

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Fifteenth Lok Sabha
(12th Session)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 12, 2012/Agrahayana 21, 1934

(Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of Pandit Ravi Shankar.

Pandit Ravi Shankar was a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1986 to 1992.

He received many awards and honours from his own country and abroad including the highest civilian award, the Bharat Ratna in 1999. He was also conferred with Deshikottam from Vishwa Bharati, Music Council, UNESCO Award, Magsaysay Award and Grammy Award.

Pandit Ravi Shankar passed away today in San Diego, USA at the age of 92 years.

We deeply mourn the loss of such a dynamic and versatile personality and I am sure the House will join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.02 hrs.

*The Members then stood in silence
for a short while.*

11.03 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Holding of inquiry into reported lobbying for FDI in India by Walmart

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, I just want to say something.

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, yesterday I had shared the concern of hon. Members on the Press reports concerning Walmart. I had also informed the House that the Government had no hesitation in having an inquiry. Today I would like to inform the House that the Government will appoint a retired Judge to hold an inquiry into the media reports concerning Walmart. We will make this a time-bound inquiry so that as fast as possible, the House is informed of its results. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Would it be by a retired Judge of the Supreme Court or the High Court? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): I request the Govt. to get the enquiry conducted by a retired judge of the Supreme Court. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I have heard the suggestions of all the Members, you can give suggestion outside the House also. The Government has no hesitation in getting the inquiry conducted by a retired judge, you please give your suggestion. ...(Interruptions)

11.04 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 261, Shri Satpal Maharaj

[Translation]

Setting up of Technical Institutes

*261. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) from various States including Uttarakhand for setting up of technical institutes during the last two years, State-wise;

(b) the number of technical institutes out of such applications for which permission was granted by AICTE;

(c) the number of applications pending as on date and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether these applications are likely to be approved before the academic year 2013-14 and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) A Statement is laid on the table of the House.

Statement

(a) The State-wise number of applications received by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) from the various States including State of Uttarakhand for setting up of new Technical Institute in the year 2011-12 & 2012-13 is at Annexure.

(b) The number of Technical Institutes for which permission was granted by AICTE is 432 out of 956 applications received in the year 2011-12 and 283 out of 647 applications received in the year 2012-13.

(c) and (d) 23 number of applications received for the year 2012-13 are pending due to court cases or for want of additional information and non receipt of Security Deposit from these institutions. AICTE requests online application from applicants on a yearly basis and are processed on a yearly basis.

Annexure

State-wise number of applications received for setting up new technical institutes

States/Union Territories (UT)	No. of Application	
	Received by AICTE Year 2011-12	Received by AICTE Year 2012-13
1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh	26	22
Chattisgarh	8	6
Gujarat	39	34
Odhisa	30	15
West Bengal	20	24
Tripura	1	0
Meghalaya	0	1
Assam	2	5
Jharkhand	7	6
Bihar	18	15
Uttar Pradesh	128	101
Uttarakhand	12	17
Haryana	52	22

1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	9	16
Delhi	9	3
Punjab	50	18
Rajasthan	68	52
Himachal Pradesh	16	12
Andhra Pradesh	85	37
Puducheery	4	2
Tamilnadu	137	96
Karnataka	35	22
Kerala	49	22
Maharastra	150	96
Goa ¹		2
Daman and Diu, Dadar Nagar Haveli	0	1
Total	956	647

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam Speaker, I hail from Uttarakhand which is a hilly state. There are no means of technical education for the students in Uttarakhand and other hilly states like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir and Arunachal Pradesh. They have to come to the plains to receive technical education. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to whether the Government has any scheme of providing technical education in future? Many hydropower projects are being set up in Uttarakhand hence, it would be beneficial for the people if technical education institutes are set up in our hilly state as technical education is essential for running hydro turbines. Thus technical education training should be imparted to the youth necessary for assembling transformers and in the fields of winding, digging tunnels and moulding rods since all such works are carried out in hilly areas. As all these works are being done in hills, therefore, it would be beneficial for our hilly state if technical educational institutes are set up there.

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, in the

overall scheme of education we are paying particular emphasis to the remote regions like the Northeastern States and the hilly States. You are aware that the funding to most of the education schemes is also in the pattern of 90:10 in the remoter regions, where 90 per cent of the cost is borne by the Central Government and 10 per cent by the respective States. I know that the hilly States have their challenges in terms of accessibility and all that. That is the reason this extension is being given.

As far as technical and higher education courses are concerned, the rules are the same in terms of qualifying institutions. The AICTE has been doing a great job as far as the qualification of the technical institutions is concerned, where they have made a very transparent process in qualifying the institutions. I think Uttarakhand also has been doing well in qualifying the institutions.

[Translation]

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Madam, first I would like to thank the hon. Minister for having processed and accorded approval to 283 applications in the year 2012. However, this is a meagre number. The hilly states of our country like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu-Kashmir, Arunachal

Pradesh and Uttarakhand cover our entire himalayan region. More technical education institutes should be set up in these states so that the people do not have to migrate to other places and they can obtain technical education in their state itself. In this way, they can also contribute to the development of the country. These states are such where the people are compelled to join army as there is no such institute for providing technical education. Further not many people are recruited in army from these areas. I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether the Government would evince interest in our bordering areas and set up a technical educational institute for these people?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, technical education is a very important aspect in our overall educational plan. Definitely we would like to empower the hilly States with more technical educational institutes and also vocational educational institutes. That is why one of the new IITs has been placed in Uttarakhand. But we must also practically understand that remoter the location, harder it will be for the faculty to move in and to attract good faculty. So, I think we should focus on improving the accessibility to those locations which have already been identified where we have started new IITs and IIMs. I am sure that Uttarakhand will be doing well in terms of a whole lot of its technical educational institutions.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: I belong to Bikaner Parliamentary Constituency of Rajasthan. My area is a desert area where there is an acute shortage of technical institutes. As Satpalji has said that there should be a ratio of 90:10 in the scheme of opening technical education institutes under shareable scheme in the hilly regions, My contention is that there is a shortage of technical institutes in desert regions as well due to which people residing in these areas are unable to get technical education. Since they are living in remote areas, they have to go to far-off places for the purpose of obtaining technical education. I would like to know whether the Government proposes to give priority to setting up of technical educational institutes in desert areas as well?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, we do appreciate the concerns of these remote locations. But like I said, remoter the location harder it will be for the faculty to go there. But that does not mean that we do not have

any intention. But again it is left to the private enterprise to take up whether they would like to put a technical institution there. As far as primary education and secondary education are concerned, both the State and the Central Governments are putting in a lot of efforts towards rolling it out as far as possible. You know that as far as RTE is concerned, however remote the location, schools should be coming up. But as far as technical education is concerned, it all depends on the availability of the faculty. And also to improve accessibility, the State Governments can take an interest as also some of the private enterprises.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P. Karunakaran – Not present.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: Year-by-year the engineering colleges are mushrooming throughout the country, especially in Tamil Nadu. I would like to know whether the faculty member should invariably be a Ph.D; if so, has the Government identified the number of Ph.Ds, specifically pertaining to a particular discipline in which they are going to be employed, available throughout the country? If there is a shortage of Ph.Ds what is the way out to meet the requirement of the existing colleges?

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam, the All India Council of Technical Education lays down certain criteria in terms of the qualification of the professors and the lecturers who will impart education in these technical institutes and only after the criteria are met in terms of the numbers and the qualification of teachers, the permission is given for new colleges or for expansion capacity of the existing colleges. I am sure, if we mine the data base of the All India Council of Technical Education, we will be able to identify the number of Ph.Ds that are available. Apart from that, I think there should be a larger effort from the Ministry to create a data base of available Ph.Ds.

As far as the creation of new Ph.Ds is concerned, as far as technical education is concerned, India has about a 1000 Ph.Ds who qualify every year. But I feel that is quite less and I hope that we will be able to do more in the coming years.

SHRI T.R. BAALU: What is the way out if sufficient Ph.Ds are not available? Faculty members are not available but day-in-day-out you are permitting opening of new colleges.

MADAM SPEAKER: You are asking the same question again.

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Definitely, the higher education and qualified Ph.Ds are important for doing

fundamental research and for imparting quality education. Definitely, that is an area that we have to work on. If you look at China, they have about 8000 Ph.Ds coming out every year in technical education. U.S.A. has about 9,000 Ph.Ds and we have only 1,000 Ph.Ds coming out every year. So, we definitely have to focus on that and that is why we are creating an enabling environment in higher education so that we have more Ph.Ds coming out.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Madam, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what criteria is being adopted by the Government for opening colleges in every state? The State Government of Maharashtra wrote to the Union Government that the number of colleges has increased in Maharashtra however enrollment in these colleges has been decreasing.

Secondly, these private colleges charge fees between Rs. 50-60 thousand and Rs. 1 lakh. The Maharashtra Government provides scholarship's to SCs, STs and OBCs. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to what facility the Government proposes to provide to the SC, ST and poor students in other states?

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: The approval for qualification of colleges is given according to strict norms and I think it is up to the individual managements to see how these seats are given. Nevertheless, the States can enforce certain reservations. The States can enforce certain support conditions to these institutions. I think that is the subject of relevant States how they want to do it.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Madam, whether the hon. Minister is going to reply to my question which I had asked regarding imparting education to SC/ST students?

[English]

SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU: It is a State policy.

Urban Infrastructure

*262. † SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:
DR RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether infrastructural facilities such as water supply, sanitation, sewerage, waste management, etc. in

the urban areas are deteriorating on account of increasing population and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the policy envisaged by the Government to improve the situation;

(c) whether various States have requested for financial and technical assistance for the purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned/ released during the last three years and the current year, State, project and year-wise along with the achievements made as a result thereof; and

(e) the details of pending proposals in this regard including the reasons for their pendency, State and project-wise and the time by which these pending requests are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The population growth in urban areas is exerting pressure on basic urban services. Urban Development is a State subject and the State Governments have to take action for ameliorating pressures on cities. The Government of India supports States in their efforts through schemes. The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component handled by Ministry of Urban Development seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) programme. In addition, financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 percent lumpsum scheme for the development of North Eastern region including Sikkim, the ADB aided North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme and Pilot Scheme on Development of Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the Seven mega Cities.

(c) The Ministry has received requests for financial support from States under the schemes mentioned above.

(d) State-wise and Year-wise details of proposals received by the Ministry, cleared and funds released under

various schemes during the last three years and current year are given in Annexure-I to Annexure-VI.

(e) The tenure of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) was from 2005-2012 which has been extended by two years to complete on going projects and reforms. Therefore, no new projects are eligible for sanction under UIG and UIDSSMT. The Pilot Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around seven Mega Cities was coterminus with the

Eleventh Plan and the entire allocation has been committed, no new projects can be taken up. Under NERUDP identified projects for the two approved tranches of ADB assistance have already been sanctioned. Under the 10 percent lumpsum scheme eligible projects are sanctioned each year subject to availability of funds based on priority lists submitted by the States, there is no carry forward. There are three proposals relating to metro rails at various stages of finalisation.

Annexure-I

Details of Sanctioned Projects in FY 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 and the releases under Urban Infrastructure Governance of JnNURM

(Amount in Lakhs of rupees)

Data as on 31.10.2012

Sl.	Name of State	City State	Project Name	Approved Cost	ACA committed	*ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Underground Drainage Scheme For Tripuati on Eastern Side of Tirumala bypass road, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh	1613.00	1290.00	323.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Comrehensive Water supply Distribution Network and implementation of sewerage Master Plan for identified priority zones of Rajendranagar Municipipla Corcle of GHMC	31426.00	9000.00	2500.00
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Storm Water Drainage System for Tirupati Municipal Corpartion, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh.	4556.00	3645.00	911.00
4.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Augmentation of water supply phase-V, Chandigarh	13421.00	10738.80	0.00
5.	Delhi	New Delhi	Traffic Managemant plan for areas Around Civic centre JLN Marg, Minto Roa, New Delhi	9716.00	3400.60	0.00
6.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator on Road No.56 ISBT Anand Vihar, Delhi	9600.00	3360.00	840.00
7.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o 3 additional clover leaves at Noida More Flyover i/c slip road, bridges, footpath, cycle track and underpass.	8818.00	3087.00	771.58
8.	Delhi	New Delhi	RUB & ROB at Railway Level Crossing	10286.00	3600.00	900.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			at Road no.68 Near Nand Nagari.			
9.	Delhi	New Delhi	Development of multilevel underground unconventional parking at various locations under the jurisdiction of MCD (AL-Block, Shalimar Bagh, Shiv Market Pitampura, QU Pitampura, Central Market Ashok Vihar, Mohammadpur Village, Malviya Nagar Market, PVR Basant Lok, PVR Saket, G-8 Rajouri Garden, Block-10 Subhash Nagar, C-4 Janakpuri, Ajmal Khan PARK Karol Bagh, Krishna Market Kalkaji, Hauzrani, New Friends Colony, Jangpura Bhogal).	46980.00	16443.00	4110.75
10.	Delhi	New Delhi	Improvement and strengthening of roads of Okhla Indl. Area Phase I & II, Central Zone.	14861.00	5201.00	1300.34
11.	Delhi	New Delhi	Covering of Nallah in Nauroji Nagar from Africa Avenue to Ring Road for providing parking/road cum parking under the jurisdiction of MCD.	5120.00	1792.00	448.00
12.	Delhi	New Delhi	Covering of nallah from Press Enclave road passing through Sheikh Sarai, Chiragh Delhi, Panchsheel Enclave, Greater Kailash-I, Andrews Ganj upto Ring Road behind Police Station Defence Colony for providing Parking/Road cum parking under the Jurisdiction of MCD.	23300.00	8155.00	2038.75
13.	Delhi	New Delhi	Imp. of road of 60 ft. ROW and above by providing RMC Pavement (Phase-I) in various zones of MCD.	16510.00	5779.00	1444.63
14.	Delhi	New Delhi	Re-modeling of SSBL (Saharnpur Samli Branch Line) drains in Shah. (N) Zone.	15226.00	5329.00	1332.28
15.	Delhi	New Delhi	Rehabilitation of Trunk sewer.	25337.00	8868.00	0.00
16.	Delhi	New Delhi	Flyover at Africa Avenue and Arun Asaf Ali Road.	12661.00	4431.00	0.00
17.	Delhi	New Delhi	Flyover at Vivekanand Marg, Nelson Mandela Marg, Poorvi, Marg.	12661.00	4431.00	0.00
18.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi.	250.00	87.50	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Delhi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator for free flow Traffic at T-Junction of Marginal Bund Road and Master Plan Road over Disusrd Canal near Shastri Nagar in East Delhi.	250.00	87.50	0.00
20.	Deihi	New Delhi	C/o Grade Separator at the Junction of G.T. Road and Road No.56 near Apsara Border.	14147.00	4951.00	0.00
21.	Delhi	New Delhi	Construction of Bridge and its Approaches over River Yamuna Down stream of existing Bridge at Wazirabad, Delhi.	108740.00	38059.00	0.00
22.	Delhi	New Delhi	Alignment over Barapuila Nallah.	97000.00	33950.00	0.00
23.	Delhi	New Delhi	Ring Road Bye-pass from Salimgarh Fort to Veiodrom Road Package-I Veiodrom Road to back of Rajghat Power Station Package-II Back of Rajghat Power Station to Salimgarh Fort.	46900.00	16415.00	0.00
24.	Delhi	New Delhi	Corridor Improvement of U.P. Link Road from NH-24 Crossing (Noida More) to Chilla Regulator.	25400.00	8890.00	0.00
25.	Gujarat	Rajkot	Sewerage System phase-II, part-II for Rajkot City	19195.12	9000.00	2250.00
26.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Revitalization of Bhadra Fort Precinct at ahmedabad	7439.00	2603.65	650.91
27.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Basic Services to developing rehabilitation of Kaans in Vadodra city (a) storm Water drainage sector (b) water suply sector	16789.88	8394.94	2098.73
28.	Gujarat	Vadodara	Supplementary DPR for Water Supply in Ajwa Zone of Vadodra City	2059.26	605.50	151.37
29.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Rejuvenation of sewerage Network in missing lines and left-out-worn-out sewerage in various zones of shimla, phase-I	5474.00	3880.00	970.00
30.	Karnataka	Mysore	Intelligent Transport system and Inovative Environment project for Mysore	2270.00	1176.00	294.00
31.	Karnataka	Mysore	Heritage and urban renewal at heritage core	3945.00	3156.00	789.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
32.	Kerala	Cochin	BroadWay and Ernakulam Market Heritage and Urban Renewal Project	2210.00	1105.00	276.25
33.	Madhya, Pradesh	Ujjain	Restoration Conservation and Development of Mahakal and Gopal Viraseat Kshetra	4739.00	3791.20	947.80
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Jabalpur	DPR of storm Water Drains (including Omti Nallah) at Jabalpur City for Development for infrastructure services.	32649.00	16324.50	4081.12
35.	Maharashtra	Nashik	Underground sewerage project package-II	17182.92	8591.46	2147.87
36.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Solid Waste Management in Navi Mumbai UA of Greater Mumbai	4986.86	1745.40	436.35
37.	Manipur	Imphal	Storm Water Drainage work for Imphal city	10250.13	9225.12	2306.28
38.	Nagaland	Kohima	Integrated Road and Multi-level Parking Project at Kohima	5042.43	4538.19	1134.55
39.	Odisha	Puri	Storm water drainage system for Puri town.	7182.00	4500.00	1125.00
40.	Punjab	Amritsar	Rehabilitation of existing water supply for walled city area. Amritsar	4578.00	2289.00	572.25
41.	Sikkim	Gangtok	Upgradation and modernization of raw water trunk mains and water treatment plant for greater gangtok.	7261.66	6535.49	1663.87
42.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore	Storm Water Drainage System in the Coimbatore City Municipal Corporation (Phase-I)	22675.00	9000.00	2250.00
43.	Tripura	Agartala	Sewerage and Sewerage Treatment scheme for Zone (Priority I Area)	10221.00	9000.00	2250.00
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Agra Sewerage scheme phase-1 (part-1)	19592.00	9000.00	2250.00
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Meerut	sewerage works in sewerage Zone-5&7 of Meerut city	18589.00	9000.00	2250.00
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi	Water Supply Component (priority-II) for Trans-Varuna Area of Varanasi City	20916.00	9000.00	2250.00
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Mathura	DPR for Sewerage Works in Sewerage Zone -II of Mathura city	6035.77	4500.00	1125.00
48.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	Dehradun sewerage scheme (Phase-I) for L. zone	6283.00	4628.00	1157.00
49.	West Bengal	Asansol	Construction Widening and Improvement	9492.26	4746.13	1186.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			of Road from Raghunathpur to Dhupchuria and Akandara to Fulijhore at Durgapur.			
50.	West Bengal	Asansol	Sewerage Project for Raniganj Municipality	4008.82	2004.41	501.10
51.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Comprehensive distribution network with in the command zone of 30 MGD dhapa water treatment plant.	21555.27	7544.34	1886.06
52.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water Supply Scheme for Bhatpara Municipal Area	24970.42	8739.65	2184.91
53.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rejuvenation of dalhousie square	2062.00	721.70	180.43
54.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Drainage and sewerage project in bidhannagar, Kolkata	2358.45	825.46	206.37
55.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage svheme in Budge Budge Municipal area within Kolkata	3480.16	1218.05	304.51
56.	West Bengal	Asansol	24*7 water supply scheme (Phase-III) for Durgapur	12681.40	6340.70	1585.18
57.	West Bengal	Asansol	24*7 water supply scheme for Kulti Municipality, Asansol UA	13370.60	6685.30	1671.33
58.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Metering of Water Supply System for Chandernagar Municipal Corporation	1369.41	479.29	119.82
59.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water supply scheme for Bally Municipality, Kolkata	13849.36	4847.28	0.00
60.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Bidanagar Municipal area	1915.53	670.44	167.61
Total				923458.71	387402.60	62341.56
Funds released on ongoing projects which were approved prior to April'2009 during 2009-10						330342.25
Total released during 2009-10						392683.81
<i>FY 2010-11</i>						
1.	Delhi	New Delhi	Laying Interceptor Sewers along the 3 major drains viz. Najafgarh, supplementary and Shahdhra for abatement of pollution in Yamuna River	135771.00	47520.00	11880.00
2.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Augmentation of water supply at Porbandar	2631.04	2104.84	526.21
3.	Jharkhand	Jameshedpur	Integrated Solid Waste Management	3336.24	1668.12	417.03

