends financial assistance to the corporation. But Salem city still craves for improvement and better civil amenities.

Hence, there is an urgent need for providing the essential facilities to Salem city to cope with the faster growth. There is need of infrastructure in terms of transportation, housing, drinking water facilities, expanded sewerage network, roads, bridges, environmental care and public utilities of the city. Hence, I fervently request the Government to include Salem City in Tamil Nadu under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) phase II, so that the city's need will be met and the aspirations of the people for a better quality life are fulfilled.

(xvii) Need to evolve a mechanism to ensure proper utilization of funds and execution of schemes under Corporate Social Responsibility by PSUs

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): Paradip region in Jagatsinghpur Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha, is having industrial set ups like Paradip Phosphates Limited, IFFCO, terminals of IOCL,

BPCL, HPCL, Cargill Edible Oil plant, Carbon Company etc. All these PSUs/Private companies are consistently making profits over the years. As per the guidelines of the Companies Bill, 2011, it was mandatory for all the profit making companies to allocate certain percentage of their profit for corporate social responsibility. However, the Companies Bill in its revised guidelines in 2012 specified that PSUs earning profit upto 100 crore, 100 to 500 crore and more than 500 crore would spend 5%, 2-3% and 0.5-2% respectively towards corporate social responsibility by emphasizing upon capacity building, empowerment of communities, environment protection, inclusive socio-economic growth, promotion of green and energy efficient technologies, development of backward regions, and upliftment of the marginalized section of the region. In this connection, I would like to state that the PSUs or privately owned companies established in Paradip are not appropriately utilizing the funds earmarked for corporate social responsibility, though they are claiming so. As there is no such specific mechanism to assess execution of CSR funds as well as absence of involvement of district administration and peoples' representative in the process, it becomes difficult to know about the percentage of funds being aimed at various socio-economic welfare projects meant for local people or developmental activities of the region.

Hence, I urge upon the Ministry of Corporate Affairs to ensure a specific mechanism for utilization of corporate social responsibility funds by involving peoples' representatives along with district administration. It will help to utilize funds fairly and appropriately in the country, especially in Paradip of Odisha.

14.01 hrs.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013 AS PASSED BY RAJYA
SABHA—Withdrawn

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 16 - Shri Namu Narain Meena.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to

move for leave to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 2013.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992, which was passed by Rajya Sabha on the 11th March, 2013 and laid on the Table of Lok Sabha on the 12th March, 2013."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I withdraw the Bill.

...(Interruptions)

14.03 hrs.

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE BOARD OF INDIA
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 2013 ...Introduced*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 17 - Shri Namu Narain Meena.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague Shri P. Chidambaram, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Saugata Roy - not there.

The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA: I introduce the Bill.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section-2, dated 14.08.2013

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please you all sit in your seat and let the House continue.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Sushma Swaraj ji.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only Sushmaji's point will go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let her speak.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, today a very sad incident took place in the House. Respected Jaswant Singhji is my very senior colleague and he is treated as one of the senior most Member of Parliament of this House. Whenever he stands to speak, he speaks in a very humble way. He never speak unrestrained language and never become aggressive. Today in Zero Hour he raised a question regarding the area he represents and suggesting one thing that the tripartite talks going on among Gorkha Jan Mukti Morcha, State Government and Central Government, appears that this political interaction has failed. ...(Interruptions) that interaction should be re-started. He said only this much. He did not say any anti-comment on West Bengal Government and he cannot do it because he has very cordial relations also with her leader. He has said it only as a suggestion. ...(Interruptions) I do not know why our colleagues of Trinamool Congress became so excited. They may be excited. They could say that they disagree with his suggestion. They could say this also that his suggestion was not acceptable to them. It was alright till that. ...(Interruptions) But I could not understand that one

*Not recorded.

of the Members, Shri Kalyan Banerjee, with whom I have good relations and who has come for the first time, is a very struggling MP, but he lost his temper in anger and came to this side in such a violent posture as if he will beat Jaswant Singhji. ...(Interruptions) Deputy Speaker, Sir, that Kalyanji's behaviour was not only unbecoming, but was against the glory of the Parliament also. I can say here that this leader would have also not liked it.

[English]

Ms. Mamata Banerjee will never endorse that behaviour of yours towards Jaswant Singhji.