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Project for Jamshedpur Urban Agglomeration			
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Riverside Corridor of Indore BRTS Phase-I	18000.00	9000.00	0.00
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction and Commissioning of additional 120 MLD sewerage treatment Plant at Koyambedu (Phase-II) in Chennai	11610.00	4063.50	0.00
6.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Integrated Solid Waste Management in Nanital	931.00	744.80	186.20
7.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in zone D (Kankhal and Zone D1 (Arya Nagar-New Haridwar)	2698.00	2158.40	0.00
8.	Uttarakhand	Haridwar	Sewerage System in Zone C-2 of Haridwar	748.33	598.66	0.00
9.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Stirm Water Drainage Scheme for Kamarhati Municipality, Kolkata	6733.87	2356.85	591.24
10.	West Bengal	Kolkata	BRTS from Ultadanga to Gorla in Kolkata Metropolitan Area	25291.00	8851.85	2212.96
11.	West Bengal	Kolkata	24X7 Water Supply Scheme for Panihati Minicipality kolkata UA.	24602.30	8610.81	2152.70
12.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover. Eastern Railway Main Line along with Approach Road, Chandannagar	3257.00	1139.95	284.99
13.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore Kalyani-Dum Dum Expressway Road Project within kMA	31457.00	11009.95	2752.49
14.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Elevated Corridor from Kestoput to Jora Mandir on Kazi Narul Islam Avenue	20658.85	7230.60	1807.65
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Improvement of Upper Bagjola Canal within Kolkata U.A.	5131.12	1795.89	0.00
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage for Baranagar Municipal area within Kolkata U.A	3587.39	1255.59	0.00
Total				296444.14	110109.81	22811.47
Funds released on ongoing projects which were approved prior to April'2010 during 2010-11						158438.04
Total released during 2010-11						181249.51
<i>FY 2011-12</i>						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Tirupati	Solid Waste Management in Tirupati Municipal Corporation	2329.00	1863.20	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Implementation of 24x7 water supply in left out areas of south west sectors of central region of Greater Visakhapatnam Municipal Corporation (GVMC)	8349.00	4174.50	0.00
3.	Gujarat	Porbandar	Underground Drainage (sewerage) project for Porbander mission city	11180.65	8944.52	0.00
4.	Goa	Panaji	Heritage Conservation for the city of panaji	362.25	289.80	72.45
5.	Goa	Panaji	Water Supply for Panaji City and Surrounding areas under the jurisdiction of corporation of the city of Panaji at Goa	7121.83	5697.46	0.00
6.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	Sanitary Landfill site for Solid Waste Management plant at Village Bhariyal, Tehsil Dist Shimla	1050.62	840.50	0.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	Comprehensive Sewerage Scheme for left out area phase II of Division A of Greater Jammu City	2032.03	1828.83	0.00
8.	Karnataka	Mysore	Water Management through Surface and Rainwater harvesting at Sri Chamarajendra Zoological gardens	330.00	264.00	0.00
9.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Sewerage System for Arnbernath municipal Council	10941.57	3829.55	0.00
10.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Improvement and Widening of city Road Phase-I	3873.40	3486.06i	0.00
11.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Widening and Improvement of Vaivakawn to Mizoram University	1907.64	1716.88	0.00
12.	Mizoram	Aizawl	Sinmui to Mizoram University as spur of Aizwal City Ring Road	5309.32	4778.38	0.00
13.	Nagaland	Kohima	Storm Water Drainage Development Scheme for Kohima City Phase-I	4026.10	3623.49	905.87
14.	Uttarakhand	Nainital	Restoration and Conservation of Raj Bhawns	1182.27	945.82	236.45
15.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Water supply project (Ph-II) for Uluberia Municipality in Kolkata	12478.23	4367.38	1091.85
16.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Rail over Bridge (ROB) on A.P. Banerjee Road connecting Ghosh Para Road, Kalyani Highway in Ward No 5,6,7,8 of Bhatpara Municipality within Kolkata Metropolitan	1293.00	452.55	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Bus terminus Near Kalyani Railway Station	650.69	227.74	0.00
18.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Four Lane Fly Over at Kamalgazi Intersection on EM Bypass connector at the Starting point of Adi Ganga Kolkata	10016.62	3505.81	0.00
19.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement Upgradation trengthening of road from Gammon Bridge to Gandhi More(NH-2) Via Maya Bazar in Duirgapur	7781.79	3890.89	0.00
20.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Tans-municipal Water Supply project for Municipal Towns of Madhyamgram, New Barrackpore and Barasat	44547.77	15591.72	0.00
21.	West Bengal	Koikata	Trans-municipal Water Supply project for Municipal Towns of Titagarh and Khardan	19484.00	6819.40	0.00
22.	West Bengal	Asansol	Improvement widening to 4 Lane and Strengthening of road from Jublee Dhaba to SCOB qate at Asansol	4316.61	2158.30	0.00
23.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of elevated road between Jinzira Bazar and Batanagar on Budge Trunk Road	25573.00	8950.55	0.00
24.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Bus Terminus with Office building/Cafeteria on the Outs kits of Nabadiganta Industrial Township Area (NDITA)	624.34	218.52	0.00
25.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Barrackpore kalyani Dum Dum Express Road Project from Sodepur to MB Road (Phase II)	4433.49	1551.72	0.00
26.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm Water Drainage System for Madhyamgram Municipality, Kolkata	7204.37	2521.53	0.00
27.	West Bengal	Kolkata	Integrated storm water drainage System for Barasat Municipality, Kolakta	8548.33	2991.92	0.00
Total				206947.92	95531.02	2306.62
Funds released on ongoing projects which were approved prior to April'2011 during 2011-12						407464.42
Total released during 2011-12						409771.04

FY 2012-13

The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years i.e upto March 2014 only for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under JnNURM. At present, there is no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects..Hence no new projects sanctioned during FY 2012-13. However, funds have been released in ongoing projects which were approved upto March'12 is Rs. 105546.41 Lakhs

List of projects which were completed FY-2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Providing Flow, Level and Chlorine measurements and supervisory Control and Data Acquisition System (SCADA) for All Reservoirs and bulk supply pipe lines in the entire system of HMWSSB	Water Supply	990.00	2009-10
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage system in Krishnalanka area of Vijayawada	Sewerage	743.00	2009-10
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	DPR for replacement of existing Thatipudi pipeline from Thatipudi reservoir to town service reservoir and pumping units	Water Supply	6,228.00	2009-10
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing sewerage system in Old city area of Vishakhapatnam	Sewerage	3,708.00	2009-10
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Vishakhapatnam	Providing water supply pipeline from TSR to Yendada and to Kommadi junction for augmenting water supply	Water Supply	2,340.00	2009-10
5	Andhra Pradesh				14,009.00	
1.	Delhi	Delhi	Flyover at Africa Avenue and Arun Asaf Ali Road.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	12,661.00	2009-10
2.	Delhi	Delhi	Flyover at Vivekanand Marg, Nelson Mandela Marg, Poorvi, Marg.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	12,661.00	2009-10
2.	Delhi				25,322.00	
1.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Existing Sewage Treatment Plant at Pirana	Sewerage	6,922.00	2009-10
2.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Renovation of Sewerage Treatment Plant at Vasna	Sewerage	1,135.00	2009-10
3.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Bus Rapid Transport System- Construction of 12 Km. long stretch (Stretch-1 of first phase) BRT Roadway and Carrying out detailed studies and engineering of remaining stretches	Mass Rapid Transport System	8,760.00	2009-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage System for West Zone of AMC area	Drainage/Storm Water Drains	5,914.00	2009-10
5.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for South and Central zones of AMC area, Ahmedabad	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,088.00	2009-10
6	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Storm Water Drainage for North and East Zones of AMC area Ahmedabad	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	12,283.00	2009-10
7	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of Railway over Bridge No. 132 ft. Ring Road near Dakshini Societyn over B.G. Railway lines between Maninagar and Vatva Rly. Station	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,144.00	2009-10
8	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of six lane flyover bridge on SOLA (AEC) junction at Ahmedabad	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,857.00	2009-10
9	Gujarat	Surat	Water Supply Project for Vesu Urban Settlement of Surat Urban Development Authority	Water Supply	1,919 00	2009-10
10	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Pal-palanpor area	Sewerage	2,128.00	2009-10
11	Gujarat	Surat	Sewerage Disposal Network and STP for Vesu area	Sewerage	3,437.00	2009-10
12	Gujarat	Surat	Flyover bridge on Kapodhara Fire Station	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	932.00	2009-10
13	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across Kankara Khadi between Udhana Magdalila Road and Bamroli	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	841.39	2009-10
14	Gujarat	Vadodara	Water Supply Source augmentation	Water Supply	4,105.00	2009-10
14	Gujarat				64,465.39	
1	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Jayanagar, Bangalore (Proposed passenger amenity centre at Jayanagar)	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	889.58	2009-10
2	Karnataka	Bangalore	Bulk flow metering system for Bangalor ewater transmission network	Water Supply	1,370.00	2009-10
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting	Roads /	4,361.16	2009-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			work of roads surrounding M.G. Road area	Flyovers / RoB		
4	Karnataka	Bangalore	Upgradation side walks and asphaltting work of roads sunounding Koramangala area	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,044.90	2009-10
5	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of grade separator at Yeshwanthpur junction	Roads / Flyovers/ RoB	2,157.91	2009-10
6	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road Hennur Banaswadi Road Junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,543.79	2009-10
6	Karnataka				16,367.34	
1	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Thane Railway Station Area Traffic Improvement Scheme (SATIS)	Other Urban Transport	2,325.00	2009-10
2	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	DPR for additional 110 MLD Water supply scheme of THANE	Water Supply	7,118.00	2009-10
3	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Energy Audit Projects for Water Supply	Water Supply	2,503.62	2009-10
4	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Sector (Leak Detection)	Water Supply	278.73	2009-10
5	Maharashtra	Nanded	River Front Development North Bank Zone 3	Development of Heritage Areas	4,313.08	2009-10
6	Maharashtra	Nanded	Improvement to Movement Network in Nanded Package IIIB Structures	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	5,815.49	2009-10
7	Maharashtra	Nashik	Solid Waste Management for Nashik	Solid Waste Management	5,429.64	2009-10
8	Maharashtra	Pune	BRT Pilot project for Pune city (Katraj Swargate Hadapsar Route 13.6 Km)	Mass Rapid Transport System	10,313.50	2009-10
8	Maharashtra				38,097.06	
1	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply in Tambaram municipality	Water Supply	3,261.60	2009-10
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Sea Water Desalination Plant at Minjur	Water Supply	8,780.00	2009-10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of flyover at Perambur at Chennai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,287.50	2009-10
4	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Constructtojn of High Level bridge, Adyar River at Alandur Road, Chennai	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	548.30	2009-10
5	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Construction of sump cum pump house over 90 cusec canal near Poondi reservoir for raw water treatment plant	Water Supply	911.00	2009-10
6	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Construction of Check Dam at Vaigai river for Madurai	Water Supply	915.00	2009-10
6	Tamil Nadu				17,703.40	
1	West Bengal	Asansol	227 MLD Water Supply Project in Jamuria under Asansol Urban Area, West Bengal	Water Supply	1,453.00	2009-10
1	West Bengal				1,453.00	

List of Projects which were completed during FY 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	Grid improvement works building additional storage facilities on North of Musi	Water Supply	2,981.00	2010-11
2	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewage facilities in unserved areas of VMC covering Housing Baord Colony, Gundala, Devinagar, Kedareswarapet etc.	Sewerage	1,985.00	2010-11
3	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing sewerage treatment plan at Singhnagar (UASBR) (Sector-8)	Sewerage	949.00	2010-11
4	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Providing Water Supply facilities in unserved areas	Water Supply	3,548.00	2010-11
4	Andhra Pradesh		Matter Missing		9,463.00	
1	Delhi	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi.	Roads / Flyovers/RoB	250.00	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Delhi	Delhi	Construction of Grade Separator at Raja Ram Kohli Marg Intersection on Marginal Bund Road Geeta Colony Delhi.	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	250.00	2010-11
2	Delhi	MATTER MISSING ???				500.00
1	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Construction of four lane ROB in lieu of L.C.No.5a at Omkar Crossing on Ahmedabad-Himatnagar M.G. Railway line between Station Kalupur and Naroda	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,851 00	2010-11
2	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Pipeline from Narmada Main canal to Kotarpur WTP; 330 MLD Intake Well in Sabarmati river near Kotarpur; Water Treatment Plant at Rasaka	Water Supply	5,383 25	2010-11
3	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	West AUDA Area Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vasana	Sewerage	10,692.01	2010-11
4	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Terminal Sewerage Pumping Station, Pumping Main and Sewage Treatment Plant near Vinzol for East AUDA Area	Sewerage	3,681 26	2010-11
5	Gujarat	Surat	Bridge across river Tapi joining Daboli to Jahangirpura	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	6,500.00	2010-11
6	Gujarat	Surat	Storm Water Drainage Vesu Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,995 00	2010-11
7	Gujarat	Rajkot	Water Supply projects for Rajkot city	Water Supply	8,562.00	2010-11
7	Gujarat				41,664.52	
1	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Kengery (Proposed Bus terminal Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Kengery Bangalore)	Other Urban Transport	2,112.66	2010-11
2	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management centre at Bannerghatta Bangalore (Proposed Bus Terminal	Other Urban Transport	392.60	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Maintenance Depot and Passenger Amenity Centre at Bannerghatta)			
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at IBLUR junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,874.28	2010-11
4	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Shantinagar Vol I Vol II Vol IIIA 1 2 3 4 Vol.III B 1 2	Other Urban Transport	8,467.96	2010-11
5	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Flyover along ORR at Agara Junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,809.93	2010-11
6	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of Underpass at Ring Road-Puttenahalli Junction	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	2,284.84	2010-11
7	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at ITPL Whitefield Vol. I Vol. II Detailed drawings	Other Urban Transport	2,655.63	2010-11
7	Karnataka				21,597.90	
1	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	Water Supply to Gas affected areas	Water Supply	1,418.31	2010-11
1	Madhya Pradesh		MATTER MISSING ????		1,418.31	
1	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Expansion and upgradation of water supply distribution network in Nagpur city	Water Supply	3,394.87	2010-11
1	Maharashtra				3,394.87	
1	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Thirupparankundram municipality DPR for combined water supply scheme to Thiruppakundram municipality and Harveypatty Town Panchayat	Water Supply	969.57	2010-11
2	Tamil Nadu	Madurai	Anaiyur municipality DPR on Water Supply scheme to Anaiyur municipality	Water Supply	788.00	2010-11
2	Tamil Nadu				1,757.57	
1	West Bengal	Kolkata	Construction of Flyover Between EM Bypass & Kazi Nazrul Islam Sarani	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,802.00	2010-11
2	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water Supply and Sewerage System at Sector V under Naba Diganta Industrial Township Authority	Water Supply	2,606.62	2010-11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3	West Bengal	Kolkata	10 MGD Water Treatment Plan at Uluberia	Water Supply	4,558.00	2010-11
4	West Bengal	Kolkata	Underground Water Reservoir-cum-Booster pumping station at Gandhi Maidan, Akra	Water Supply	1,066.00	2010-11
5	West Bengal	Kolkata	Municipal Solid Waste Management of Municipal Towns	Solid Waste Management	5,658.53	2010-11
6	West Bengal	Kolkata	Transmunicipal Scheme on removal of Drainage congestion within Khardah, Panihati, North Dum Dum, Dum Dum and South Dum Dum	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	4,530.14	2010-11
7	West Bengal	Kolkata	Development and Management of Water supply and Sewerage System at Sector-V (Part-II Sewerage system) under Naba Diganta Industrial Township authority at Salt Lake	Sewerage	3,407.15	2010-11
8	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Scheme in Hoogly Chinsura Municipal Area	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	3,881.96	2010-11
8	West Bengal				29,510.40	
					109,306.57	

List of Projects which were completed during FY 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the City	Project Title	Sector	Approved Cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Year of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Vijayawada	Restoration of roads damaged due to sewerage in Vijaywada Municipal Corporation	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	3,625.02	2011-12
	Andhra Pradesh				3,625.02	
1	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	Cnstruction of four lane ROB in lieu of No.306 on Ahmedahad-Mumbai B.G. Flyovers / Rly line at Ambica Tube crossing between Station Vatva and Maninagar	Roads / RoB	1,500.00	2011-12
2	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 4 Lane RoB Across	Roads /	1,396 00	2011-12

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km. 399/41 between Station Vishwamitri and Makarpura near D-Cabin Navayard on 24.0 M. Road at Vadodara city	Flyovers / RoB		
3	Gujarat	Vadodara	Construction of 2 Lane RoB Across Ahmedabad-Mumbai B.G Line at Railway Km 395/10 between Station Vadodara and Makarpura near Dinesh Mill at Vadodara	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	1,968.00	2011-12
3	Gujarat				4,864.00	
1	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Domlur. Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	1555.00	2011-12
2	Karnataka	Bangalore	Construction of TTMC at Vijaynagar Vol. I Vol. II	Other Urban Transport	3812.42	2011-12
3	Karnataka	Bangalore	Development of Traffic and Transit Management Centre at Veshwanthpur. Bangalore	Other Urban Transport	6131.93	2011-12
4	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Banashankari Vol. I Vol. II Vol. III 1 2	Other Urban Transport	2223.51	2011-12
5	Karnataka	Bangalore	Proposal for construction of TTMC at Koramangala Vol I, Vol II, Vol III 1 2 3	Other Urban Transport	5058.06	2011-12
5	Karnataka				18,780.92	
1	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Yeshwant Sagar Water Supply System Augmentation Scheme	Water Supply	2,375.00	2011-12
2	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Construction of 8 important roads at Indore	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	4,083.35	2011-12
3	Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Development of Link Road from White Church to By Pass Road	Roads/ Flyovers/RoB	1,966.34	2011-12
3	Madhya Pradesh				3,424.69	
1	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase I for THANE	Drainage/ Storm Water Drains	9,239.00	2011-12
2	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development	Drainage/		

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
			Project Phase II for THANE	Storm Water Drains	11,659.00	2011-12
3	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	Integrated Nalla Development Phase-III for Kalwa and Mumbra areas of Thane MC	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	5,789.27	2011-12
4	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Water Audit Projects	Water Supply	2,500.00	2011-12
5	Maharashtra	Nagpur	Kanhan Augmentation Scheme	Water Supply	8,217.00	2011-12
6	Maharashtra	Pune	Approach Road to Sangamwadi bridge	Roads / Flyovers / RoB	782.00	2011-12
6	Maharashtra				38,186.27	
1	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	Water Supply Transmission for Ajmer City	Water Supply	18,873.00	2011-12
2	Rajasthan	Jaipur	BRTS project proposal (Package IB) from C zone Bypass crossing to Panipech via Sikar Road - 39.45 Km (for all 3 projects)	Mass Rapid Transport System	7,519.00	2011-12
2	Rajasthan				26,392.00	
1	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Solid Waste Management for Chennai	Solid Waste Management	3,647.58	2011-12
2	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	Improvement of water supply to Porur Twon Panchayat	Water Supply	1,235.79	2011-12
2	Tamil Nadu				4,883.37	
1	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	Yamuna Action Plan Phase II for Branch and Lateral Sewer Lines in Northern Zone and Western Zone in Agra	Sewerage	2,162.00	2011-12
1	Uttar Pradesh				2,162.00	
1	West Bengal	Kolkata	Storm water drainage for Bansberia Municipality	Drainage / Storm Water Drains	2,979.36	2011-12
2	West Bengal	Kolkata	Surface Water Supply Scheme for Municipal Towns of Naihati, Halisahar, Kanchrapara, Gayeshpur and uncovered areas of Kalyani, Kolkata	Water Supply	14,194.25	2011-12
2	West Bengal					17,173.61
						124,491.88

Annexure-II

Year wise details of Water Supply Projects Under UIDSSMT as on 30-11-12

Sl. No.	State	Current FY 2012-13 till 30-11-12										Cumulative Total							
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19		2019-20						
		No. of projects approved for ACA released	ACA Comm-itted cost	ACA re-lea-sed (ist +2nd instal-ment & 1.5% released DPR cost)	No. of projects approved for ACA released	ACA Comm-itted cost	ACA re-lea-sed (ist +2nd instal-ment & 1.5% released DPR cost)	No. of projects approved for ACA released	ACA Comm-itted cost	ACA re-lea-sed (ist +2nd instal-ment & 1.5% released DPR cost)	No. of projects approved for ACA released	ACA Comm-itted cost	ACA re-lea-sed (ist +2nd instal-ment & 1.5% released DPR cost)	No. of projects approved for ACA released	ACA Comm-itted cost	ACA re-lea-sed (ist +2nd instal-ment & 1.5% released DPR cost)	No. of projects approved for ACA released	ACA Comm-itted cost	ACA re-lea-sed (ist +2nd instal-ment & 1.5% released DPR cost)
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	0.00	4.10	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	475.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	4.75
4	Bihar	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5	Chattisgarh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	24.47
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	7.20	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	7.20
7	Daman and Diu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
8	Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	46.51	49.21	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	95.72

1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
10	Haryana	0	0.00	0.00														0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00						1	39.64	31.71	15.86	1	64.86	51.88	25.94	2	104.50	83.59	41.80
12	Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00										1	32.18	25.74	12.87	1	32.18	25.74	12.87
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00		1	36.89	33.20	16.60								84.08	1	36.89	33.20	100.68
14	Kerala	0	0.00	0.00													75.39	0	0.00	0.00	75.39
15	Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00				132.83									15.91	0	0.00	0.00	148.74
16	Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00				3872		11	333.26	266.60	133.30	4	89.03	71.23	207.54	15	422.29	337.83	379.56
17	Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	8711			214	88								73.42	0	0.00	0.00	625.90
18	Manipur	0	0.00	0.00													28.24	0	0.00	0.00	28.24
19	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00													6.99	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00														0	0.00	0.00	6.99
21	Nagaland	0	0.00	0.00														0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Orissa	0	0.00	0.00										1	31.96	25.57	12.79	1	31.96	25.57	12.79
23	Punjab	0	0.00	0.00													5.92	0	0.00	0.00	5.92
24	Puducherry	1	39.18	31.34	15.67													1	39.18	31.34	15.67
25	Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00														0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00														0	0.00	0.00	7.11
27	Tripura	0	0.00	0.00														0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00	13.99			19.32						8	161.92	129.54	64.73	8	161.92	129.54	104.55

	1	2	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38
29 Uttar Pradesh			4	48.75	39.00	80.36		67.73		45.09	1	78.00	62.41	37.18	5	126.75	101.41	230.36				
30 Ultra-khand			0	0.00	0.00										0	0.00	0.00	0.00				
31 West Bengal			0	0.00	0.00		10	99		8	183.67	146.94	73.46	1	44.01	35.21	96.76	9	227.68	182.15	181.21	
Total			5	87.93	70.34	208.43	1	36.89	33.20	876.33	20	556.57	445.25	762.88	17	501.96	401.58	753.59	43	1183.35	950.38	2601.23

Year wise details of Storm Water Drains Projects under UIDSSMT as on 30-11-12

Sl. State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Current FY 2012-13 till 30-11-12			Cumulative Total				
	No. of projects released	ACA Committed cost	ACA released cost	No. of projects released	ACA Committed cost	ACA released cost	No. of projects released	ACA Committed cost	ACA released cost	No. of projects released	ACA Committed cost	ACA released cost	No. of projects released	ACA Committed cost	ACA released cost		
1 Andhra Pradesh	11	0.00	0.00	12	0.00	12.82	14	15	16	17	18	21.70	0	0.00	0.00	48.87	
2 Arunachal Pradesh					0.00	0.00	6.92							0	0.00	0.00	6.92
3 Assam					0.00	0.00	19.34					15.69	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.03

(Rs in crores)

1	2	11	27	12	13	31	14	15	16	17	18		
4	Bihar					0.00	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Chattisgarh					0.00	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli					0.00	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Daman and Diu					0.00	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Goa									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat					0	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Haryana					0	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh					0	0.00	2.11		0	0.00	0.00	2.11
12	Jharkhand					0.00	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Jammu and Kashmir					0.00	0.00			2	25.75	23.17	53.93
14	Kerala					0.00	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Karnataka					0.00	0.00	23.44		0	0.00	0.00	23.44
16	Madhya Pradesh					0.00	0.00			0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Maharashtra					0.00	0.00			22.12	0	0.00	22.12

1	2	11	27	12	13	31	14	15	16	17	18			
18	Manipur					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Megh- alaya					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Nagaland					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Orissa					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Pudu- cherry					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Rajasthan					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Sikkim					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Tripura					0.00	0.00		5.48		0	0.00	0.00	5.48
28	Tamil Nadu					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh					0.00	0.00	8.71			0	0.00	0.00	8.71
30	Uttarakhand					0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	West Bengal					0.00	0.00	6.14			0	0.00	0.00	6.14
Total		0	0.00	22.12	0	0.00	0.00	53.22	0	0.00	2	25.75	23.17	91.32
									2	25.75	2	25.75	23.17	23.17212.75

Year Wise details of Sewerage Projects under UIDSSMT as on 30-11-12

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			Current FY 2012-13 till 30-11-12			Cumulative Sewerage		
	No. of projects	Appr-oved cost	ACA Com-mitted	No. of projects	Appr-oved cost	ACA Com-mitted	No. of projects	Appr-oved cost	ACA Com-mitted	No. of projects	Appr-oved cost	ACA Com-mitted	No. of projects	Appr-oved cost	ACA Com-mitted
1	0	0.66	0.66	0	0.00	0.00	0	15.93	15.93	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
2	0			0	0.00	0.00	0			0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
3	0			0	0.00	0.00	0			0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
4	0			0	0.00	0.00	0			0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
5	0			0	0.00	0.00	0	42.89	42.89	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	42.89
6	0			0			0			0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
7	0			0			0			0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	16	10
8	Goa	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
9	Gujarat	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
10	Haryana	0					29.13	1	37.28 29.82 14.91	1 37.28 29.82 44.04
11	Himachal Pradesh	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
12	Jharkhand	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
14	Kerala	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
15	Karnataka								5.33 13.73	0 0.00 0.00 19.06
16	Madhya Pradesh	0								0 0.00 0.00 1.32
17	Maharashtra	0		12.95		104.06		1	82.33 60.88 32.94	1 82.33 65.88 162.74
18	Manipur	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
19	Meghalaya	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
20	Mizoram	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
21	Nagaland	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00
22	Orissa	0								0 0.00 0.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10			
23	Punjab	0	19.82		11.12				0	0.00	0.00	30.94
24	Puducherry	0							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Rajasthan	0							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Sikkim	0	10.85						0	0.00	0.00	10.85
27	Tripura	0							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Tamil Nadu	0	3.93					1	65.56	52.46	26.23	30.16
29	Uttar Pradesh	0	28.83		85.44				0	0.00	0.00	114.27
30	Uttarakhand	0							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	West Bengal	0							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		0	0.00	46.37	0	0.00	0.00	216.69	3	185.17	148.16	16586.55

Year wise details of Solid Waste Management Projects under USDSSMT as on 31-07-12

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. State	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				Current FY 2012-13 till 31-07-12				Cumulative SWM			
	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost	No. of projects approved	ACA Committed cost		
1 Andhra Pradesh	19	42	0.00	0.00	20	21	40	0.00	0.00	22	23	24	25	26	26	1.44	0	0.00	0.00	1.44
2 Arunachal Pradesh			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00				3.90				3.90	0	0.00	0.00	3.90
3 Assam			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4 Bihar			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5 Chhattisgarh			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Dadra and Nagar Haveli			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7 Daman and Diu			0.00	0.00			0.00	0.00									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8 Goa																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	19	42	20	21	40	22	23	24	25	26				
9	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
10	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00				14.12	0	0.00	0.00	14.12
11	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Jhar-khand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	5	15.00	13.50	6.75				1.91	5	15.00	13.50	8.66
14	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Karnataka	0	00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Maha-rashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Megh-alaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	19	42	20	21	40	22	23	24	25	26									
23	Punjab	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00						
24	Pudu- cherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00						
25	Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00						
26	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00						
27	Tripura	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00						
28	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	1.43						
29	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47					33.29	2.31	0.00	43.07						
30	Uttarakhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00						
31	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00					0	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Total		0	0.00	0.00	1.43	5	15.00	13.50	14.22	0	0.00	0.00	37.19	0	0.00	19.78	5	15.00	13.50	72.62

	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		19	20	21	22			
9 Goa	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	8.43	6.74	3.38	2	20.32	16.26	7.68	3.37	3	28.75	23.00	14.43
10 Gujarat	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 Haryana	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12 Himachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1	1.85	1.48	0.51				5.14		1	1.85	1.48	5.65
13 Jharkhand	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00
14 Jammu and Kashmir	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4	37.46	33.71	16.86					20.98	4	37.46	33.71	37.84
15 Kerala	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16 Karnataka	0	0.00	0.00										6.97		0	0.00	0.00	45.27
17 Madhya Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00										6	64.45	51.56	27.46
18 Maharashtra	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	17.89										3	66.43	53.14	44.46
19 Manipur	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 Meghalaya	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 Mizoram	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22 Nagaland	1	4.24	381	1.91											1	19.03	17.13	10.46
23 Orissa	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00
24 Punjab	0	0.00	0.00												0	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
25 Pudu-cherry	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26 Rajasthan	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27 Sikkim	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28 Tripura	0	0.00	0.00	0.00						22.12	5.78	0	0.00	0.00
29 Tamil Nadu	0	0.00	0.00	2.05	0.75						0	0.00	0.00	2.80
30 Uttar Pradesh	0	0.00	0.00							9.52	0	0.00	0.00	9.52
31 Ultra-khand	0	0.00	0.00	0.00							0	0.00	0.00	0.00
32 West Bengal											0	0.00	0.00	2.92
Total	1	4.24	3.81	19.80	6	47.74	41.94	40.75	2	20.32	16.26	87.55	11	155
											.49	.29	.12	.12
											20	227	188	268
												.79	.30	.22

Year wise details of Conservation of Water Body Projects Under UIDSSMT as on 31 -07-12

Sl. State	2009-10				2010-11				2011-12				Current FY 2012-13 till 30-11-12				Cumulative Total			
	No. of projects	Appr- oved cost	ACA Com- mitted	ACA relea- sed	No. of projects	Appr- oved cost	ACA Com- mitted	ACA relea- sed	No. of projects	Appr- oved cost	ACA Com- mitted	ACA relea- sed	No. of projects	Appr- oved cost	ACA Com- mitted	ACA relea- sed	No. of projects	Appr- oved cost	ACA Com- mitted	ACA relea- sed
1	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	19	20	21	22	19	20	21	22
1 Andhra Pradesh																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 Arunachal Pradesh																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
3 Assam																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
4 Bihar																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
5 Chhattisgarh																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 Dadra and Nagar Haveli																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
7 Daman and Diu																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
8 Goa																	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
9	Gujarat									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Haryana									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Jharkhand									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Jammu and Kashmir									0.24	0	0.00	0.24
14	Kerala									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Karnataka									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Maha-rashtra									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Manipur									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Meghalaya									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Nagaland									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Orissa		1	226	1.81	0.91				1	2.26	1.81	0.91
23	Punjab									0	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
24 Pudu- cherry											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25 Rajasthan											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26 Sikkim											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27 Tripura											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28 Tamil Nadu											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
29 Uttar Pradesh											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30 Uttrakhand											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31 West Bengal											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total			0	0	0	0	1	2.26	1.81	0.91	0.24	1	2.26	1.81	1.15

	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
8 Goa											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9 Gujarat											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10 Haryana											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 Himachai Pradesh											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12 Jharkhand											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13 Jammu and Kashmir											3.48	0	0.00	3.48
14 Kerala											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15 Karnataka											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16 Madhya Pradesh											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17 Maha- rashtra											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18 Manipur											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19 Meghalaya											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20 Mizoram											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21 Nagaland											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22 Orissa											0	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
23 Punjab											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
24 Puducherry											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
25 Rajasthan											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
26 Sikkim											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
27 Tripura											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
28 Tamil Nadu											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
29 Uttar Pradesh											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
30 Uttarakhand											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
31 West Bengal											0	0.00	0.00	0.00	
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3.48	0	0.00	3.48

1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
8	Goa									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Gujarat									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Haryana									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Himachal Pradesh									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Jharkhand									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Jammu and Kashmir									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Kerala									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Karnataka									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Madhya Pradesh									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Maha-rashtra									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Manipur									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Meghalaya									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Nagaland									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Orissa									0	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Punjab									0	0.00	0.00	0.00

	1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
24 Pudu-cherry											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
25 Rajasthan											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
26 Sikkim											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
27 Tripura											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
28 Tamil Nadu											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
29 Uttar Pradesh											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
30 Uttrakhand											0	0.00	0.00	0.00
31 West Bengal											0	0.00	0.00	0.0
Total			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00

Annexure-III

State-wise and year-wise ACA sanctioned and released for purchases of Buses for Urban Transport System under UIG, JnNURM (As on 27.11.2012)

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Admissible Central Share (ACA)	Year-wise releases of funds				
			2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Special Category States							
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3.74	1.95	0	0	0.9913	-
2	Assam	47.29	7.11	0	13.49		11.57
3	Himachal Pradesh	6.08	3.04	0	2.43	-	
4	Jammu and Kashmir	23.76	0	5.94	0	13.04	-
5	Manipur	6.08	3.04	0	0	-	
6	Meghalaya	14.76	0	3.69	3.69		2.48
7	Mizoram	2.93	1.46	0	0	-	
8	Nagaland	2.7	0	0.68	0		1.24
9	Sikkim	2.70	0	0.68	1.12		0.22
10	Tripura	14.65	7.65	0	0	2.71	2.07
11	Uttarakhand	21.74	10.87	0	2.65		-
	Total (A)	146.43	35.12	10.99	23.38	16.7413	
Non Special Category States							
1	Andhra Pradesh	176.5	90.88	0	19.1	1.06	20.94
2	Bihar	25.35	12.68	0	0		-
3	Chhattisgarh	11.88	5.94	0	0		-
4	Goa	6.16	3.08	0	1.96		-
5	Gujarat	88.2	39.08	0	0		2.02
6	Haryana	27.3	13.65	0	0		-
7	Jharkhand	23.9	11.95	0	0		-
8	Karnataka	159.04	72.12	12.04	26.52	12.14	5.47
9	Kerala	78.22	39.11	0	0		23.21
10	Madhya Pradesh	101.12	50.56	0	0	3.98	0.74

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Maharashtra	299.6	142.67	0	16.29	17.38	6.94
12	Odisha	15.84	7.92	3.68	2.59		-
13	Punjab	49.15	24.63	0	0		-
14	Rajasthan	77.57	38.68	0	0	17.08	8.67
15	Tamil Nadu	192.35	96.18	0	13.09	13.08	8.36
16	Uttar Pradesh	142.92	130.3	0	0		-
17	West Bengal	145.4	68.5	0	0		-
Total (B)		1620.50	847.93	15.72	79.55	64.72	-
Union Territories							
1.	NCT of Delhi	274.75	115.52	1.75	0	106.88	-
2.	Pondicherry	12.92	0	3.23	0		4.73
3.	Chandigarh	34.20	17.1	0	8.28		-
Total (C)		321.87	132.62	4.98	8.28		106.88
Total (A+B+C)		2088.8	1015.67	31.69	111.21	188.3413	98.65
Total Releases Rs. 1445.5613 crore							

Annexure-IV

Funds released for ongoing projects under 10% lumpsum provision scheme in the year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Agency	Amount
1	2	3	4
1	Namsai Storm water Drainage scheme, AP	State Govt.	7901000
2	C/o Commercial complex cum parking at Nongpoh, Meghalaya	NBCC	76677000
3	C/o City centre at Aizawal, Mizoram	NBCC	30376000
4	D/o Burial & cremation ground at Daporijo, AP	State Govt.	7319000
5	Infra. Dev. of Seppa township, AP	State Govt.	16700000
6	C/o City convention centre at Imphal, Manipur	NBCC	761000
7	Storm water Drainage Scheme (Phase-I) for Along Town Master Plan Area. Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	22,369000
8	C/o District Library-cum-Museum at Namchi, Sikkim	NBCC	20378000
9	C/o Radhanagar Bus Station at Agartala, Tripura	NBCC	3759000
10	C/o 100 bedded hospital at Thoubal, Manipur	NBCC	11702000

1	2	3	4
11	C/o city centre at Agartala, Tripura	NBCC	7463000
12	C/o Shopping complex at Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	9125000
13	C/o Guest house at Yingkiang, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	7504000
14	C/o Cultural hall at Yingkiang, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	9734000
15	C/o crematory-cura-burial ground at Yingkiong, A.P	State Govt.	2659000
16	Infra. Dev. of Yingkiong, A.P.	State Govt.	12387000
17	Infra, Dev. of Secondary school at Koloriang, A.P	State Govt.	9133000
18	C/o Shopping complex at Namsai, A.P	State Govt.	10839000
19	D/o Parking place at Passighat, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	8831000
20	Infra. Dev. Works at Mokokchung, Nagaland	State Govt.	24750000
21	C/o sanitation and waste box at Mokokchung, Nagaland	State Govt.	3945000
22	C/o Ngwaja Town Circular road under Paren distt. Nagaland	State Govt.	11407000
23	C/o Retaining wall work at Alempang ward of Mokokchung town, Nagaland	State Govt.	6807000
24	C/o Multiutility building at Sonari, Assam	State Govt.	22320000
25	C/o Boundary fencing and beautification of Ridge park at Gangtok, Sikkim	State Govt.	2400000
26	C/o Retaining wall / embankment on Southern Bank of Thoubal River, Manipur	NBCC	14521000
27	Construction of Roads for Phek Town, Nagaland	State Govt.	7815000
28	Improvement of lanes and bye-lanes of Guwahati, Phase-II, Assam	NBCC	17900000
29	Improvement of Water Supply at Jairampur	State Govt.	23500000
30	Conslruetion of shopping complex cum car parking at Tamlu, Nagaland	State Govt.	27960000
31	Improvement of General Hygiene and Environment of the Central Zone, Agartala City	NBCC	5263000
32	Cotistruction of Sport Complex at Gangtok, Sikkim	NBCC	45961000
33	Construction of retaining wall and protection work in Tawang Township, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	6476000
34	Infrastructure Development of Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh	State Giovt.	11040000
35	Improvement of road network at Jairampur, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	15780000
36	Construction of Guest House at Ziro Town	State Govt.	11190000
37	Construction of working women hostel, marriage hall, old age and destitute children home and community toilet at Nirjuli, A.P.	State Govt.	6015000
38	Construction of Connectivity Footpath and Link Road at Namchi, Sikkim	State Govt.	3090000

1	2	3	4
39	Providing 50 mm thick bituminous macadam and 40 mm thick dense bituminous concrete at Namchi, Sikkim	State Govt.	2900000
40	Construction of Pedestrian Tack at Namchi, Sikkim	State Govt.	3570000
41	Construction of Town Hall at Dharamnagar, Tripura	NBCC	53466000
42	Parking lot of heavy vehicle at Bara Bazar, Shillong, Meghalaya	NBCC	6819000
43	C/o city convention centre at Imphal, Manipur	State Govt.	62762000
44	Integrated Development of Sabroom Town, South Tripura	NBCC	70889000
45	Storm Water Damage Scheme at Noonmati, Guwahati, Assam	NBCC	13279000
46	Carpeting of other bazars of South Sikkim	State Govt.	5028000
47	Tinsukia Master Plan Area Storm Water Drainage Scheme Phase-I, Assam	State Govt.	41700000
48	Construction of Working women Hostel, Old age & Destitute Children Home and Community Toilet at Basar, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	3727000
49	Construction of Burial & Cremation Ground at Passighat, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	8220000
50	C/o balance port ion of Kalpania Khal	NBCC	3449000
51	C/o Guest House at Doimukh	State Govt.	7800000
52	Infrastructure Development of Seppa Town	State Govt.	16550000

List of Projects Sanctioned in the Financial Year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of project	State	Estimated Cost (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Improvement of Internal Township Road Network in Doimukh	Arunachal Pradesh	502.30
2	Construction of Indoor Stadium & Improvement of Sports Complex at Sagalee	Arunachal Pradesh	426.23
3	Construction and Improvement of Road network Boleng Town,	Arunachal Pradesh	763.96
4	Construction of Commercial Complex at Nagaon, Assam	Assam	2360.00
5	Development of Playground Infrastructure at Sonari, Assam	Assam	425.12
6	Development of Urban Infrastructure of Thoubal, Manipur	Manipur	1280.48
7	Improvement of roads within Sohra Town, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	100.52
8	Improvement of road including MBT of Paham Syiem, Nongpoh Town, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	94.74
9	Re-development of Parking lot at Akhongre	Meghalaya	481.44
10	Construction of Convention Centre at Lunglei, Mizoram	Mizoram	1877.40 lakh + Service Tax

1	2	3	4
11	Social Infrastructure Development Scheme for Serchip Town, Mizoram	Mizoram	2322.43 lakh + Service Tax
12	Inter-state Bus and Truck Terminus, Tuensang, Nagaland	Nagaland	1922.03
13	Shopping complex and parking plaza at forest colony at Dimapur, Nagaland	Nagaland	1855.66
14	Augmentation of water supply at Sorang Town Sikkim	Sikkim	815.29
15	Augmentation of water supply at Ravangla Bazar Sikkim	Sikkim	449.52
16	Augmentation of water supply at Chakung Town Sikkim	Sikkim	1018.53
17	Construction of Town Hall at Udaipur, Tripura	Tripura	2267.64 lakh + Service Tax

Funds released for ongoing projects under 10% lumpsum provision scheme in the year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Agency	Amount (in Rupee)
1	2	3	4
1	C/o Burial cum cremation ground at Daporijo, A.P.	State	7319000
2	Infrastructure dev. of Dirang, A.P.	State	11040000
3	Improvement of road network at Jairampur, A.P.	State	15780000
4	C/o working women hostel, marriage hall old age & destitute children home & community toilet at Nirjuli, A.P.	State	6016000
5	C/o Burial cum cremation ground at Passighat, A.P.	State	8220000
6	Construction of Multi-purpose Cultural Hall at Sagalee, Arunachal Pradesh	State	12720000
7	Construction of Guest House at Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	State	11190000
8	Improvement of Road Network at Passighat, Arunachal Pradesh.	State	30119000
9	Retaining wall & protection work at Tawang Township, Arunachal Pradesh	State	6477000
10	Construction of Shopping Complex at Basar, Arunachal Pradesh.	State	10606000
11	Infrastructure dev. Of Sagalee, Arunachal Pradesh	State	11200000
12	Water Supply Scheme at Longding, Arunachal Pradesh	State	20164000
13	C/o Burial cum cremation ground at Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	State	472000
14	C/o Guest House at Khonsa, Arunachal Pradesh	State	3780000
			155103000
15	Construction of Commercial Complex at Dhekiajuli, Assam.	State	13574000
16	Construction of Commercial Complex at Lakhipur, Assam	State	13653000

1	2	3	4
17	C/o Truck Terminus at Tinsukia, Assam	State	6877000
18	C/o Karimganj Storm water drainage scheme, Ph-I, Assam	State	35507000 69611000
19	Development of Urban Infrastructure of Kokching Khanou, Manipur	State	12457000
20	D/o Urban Infrastructure of Lamding, Manipur	State	6528000
21	Installation of LED based Traffic Signal in Imphal, Manipur.	State	6207000
22	Upgradation of Mayang water supply scheme, Manipur	State	11803000 36995000
23	C/o Commercial complex cum parking at Nongpoh Meghalaya	NBCC	65200000
24	Improvement of Mairang Town road, Meghalaya	State	733000 65933000
25	Renewal and Augmentation of Greater Saiha Water Supply Scheme, Mizoram	State	18631000
26	Augmentation and renewal of Tlabung Water Supply Scheme, Mizoram	State	3969000
27	C/o Auditorium & Stadium complex at Serchip, Mizoram	NBCC	80000000 102600000
28	Development of park at Kohima, Nagaland	State	848000
29	C/o commercial complex at Naga Shopping Arcade at Dimapur, Nagaland	State	10080000
30	C/o Truck Terminus at Dimapur, Nagaland	State	42450000
31	Construction of Guest/Rest House at Chen Town, Mon District, Nagaland	State	4363000
32	Construction of 100 Bedded Hospital at Chumukedima, Nagaland	State	48720000 106461000
33	C/o Multi-utility car parking cum allied facilities at Mangan, North Sikkim	NBCC	99278000
34	C/o parking plaza cum allied facilities at Ravangla, Sikkim	NBCC	635166000
35	Providing 50 mm thick bituminous and 40 mm dense bituminous concrete at Namchi, Sikkim	State	2900000
36	C/o Pedestrian Track at Namchi, Sikkim	. State	3570000
37	Carpeting of other bazars of South Sikkim	State	5029000
38	C/o connectivity footpath & link road at Namchi, Sikkim	State	3090000
39	C/o Multilevel car parking and allied facilities at Mangan, Sikkim	NBCC	3000000

1	2	3	4
			180733000
40	C/o Town Hall at Amarpur, Tripura	NBCC	62600000
41	C/o Town Hall at Sonarnura, Tripura	NBCC	21864000
42	C/o Super market & Office complex at Amarpur, Tripura	NBCC	45834000
43	C/o Bus Terminus & Shopping Centre-cum-Marriage Hall at Kamalpur, Tripura	NBCC	72266000
			202564000

List of Projects Sanctioned in the Financial Year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of project	State	Estimated Cost (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Water Supply Scheme at Longding Township, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	2240.45
2	Construction of Guest House at Khonsa	Arunachal Pradesh	420.00
3	Construction of Burial-cum-Cremation Ground at Ziro	Arunachal Pradesh	375.05
4	Construction of Bus/Truck Terminus at Karimganj	Assam	231.68
5	Construction of Business Centre at Simaluguri	Assam	571.39
6	Mayang water supply scheme	Manipur	2319.21
7	Improvement of Mairang Town Road, Meghalaya	Meghalaya	81.45
8	Renewal and augmentation of Greater Saiha Water Supply Scheme	Mizoram	2070.20
9	Augmentation and renewal of Tlabung Water Supply Scheme	Mizoram	441.00
10	Construction of Bus & Truck Terminus with allied facilities at Jorethang (Ph. I), Sikkim	Sikkim	3022.63
11	Construction of Town Hall at Sonamura	Tripura	2186.40

Funds released for ongoing projects under 10% lumpsum provision scheme in the year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Agency	Amount
1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh			
1	C/o Burial cum cremation ground at Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	2903000
2	Construction of Working women hostel, old age & destitute children home and Community toilet at Basar, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	3727000
3	Construction of Shopping Complex at Basar, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	10607000

1	2	3	4
4	C/o Multi-purpose hall at Sagalee, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	12720000
5	C/o Indoor Stadium & improvement of Sports complex at Sagalee, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	12787000
6	Improvement of Internal Township Road, network at Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	15069000
7	Construction & improvement of road network at Boleng Town, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	22919000
8	Improvement of Infrastructure Development of Sagalee Township, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	11210000
9	Infrastructure Development at Changlang (Phase-I), Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	6844000
10	Development of Storm Water Draianage at Khonsa, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	3800000
11	Aalo Storm Water Draianage(Phase-II), Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	8361000
12	Parking place & protection work at Koloriang, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	2498000
13	Development of Heritage Area at Dirang, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	9370000
Assam			
14	C/o Drainage system for Dhemaji Town, Assam	State Govt.	36510000
15	C/o Business centre at Simaluguri, Assam	State Govt.	5142000
16	C/o Bus/Truck Terminus at Powamara, Karimganj, Assam	State Govt.	2085000
17	C/o Business Centre at Dokmoka, Assam	State Govt.	13830000
18	C/o Commercial complex at Hailakandi, Assam	State Govt.	13077000
19	C/o commercial complex at Kokrajhar, Assam	State Govt.	13887000
20	Development of Bijni Town Area by upgradation of roads including construction of drains and culverts, Assam	State Govt.	14520000
21	Construction of Roads & Bye Lanes, Guwahati (Phase-II) Part-II, Assam	NBCC	56348000
Manipur			
22	Upgradation of Mayang water supply scheme, Manipur	State Govt.	9070000
23	Development of urban infrastructure of Thoubal Municipal Council, Manipur	State Govt.	38414000
24	Construction of Community toilet complex in Imphal, Manipur	State Govt.	5661000
25	C/o City Convention Centre at Imphal, Manipur	State Govt.	62762000
26	Shopping Complex at Block-A, Thoubal, Manipur	State Govt.	36979000
27	Shopping Complex at Biocck-B, Thoubal, Manipur	State Govt.	19890000