[Translation]

Therefore, I want to say that Kalyan Da once you stand up and say sorry for your conduct. Your conduct with an Hon'ble Member like Jaswant Singhji does not look nice. After that the House may continue.

Yesterday also an incident was occurred when misbehaviour with Dr. Joshi was done. Even the Minister withdraw his words and then the House continued. I request you to please stand up and say sorry for the conduct you have shown to Jaswant Singhji and after that the House may continue. This is my request to you, this is my submission to you.

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, it is such a national issue. ...(Interruptions) He has raised it in a very casual way at the time of Zero Hour. It is a very burning issue in West Bengal. It is going on. Is this the way such casually it can be raised? ...(Interruptions) Madam, I must tell you that immediately after this issue, I communicated it to my leader. And my leader has not disapproved my behaviour because I am fighting for my State. I will go on fighting. ...(Interruptions) If anybody wants to divide the State to create a separate State of Gorkhaland, directly or indirectly, for his interest or Party's interest, we are not going to tolerate it and we would go till the end to fight for united West Bengal. Any Member, whether it is Senior Member or anyone, if his sentiment is hurt, I regret. ...(Interruptions)

At the same time, I would like to tell you that we are not going to compromise with the issue of Gorkhaland. If anybody directly or indirectly tries to bifurcate West Bengal, we will not allow. Sushma ji, I consider you as my elder sister. I had communicated to my leader and my leader has not disapproved my behaviour because the way things are going on and the attempts are going on to break West Bengal, we are not going to allow. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: He has expressed the regret. The matter is over.

14.09 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: DISAPPROVAL OF NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY ORDINANCE, 2013 AND NATIONAL FOOD SECURITY BILL, 2013—Contd.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Minister.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CONSUMER AFFAIRS, FOOD AND PUBLIC DISTRIBUTION (PROF. K.V. THOMAS): The Bill seeks to address the issue of food security in a life cycle approach - separate entitlements for pregnant women and children, from six months of age and up to 14 years, besides entitlements to a much larger population to receive subsidized food grains under Targeted Public Distribution System. ...*(Interruptions)*

This Bill seeks to give coverage to 75 per cent and 50 per cent of rural and urban population respectively under TPDS as a single category, with uniform entitlement of 5 kg. per person per month. ...*(Interruptions)* The categorisation of the covered household into priority and general category, as in the original Bill, has been done away with as recommended by the Standing Committee. ...*(Interruptions)* This would avoid the problem associated with categorization of beneficiaries. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3.00 p.m.

14.11 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock.

(MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair)

RESOLUTION RE: CONDEMNING THE ACTION OF PAKISTAN ARMY AND CALLING UPON GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN TO ABIDE BY CEASEFIRE COMMITMENT

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I will place the Resolution before the House.

"This House rejects and deplores the Resolutions passed by the National Assembly of Pakistan on August 13, 2013 and of the Provincial Assembly of Punjab which make absolutely baseless and unfounded allegations against the Indian Army and the people of India.

There should be absolutely no doubt in anyone's mind, including Members of the Pakistan National Assembly, that it was the Pakistan Army that was involved in the unprovoked attack on an Indian Army Patrol on our side of the LoC on August 6, 2013.

It is unfortunate that Pakistan chose to indulge in such unprovoked attacks at a time when efforts were being made to establish a long lasting framework of peaceful, friendly and cooperative ties so that both countries may henceforth devote their resources and energies to the pressing task of advancing the welfare of their people.

India is not a threat to Pakistan or the people of Pakistan. It is the terrorist groups that have been nurtured by Pakistan to target India and have become the biggest threat to the peace in the region.

This House also strongly condemns the action of the Pakistan Army and reiterates once again that the entire State of Jammu & Kashmir, including the territory forcibly and illegally occupied by Pakistan, is an integral part of India and will always remain so. India upholds the sanctity of the Line of Control and calls upon the Government of Pakistan to abide by the ceasefire commitment of 2003 along the international border and Line of Control both in letter and spirit.

This House pays tribute to the courage and valour of the Indian Armed Force personnel who laid down their lives while upholding the sanctity of the Line of Control. Our restraint should not be taken for granted

nor should the capacity of our Armed Forces to ensure the territorial integrity of our nation.

I hope the House agrees."

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS: Yes.

The Resolution was agreed by the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet on Monday, the*19ti August 2013 at 11 a.m.

15.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Monday, August 19, 2013/Sravana 28, 1935 (Saka).

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