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya			
28	C/o Parking lot opposite & adjacent to Rikman Hotel at Tura, Meghalaya	NBCC	61424000
29	C/o missing RCC Bridge at Tura, Meghalaya	State Govt.	2241000
30	Construction of Inter State Bus Terminal at Tura, Meghalaya	State Govt.	16309000
Mizoram			
31	C/o Auditorium & stadium complex at Serchip, Mizoram	NBCC	38990000
32	Development scheme for Champai Town, Mizoram	NBCC	78750000
33	C/o Distt. Complex at Saiha, Mizoram	State Govt.	3573000
34	Development of Champai Town, Mizoram	NBCC	78752000
35	Social Infrastructure Development scheme for Serchip Town, Mizoram	NBCC	77414000
36	Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme, Mizoram	State Govt.	22473000
Nagaland			
37	C/o road connecting Peren Distt. Rd. to NH-39, Nagaland	State Govt.	40244000
38	C/o Shopping complex & parking plaza at Forest colony, Dimapur, Nagaland	State Govt.	55670000
39	Construction of Shopping Mall Complex with Car Parking at Sewak, Dimapur, Nagaland	State Govt.	33650000
40	Construction of Amenity Centre at Nagaland Gate Golaghat Road, Dimapur, Nagaland	State Govt.	3438000
41	Construction of Truck Terminus at Dimapur, Nagaland	State Govt.	42450000
42	Infrastructure Development at Pfutsero, Nagaland	State Govt.	4873000
43	Infrastructure Development of Wokha Town, Nagaland	State Govt.	13677000
Sikkim			
44	Augmentation of water supply at Ravangla, Sikkim	State Govt.	13486000
45	C/o Parking plaza cum allied facilities at Jorhang, Sikkim	NBCC	21685000
46	Augmentation of water supply at Chakung Bazar, Sikkim	State Govt.	30556000
47	C/o multilevel car parking cum allied facilities at Mangan, Sikkim	NBCC	103405000
48	C/o Parking plaza cum allied facilities at Ravangla, Sikkim	NBCC	63868000
49	C/o Bus & Truck Terminus and allied facilities at Jorethang, Sikkim	NBCC	2888000
50	Upgradation and Beautification including Strengthening of Roads Jhora Training works at Mangan, Sikkim	State Govt.	10790000

1	2	3	4
51	Construction of Vegetable Market(Livelihood) cum Parking with Allied Facilities at Singtam, East Sikkim	State Govt.	9950000
Tripura			
52	Integrated development of sabroom town, Tripura	NBCC	75980000
53	C/o Town Hall at Amarpur, Tripura	NBCC	62600000
54	C/o Bus terminus & shopping centre cum Marriage Hall at Kamalpur, Tripura	NBCC	72268000
55	Construction of Town Hall at Dharamnagar, Tripura	NBCC	53468000
56	C/o Town Hall at Udaipur, Tripura	NBCC	75588000
57	C/o Town Hall at Kailashhar, Tripura	State Govt.	18550000

List of Projects Sanctioned in the Financial Year 2011-12

Sl. No.	Name of project	State	Estimated Cost (in lakh)
1	2	3	4
1	Infrastructure Development at Changlang (Phase-I), Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	760.41
2	Development of Heritage Area at Dirang	Arunachal Pradesh	1041.05
3	Development of Storm Water Drainage at Khonsa, Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	422.29
4	Development of Parking Place and Protection wall at Koloriang	Arunachal Pradesh	277.57
5	Alao storm water drainage scheme (Phase-II)	Arunachal Pradesh	929.05
6	Development of Btjni Town Area by upgradation of roads including construction of drains and culverts, Assam	Assam	1613.42
7	Construction of missing RCC Bridge to connect Gandrak Dare in Tura	Meghalaya	249
8	C/o Inter State Bus Terminal at Tura	Meghalaya	4532.44
9	Greater Khawzawl Water Supply Scheme, Mizoram	Mizoram	2497.00
10	Infrastructure Development at Pfutsero	Nagaland	541.53
11	Infrastructure Development of Wokha Town	Nagaland	3094.94
12	Upgradation and Beautification including Strengthening of Roads Jhora Training works at Mangan, Sikkim	Sikkim	1198.91
13	Construction of Vegetable Market cum Parking with allied facilities at Singtam	Sikkim	3799.38
14	Construction of Town Hall at Kailashhar	Tripura	2429.79

During the last three years, total 68 projects have been completed.

Funds released for ongoing projects under 10% lumpsum provision scheme in the year 2012-13

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of Project	Agency	Amount
1	C/o Auditorium & Stadium at Serchip, Mizoram	NBCC	1189.9
2	C/o Inter-State Bus and Truck Terminus at Tuensang, Nagaland	State Govt.	576.61
3	C/o Commercial Complex at Dibrugarh, Assam	State Govt.	138.07
4	C/o Guest House at Khonsa, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	113.4
5	Construction of Burial-cum-Cremation Ground at Ziro, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	101.26
6	Infrastructure of wokha town, Nagaland	State Govt.	141.77
7	C/o Town Hall at Kailashhar, Tripura	NBCC	57.47
8	C/o Vegetable market at Singtam, Sikkim	NBCC	270.35
9	C/o Inter Bus Terminal at Tura, Meghalaya	NBCC	251
10	Renewal and Augmentation of Greater Saiha water supply scheme, Mizoram	State Govt.	558.95
11	Development of Playground at Sonari, Assam	State Govt.	122.53
12	Improvement of Internal Township road at Doimukh, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	150.69
13	Construction of Business Centre at Chabua, Assam	State Govt.	137.92
14	Water Supply Scheme at Longding Township, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	604.92
15	Improvement of city roads at Kolasib, Mizoram	NBCC	819.96
16	Social Infrastructure Development Scheme at Serchip, Mizoram	NBCC	774.15
17	Construction of Commercial Complex at Dhekiajuli, Assam	State Govt.	135.74
18	Construction of Multi level car parking-cum-allied facilities at Mangan, Sikkim	NBCC	1064.06
19	Augmentation of water supply at Soreng, Sikkim	State Govt.	244.59
20	C/o Indoor Stadium and Improvement of Sports Complex at Sagalee, Arunachal Pradesh	State Govt.	127.87
21	Integrated Development of Sabroom Town, Tripura	NBCC	759.82
22	Construction of Commercial Complex at Kokrajhar, Assam	SUDA	138.87
23	Augmentation & Renewal of Tlabung water supply scheme, Mizoram	State Govt.	119.07
24	C/o New Approach Road to Tuensang Town, Nagaland	State Govt.	188.1
25	Improvement of Road Network at Moran, Assam	SUDA	71.66
26	C/o Truck Terminus with allied facilities at Jorethang, Sikkim	State Govt.	953.11
27	C/o Shopping Complex cum Car Parking at Talu, Nagaland	State Govt.	279.6
28	C/o Town Hall at Sonamura, Tripura	NBCC	655.94
29	C/o Guest house /rest house at Chan Town, Mon Distt. Nagaland	State Govt.	43.64
Total			10791

Annexure-V

Fund Release status under scheme of Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns in 7 Mega cities

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Estimated Sanctio- ned Amount	Executing Agency	Release of Instalments (Date and Amount) (Rs. in Lakh)	IInd	IIIrd	IVth	Total Amount Disbursed	Amount to be re- marks				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1	Re-organization of water supply for Pilkhuwa	2009-10	2167.55	1734.04	State Govt. 31.3.10	500	18.8.11	411.4	27.2.12	411.35	1322.70	411.34	On	Going
2	Pilkhuwa Sewerage Scheme	2010-11	3687.51	2950.01	State Govt. 24.11.10	737.5	23.2.12	737.5	28.3.12	372.84	1847.84	1102.17	On	Going
3	Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Pilkhuwa Town	2010-11	897.7	718.16	State Govt. 29.8.11	179.54					179.54	538.62	On	Going
4	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Vasai-Virar Sub Region STP-2	2011-12	6622.63	5298.1	State Govt. 14.2.12	1324.52					1324.52	3973.58	On	Going
5	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Vasai Virar	2010-11	3172.64	2538.12	State Govt. 14.1.11	634.53					634.53	1903.59	On	Going
6	Under Ground Drainage Scheme, Vikarabad	2010-11	6474	5179	State Govt. 22.12.10	1295					1295.00	3884.00	On	Going

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
7	Water Supply Improvement Scheme, Vikarabad	2010-11	7009	5607	State Govt. 22.11.10	1402	9.10.12	1402				2804.00	2803.00	On Going
8	Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sonapat Town	2010-11	2496	1996.8	State Govt. 29.3.11	499.2						499.20	1497.60	On Going
9	Augmentation of Water Supply by Ranney Well, Sonapat	2010-11	6958	5566.4	State Govt. 29.3.11/2 8.2.12	1391.6						1391.60	4174.80	On Going
10	Sewerage System of Sanand Town	2010-11	5848.68	4678.94	State Govt. 29.3.11/2 8.2.12	1169.73						1169.73	3509.21	On Going
11	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sanand Nagarpalika	2010-11	213.62	170.9	StateGovt. 29.3.11	41.72						41.72	129.18	On Going
12	Water Supply System of Sanand Town	2010-11	3320.86	2656.69	State Govt. 29.3.11	664.17						664.17	1992.52	On Going
13	Comprehensive Water Supply Scheme for Sriperumbedur	2011-12	4071	3256.8	State Govt. 30.01.12	814.2						814.20	2442.60	On Going

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
14	Under Ground sewerage Scheme, Sripermbudur	2011-12	5622	4497.6	State Govt. 30.01.12	1124.4						1124.40	3373.20	On Going
15	Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, Sripermbudur	2011-12	443.77	355.02	State Govt. 30.01.12	88.75						88.75	266.27	On Going
16	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Hoskote Town	2011-12	4072.84	2767.12	StateGovt. 30.03.12	649.1						649.10	2118.02	On Going
17	GIS Base Map & Household survey for Pilikhuwa Town	2011-12	29.3	29.3	State Govt. 30.03.12	7.32						7.32	21.98	On Going
Total			63107.1	50000								15858.32	34141.68	

Annexure-VI

*North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) State and project-wise funds released**

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	City	Project for Tranche-I	Allocation 2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till Oct. 12)
1	Nagaland	Kohima	Water Supply	6.02	Nil	Nil	0.76 Nil
2	Nagaland	Kohima	Solid Waste Management	16.85	Nil	Nil	1.85 3.58
3	Mizoram	Aizawl	Water Supply	11.24	Nil	3.28	3.86 Nil
4	Meghalaya	Shillong	Solid Waste Management	2.06	Nil	Nil	Nil Nil
5	Sikkim	Gangtok	Water Supply	23.20	Nil	Nil	Nil 2.47
6	Tripura	Agartala	Water Supply	6.44	Nil	Nil	0.82 Nil
Total				65.81	Nil	3.28	7.29 6.05

* Funds are released as reimbursement of expenditure incurred by the states on the project works based on statements of expenditure submitted by the States.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam, comprehensive schemes were formulated for the development of towns and cities by neglecting villages. However, the result is zero. Madam around 37 crore people live in 8000 cities and small towns. Only 24% of India's 8000 towns and cities have master plans. There is no arrangement for sewage disposal. Even water is not being supplied properly. Drainage system are becoming out dated i.e. the quality of life of the people in the city is getting worse. The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNRUM), which is an Urban Development Scheme was launched in the year 2005. The first phase of the programme was supposed to come to a close in 2012 but was extended for two years. As per my information huge amount has been spent on this mission. It is being considered that development of cities is a state subject, however the condition of cities in entire India is becoming more complicated and we have to pay attention to this. The Government has also constituted a committee to evaluate the performance of this mission for which thousands of crore of rupees have been spent during its first phase which ended in the year 2012.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the outcome of the assessment made by the committee in regard to development of cities and of infrastructure for which huge amount has been spent.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: The hon. Member has asked about the JNNURM Project. I would like to tell that 65 cities had been identified in the UID scheme as per the population.

[English]

It was a committed central share of Rs. 66,000 crore.

[Translation]

The CAG has submitted its report recently. Work is being carried out only in those cities, which have been identified by the States and besides these 63 cities, small towns have also been included under the UIDSSMT scheme. As regards the question asked by the hon. Minister, I would like to say that it's true that many states are such which have made less progress. Especially, when the issue of land acquisition comes, it is being observed that many states are lagging behind. Funds have been provided, however, according to the report, less progress has been made by these states particularly in regard to laying of sewerage lines and implementing water and housing projects due to land acquisition issues. Perhaps the hon. Member hails from Bihar and Madam Speaker, you also hail from Bihar. I would like to read a report related to Bihar as there are many problems related to Bihar which need to be addressed. It is said that in Bihar urban development has been carried out in an organised manner however, I would like to say that Bihar is one such state

where the level of urbanization is very low i.e. it is around 11%. Funds were provided by the Government for eight projects. However, out of these eight projects, utilization certificate has not been furnished by the State Government for even a single project. Many states are such which do not furnish utilization certificates. Due to this, second installment is not being released by the Government. Our Ministry is ready to give supplementary support on behalf of the centre however, we cannot release second instalment unless utilization certificate is provided by the State Government. With regard to the progress made by the centre on reforms front, we can say that Bihar is lagging far behind as its performance report shows. In the remarks it has been revealed that of the eight projects granted at various places, two in the cities of Patna and Bodhgaya. ...(*Interruptions*) This is depicted in the CAG report. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please listen to the views of the hon. Minister.

...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing would go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: You will come to know as to what the State Government of Bihar has done only when you listen to my reply. ...(*Interruptions*) Bihar has made very less progress. I am saying as per the record that Bihar is severely lacking in regard to progress on the front of Urban Development. Madam, out of the projects for which funds were released not even a single project has been completed. The progress is zero percent therefore whatever fund allocation has been made that has gone in excess. The State Government of Bihar had been asked to forward a plan in regard to the excess funds. Now that plan period has ended and the supplementary DPR had to be forwarded. But the State Government of Bihar has failed in submitting the DPR and therefore the project has gone into the cold storage. Now the Central Government has not been allocating any money for that plan. That is why such is the condition in Bihar. Outwardly, it may seem otherwise, but the fact is that funds for urban development are not being spent in Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam Speaker, this is the horrible situation which has been admitted by the hon. Minister. It is a national question that when the population of all the cities of India, which is 37 crore at present, will rise to 60 crore by the year 2031, then the Government would not be able to meet the target by even 25 to 50 %. Whether it relates to supply of water, burden of road traffic, laying of sewerage line or drainage system or providing housing facility to the poor people, which is a necessity by the year 2031. My question was as to what kind of co-operation has been extended by the Ministry of various states during the last three years?

Madam Speaker, in the year 2009-10, Rs. 3300 crore have been spent at the national level and in 2010-11 rupees 2281 crore have been spent. In the year 2011-12, rupees 4097 crore have been spent and in 2012-13, the Government has made commitment to spend rupees 1055 crore i.e. Rs. 10636 crore have been spent on development of infrastructure and the Government will spend the amount which it has committed. Though the Government has made so many commitments, however, I would like to tell that whereas Rs. 2601 crore have been spent at national level on water supply during the last three years, not even a single rupee has been spent for this purpose in Bihar. ...(*Interruptions*) Rs. 212 crore have been spent in various cities at national level on drainage system but not even a single rupee has been spent for this purpose in Bihar. Rupees 586 crore have been spent at national level on sewerage projects during the last three years however not even a single rupee has been spent for this purpose in Bihar. Rs. 72 crore have been spent on various cities at national level on solid waste management however neither the funds were sanctioned nor a single rupee has been spent for this purpose in Bihar.

In the road sector, today the problem of traffic congestion is increasing in the cities and the transport system is becoming dysfunctional. Rupees 268 crore have been spent at national level on road sector during the last three years, however, not even a single rupee has been spent for this purpose in Bihar. Similarly, not even a single rupee has been spent in Bihar on water conservation and parking projects which are different infrastructure subjects. In transport system alone. ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you ask the Question.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Madam Speaker, rupees 847 crore have been spent at national level and out of

these merely rupees 12 crore have been allocated to Bihar. My question is whether proposals were not sent by the State Government of Bihar or whether the State Government of Bihar does not require any funds or it has no problem related to urban population or there is no need to solve the problem of Bihar state or the Central Government has no interest in this? ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: How many questions you have asked? You have asked a barrage of questions under the garb of posing one question and have taken much time on explaining the background. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam Speaker, what I have said earlier is true that Bihar is among the least urbanized states. Funds were sought for only Patna and Bodhgaya cities. Besides, funds were sought for 7-8 small towns. Further, commitment was made on behalf of the Ministry of Urban Development and the Central Government in regard to providing rupees 211.22 crore for 11 projects. Besides, I have also said that 43.58 crore rupees remained unspent by the State Government of Bihar. Hon'ble member has mentioned about transport. The State Government had proposed to purchase buses for Patna, however, I regret to say that not even a single bus has been purchased by the State Government. It has to be purchased on behalf of the State. We can release funds only for those projects for which proposal was submitted by the State. 11 projects were submitted and we have taken up all the 11.

Madam, I said that we have not received utilization certificate of two projects, however, we have released funds for the remaining projects. The Government has released first installment, however, DPR has not been prepared so far. Even the city plan has also not been prepared. The CAG has also raised a question as funds cannot be released unless DPR has been prepared. Hon. member has said correctly that when the funds are being fully utilized then small towns should also be included in this. Three cities, Kishanganj, Hajipur and Bihar Sharif were included in this. Project proposals were sent for these cities, however, sanction has not been given by the ministry for these cities as their project cost was more. Even today funds are lying unspent with the state, however, if the state does not utilize it and provide utilization certificate, the Government would not release funds to Bihar.

[*English*]

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Madam. I must say that the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission is a complete failure of the Government. I call it a failure because not even ten per cent of the work is completed

till now and the norms are very cumbersome for a normal Municipal Corporation to be eligible to receive 35 per cent grants under the scheme. Most of the Municipal Corporations are not able to pool in 65 per cent of the resources. Given the situation which we are faced with JNNURM, what steps does the Government propose to take to ensure full coverage of the scheme?

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, we must understand first certain things about the scheme. For the benefit of the hon. Members, I would like to tell them as they ask about the concept of JNNURM from time to time.

JNNURM consists of two components, namely, UIG and UIDSSMT. The UIDSSMT is meant for the smaller towns. This is an effort by the Central Government to support the State Governments in financing them for various projects. The project proposals must come from the State to the Centre. The State Government has to prepare the DPRs and it has to present them to the Central Government.

Now, the hon. Member has said that it is a failure. I do not agree with this sweeping statement because the Chief Minister of Punjab had met me a few weeks ago and I had asked him as to why Punjab has, in the last several years, not presented projects. He said that they had difficulties on reforms. But I was happy when he informed me that now, Punjab is way ahead in its reforms and they have now posed projects. Having posed projects now, it must be understood that JNNURM-I has finished and JNNURM-II is being discussed within the Government to launch and the Government is committed to JNNURM-II. We will certainly examine the projects which the Punjab Government has given us a month ago after having done the required reforms.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GANESH SINGH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to tell the hon. Minister that schemes are being run by the Government for the development of big cities under the JNNURM and for small towns under the UIDSSMT. The State Government of Madhya Pradesh had in 2010 and then on 13th June, 2011 submitted project proposal to the Centre for 24 cities after getting it approved from its committee, which included the scheme of Satna Nagar worth 24 crore rupees. During the last session, when I had asked a Question in this regard, the hon. Minister had himself said that that he was looking into it. Subsequently, in a reply to my Unstarred Question No. 1970, the hon. Minister said that though the SLSC

committee has granted its approval but the Ministry would not be taking it up. I have received such kind of reply from the hon. Minister.

I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister as to why Madhya Pradesh is discriminated against particularly my Parliamentary constituency, Satna.

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, no discrimination is being meted out. By the time, State NLCC Committee sent recommendation in this regard, it was already very late. The hon'ble Member had discussed the issue with me. I assured him that I would definitely consider it. We do not want to neglect Satna. Now, it will be considered in JNNURM-2 and improvement will be made in it after taking the views of the hon'ble Member. There is need to make improvement in the said scheme. There is room for improvement in DPR and we will definitely make improvement in it.

I would also like to condemn the views expressed by the hon'ble Members that discrimination is being met against Madhya Pradesh because maximum funds for road transport have been allocated to Madhya Pradesh. In your Legislative Assembly, in your Cabinet. ...(*Interruptions*) It is wrong, don't say this, you will suffer due to it. You yourself have appreciated it in your cabinet and Legislative Assembly of Madhya Pradesh. Therefore, no discrimination has been met. Since Madhya Pradesh had not submitted it with the required pace, therefore, delay has been caused.

SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: The hon'ble Minister just now gave information about many states. I would like to know about the details of funds allocated, spent and unspent under various schemes in Uttar Pradesh. Next month, 'Mahakumbh' Mela is going to be held in Allahabad. I would like to know how many MLDs (millions litres per day) drain water is likely to be discharged in Ganga and Yamuna after laying down sewerage, as the Government has allocated funds for the same? Has the Government got any information in this regard? If so, the details thereof?

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI: Madam, the hon'ble Member has asked about Uttar Pradesh. I would like to tell him that out of a number of projects taken in hand 33 projects are in UIG, which cover Agra, Allahabad, Kanpur, Lucknow, Mathura, Meerut and Varanasi and 46 projects have been taken in UI DSSMT. I would like to give information in regard to those projects on which work has been completed. Only four projects out of 33 projects have

been completed so far and only 25 projects out of 46 UI DSSMT projects have been completed. Since, two years time is there, JNNURM mission has been extended upto two years. There is one good thing about UP, that reforms are being carried out there in a proper manner and due to it 18 projects out of 33 projects sanctioned under UIG have been taken up and these have received all the four installments, it means utilization certificate (UC) has been submitted properly. But there are some projects, in regard to which utilization certificate has not been submitted. Therefore, delay is being caused. But time is still left. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHAILENDER KUMAR: Tell about the drainage.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please address the Chair. Shri Chandrakant Khaire, please speak.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: I will give a separate reply to him in this regard. But I would like to add that I have requested the Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh to send more scheme proposals for Uttar Pradesh in the next couple of months and he has accepted it and we will definitely give priority to it.

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE: Madam Speaker, the second phase of JNNURM is going to be launched. Last time, 63 cities which have a population of 10 lakh or more were covered under this scheme. Last year also, I made efforts to get my city Sambhajinagar, Aurangabad included under JNNURM, but now cities of Maharashtra have fallen in the category of more than 10 lakh population and my city, has also fallen in this category, as per the census of 2011.

Madam, through you, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that my city should be covered in the second phase of JNNURM as it is known as the tourist capital of Maharashtra. Ajanta Ellora and other tourist places are located at this place. Now, the entire project proposal is going to be submitted through Municipal Corporation. We are going to meet the hon'ble Minister on 18th of this month-sanitation, sewerage, solid waste and road management etc. should be developed. We have started water supply project through UI DSSMT. First such project on PPP mode is going to be implemented in our city. If our city is included in JNNURM, it will become a prominent tourist capital and the number of tourists will increase.

I hope that we will get all kind of assistance from your side. Please give assurance in this regard.

SHRI KAMAL NATH: Madam, year 2011 census was not held at the time of launch of JNNURM. Now Aurangabad has become eligible on the basis of year 2011 census. We will definitely consider it in JNNURM-2. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, their scheme has become eligible for UIG, we will consider it. There are no two opinions about it that Aurangabad has its own importance. Alongwith it hon'ble Member said that they have given this project under PPP. I would like to tell all the Members that we give priority to PPP. But very few PPP projects are coming. I would like to request other states also to send more PPP projects, because we can bring private sector investment in PPP projects.

Model Schools

*263. + SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to continue the sharing pattern of costs between the Union and State Governments for setting up of 6,000 model schools at block level;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the present status of setting up of model schools under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model;

(c) the number of proposals received from the States/UTs for setting up of such schools during the last three years and the current year along with the action taken thereon including the number and locations of such schools which have since become functional, State-wise;

(d) the locations identified for setting up of such schools and the financial assistance provided for the purpose during the above period, State-wise; and

(e) the time by which the proposed model schools including under PPP mode are likely to be set up?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M. M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) The centrally sponsored scheme to set up 6,000 model schools at the rate of one school per block was launched in November 2008. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments and the remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Under State sector component of the scheme, the approved sharing pattern of costs between the Centre and State/UT Governments during the 11th and 12th Five Year Plans was 75:25 and 50:50 respectively for all States. Such sharing pattern is 90:10 for Special category States and for upgraded Ashram schools in all States in both the Plan periods. However, for the current financial year, continuation of the sharing pattern of 75:25 was approved by the Government. Implementation of PPP component of Model School Scheme has been initiated from 2012-13 and proposals have since been received in response to the Request for Qualification (RFQ) to pre-qualify the private entities for this purpose.

(c) and (d) Since inception of the scheme till 30.11.2012, proposals to set up model schools in 2,973 blocks have been received from 24 States/UTs. Out of these, model schools in 2,266 blocks covering 22 States have been approved. Financial sanctions amounting to Rs. 2,110.80 crore have been accorded for setting up 1,880 model schools in 21 States. State-wise details of proposals received, proposals approved, schools sanctioned and amount released are at Annexure-I. Locations of the schools are identified by the State/UT Governments and approved by the Project Approval Board (PAB) in the Department of School Education and Literacy, Government of India. Model Schools are located preferably in Block headquarters where availability of required land owned by the State/UT Government is assured. 473 model schools have so far become functional in 8 States, State-wise locations are at Annexure-II.

(e) Setting up of model schools in EBBs depends on receipt of viable proposals from the State/UT Governments and in blocks other than educationally backward under PPP mode it is dependent on interest shown by the eligible private entities.

Annexure-I*State-wise details about model schools from 2009-10 to 30.11.2012.*

(Amount in Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	No. of blocks for which proposals received	No. of schools approved	No. of schools accorded financial sanction	Amount Released				Total
					2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	Andhra Pradesh	666	589	355	0.00	0.00	412.09	0.00	412.09
2	Arunachal Pradesh	17	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	80	67	67	0.00	39.09	63.45	8.35	110.89
4	Bihar	411	368	368	18.85	100.06	0.00	203.53	122.44
5	Chhattisgarh	74	74	74	22.65	58.89	2.32	0.00	83.86
6	Gujarat	85	84	83	0.00	69.29	0.00	26.12	96.01
7	Haryana	36	36	36	0.00	12.55	0.00	0.00	12.55
8	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	5	6.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.78
9	Jammu and Kashmir	24	19	19	25.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	25.82
10	Jharkhand	121	89	40	0.00	0.00	46.43	0.00	46.43
11	Karnataka	74	74	74	83.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	83.80
12	Madhya Pradesh	201	201	201	37.37	0.00	195.01	0.00	232.38
13	Maharashtra	43	43	43	0.00	0.00	29.27	20.65	49.92
14	Meghalaya	9	9	9	0.00	0.00	15.03	0.00	15.03
15	Mizoram	1	1	1	1.36	0.00	0.00	1.729	3.089
16	Nagaland	11	11	11	7.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.47
17	Orissa	162	111	111	0.00	0.00	128.85	0.00	128.85
18	Punjab	21	21	21	23.78	73.78	0.00	0.00	47.56
19	Rajasthan	174	160	134	0.00	91.71	497.92	0.00	141.63
20	Tamil Nadu	44	44	44	20.25	0.00	10.44	40.496	71.186
21	Tripura	6	6	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Uttar Pradesh	622	193	148	0.00	56.13	115.67	0.00	171.80
23	West Bengal	67	61	36	3.58	19.07	0.00	18.57	41.22
24	Uttarakhand	19	0	0	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total		2973	2266	1880	251.71	470.57	1068.48	320.045	2110.805

Annexure-II*State-wise list of Model Schools which have become functional*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Schools	Block
1	2	3	4
1	Punjab	21	1) Sangat 2) Talwandi Sabo 3) Mandi Phul West / Maur 4) Khuhian sarver 5) Abohar 6) Fazilka 7) Jalalabad 8) Mamdot 9) Ferozepur 10) Mansa 11) Budlads-I / Bhikhi 12) Budlads-II at Bareta / Budlada 13) Jhunir-I 14) Jhunir-II at Sardulgarh 15) Lambi 16) Muktsar 17) Samana-I /Samana-I at Patran 18) Lehragaga 19) Anndana 20) Saunam 21) Valtoha
2	Karnataka	74	1) Ramadurg 2) Parsgad (Soudatti) 3) Bilagi 4) Mudhol 5) Bagalkote 6) Badami

1	2	3	4
			7) Hungund
			8) Bijapur
			9) Sindhagi
			10) B. Bagewadi
			11) Muddebihal
			12) Indi
			13) Aland
			14) Afzapur
			15) Gulbarga
			16) Chincholi
			17) Chitapur
			18) Basavakalyan
			19) Bidar
			20) Humnabad
			21) Aurad
			22) Lingasur
			23) Devadurga
			24) Manvi
			25) Raichur
			26) Sindhanur
			27) Yelburga
			28) Kustagi
			29) Gangavthi
			30) Koppal
			31) Rona
			32) Mundargi
			33) Dharwad
			34) Kalghatagi
			35) H.Bommanahalli
			36) Hospet
			37) Siraguppa

1	2	3	4
			38) Belliary
			39) Sandur
			40) Kudiligi
			41) Molkalmur
			42) Challakere
			43) Harapanahalli
			44) Pavagada
			45) Gudibende
			46) Bagepalli
			47) Chintamani
			48) Srinivaspur
			49) Bangarpet
			50) Mulebagilu
			51) Gourlbidanur
			52) Channaptna
			53) Kanakapura
			54) Holenarasipur
			55) K.R. Nagar
			56) Hunsur
			57) Mysore
			58) Heggadadevankote
			59) Nanjangud
			60) T. Narasipur
			61) Gundlapet
			62) Chamarajnager
			63) Yealndur
			64) Kollegal
			65) Panavapur
			66) Mallavalli
			67) Gokak
			68) Rayabag

1	2	3	4
			69) Sedam
			70) Shahpur
			71) Surpur
			72) Yadgir
			73) Jama Khandi
			74) Jevargi
3	Gujarat	12	1) Amirgarh
			2) Danta
			3) Khedbrahma
			4) Dahod
			5) Zhalod
			6) Limkheda
			7) Santrampur
			8) Chhota Udepur
			9) Naswadi
			10) Kawant
			11) Pavi Jetpur
			12) Dediapada
4.	Tamil Nadu	18	1) Nallur
			2) Panruti
			3) Pennagaram
			4) Shoolagiri
			5) Kelamangalam
			6) Ammapatti
			7) Nambiyur
			8) Moolanur
			9) Kadavoor
			10) Kollihills
			11) Edappadi
			12) Kadyampatti
			13) Konganapuram

1	2	3	4
			14) S. Pudur
			15) Thiyagadurgam
			16) Rshivandhiyam
			17) Kallakurichi
			18) Thirukoilur
5.	Chhattisgarh	74	1) Lormi
			2) Bhopal pattnem
			3) Chhindgarh
			4) Gidam
			5) Kuakonda
			6) Sukma
			7) Usoor
			8) Bemetara
			9) Dharamjaigarh
			10) Bataoli
			11) Bhaiyathan
			12) Kusmi
			13) Lakhanpur
			14) Lundra
			15) Mainpat
			16) Odgi
			17) Pratappur
			18) Rajpur
			19) Ramchandrapur
			20) Sitapur
			21) Bastar
			22) Kondagaon
			23) Jagdalpur
			24) Tokapal
			25) Darbha

1	2	3	4
			26) Lohandiguda
			27) Bastanar
			28) Makdi
			29) Bakawand
			30) Pharasgaon
			31) Baderajpur
			32) Keshkal
			33) Bhairamgarh
			34) Bijapur
			35) Bilha
			36) Gourela
			37) Kota
			38) Niarwahi
			39) Masturi
			40) Mungeli
			41) Pathariya
			42) Pendra
			43) Takhatpur
			44) Dantewada
			45) Katekalyan
			46) Konta
			47) Pamgarh
			48) Bagicha
			49) Kansabel
			50) Pathalgaon
			51) Kawardha
			52) Panadariya
			53) Bodla
			54) Korba
			55) Kartala

1	2	3	4
			56) Kartghora
			57) Pali
			58) Pondiuprora
			59) Khadgawan
			60) Manendragarh
			61) Bharatpur
			62) Narayanpur
			63) Orcha (Bastar District in MDM List)
			64) Lailunga
			65) Deo Bhog
			66) Mainpur
			67) Bilai Garh
			68) Kasdol
			69) Baloda Bazar
			70) Bhatapara
			71) Ambikapur
			72) Surajpur
			73) Udaypur
			74) Wadrafnagar
6.	Madhya Pradesh	201	1) Mungaoli
			2) Eshagarh
			3) Berasia
			4) Khaknar
			5) Burhanpur
			6) Gaurihar
			7) Bijawar
			8) Buxwaha
			9) Tamia
			10) Amarwada

1	2	3	4
			11) Parasia
			12) Jamai
			13) Bhitwar
			14) Ghatigaon
			15) Khirkiya
			16) Sohagpur
			17) Babai
			18) Bankhedi
			19) Shahpura
			20) Harsud
			21) Pamdhana
			22) Baladi (Killod)
			23) Panna
			24) Pawai
			25) Banda
			26) Bina
			27) Khurai
			28) Malthon
			29) Shahgarh
			30) Basoda
			31) Nataran
			32) Sirong
			33) Latari
			34) Alirajpur
			35) Bhabra
			36) Jobat
			37) Katthiwada
			38) Sondwa
			39) Udaigarh

1	2	3	4
			40) Anuppur
			41) Jaithahri
			42) Kotma
			43) Pushaprajgarh
			44) Ashoknagar
			45) Chanderi
			46) Baihar
			47) Birsa
			48) Barwani
			49) Niwali
			50) Pansemal
			51) Pati
			52) Rajpur
			53) Sendhwa
			54) Bhimpur
			55) Ghoradongari
			56) Shahpur
			57) Gohad
			58) Phanda
			59) Badamalehra
			60) Chhatarpur
			61) Loundi
			62) Nowgong
			63) Rajnagar
			64) Harrai
			65) Batiyagarh
			66) Damoh
			67) Hatta
			68) Jabera
			69) Patera

1	2	3	4
			70) Patharia
			71) Tendukheda
			72) Bagli
			73) Dewas
			74) Kannod
			75) Khategaon
			76) Sonkatch
			77) Tonkkhurd
			78) Badnawar
			79) Bagh
			80) Dahi
			81) Dhar
			82) Dharamपुरi
			83) Gandhwani
			84) Kukshi
			85) Manawar
			86) Nalchha
			87) Nisarpur
			88) Sardarpur
			89) Tirla
			90) Umarban
			91) Amarpur
			92) Bajag
			93) Dindori
			94) Karanjiya
			95) Mehadwani
			96) Samanapur
			97) Shahpura
			98) Aron
			99) Bamori

1	2	3	4
			100) Chachoda
			101) Guna
			102) Raghogarh
			103) Dabra
			104) Morar
			105) Depalpur
			106) Indore
			107) Mhow
			108) Sanwer
			109) Kundam
			110) Jhabua
			111) Meghnagar
			112) Petlawad
			113) Rama
			114) Ranapur
			115) Thandla
			116) Bahoriband
			117) Barwara
			118) Dheemarkheda
			119) Katni
			120) Rithi
			121) Vijayraghvarh
			122) Khalwa
			123) Bhagwanpura
			124) Jhimiya
			125) Bichhiya
			126) Bijadandi
			127) Ghughori
			128) Mawai
			129) Mohgaon

1	2	3	4
			130) Narayanganj
			131) Niwas
			132) Bhanpura
			133) Garoth
			134) Joura
			135) Kailaras
			136) Morena
			137) Pahargarh
			138) Sabalgarh
			139) Jawad
			140) Manasa
			141) Neemuch
			142) Ajaygarh
			143) Biaora
			144) Khilchipur
			145) Narsinghgarh
			146) Rajgarh
			147) Sarangpur
			148) Zirapur
			149) Bajna
			150) Sailana
			151) Gangew
			152) Hanumana
			153) Jawa
			154) Mauganj
			155) Naigarhi
			156) Tyonthar
			157) Maihar
			158) Majhagawan

1	2	3	4
			159) Ramnagar
			160) Uchehra
			161) Ashta
			162) Ichhawar
			163) Sehore
			164) Lakhanadon
			165) Beohari
			166) Budhar
			167) Gohparu (Pali no.1)
			168) Jaisinghnagar
			169) Sohagpur
			170) Agar
			171) Badod
			172) Karahal
			173) Sheopur
			174) Vijaypur
			175) Badarwas
			176) Karera
			177) Khaniyadhana
			178) Kolaras
			179) Pichhore
			180) Pohari
			181) Shivpuri
			182) Kusmi
			183) Majhauri
			184) Rampur Naikin
			185) Sidhi
			186) Sihawal
			187) Chitarangi

1	2	3	4
			188) Deosar
			189) Waidhan
			190) Baidevgarh
			191) Jatara
			192) Niwadi
			193) Palera
			194) Prithvipur
			195) Tikamgarh
			196) Ghatiya
			197) Khachrod
			198) Mahidpur
			199) Ujjain
			200) Gohparu
			201) Karkeli
7.	Jharkhand	40	1) Manika
			2) Kunda
			3) Lawlaung
			4) Barkatha
			5) Chauparan
			6) Tisri
			7) Gawan
			8) Bagodar
			9) Gandey
			10) Birni
			11) Dewri
			12) Dhanwar
			13) Giridih (Sadar)
			14) Bengabad
			15) Dumri (Balthariya)

1	2	3	4
			16) Pirtan
			17) Borio
			18) Barhet
			19) Mandro
			20) Taljhari
			21) Littipara
			22) Pakur
			23) Jarmundi
			24) Raneshwar
			25) Shikaripara
			26) Masaliya
			27) Sariyahat
			28) Ramgarh
			29) Tundi
			30) Bero
			31) Erki (Tamarll)
			32) Karra
			33) Khunti
			34) Kisko
			35) Bhandra
			36) Jaldega
			37) Manoharpur
			38) Ichagarh
			39) Nimdih
			40) Dumaria
8.	Maharashtra	33	1) Mantha
			2) Badnapur
			3) Ghansavangi
			4) Jalna

1	2	3	4
			5) Ambad
			6) Bhokardhan
			7) Partur
			8) Gevarai
			9) Wadavani
			10) Mudkhed
			11) Umri
			12) Dharmabad
			13) Biloli
			14) Parbhani
			15) Gangakhed
			16) Jintur
			17) Purna
			18) Pathari
			19) Selu
			20) Manvat
			21) Hingoli
			22) Talasari
			23) Gaganbavada
			24) Peth
			25) Surgana
			26) Dhanora
			27) Attappali
			28) Bhamragad
			29) Ahari
			30) Sironcha
			31) Shahada
			32) Taloda
			33) Dhadgaon

[Translation]

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to first thank the hon. Minister for presenting the detailed figures in this reply. This scheme is related to setting up of model schools particularly in educationally backward districts and blocks. In this scheme, which was launched in November 2008, a target was fixed for setting up 6000 model schools across India. Of these 3500 model schools were to be opened in educationally backward districts. The remaining 2500 schools were to be set up in blocks which are not educationally backward under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model. A decision has been taken to set up 3500 model schools in educationally backward blocks in the first phase. The figures which you have presented, since the commencement of this scheme in 2008, I would like to talk about that only. As against the target of 3500 schools, only 2973 proposals have been received and in this way, proposals have not been received for 527 blocks. Out of these 2973 proposals, proposals of only 2266 blocks have been approved. The financial sanction has been accorded for setting up only 1880 schools i.e. 400 less. In this way, 2110 crore rupees have been released by the Government.

In reply to another Question, the hon. Minister said that the cost of establishing a school comes to about Rs. 3 crore. If the Government has accorded financial sanction for setting up 1880 schools, then I feel that it should have released more than 5000 crore rupees, however, less amount has been released. I just want to know as to why there is a mismatch in fixing target, according approval and financial sanction. In fact, the number of schools which are functioning is less. 2973 proposals have been received. Out of these only 477 schools are functional. 622 proposals have been received from Uttar Pradesh, which is the target state, and out of these, only 193 proposals have been approved.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, you ask the Question.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Funds were allocated for only 148 schools i. e. 171 crore rupees have been allocated, however, not even a single school has been constructed. The hon. Minister can say that it is the responsibility of the State Government, however, I feel that it would be like shirking one's responsibility.

MADAM SPEAKER: You ask the question.

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: The progress, in regard to this important scheme, is very less as against the target fixed, hence, I would like to ask the hon. Minister as to whether

any special arrangement has been made for its monitoring to accelerate the pace of progress so as to achieve its objective.

[English]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, the hon. Member has touched upon this very important scheme which has come about arising out of the Prime Minister's speech in 2007 where he has expressed the Government's commitment towards creating these schools on the Kendriya Vidyalaya pattern which would cover 6,000 economically backward blocks. Out of these, 3,500 would be funded by the Government and 2,500 would be funded by the PPP model. A number of schools have been sanctioned, but as the hon. Member has pointed out, only 477 schools have become functional in 8 States. Now, the primary reason for that is the States not making their share of funds available and the other reason is the delay in submitting the Utilisation Certificates for the funds that have been sent from here and also sometimes not meeting the norms that were specified for setting up these Model Schools. These are the reasons why most of the schools have not taken off.

So, I would urge upon the States to get their act together because this is an important scheme for creating the capacity in secondary education and which also bring in quality aspect into secondary education. I hope the States would respond faster in terms of submitting the Utilisation Certificates and in making their share of the funds available towards enabling these schools to take off.

[Translation]

SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI: Hon. Minister may tell as to what is the share of states in this? ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please ask another question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Anuragji, please sit.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam, yesterday I raised the issue of coal ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. We will give you a chance to speak. Let him ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You may speak during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Dara Singh ji, you can raise it during the Zero Hour.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: At present, discussion is going on on some other issue, how can we take up this issue?

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You raise this issue during the Zero Hour. Please sit down now.

...(Interruptions)

11.44 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan, Dr. Baliram and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, we will take up this issue during the Zero Hour. Let him ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Madam, I would like to mention about my parliamentary constituency, Barabanki. As per the 2001 census, the population of Barabanki is 32 lakh

*Not recorded.

50 thousand and the literacy rate of Barabanki is 63.7%. ... (Interruptions) The literacy rate is 6% less than the literacy rate recorded at the state level. ... (Interruptions)

Given the national average the literacy rate is less than 9 per cent. Keeping this in view, all the 15 blocks are educationally backward as per the Government of India's norms but I regret to say that not even a single school has been approved for the area. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether the Government will make separate provisions for such districts where all blocks are educationally backward? It should not be left to the State Government alone. One should not say that it comes under the jurisdiction of the State Government and if proposal comes from there, it will be considered. ... (Interruptions) I would like to know whether the Union Government will send a separate team and make provision in this regard? ... (Interruptions)

[*English*]

SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU: Madam Speaker, Barabanki has a total of 16 Economically Backward Blocks. All of them have been classified as Economically Backward Blocks. In the new proposal that has come from the State Government, out of 16 blocks, four blocks from Barabanki are part of the proposal ... (Interruptions)

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Air Safety

*264. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of eases of incidents of possible mishaps or near-miss situation of aircraft have reportedly been averted at various airports in the country during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, airport, airline and incident-wise;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted by the Government to ascertain the reasons behind such incidents;

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, incident-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure air safety in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There were a total of 65 airprox reported during the last three years. Details of the airprox are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The main findings/outcome of airprox investigations are as follows:

- i. Human error by Air Traffic Control, Pilot and HFRT(High Frequency Receiver/Transmitter) Operator (read back error, hear back error, expectancy error)
- ii. Co-ordination failures such as Late/Non-Receipt of Estimates/Flight Level Changes
- iii. Similar/call sign of the aircraft
- iv. Instrument/NAV aids (Navigational aids-RADAR) failure
- v. In some cases it has been found that due to read/hear back error pilot climbed/descended wrong level as assigned by ATC.
- vi. Some airprox occurred when traffic was handled by a trainee controller during his On Job Training (OJT) albeit under the supervision of an instructor. The instructor was late in taking over or did not correct the conflicting situation in time.
- vii. Heavy traffic leading to stress and fatigue.
- viii. Some airprox occurred in the event of radar failure when radar control is replaced by procedural control.

(e) The following actions have been taken to avert recurrence of such incidents:

- i. ATCO (Air Traffic Control Officer) and Pilot proficiency checks are being carried out regularly.
- ii. ATC services are being modernized and they would include conflict warning in the system to assist ATCOs.
- iii. Coordination procedures of handing over traffic to adjoining FIR have been worked out and deviation, if any, is pointed out to the concerned units for taking corrective action.
- iv. Whenever required, corrective training is given to Pilots and Air Traffic Controllers, and training procedures are amended.
- v. Safety Management System at airports have been implemented to mitigate the risk of accident/incident.
- vi. Airlines have been directed to avoid use of similar/confusing call signs
- vii. One separate directorate of Air Space and Air Traffic Management in DGCA has been created for better surveillance and regulatory functions in Air Traffic Management.
- viii. Cases of Airprox/ATC incidents are discussed and analyzed to avoid recurrence of such incidents.
- ix. CNS directorate of Airports Authority of India has been advised by DGCA to issue guidelines in the form of an ATM (Air Traffic Management) or CNS (Communication, Navigation & Surveillance) circular for HF RT controller.
- x. FDTL (Flight Duty Time Limitation) for pilot has been revised and issued as a CAR (Civil Aviation Requirement) by the DGCA. The CAR has become effective from 15th February 2012.

Statement

Airprox Reported to DGCA during 2010

Sl. No.	Region/FIR	Call Sign/Flight No/Aircraft	Operator
1	2	3	4
1	Delhi FIR	UAE and IGO 257	Emirates and IndiGo
2	Kolkata FIR	IGO 205 and AFL 554	Indigo and Aeroflot
3	Delhi FIR	IAC 410 and JLL 391	Indian Airlines and JetLite
4	Chennai FIR	UAE 569 and BAW 119	Emirates and British Airways
5	Mumbai FIR	VUNWB and KFR 2802	Indian Air Force and Kingfisher Airlines

1	2	3	4
6	Mumbai FIR	KFR 3151 and UAE 302	Kingfisher Airlines and Emirates
7	Mumbai FIR	JAI 2228 and JAI 2509	Jet Airways and Jet Airways
8	Delhi FIR	KFR 3345 and IAC 941	Kingfisher Airlines and Indian Airlines
9	Mumbai FIR	CFG 326 and QTR 030	Condor and Qantas
10	Delhi FIR	Palican and Phantom	Indian Air Force and Indian Air Force
11	Chennai FIR	IAC 672 and JAI 2758	Indian Airlines and Jet Airways
12	Mumbai FIR	MAU 744 and N876H	Air Mauritius and Non scheduled operator
13	Mumbai FIR	IAC 174 and JAI 2119	Indian Airlines and Jet Airways
14	Kolkata FIR	MAS 6147 and EIY 081	Malaysian Airline and EI AI
15	Chennai FIR	QTR 623 and TWG 2653	Qatar Airways and non-scheduled operator
16	Chennai FIR	KFR 2496 and JAI 2773	Kingfisher Airlines and Jet Airways
17	Chennai FIR	GOW 205 and IGO 259	Go Air and IndiGo
18	Mumbai FIR	IGO 214 and VT-ERM	IndiGo and non-scheduled operator
19	Chennai FIR	SEJ 528 and JAI 515	Spicejet and Jet Airways
20	Delhi FIR	EDW 50 and MAU 744	Edelweiss Air and Mauritius Air
21	Delhi FIR	AIC 680 and SEJ 316	Air India and Spicejet
22	Mumbai FIR	JAI 211 and JLL 131	Jet Airways and JetLite

Airprox reported to DGCA during 2011

1	Delhi FIR	KFR 336 and JAI 723	Kingfisher Airlines and Jet Airways
2	Mumbai FIR	IGO 319 and SEJ 803	IndiGo and Spicejet
3	Chennai FIR	VT-VSA and JAI 465	Non scheduled operator and Jet Airways
4	Kolkata FIR	IAC 213 and CES 758	Air India and China Eastern Airline
5	Mumbai FIR	ELY 071 and UAE 408	EI AI Airlines and Emirates
6	Kolkata FIR	IGO 256 and JAI 018	IndiGo and Jet Airways
7	Kolkata FIR	PIA 276 and QFA1	Pakistan Airlines and Qantas
8	Delhi FIR	AIC 840 and IGO 192*	Air India and IndiGo
9	Kolkata FIR	KFR 4577 and UAE 572	Kingfisher Airlines and Emirates
10	Delhi FIR	AUS 26 and IRM 5045	Austrian Air and Mahan Air
11	Delhi FIR	UAE 510 and GOW 172	Emirates and Go Air
12	Kolkata FIR	KFR 3168 and BBC 072	Kingfisher Airlines and Bangladesh Airlines
13	Delhi FIR	GOW 154 and BAW 3457	Go Air and British Airways
14	Mumbai FIR	SEJ 884 and IGO 215	Spicejet and IndiGo

1	2	3	4
15	Kolkata FIR	BAW 10 and SAS 972	British Airways and Svandinavian
16	Chennai FIR	SLK 477 and UAE 405	Silk Air and Emirates
17	Chennai FIR	SEJ 501 and AIC 803	Spicejet and Air India
18	Chennai FIR	AIC 682and UAE 530	Air India and Emirates
19	Chennai FIR	UAE 522 and UAE 421	Emirates and Emirates Airline
20	Chennai FIR	LLR 9601 and IGO 523	Alliance Air and Indigo
21	Chennai FIR	AXB 348 and UAE 421	Air India Express and Emirates Airlines
22	Kolkatta FIR	IGO 011 and KFR 511	Indigo and Kingfisher Airline
23	Chennai FIR	AXB 613 and JAI 2788	Air India Express and Jet Airways
24	Chennai FIR	VU-AVC and GEC 8415	IAF and Foreign Airline
25	Delhi FIR	IGO 277 and AIC 111	Indigo and Air India
26	Mumbai FIR	QTR 284, ABB 0440 & ABB 0472	Quatar Airways and Air Arabia Flights
27	Chennai FIR	UAE 533 and JAI 529	Emirates Airline and Jet Airways, Air India
28	Kolkatta FIR	JAI 2403 and IGO 205	Jet Airways and Indigo
29	Kolkatta FIR	LLR 9811 and AIC 696	Air India and Alliance Air

Airprox reported to DGCA during 2012

Sl. No.	Region/FIR	Call Sign/Flight No.	Aircraft Operator
1	2	3	4
1	Near Cochin Chennai FIR	VUAVS and AIC 520	IAF and Air India
2	Delhi Approach	JAI710 and GOW372	Go Air and Jet Airawys
3	Delhi FIR	VTAYV and IAF fighter Intruder was IAF Fighter 312 had level burst and climbed above ATC cleared level 3000 feet.	Non scheduled operator and IAF fighter
4	Trivandrum Appracha Chennai FIR	Incident between NAA04 calibration flight and UAE520NAA04 DO 228 and UAE 520	AAI aircraft and Emirates
5	Delhi FIR	CMF115 Kabul-Delhi,GOW 154A320, from Delhi to Srinagar	Kam Air and Go Air
6	Chennai FIR, 22NM west of Banglore	ILL 234 and IGO 154, Jet Lite 234, B737 from Chennai to Bengaluru and Indigo 151, A3 20/from Shamshabad to Bengaluru.	IndiGo and Jet Lite
7	Approx. 125 NM North-West of Nagpur Mumbai FIR	Indigo 245, from Raipur to Indore and Indigo 126 from Bengaluru to Delhi.	Indigo and Indigo
8	Near NITIX in Mumbai OCC on	Royal Jordanian Flight No. 194 Airbus-330, Amman to Colombo and Sri Lankan Flight 228,	Royal Jordanian and Srilankan Airline

1	2	3	4
		Airbus-340 Eastbound RJA 194 given descent through the level of ALK228	
9	25NM West of LLK in Delhi TMA Delhi FIR	Go Air Flight 344, Airbus-320, from Patna to Delhi and Spice Jet Flight 946, Boeing-738, from Kathmandu to Delhi.	Go Air and Spice Jet
10	Indore Approach/ Tower MUMBAI FIR	SEJ 1053, DH8B, VOHY/VAID ETA 1337 and SEJ 2225, Q400, VIDP/VAID,	Spice Jet and Spice Jet
11	Kolkatta-ACC, Kolkatta FIR	VUPGB, IL76, VEDX-G450-VOBR was cleared to FL320 through the level of reciprocal traffic IG0319, VABB-G450-VECC	Indian Air Force and Indigo
12	Kolkatta-ACC, Kolkatta FIR, LEMEX	AIC772, A319, VOBL-A465-VECC at FL390 and IGO011, A320, VIDP-L759-WSSS	Air India and Indigo
13	Delhi FIR Delhi ACC near ASARI	PIA892, A310, OPLA-A466-SAMAR-ASARI-DPN-VTBD) and SEJ2222, DH8D, VIAR-ASARI-VIDP	Pakistan Airline and Spice Jet
14	Chennai FIR, Cochin APP	AXB474, B738, VOCL-W15-VOCI and GFA271, A321, VOCL-W92-OBBI via R295 CIA VOR	Air India Express GulfAir

Airport Development Fee*[Translation]*

*265. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed Airports Authority of India to drop its plan to charge Airport Development Fee (ADF) from the domestic and international passengers at Chennai and Kolkata airports;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to drop ADF in all the other airports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) There is no proposal for levy of Development Fee (DF) at Chennai and Kolkata Airports.

(c) and (d) Development Fee (DF) is presently levied only at IGI airport, New Delhi and CSI airport, Mumbai. Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) approved levy of DF at these airports, as a last resort of means of finance to bridge the project funding gap, in accordance with Section 22A of Airports Authority of India (AAI) Act, 1994.

Estimates of Poverty

*266. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the poverty estimates worked out by various committees/study/expert groups and the methodology used by them for estimation of poverty and the identification of the poor in the country;

(b) the details of the action taken by the Government on the suggestions/ recommendations given by the said committees/study/expert groups;

(c) whether the poor people are denied the benefits of the schemes run by the Government in the absence of a clear cut assessment of poverty in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures 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) to (d) The poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The method for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time.

The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force (Alagh Committee) on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' in 1977 which defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs.49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs.56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level. These poverty lines correspond to a basket of goods and services based on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. Subsequently, the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) constituted in 1989 retained the national poverty lines defined by the Alagh Committee and disaggregated them into state-specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials.

Based on the Lakdawala methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level were calculated as monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 356.30 for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 for urban areas. These poverty lines were derived from Uniform Reference Period (URP) consumption distribution of household consumer expenditure survey of National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) in which the consumer expenditure data of all the items are gathered from the households using 30-day reference period. The resulting poverty ratios are 27.5% at all India level with 28.3% in rural areas and 25.7% in urban areas.

The Planning Commission in December, 2005 constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar which submitted its report in December, 2009. It adopted the Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to urban poverty ratio of 2004-05 as derived from the Lakdawala method and applied it to rural as well as urban population in all the States. The poverty line was derived using the PLB and the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) consumption distribution, in which 365-day reference period is used to collect the consumer expenditure data of five infrequently purchased non-food items (clothing, footwear, education, institutional medical care and durable goods) and 30-day recall period for the remaining items. The resulting national poverty line for rural and urban areas is monthly per capita consumption expenditure of Rs 446.68 and Rs 578.80 respectively for the year 2004-05. This yields rural poverty ratio for 2004-05 as 41.8 percent, urban poverty ratio as 25.7 percent and all-India (rural and urban combined) poverty ratio as 37.2 percent. These poverty lines and poverty ratios recommended by the Tendulkar Committee have been accepted by the Planning Commission.

Following Tendulkar methodology, the Planning Commission has computed poverty lines for the year 2009-10 based on the large scale survey on household consumer

expenditure collected by NSSO in its 66th round, 2009-10. These have been released through a Press Note issued on 19th March 2012. According to this, poverty line at all India level is estimated as monthly per-capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs 860 for urban areas in 2009-10, which amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs 3,365 in rural areas and Rs 4,300 in urban areas for a family of five at 2009-10 prices.

Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to 'Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty'.

While estimation of poverty is undertaken by the Planning Commission, the identification of BPL families is carried out by the concerned State Governments. The identification is done through a complete door-to-door enumeration of the households, known as BPL Census. The Central Government assists the State Governments with technical and financial support in conducting the census. The BPL Census to identify the rural households living Below the Poverty Line is generally conducted at the beginning of a Five Year Plan. The last BPL Census in rural areas was conducted in 2002 based on the methodology of Score Based Ranking of rural households using 13 socio-economic parameters. The Ministry of Rural Development, through the Socio-Economic and Caste Census (SECC) has commenced a door-to-door census in rural and urban areas in the country in June 2011 to gather household level data for identification of BPL households to ensure better targeting of anti-poverty programmes.

[English]

Cyber Crimes

*267. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) the details of the cases of cyber crimes and hacking of websites reported in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Joint Working Group on cyber security has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the salient features of the recommendations along with the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to establish an autonomous institution on cyber security and

if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other security measures taken/being taken by the Government to check hacking and cyber crimes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total number of 696, 1322 and 2213 cases of cyber crimes under IT Act and Cyber Crime related IPC Sections were registered in the year 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively, State/UT wise list is at Statement-I. State/UT wise and head wise (including hacking) number of cases reported and persons arrested under IT Act and Cyber Crime related IPC Sections reported during 2009-2011 are at Statement-II and III respectively. The latest available information pertains to the year 2011. Cyberspace is virtual and borderless. A website can be hosted on a server at any location in the country as well as worldwide. Similarly, the website could be accessed from anywhere in the world. It is difficult to categorise hacking of websites on State-wise basis. No such list is compiled or available. As per the information tracked and reported to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) a total number of 9180, 16126, 14232 and 14392 websites were hacked in the year 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till October) respectively.

(b) The report of the Joint Working Group (JWG) on "Engagement with Private Sector on Cyber Security" was released on 15 October, 2012.

(c) The salient features of the JWG *inter alia* include Guiding Principles and Objectives. "Roadmap" for Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) on cyber security and four pilot projects. The recommended "Roadmap" includes setting-up of an institutional framework for involvement of private sector, capacity-building in the area of cyber security, development of cyber security standards and assurance mechanisms and augmentation of testing and certification facilities for IT products.

(d) There is no such proposal to establish an autonomous institution on cyber security.

(e) The various measures taken by the Government to check hacking and cyber crimes in the country are:

- i) Legal Framework in the form of Information Technology Act, 2000. The Act provides legal framework to address the issues connected with cyber crime, cyber attacks and security breaches of information technology infrastructure.
- ii) Setting up of Early Warning and Response to cyber security incidents through the Indian Computer

Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) and collaboration at national and international level for information sharing and mitigation of cyber attacks. CERT-In regularly publishes Security Guidelines and advisories for safeguarding computer systems from hacking and these are widely circulated. CERT-In also conducts security workshops and training programs on regular basis to enhance user awareness.

- iii) All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also. The existing Government websites are periodically audited from security perspective and vulnerabilities found are plugged.
- iv) The organizations operating critical information infrastructure are regularly advised to implement information security management practices based on International Standard ISO 27001. Ministries and Departments have been advised to carry out their IT systems audit regularly to ensure robustness of their systems.
- v) The Government has circulated Computer Security Policies & Guidelines and Crisis Management Plan for countering cyber attacks and cyber terrorism for implementation by all Ministries/ Departments of Central Government, State Governments and their organizations and critical sectors.
- vi) Cyber Security Mock Drills to assess preparedness of organizations to withstand cyber attacks are being conducted by the Government. Six such drills have been conducted since November 2009. Next cyber security mock drill is scheduled in December, 2012.
- vii) The Government is developing indigenous technology by carrying out Research and Development (R&D) in the area of cyber security.
- viii) Government is facilitating for skill & competence development in the area of cyber security by providing domain specific trainings on Cyber Forensics, Network & System Security Administration. Labs for training in collection and analysis of digital evidence for Law Enforcement & Judiciary have been setup.
- ix) Government is working with the industry to create awareness in the area of cyber security. Brochures and pamphlets have been prepared providing information on do's and don'ts with respect to cyber security for the usage of electronic and Information Technology (IT) devices.

Statement-I**Cases registered and Person arrested under IT Act and IPC section of Cyber Crime during 2009-2011**

Sl. No.	State/UT	I.T. Act (Cases)					I.T. Act (Persons Arrested)					IPC Sections (Cases)					IPC Sections (Persons Arrested)				
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14								
1	Andhra Pradesh	30	105	349	8	81	242	8	66	23	4	126	25								
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	13	1	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	0								
3	Assam	2	18	31	0	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0								
4	Bihar	0	2	25	0	2	6	0	0	13	0	0	2								
5	Chhattisgarh	4	4	2	7	7	2	46	46	76	44	44	102								
6	Goa	8	15	16	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	0	2								
7	Gujarat	20	35	52	11	45	36	16	20	15	25	18	19								
8	Haryana	0	1	42	0	0	15	0	0	3	0	0	8								
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	17	12	5	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0								
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5	14	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0								
11	Jharkhand	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	25	0	0	43								
12	Karnataka	97	153	151	21	95	34	0	23	9	0	22	5								
13	Kerala	64	148	227	47	105	135	7	8	18	0	4	5								
14	Madhya Pradesh	16	30	90	24	49	97	1	5	13	2	10	6								
15	Maharashtra	53	142	306	78	143	226	108	104	87	89	64	85								
16	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
17	Meghalaya	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0								
18	Mizoram	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0								

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2	7	7	1	24	1	11	5	5	12	3	1
21	Punjab	28	41	59	17	34	38	28	27	20	48	42	21
22	Rajasthan	27	52	122	20	35	110	1	3	24	2	3	22
23	Sikkim	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	18	52	37	11	44	43	19	25	8	5	17	11
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	14	32	101	24	64	123	3	9	13	7	24	36
27	Uttarakhand	7	10	6	4	11	3	0	1	0	0	3	0
28	West Bengal	13	49	43	2	3	11	10	11	14	21	14	16
Total (States)		411	922	1725	284	772	1161	264	356	370	260	394	409
29	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	4	3	10	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D and N Haveli	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	5	41	50	2	25	15	12	0	49	3	0	36
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		9	44	66	4	27	23	12	0	52	3	0	37
Total (All-India)		420	966	1791	288	799	1184	276	356	422	263	394	446

Source: Crime in India

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
19 Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Odisha	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Punjab	0	6	7	0	4	8	4	10	11	6	10	9	5	2	1	2	0	0	0	0
22 Rajasthan	0	3	12	0	3	6	14	32	69	6	21	36	0	17	0	0	0	0	6	0
23 Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
24 Tamil Nadu	3	4	3	0	1	0	4	13	17	3	18	19	8	26	8	5	16	15	15	15
25 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh	0	6	17	0	12	15	2	9	43	6	19	45	2	3	8	2	4	1	1	1
27 Uttarakhand	1	3	2	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
28 West Bengal	3	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	38	33	1	0	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)	21	60	93	6	79	65	110	311	774	61	208	469	118	162	154	44	61	61	65	65
Union Territories:																				
29 A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	8	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Delhi	0	4	1	0	0	1	5	34	39	2	25	11	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
34 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	0	4	1	0	0	1	5	35	52	2	25	18	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)	21	64	94	6	79	66	115	346	826	63	233	487	118	164	157	44	61	61	65	65

Source: Crime in India

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20 Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
21 Punjab	3	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
22 Rajasthan	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh	1	0	1	1	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	0
27 Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)	7	3	3	5	16	6	15	1	2	3	0	2	1	4	3	12	6	4	8	
Union Territories:																				
29 A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)	7	3	3	5	16	6	15	1	2	3	0	2	1	4	3	12	6	4	8	

Source: Crime in India

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20 Odisha	0	3	1	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Punjab	3	2	1	1	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
22 Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh	3	1	5	4	1	18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Uttarakhand	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)	10	15	26	5	27	27	27	3	2	6	6	5	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	0
Union Territories:																				
29 A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)	10	15	26	5	27	27	27	3	2	6	6	5	4	4	0	0	3	0	0	0

Source: Crime in India

*Cases Registered and Persons Arrested under Various Crime Heads
of IT Act during 2009-2011*

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Certificate by misrepresentation/ suppression of fact		Obscene publication/ Transmission in Electronic form				Others				Total														
		Cases Registered		Persons Arrested		Cases Registered		Persons Arrested		Cases Registered		Persons Arrested		Cases Registered		Persons Arrested										
		2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010	2009	2010									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1	Andhra Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	7	9	52	3	13	61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	105	349	8	81	242
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	13	1	2	7
3	Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	18	31	0	4	6
4	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	25	0	2	6
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	2	7	8	2
6	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	10	6	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	15	16	3	2	4
7	Gujarat	0	0	2	0	0	0	3	3	6	12	5	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	35	52	11	45	36
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	42	0	0	15
9	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	4	4	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	17	12	5	21	5
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	14	0	2	3
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	9	0	0	8	0	0	9
12	Karnataka	0	5	2	0	2	0	6	45	37	3	46	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	97	153	151	21	95	34	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
13 Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	44	103	136	37	92	80	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	148	227	47	104	135
14 Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	21	40	11	42	43	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	30	90	24	49	97
15 Maharashtra	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	61	62	46	84	79	0	30	149	0	17	59	53	142	306	78	143	226
16 Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
17 Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3
18 Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1
19 Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	7	1	24	1
21 Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	19	36	8	15	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	28	41	59	17	33	38
22 Rajasthan	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	40	9	5	68	0	0	0	0	0	0	27	52	122	20	35	110
23 Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
24 Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	9	3	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	18	52	37	11	44	43
25 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh	1	3	0	1	2	0	4	10	25	9	26	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	32	101	24	64	123
27 Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	3	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	10	6	4	11	3
28 West Bengal	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	10	1	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	49	43	2	3	11
Total (States)	1	9	5	1	4	0	135	325	487	139	359	439	1	30	157	0	17	68	411	922	1725	284	772	1161		

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
Union Territories:																											
29 A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	2	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	10	2	2	2	5
31 D and N Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
32 Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
33 Delhi	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	41	50	2	25	15	
34 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
Total (UTs)	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	3	9	2	2	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	44	66	4	27	23	
Total (All India)	1	9	6	1	4	0	139	328	496	141	361	443	1	30	157	0	17	68	420	966	1791	288	799	1184			

Source: Crime in India

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
19 Nagaland			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20 Odisha			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Punjab			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Rajasthan			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23 Sikkim			0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Tamil Nadu			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Tripura			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Uttarakhand			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 West Bengal			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)			0	2	7	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	4	1	3	1	9	0	0	0	10
Union Territories:																					
29 A and N Islands			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 D and N Haveli			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32 Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Delhi			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Lakshadweep			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (All India)			0	2	7	0	3	3	0	3	1	0	4	1	3	1	9	0	0	0	10

Source: Crime in India

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20 Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	5	5	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
21 Punjab	1	7	19	4	17	21	19	15	1	30	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22 Rajasthan	0	3	19	0	3	8	1	0	2	2	0	8	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
23 Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24 Tamil Nadu	8	14	3	1	14	7	11	11	5	4	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25 Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh	3	9	10	7	24	17	0	0	3	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27 Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28 West Bengal	10	10	14	21	14	16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (States)	146	188	245	158	257	266	90	146	97	79	100	108	1	1	1	4	3	2	2	7
Union Territories:																				
29 A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 D and N Haveli	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1
32 Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Delhi	12	0	13	3	0	11	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34 Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)	12	0	14	3	0	11	0	0	21	0	0	21	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
Total (All India)	158	188	259	161	257	277	90	146	118	79	100	129	1	1	1	6	3	2	2	8

Source: Crime in India

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
20 Odisha			0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	11	5	5	12	3	1
21 Punjab			0	0	0	0	0	0	8	5	0	14	12	0	28	27	20	48	42	21
22 Rajasthan			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	24	2	3	22
23 Sikkim			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
24 Tamil Nadu			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	25	8	5	17	11
25 Tripura			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26 Uttar Pradesh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	9	13	7	24	36
27 Uttarakhand			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0
28 West Bengal			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	11	14	21	14	16
Total (States)			3	8	5	0	12	7	21	7	2	20	16	7	264	356	370	260	394	409
Union Territories:																				
29 A and N Islands			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30 Chandigarh			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31 D and N Haveli			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1
32 Daman and Diu			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33 Delhi			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	4	12	0	49	3	0	36
34 Lakshadweep			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35 Puducherry			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	4	12	0	52	3	0	37
Total (All India)			3	8	5	0	12	7	21	7	17	20	16	11	276	356	422	263	394	446

Source: Crime in India

Implementation of RTE Act

*268. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) the funding pattern between the Centre and the States under the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(b) whether the Government conducted any survey to find out the number of children getting free education under the Right to Education Act;

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

(d) the number of schools, teachers and the funds required for implementation of the Act; and

(e) whether the Government is aware of any mis-utilisation of funds allocated for this purpose and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme is a centrally sponsored scheme to assist the States/UTs in the implementation of the Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and its objectives. The funding pattern between Centre & States under the SSA is in the ratio of 65:35 except for the North East States where the ratio is 90:10.

(b) and (c) The Government of India collects annual enrollment statistics under the District Information System for Education (DISE) where in for the year 2010-11, 13 crore children were enrolled in Government elementary schools which provide free education.

(d) In 2010 an estimation of Rs. 2,31,233 crore for the period from 2010-11 to 2014-15 was made for the implementation of the RTE Act, 2009, including requirement of schools and teachers.

(e) Some cases of financial misutilization and irregularities do come to light from time to time which are dealt with forthwith under the SSA. The SSA has laid down a detailed mechanism for financial monitoring, which includes *inter alia* an annual independent audit of State/UT SSA programmes, a concurrent audit by professionals and audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India.

Grant of Sanction for Prosecution

*269. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
DR. SANJAY SINH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the delays in according sanction for prosecution of public servants is due to non-availability of relevant documentary evidence under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reaction of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government for checking delay in grant of sanction for prosecution?

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 delay which occurs in the sanctioning of prosecution in some cases 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.

The Supreme Court of India, vide its judgment dated 18th December, 1997 in the case of Vineet Narian Vs. Union of India, directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office".

In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has already 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 (GoM) on tackling corruption, in its first report, had also given certain recommendations for speedy disposal of requests for sanction of prosecution of public servants, 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 3.5.2012.

[Translation]

Polymetallic Nodules Programme

*270. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any polymetallic nodules programme is being implemented by the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its strategic and economic importance to the country;

(c) whether the Government is considering exploration and extraction of the polymetallic nodules of various metals from the Indian ocean;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the sites identified for the purpose; and

(e) whether China is way ahead in this field and if so, the details thereof and the measures taken/being contemplated by the Government to promote our efforts in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam. India is implementing the Polymetallic Nodules Programme.

(b) India's Polymetallic Nodules programme is oriented towards exploration and development of technologies for harnessing of nodules from the Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB) allocated to India. It has 4 components viz. Survey & Exploration, Environmental Impact Assessment, Technology Development (Mining), and Technology Development (Metallurgy). In the 75,000 sq.

km area of CIOB, the estimated polymetallic nodule resource potential is 380 million tones, containing 4.7 million tonnes of nickel, 4.29 million tonnes of copper and 0.55 million tonnes of cobalt and 92.59 million tonnes of manganese. Cobalt and nickel are strategically important metals.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) While, the extraction of metals from the polymetallic nodules lying at the deep ocean floor is not yet found to be economically viable at this stage, an area of about 7860 square km has been identified in the CIOB for the First Generation Mine Site on the basis of detailed surveys and analysis. Environmental studies for mining of deep-sea polymetallic nodules were also carried out to evaluate the possible impacts of mining on deep-sea environment. A Remotely Operable Submersible (ROSUB 6000), capable of operating at 6000 m water depth was also developed and tested successfully at a depth of 5289 m. for assessing environmental conditions beyond 5000 m. A remotely operable in-situ soil testing equipment was also developed for obtaining detailed geotechnical properties of the mining area at Central Indian Ocean Basin (CIOB) and tested successfully at 5462 m. water depth. A mining system is under development. A demonstration pilot plant with a capacity to process 500 kg. nodules per day was commissioned on semi-continuous basis successfully for extracting copper, nickel and cobalt at Hindustan Zinc Limited, Udaipur. Another pilot plant has been commissioned at National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur with processing capacity of 500 kg. per day for production of ferro-silico-manganese ore from the residue obtained from the HZL plant.

(e) India has entered into a 15-year contract with the International Seabed Authority in the year 2002 for pursuing developmental activities for polymetallic nodules in the Indian Ocean. India continues to pursue the polymetallic nodules programme coupled with research and development efforts. China Ocean Mineral Resources Research and Development Association (COMRA), China has been engaged in carrying out the activities pertaining to exploration of Polymetallic Nodules in the Pacific Ocean. The details of its activities are not known.

[English]

Base Transmitting Stations

*271. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) the number of Base Transmitting Stations (BTSs) functioning in the country as on date, State and operator-wise;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for installation of BTS for augmentation of network capacity particularly in the naxal affected and rural areas;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Odisha and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(d) whether the 2G controversy has affected the purchase of equipment needed by BSNL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto including the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Madam, the number of Base Transmitting Stations (BTSs) functioning in the country as on 31.10.2012 is 7363654. The Licensed Service Area-wise and operator-wise details are given in Statement-I and II respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. Proposals of various State Governments have been received through Ministry of Home Affairs for setting up of mobile towers for providing mobile services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas. State-wise detail of these locations is given below:

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

A proposal in this regard has been submitted to Telecom Commission for seeking approval of the Cabinet to extend Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF)

Subsidy Support to BSNL on nomination basis, for operation and maintenance of the Mobile Services in LWE affected areas, for general public as well as security personnel.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Question does not arise in view of (d) above.

Statement-I

Number of BTS Licensed Service Area (LSA)-wise as on 31.10.2012

Sl. No.	Name of LSA	Number of BTSs
1	Andhra Pradesh	60368
2	Assam	14015
3	Bihar	44613
4	Chennai	21187
5	Delhi	21992
6	Gujarat	46105
7	Haryana	17650
8	Himachal Pradesh	6933
9	Jammu and Kashmir	10392
10	Karnataka	53627
11	Kerala	34266
12	Kolkata	18546
13	Maharashtra	63604
14	Madhya Pradesh	44933
15	Mumbai	29027
16	North East	7722
17	Odisha	19819
18	Punjab	26531
19	Rajasthan	34692
20	Tamilnadu (Except Chennai)	46467
21	Uttar Pradesh (East)	45556
22	Uttar Pradesh (West)	39256
23	West Bengal	29353
Total		736654

Statement-II*Number of BTS Operator-wise as on 31.10.2012*

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom Service Provider (Generalised)	Number of BTSs
1	Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited	99911
2	Reliance Communication Limited	95588
3	Unitech Wireless Limited	23900
4	Videocon Telecommunications Limited	8086
5	Vodafone Limited	118603
6	Aircel Limited/Dishnet Wireless limited	56162
7	Bharti Airtel Limited/BHL	147504
8	Etisalat DB/Allianz	1633
9	Idea Cellular Limited/ABTL	93406
10	Loop Mobile Limited	2174
11	Mahanagar Telephone Nigam limited	2831
12	Quadrant Telecom Limited/HFCL	1755
13	Spice Telecom Limited	5452
14	Sistema Shyam T Limited (MTS)	11521
15	S TEL limited	1045
16	Tata Teleservices Limited/TTML	67083
Total		736654

*[Translation]***Review of Functioning of DDA**

*272. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has been able to meet the emerging challenges and the expectations of the people;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed/proposes

to review the functioning of DDA in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to effectively meet the housing and the related requirements of the people in the capital?

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

(b) In view of above, does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has been reviewing the functioning of DDA with special emphasis on its ability to achieve the targets and goals entrusted to it, which is a continuous process. Review meetings are held at regular intervals at the level of Minister of Urban Development, Secretary, Urban Development and other senior officers of the Ministry. Besides, monthly progress reports on the functioning of DDA are also obtained from DDA and reviewed in the Ministry. The Government is also in the process of review of the Master Plan of Delhi, 2021 (MPD-2021).

(e) DDA has also reported that for planned development of Delhi, and to meet the housing requirements, it has taken the following steps:

- (i) Planning and development of sub-city (self contained) projects like Rohini, Dwarka and Narela with housing catering to all types of population.
- (ii) Housing programmes as per the housing strategies for development of new housing areas.
- (iii) Redevelopment of slum areas/in-situ up-gradation, housing for economically weaker section (EWS).
- (iv) The Zonal Development Plans for urban extension areas have been notified which will also provide land for housing and related infrastructure. As proposed in MPD-2021, development of these areas is envisaged through public private partnership (land pooling).
- (v) As proposed in MPD-2021, the development along major transport corridors is envisaged through Transit Oriented Development (TOD). This will

provide for intensive development in terms of housing, work centres and supporting facilities.

- (vi) In order to make development environmentally sustainable, large recreational areas have been developed such as biodiversity parks, regional parks/district parks, sports complexes etc.
- (vii) Development of residential areas, construction and disposal of housing for various categories.
- (viii) DDA has further reported that keeping in view the emerging challenges for planned development of the capital city, the following critical areas have been identified in MPD-2021: Land policy, public participation and planned implementation, redevelopment, shelter, housing for poor, environment, unauthorized colonies, mixed used, trade and commerce, informal sector, industry, conservation of heritage, transportation, health infrastructure, education facilities, disaster management, provision of sports facilities and focus on infrastructure development.

[English]

Modernisation of Post Offices

*273. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

- (a) whether the Government has launched a scheme named 'Project Arrow' in the country;
- (b) if so, the salient features of the project, along with the number of post offices which are being covered under the scheme, circle/State-wise;
- (c) whether the expert committee, under the Chairmanship of Shri Ajay Shah, has made any reference to modernise and streamline the functioning of post offices in the country;
- (d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government in this regard including the funds allocated and spent thereon, so far; and

(e) the time frame fixed by the Government to modernise and computerize all the post offices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched a scheme named "Project Arrow" in April, 2008.

(b) The Department's Plan Scheme named "Project Arrow" aims at modernizing selected departmental post offices in the country by improving their ambience and infrastructure under its 'Look and Feel' component and quality of service under its 'Core Operations' component. The salient features of the project are: improvement in Mail Delivery, Money Remittances, Saving Bank Operations and Office Service Levels for the customers as well as standardization and up-gradation of Infrastructure, Branding, Technology and Training activities. As on 31st March 2012, 1736 post offices have been covered under "Look and Feel" activities and 780 more post offices are being undertaken during 2012-2013. Under Core Operations, 15583 post offices were covered by 31st March, 2012 and 3100 more post offices are added during 2012-2013. The circle wise details of post offices covered under both the streams of Project Arrow are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Ajay Shah submitted a report recommending that India Post Network should harness the rapid IT capacity expansion to deliver three basic integrated products to every Indian citizen, viz., savings account on banking platform, broad based payments network and mechanism to deliver micro loans. No funds were allocated or spent in this regard by the Department.

(e) 24969 post offices have been computerized as on 31.3.2012. 2500 post offices are being modernized under Project Arrow in the 12th Plan in addition to 1736 post offices already modernized. The number of post offices that can be covered in a financial year or during a plan period is restricted by availability of funds. It is therefore not possible to give a specific time frame for completion of computerization and modernization of all post offices in the country.

Statement*Circle wise - List of Project Arrow Post offices*

Circle Name	Post office covered under Look & Feel			Monitoring of Core Operations		
	No. of Post offices covered upto March, 2012	No. of Post offices to be covered in 2012-13	Total	No. of Post offices Maintained upto March, 2012	No. of Post offices to identified for inclusion 2012-13	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	149	48	197	1100	270	1370
Assam	36	14	50	582	0	582
Bihar	70	48	118	405	35	440
Chattisgarh	23	15	38	243	45	288
Delhi	60	25	85	304	35	339
Gujarat	74	48	122	1099	90	1189
Haryana	36	22	58	376	50	426
Himachal Pradesh	28	15	43	389	20	409
Jammu and Kashmir	18	14	32	125	35	160
Jharkhand	45	10	55	203	10	213
Karnataka	86	49	135	1138	300	1438
Kerala	70	49	119	1286	130	1416
Madhya Pradesh	126	48	174	636	300	936
Maharashtra	141	49	190	1401	300	1701
North Eastern	31	60	91	179	2	181
Odisha	87	20	107	556	120	676
Punjab	43	35	78	540	170	710
Rajasthan	156	50	206	612	350	962
Tamilnadu	202	49	251	1962	300	2262
Uttar Pradesh	141	49	190	1323	358	1681
Uttarakhand	39	14	53	203	50	253
West Bengal	75	49	124	921	130	1051
Total	1736	780	2516	15583	3100	18683

[*Translation*]

Bhikshapatra of Buddha

*274. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stone bowl kept at the National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul is purported to be the Bhikshapatra of Lord Buddha;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the evidences/documents provided by the historians/scholars/organisations including the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI); and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to recover and bring back the said Bhikshapatra from Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) A large stone bowl, approximately 1 metre in height, 1 metre in diameter, with a thickness of about 18 cms at the top, and weighing around 200-300 kgs with verses from the Qoran in calligraphic script running horizontally along its rim in Arabic and Persian, is presently located at the entrance of the National Museum of Afghanistan in Kabul. It was originally located in Kandahar from where it was moved to Kabul during the regime of former Afghan President Dr. Najibullah. The bowl is purported to be the Bhikshapatra of Lord Buddha.

(b) Government had received a photograph of the bowl from Embassy of India in Kabul. The photograph has been examined by Director (Epigraphy-Arabic, Persian), Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), Nagpur. In his preliminary observations of the photograph, Director (Epigraphy-Arabic, Persian) has mentioned that the inscriptions on the outer surface of the bowl indicate that the bowl was connected with some Mosque (may be the Jama Masjid) of the city of Kandahar. He has suggested that the bowl should be physically and geologically examined to get more information about its origin.

(c) Government is examining, in consultation with ASI, further steps required, if any, to establish the provenance of the bowl.

[*English*]

Global Research Output

*275. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) India's current position at international level in the matter of research in science and technology;

(b) whether it is a fact that India's global research output was just 3.5% in 2010 as per Thomson Reuters Report;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the key findings of the said report and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to increase the share of India in global research output?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) India ranks ninth in the world with respect to the scientific publications in Science Citation Index (SCI) journals as per the UNESCO Science Report 2010.

(b) and (c) Yes Madam. As per the Thomson Reuters Report 2012, India's share in global research output is about 3.5 per cent. The key findings of the report are:-

- India's volume of research publications has shown a consistent increase during the last decade.
- The total number of research publications has increased from 106,456 during 2001-05 to 177,208 in 2006-10. This amounts to an increase of about 66% during the five year period or an average growth rate of about 13% per year.
- India's largest global share of publications was in the field of Chemistry (6.5%) followed by Materials Science (6.4%), Agricultural Sciences (6.2%), Pharmacology & Toxicology (6.1%) while the relative share in the field of Physics was 4.6% and Engineering 4.2%.
- The citation impact of research publications attained a level of 0.68 during 2006-10. Publications in the field of Engineering, Physics, Materials Sciences and Computer Sciences received higher number of citations while the field of Psychiatry/Psychology (0.99- close to world average) received the highest citations.

(d) The Government has taken various measures for the promotion and growth of scientific research in the country. These measures include successive increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence for research and facilities in emerging and frontline S&T areas in academic and national institutes, establishment of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R&D) in universities, encouraging public-

private R&D partnerships, recognition of R&D units and national awards for outstanding R&D for industries etc.

Objectionable Contents on Cyber Sites

*276. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked the social networking sites to remove certain contents which were construed as objectionable from their website;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such requests made to these networking sites during the last three years and the current year and their response thereto along with the details of web pages blocked by the Government recently and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether some individuals have been booked recently in the county under section 66 A of the Information Technology Act;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Government has issued an Advisory on 17th August, 2012 to all the intermediaries including national and international social networking sites, advising them to take necessary action to disable inflammatory and hateful content hosted on their websites on priority basis. Based on the request of law enforcement agencies and directions

of the Courts during the last three years, the competent authority under section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 issued directions to intermediaries for blocking of 690 web pages/URLs carrying such anti-social, anti-national and hateful content. Out of these, 663 webpages/URLs were blocked during the current year. All the intermediaries complied with the directions issued to them by the competent authority and blocked the webpages/URLs for access in the country.

(c) The law and order is a state subject. According to National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB) a total of 420, 966 and 1791 Cyber Crimes cases were registered under Information Technology Act during 2009, 2010 and 2011 respectively. Details of such cases are provided in the enclosed Statement. Information for the current year is not yet available.

As reported in the media in the recent past, there have been four cases against some individuals in the country, out of which in three cases sections of the Indian Penal Code (IPC) as well as section 66A of the Information Technology Act are invoked and in one case section 66A of the Information Technology Act is invoked.

(d) and (e) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has adequate provisions to deal with such situations and are in tune with the citizen's right of freedom of speech and expression as enshrined in the constitution of India. Further, the Government has held several rounds of discussions with stakeholders including the social media to address the issue of proper implementation of the provisions of the Act. It has been agreed to provide necessary guidelines to prevent misinterpretation of the provisions of the Act and to minimise the unintended consequences.

Statement

Cases registered and Person arrested under IT Act and IPC section of Cyber Crime during 2009-2011

Sl. No.	State/UT	I.T. Act (Cases)			I.T. Act (Persons Arrested)			IPC Sections (Cases)			IPC Sections (Persons Arrested)		
		2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011	2009	2010	2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	30	105	349	8	81	242	8	66	23	4	126	25
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1	3	13	1	2	7	0	0	1	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
3	Assam	2	18	31	0	4	6	2	0	0	0	0	0
4	Bihar	0	2	25	0	2	6	0	0	13	0	0	2
5	Chhattisgarh	4	4	2	7	7	2	46	46	76	44	44	102
6	Goa	8	15	16	3	2	4	4	1	2	1	0	2
7	Gujarat	20	35	52	11	45	36	16	20	15	25	18	19
8	Haryana	0	1	42	0	0	15	0	0	3	0	0	8
9	Himachal Pradesh	6	17	12	5	20	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0	5	14	0	2	3	0	1	0	0	0	0
11	Jharkhand	0	0	8	0	0	9	0	0	25	0	0	43
12	Karnataka	97	153	151	21	95	34	0	23	9	0	22	5
13	Kerala	64	148	227	47	105	135	7	8	18	0	4	5
14	Madhya Pradesh	16	30	90	24	49	97	1	5	13	2	10	6
15	Maharashtra	53	142	306	78	143	226	108	104	87	89	64	85
16	Manipur	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Meghalaya	0	0	6	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	Mizoram	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	2	7	7	1	24	1	11	5	5	12	3	1
21	Punjab	28	41	59	17	34	38	28	27	20	48	42	21
22	Rajasthan	27	52	122	20	35	110	1	3	24	2	3	22
23	Sikkim	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
24	Tamil Nadu	18	52	37	11	44	43	19	25	8	5	17	11
25	Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	Uttar Pradesh	14	32	101	24	64	123	3	9	13	7	24	36
27	Uttarakhand	7	10	6	4	11	3	0	1	0	0	3	0
28	West Bengal	13	49	43	2	3	11	10	11	14	21	14	16
Total (States)		411	922	1725	284	772	1161	264	356	370	260	394	409
29	A and N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	4	3	10	2	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	D and N Haveli	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	1
32	Daman and Diu	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
33	Delhi	5	41	50	2	25	15	12	0	49	3	0	36
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total (UTs)		9	44	66	4	27	23	12	0	52	3	0	37
Total (All-India)		420	966	1791	288	799	1184	276	356	422	263	394	446

Source: Crime in India

Interception of Tele-conversation

*277. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the licence for installation of system for interception of telephonic conversations under the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 is mandatory;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the conditions and requirements to get the licence for the purpose;

(c) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation got the licence under Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act and is authorised to intercept the telephonic conversations by itself or through service providers and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the records of telephonic conversations intercepted are maintained by service providers and the investigating agencies; and

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to prevent misuse of the intercepted conversation along with the time frame fixed for destroying these records?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) As per licensing terms & conditions, every service provider is required to make provisions of equipment at their end for lawful interception & monitoring. Whereas the Lawful interception & monitoring of the communications is governed by the provisions of section 5(2) of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and guided by Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rule, 2007.

(c) Central Bureau of Investigation is one of the authorized Law Enforcement Agencies to intercept the telephonic conversations and it can intercept the telephonic

conversations as per provisions of Section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 and Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rule, 2007.

(d) and (e) The records related to telephonic conversation and its content are required to be maintained as per sub-rule 8 of Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rule, 2007 and destroyed as per provisions of sub-rule 18 of Rule 419A by the Law Enforcement Agency.

The Telecom Service Providers are not supposed to keep the records of the conversation content as it is directly transferred to respective Law Enforcement Agency through its Lawful Interception System. The records pertaining to directions for interception of message are only known to Telecom Service Providers which shall be destroyed as per sub-rule 19 of Rule 419A of Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rule, 2007 by the Telecom Service Provider.

The unlawful interception is a punishable offence under section 26 of Indian Telegraph Act 1885, with imprisonment for a term which may extend to three years, or with fine, or with both.

The Government has decided to implement the Centralized Monitoring System project under Department of Telecommunications which facilitates the direct electronic provisioning of target number by Government agencies on secured links without any manual intervention from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs).

To further tighten the process of lawful interception, a revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Telephone Interceptions, as an elaboration of the provisions of Section 5(2) and Rule 419A has been issued to Central Security and Law Enforcement Agencies by Ministry of Home Affairs. A copy of this revised Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) has been shared with the States during the meeting taken by Union Home Secretary with all Chief

Secretaries and Directors General of Police on 31.05.2011 and they were encouraged to consider similar SOP with suitable modifications for the States.

[*Translation*]

Equitable Education through CSS

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

(a) whether the various Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in the education sector seek to ensure education of equitable quality;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to enhance access through expansion of quality education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Government has launched a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) in order to enhance access to education with equity and quality. The schemes under School Education include:-

- (i) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is a programme for universalization of elementary education. Its overall goals include universal access and retention, bridging of gender and social category gaps in elementary education, and achieving significant enhancement in learning levels of children. Under SSA, the target group is children in the age group of 6-14 years.
- (ii) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has been under implementation since 2009-10 with a vision to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all children up to class 10. The scheme envisages providing a secondary school within 5 Kms. of a habitation and improving the quality of education in Government schools by strengthening their infrastructure and teacher provisioning.
- (iii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Teacher Education:- The Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 poses major challenges for improving the quality of teachers and

for expanding institutional capacity in states to prepare professionally trained persons for becoming school teachers. Accordingly, the Centrally-Sponsored Scheme of Restructuring and Reorganization of Teacher Education, launched during 1987 in pursuant of the National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, has been revised in order to meet the exceptional challenges for the Teacher Education system arising from the massive spatial and numerical expansion of school facilities at the elementary and secondary levels, the corresponding increase in the demand for teachers and to fulfil the statutory obligations of the Government with regard to teacher preparation and teacher training under RTE.

(iv) Mid Day Meal Scheme:- With a view to enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance and simultaneously improving nutritional levels among children, the National Programme of Nutritional Support to Primary Education (NP-NSPE) was launched as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme on 15th August 1995, in 2,408 blocks in the country as a dry ration scheme. Over the years, this scheme has been revised many times to make it more effective.

(v) In the Higher Education Sector, the important programmes/ schemes include:-

(i) Setting up of 374 Model Degree Colleges:- The Central Government has approved a scheme to assist State Governments to set up Model degree colleges in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts where the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education is less than the national GER.

(ii) Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) Phase II:-

Based on the achievements made during TEQIP Phase-I, TEQIP Phase-II is being implemented as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with the assistance of the World Bank at a total cost of RS. 2,430 crore.

(iii) Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development. The Sub-Mission on Polytechnics is having the following components-

(a) Setting up of New Polytechnics

(b) Strengthening of existing Polytechnics

(c) Construction of Women's Hostels in Polytechnics

(d) Scheme of Community Development through Polytechnics (CDTP)

In addition, University Grants Commission (UGC) and All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) have also taken a number of steps to ensure access to education with equity and quality.

Nuclear Power Plants

*279. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the countries including Japan have decided to phase out their nuclear power projects;

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

(c) whether nuclear power generation is costlier than other means of power generation and if so, the comparative costs thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to discourage generation of nuclear energy in the country; and

(e) 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) Most of the countries that currently operate nuclear power plants are continuing with the nuclear power programmes. Only Germany, Switzerland and Taiwan have announced gradual phase out of nuclear power. They, however, continue to operate existing nuclear power reactors which have not reached the end of their life. As per media reports, Japan has not announced any precise plan for phasing out nuclear power.

(c) No, Madam. The tariffs of nuclear power are comparable to those of contemporary thermal power plants located in the area.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. India's energy resources are limited and its energy demands are huge and rapidly growing. In the Indian scenario, all sources of electricity generation need to be deployed optimally. Given India's energy resource profile, nuclear power is an important clean energy option for long term energy security and sustainability.

[English]

Shortage of Uranium

*280. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the nuclear power plants set up in the country are facing shortage of fuel/uranium;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken/ being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to explore an alternate fuel or technology for generation of nuclear power in the country;

(d) 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 PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Out of 19 operating nuclear power reactors in the country with installed capacity of 4680 MW, ten nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 2840 MW i.e. Kaiga Generation Station Units 1 to 4 (4X220 MW), Narora Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 (2X220 MW), Madras Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 (2X220 MW) and Tarapur Atomic Power Station Units 3&4 (2X540 MW) are fuelled with indigenous uranium, which is not available in the required quantity. These are accordingly operated at lower power levels matching the fuel supply. The remaining nine nuclear reactors with a capacity of 1840 MW are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards in accordance with the separation plan. These nine reactors use imported uranium, which is available in required quantity, and are operating at rated capacity. The government has made efforts to augment indigenous uranium supply by accelerating exploration efforts, opening new mines and processing facilities.

(c) to (e) The second stage of Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) using Plutonium based fuel has been launched and a 500 MW Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is at an advanced stage of construction. In addition, more units of the same type are planned. The third stage of the Indian nuclear power programme based on utilisation of thorium

will be launched after 3 to 4 decades when adequate nuclear installed capacity using fast breeder reactors has been achieved. The 300 MWe Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) designed by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) is specially meant to be a technology demonstrator for large scale commercial utilisation of thorium. The design of all nuclear systems of the reactor has been completed. Construction of AHWR is planned to be launched by the end of 12th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Barat Ghars and Community Centres

2991. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Barat Ghars and Community Centres in Delhi;

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

(c) the steps taken to address this shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) to (c) Office of Director (Local Bodies) has informed that at present there are 244 Community Halls/Barat Ghars under the jurisdiction of North Delhi, South Delhi and East Delhi Municipal Corporations.

Delhi Development Authority has informed that the Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) provides for a special category at three levels for marriages/public functions viz., (i) City Multipurpose Ground, (ii) District Multipurpose Ground and (iii) Community Multipurpose Ground.

The MPD-2021 also provides for Banquet Halls in Metropolitan City centre, District Centre, Community Centre, Industrial Premises subject to specifications/regulations, Divisional Sports Centre/Golf Course and Industrial and Commercial areas including notified commercial streets under Mixed Regulations.

Reservation in Promotion

2992. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates belonging to SC/ST are entitled for reservation in promotion only in Class-IV, Class-III, Class-II and one promotion in Class-I posts under Government of India;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering reservation in promotion for SCs/STs in all posts in Class-I upto Secretary level in Government of India; and

(c) 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) Reservation is available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes at the rate of 15% and 7.5%, respectively, in all Groups viz. A, B, C (including erstwhile Group D posts) in case of promotion by non-selection method. In case of promotion by selection method, reservation is available in Group B, C and upto the lowest rung of Group A at the same rates.

(b) and (c) As regards senior posts of Secretary, Additional Secretary and Joint Secretary in the Central Ministries/Departments, these posts are filled on deputation basis under the Central Staffing Scheme except the posts in the Ministry of External Affairs. Reservation does not apply to posts filled on deputation. The officers borrowed from various cadres including the State Cadres, who are empanelled to hold such posts and who give their option for deputation are appointed under the Central Staffing Scheme. Likewise, the posts of Director (not including the posts in Central Secretariat Service) are also filled under the Central Staffing Scheme.

In case the empanelment does not lead to adequate representation to categories like SC/ST, women, particular State Cadres, North East, etc., the criteria for empanelment would be suitably relaxed to give due representations. For this purpose, adequacy of representation would mean the cumulative representation in four batches, i.e. current batch and immediately preceding 3 batches being less than 2/3rd of all India percentage of empanelment. The number of officers to be selected on this basis shall not exceed about 15% of the number included in the recommended list and these selections would follow the required process albeit with suitably relaxed norms. The relaxation is given in terms of Average Weighted Score obtained by an SC/ST officer in comparison to General Category Officers, if he/she is clear from vigilance angle.

Instructions exist that in promotions by selection within Group A (Class I) carrying an ultimate salary of Rs.18,300/- (pre-revised) per month or less, the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe officers, who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the

number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn, would be included in the list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

[English]

Staff Strength

2993. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total sanctioned staff strength in the Ministries/Departments, group-wise i.e. Group A to Group D;

(b) out of the total strength, the number of jobs earmarked for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes category as per the Government reservation policy; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the staff strength not being in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Group-wise estimated number of sanctioned posts in the Ministries/Departments in the Central Government as on 1.3.2011 is given in the table below:

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Total
Number of sanctioned posts	98977	228755	3335797	3663529

Erstwhile Group D posts have been categorised as Group C after implementation of 6th Central Pay Commission.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	Percentage of Reservation		
		SCs	STs	OBCs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16	7	27
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	45	0
3.	Assam	7	12	27
4.	Bihar	16	1	27

(b) and (c) The data about total number of jobs earmarked for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the posts and services of the Central Government is not centrally maintained.

Instructions exists that reservation is to be provided in accordance with the reservation policy of the Government. The percentage of reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Central Government services, wherever applicable, is as under:

- (i) 15% and 7.5% reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, is available in case of direct recruitment on all India basis by open competition in all Groups viz. A, B and C (including erstwhile Group D posts).
- (ii) 16.6% and 7.5% reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively available in case of direct recruitment on all India basis otherwise than by open competition in all Groups viz. A, B and C (including erstwhile Group D posts).
- (iii) In case of direct recruitment to Group C (including erstwhile Group D posts) which normally attracts candidates from a locality or a region, the percentage of reservation to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is generally fixed in proportion to their population in the respective States/UTs as given in the enclosed Statement.
- (iv) 15% and 7.5% reservation is available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, respectively, upto the lowest rung of Group 'A' in case of promotion by selection method. Reservation in promotion by non-selection method is available to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in all Groups viz. A, B, C (including erstwhile Group D posts) at the same rates.

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	12	32	6
6.	Goa	2	12*	18
7.	Gujarat	7	15	27
8.	Haryana	19	0	27
9.	Himachal Pradesh	25	4	20
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8	11	27
11.	Jharkhand	12	26	12
12.	Karnataka	16	7	27
13.	Kerala	10	1	27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15	20	15
15.	Maharashtra	10	9	27
16.	Manipur	3	34	13
17.	Meghalaya	1	44	5
18.	Mizoram	0	45	5
19.	Nagaland	0	45	0
20.	Odisha	16	22	12
21.	Punjab	29	0	21
22.	Rajasthan	17	13	20
23.	Sikkim	5	21	24
24.	Tamil Nadu	19	1	27
25.	Tripura	17	31	2
26.	Uttarakhand	18	3	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	21	1	27
28.	West Bengal	23	5	22
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	8	27
30.	Chandigarh	18	0	27
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	43	5
32.	Daman and Diu	3	9	27
33.	Delhi	15	7.5	27
34.	Lakshadweep	0	45	0
35.	Pondicherry	16	0	27

* Revised vide DoPT's O.M.No.36017/1/2007-Estt (Res.) dated 04/07/2007

[Translation]

Anti-National Propaganda

2994. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

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

(a) whether some social networking groups and websites are engaged in flaring up anti-India sentiments;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with details of such websites identified so far; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against these websites?

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) Recently, Government noted a concerted effort to incite communal passions by circulating provocative photographs and video clips on social networking sites and through SMS and MMS. Initial response from international social networking sites indicated that such content was to a significant extent emanating from outside the country. Around 500 web pages with objectionable and inflammatory content were found to be hosted on web sites such as Google, Facebook, Twitter, You Tube and Blogspot.

(c) Government has taken the following action in this regard:

- Issued an advisory on 17th August 2012 to all the intermediaries including national and international social networking sites, advising them to take necessary action to disable inflammatory and hateful content hosted on their websites on priority basis.
- Issued an order to block bulk SMS and MMS for 15 days as well as block MMS having an attachment of more than 25 Kilo Bytes.
- Based on the request of law enforcement agencies, the Competent Authority under section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 issued direction for blocking of over 500 webpages/URLs carrying such anti-social, anti-national and hateful content.
- Issued a Press Note titled "Government Blocks 245 web Pages for Inflammatory Content hosting of Provocative and Harmful Content Being

Monitored Continuously"

- The Government is in regular dialogue with the intermediaries including social networking sites for effective and efficient disablement of such content.
- Awareness campaign on this issue.

[English]

Conference of Heads of Missions

2995. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a Conference of Heads of Missions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether bilateral relations, FDI and foreign policies discussed in the conference; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes, a conference of the Heads of Mission was held in New Delhi from September 14-16, 2012.

(c) and (d) The objective of the Conference was to take a comprehensive stock of the evolving priorities, opportunities and challenges of India's external engagement. Accordingly, the participants deliberated over a whole range of relevant bilateral and multilateral foreign policy issues including the various aspects of India's expanding global economic engagement.

Promotion of Talented Scientists

2996. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to encourage scientific research and promote talented scientists and youngsters by making them aware about the inventions and theories in physics, chemistry and medical sciences; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Encouraging scientific research and promoting talented scientists and youngsters in Science and Technology has always been on top of the Government's agenda. Schemes like Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE) is planned to connect education and research and attempts to promote a science aware citizenry. One of its components, namely INSPIRE Internship, is designed primarily to create awareness on inventions and theories and create an environment for excitements in science learning. More than 705 science camps have been conducted and as many as 1,55,000 students participated and a total of 40 Nobel laureates have interacted with students and researchers of science camps. The Children Science Congress held annually by the Department of Science & Technology (DST) provides a unique opportunity to school children to stimulate scientific temperament and learning the scientific methodology for observation, collection of data, analysis and arriving at conclusions and presenting the findings in various fields of science and engineering including physics, chemistry and medical sciences. Meeting of Nobel laureates & students in Lindau, Germany is another program of DST to expose Indian students to latest developments in the field of science and engineering. In addition, there are a number of schemes / programs of the Government to encourage scientific research and promote talented scientists and youngsters. These include Kishore Vaigyanik Protsahan Yojana (KVPY), National Science Olympiad Programme, Young Scientists Fellowship, Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowships (SPMF), Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) Program on Youth for Leadership in Science (CPYLS), Junior/Senior Research Fellowships (JRF/SRF), Research Associateship etc. CSIR Innovation Award for School Children is a special Invention Award to create awareness, interest and motivation for intellectual property amongst children.

Metro between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar

2997. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Detailed Project Report (DPR) to introduce Metro Rail between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar has been completed by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC);

(b) if so, whether it is a fact that a company has been formed for project implementation; and

(c) if so, the time by which the work on the said project is likely to start and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) has informed that they have prepared the Detailed Project Report (DPR) to introduce Metro Rail between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar, in the year 2005.

(b) The Govt. of Gujarat has formed a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) viz. Metro Link Express for Gandhinagar and Ahmedabad (MEGA) Company Limited for the project implementation.

(c) The Govt. of Gujarat has directed MEGA Company Limited to revise the DPR of the proposed alignment between Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar and submit to Govt. of India by December 2012.

[Translation]

Increase in UIG Funds

2998. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the funds for Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) component;

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

(c) whether the Government has not released the next instalment of funds (additional central assistance) despite submitting the utilisation certificate by the State Governments regarding UIG projects and;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor along with the time by which next instalment is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31st March 2012. The Government has extended the duration for 2 years i.e. upto March 2014 only for completion of reforms and ongoing projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). At present, there is no mandate to consider and approve fresh projects.

(c) and (d) Release of funds under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JnNURM

is a continuous process. Funds are released upon receipt of Utilisation Certificates (UCs) to the extent of 70% of the grants (Central and State/UTs) and subject to achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State/UTs and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the Memorandum of Agreement. Utilisation Certificates fulfilling the above parameters are considered by the Central Sanctioning and Monitoring Committee (CSMC) of the Ministry for release of further instalment of funds under JnNURM.

[English]

Aid to Palestine

2999. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced 10 million US dollar aid to Palestine;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that India has decided to back Palestine for membership of the United Nations; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) Yes.

(b) The Government of India announced US\$ 10 million as budgetary assistance to Palestine during the State Visit of Palestinian President Mr. Mahmoud Abbas on September 11, 2012.

(c) Yes.

(d) India has always espoused the Palestinian cause in the UN. India strongly supported the Palestinian application for membership of UN in the United Nations Security Council in 2011. Hon'ble Prime Minister had stated in his speech in the United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) on September 24, 2011 that India looks forward to welcoming Palestine as an equal member of the United Nations. During the State Visit of Palestinian President Mr. Mahmoud Abbas to India on September 11, 2012, Hon'ble Prime Minister stated that India will continue to support Palestine's bid for full and equal membership of the United Nations. Recently, India co-sponsored and supported the resolution on enhancing Palestine's status from 'Non-Member Observer Entity' to 'Non-Member Observer State' in the UNGA which was adopted on November 29, 2012.

Verification of Caller

3000. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by his Ministry in consultation with the Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Railways to curb hoax call activities;

(b) the regulatory mechanism put in place to identify verification of callers at PCOs and internet cafe;

(c) whether the State Governments are empowered to issue notification for telecom operators to compulsorily maintain register of the caller and make it mandatory for caller to demonstrate their valid identity card;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the erring telecom operators and PCO owners?

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) Consultations have been done by Department of Telecommunications with Ministry of Home Affairs and Telecom Service Providers to take a decision for making the demonstration of valid identity of caller and maintaining a record in register by Public Call Office Franchisees to facilitate the tracing of the hoax call activities. Action can also be taken against the hoax callers under the relevant provisions of Indian Panel Code and Criminal Procedure Code.

Government on 11.4.2011 has notified the Information Technology (Guidelines for Cyber Cafe) Rules, 2011 under section 79 of the Information Technology Act, 2000. Rule 4 of the said Rules provide for identification of users at Cyber Cafes. Further Rule 5 necessitates the Cyber Cafes to maintain a log register of the users.

(c) and (d) Public Call Offices (PCOs) are run by the PCO franchisees under the agreement between PCO franchisee and the licensed Telecom Service Providers, and telecommunication being a central subject, the jurisdiction of policy framework lies with the Central Government. However, as per the Seventh Schedule, 'Police' and 'Public Order' are the state subjects under the constitution, and as such primary responsibility of prevention, detection and, investigation of such fake calls lies with the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. Therefore, local police authorities/state Governments may issue suitable notifications based on local laws/special laws for maintaining law and order.

(e) No instructions have been issued to Telecom Service Providers for compulsorily maintaining a register and demonstrating of identity of called by Public Call Office franchisees, but verification of Mobile PCO holder is compulsory by Telecom Service Providers. In case Telecom Service Providers fail to verify the Mobile PCO holder, penalty is levied on detection of such failure.

Domestic Production of Electronic Item

3001. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA:

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

(a) the details of the branded electronic products produced indigenously in the country;

(b) whether domestic production of electronic goods in the country is not sufficient enough to meet the demand;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has approved a plan for support for developing electronic manufacturing clusters in the country;

(e) if so, the details of such clusters set up in the country as on date, State and location-wise; and

(f) the funds allocated and released in this regard so far, 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) The details of some of the known branded electronic products produced in the country is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The demand for electronic goods in the country was of the order of USD 82 Billion in 2011-12 and is expected to reach USD 400 Billion by 2020. However, the domestic production of electronic goods in the country was of the order of USD 29 Billion only in 2011-12.

(d) The Government has notified the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC) Scheme to provide world-class infrastructure for attracting investments in the Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector vide Notification No.8(50)/2011-IPHW dated 22.10.2012.

(e) No cluster has been set up under this scheme so far.

(f) Funds are not allocated to State Governments under the Scheme. Financial assistance is provided to Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) constituted to set up common infrastructure and related facilities in the Electronics Manufacturing Cluster.

Statement

I. Branded Consumer Electronic Products* produced in the country

National Brands	MNC Brands	Regional Brands
Videocon	LG	T-SERIES
Onida	Samsung	Beltek
Igo	Nokia	Weston
Sonodyne	Haier	Salora
Ahuja Radios	Panasonic	Crown
	Sharp	Daenyx
	Philips	
	Kenwood	
	Sansui	

* Source: Consumer Electronics and Appliances Manufacturers Association

II. Branded Computer Hardware Products** produced in the country

National Brands	MNC Brands
HCL	Acer
Wipro	Dell
Zenith	HP
CCS	Lenovo
Datamini	Samsung
HLBS	LG
KBS	
Pantel	
RP Infosystems	
Sai Infosystem	

** Source: Manufacturers' Association for Information Technology (MAIT)

Complaints of Consumers

3002. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of complaints of consumers received by the Managing Director, Kendriya Bhandar regarding overcharging by the officials at branches of Kendriya Bhandar in Delhi during the last two years and the current year, yearwise;

(b) the action taken on each of them and the amount of overcharging in each case;

(c) the action taken against the guilty officials in

each case; and

(d) the details of relief given to the complainant in each case?

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) Kendriya Bhandar has received 03 complaints regarding overcharging by officials at branches of Kendriya Bhandar in Delhi during the last two years and the current year. These complaints were duly investigated and action taken as per details given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Details of complaint	Detail of Amt. of overcharging as per complainant	Action taken against the guilty officials	Relief given to the complainant
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Year: 2010-2011

1.	27.10.2010 Complaint received from Shri Inderjit Guglani, resident of JNU against JNU-II store.	Overcharging of Rs.2/- on Scotch Brite Scrub.	Warning letter issued to Store Incharge, JNU store and Shri Keshav Singh, Helper on 11.10.2011.	The overcharged amount of R.2/- has been refunded to the customer by the Store Incharge.
2.	9.1.2011 Complaint received from Shri B.P. Sharma, resident of Laxmibai Nagar against INA colony store.	Overcharging of Rs.7 to Rs.10 on Rajdhani Kesari Chana.	After investigation no overcharging was detected at Kendriya Bhandar store.	The complainant was informed accordingly.

Year: 2011-12

1.	10.10.2011 Complaint received from Shri B.P.Sharma, of Laxmibai Nagar, New Delhi	Overcharging of Rs.7/- in Desi Ghee.	After investigation no overcharging was detected at the Kendriya Bhandar store.	The complainant was informed accordingly.
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Year: 2012-13

As per the records, no customer complaints have been received in the current year 2012-13 (i.e.April'12 to November'2012).

Promotion of Foreign Capital Investment in Education Sector

3003. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a five point agenda for promoting foreign capital investment in the field of education in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the said agenda;

(c) whether the said agenda would promote foreign capital investment in the field of education; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Government has taken various initiatives for promoting foreign capital investment in the

field of education where foreign direct investment upto 100 percent in automatic route is already permitted. Legislation for prescribing a framework for the entry and operations of foreign educational institutions in India has been introduced in Parliament.

[*Translation*]

Shortage of Teachers

3004. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is shortage of teachers in Sanskrit universities of the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) if not, the extent to which teacher-student ratio in Sanskrit universities is less in comparison to standard ratio fixed in other universities; and
- (d) 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) to (d) The information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Innovation Centre in Each Diet

3005. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the National Innovation Council has proposed for creation of an Innovation Centre in each District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) in the Country; and
- (b) if so, the details and the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The National Innovation Council had in May, 2011 proposed the setting up of an Innovation Centre in each District Institute of Education and Training (DIET) to enhance teacher training and thus enable them to become facilitators of creativity and innovative thinking.

(b) The Working Group on Teacher Education constituted by the Planning Commission in the context of the XII Plan had in its Report of October, 2011 inter alia recommended that the DIETs have a major role in developing innovative methodologies of teaching-learning practices, and to act as hubs for providing academic support to school teachers, and has suggested several strategies for the purpose. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education for the XII Plan which is being

implemented by the States/UTs, envisages the DIET as an Educational Resource Centre for teaching learning at the district level to undertake various activities, including the development of material based on local historical monuments, flora and fauna, festivals and cultural events, crafts, etc. through experimentation and innovative efforts.

Vacancies in CVC

3006. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanctioned posts and the vacancies as on date in Central Vigilance Commission;
- (b) the efforts taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts and time frame fixed in this regard;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to sanction additional staff to cope up with the increasing work load of the CVC; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As on date, there are 296 sanctioned posts in the Central Vigilance Commission. Of these, 52 posts (12 Group 'A', 18 Group 'B' and 22 Group 'C' posts) are vacant.

(b) The posts in the Central Vigilance Commission are filled either under the Central Staffing Scheme or under the Recruitment Rules prescribed for the posts. The reasons for posts remaining vacant include non-availability/non-joining of officers under the Central Staffing Scheme, lack of response to the posts to be filled up on deputation and non-joining of candidates nominated by the Staff Selection Commission etc. The reasons cited above are normal exigencies.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for sanction of additional staff in the CVC.

Disclassification of Documents

3007. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has taken a decision to declassify certain documents pertaining to certain countries;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government is considering to declassify more such documents as required under the law; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Ministry of External Affairs has been declassifying documents as per the extant guidelines of Ministry of Home Affairs - 'Manual of Departmental Security Instructions-111/11014/6/97-IS (D.III)'.

(c) and (d) Declassification of documents is an ongoing and continuous process, as per the above mentioned guidelines.

[Translation]

Development Scheme for Gujarat

3008. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has approved new development schemes for Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount of fund released during the last three years, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) No new Development Schemes for Gujarat have been approved by Planning Commission during 2012-13.

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

[English]

Unsafe Bungalows in Lutyens Zone

3009. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed that nearly 600 bungalows in the Lutyens Zone need to be razed/refurbished/replaced with new constructions as they are structurally unsafe; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) A survey was conducted in 2001-2002 to identify safety status of bungalows in Lutyens's Zone for their precarious/structurally unsafe/structurally safe condition. In the survey, it was found that 29 bungalows were in very precarious condition, 487 bungalows were structurally unsafe and 76 bungalows were structurally safe. Government has not taken any decision regarding razed/refurbished/replaced of these bungalows.

Bailout Package to Airlines

3010. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not acceded to the demands of some private airlines for financial assistance/bail out packages;

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

(c) the present status thereof including Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No bail out package for Private Airlines is under consideration of the Ministry.

(c) Government has approved a turn Around Plan/ Financial Restructuring Plan of Air India in April 2012. Government of India has so far inducted Rs. 5200 crore equity as per the approved plan.

[Translation]

Loss Making Airports

3011. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: SHRI CHANDRA KANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the losses suffered by various airports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, airport-wise including Akola Airport; and

(b) the details of the remedial measures taken to make these airports viable and profitable, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Details of losses suffered by various airports of Airports Authority of India (AAI) during the last three years are given in the Statement-I Details relating to the current year (2012-13) will be available only after the close of the financial year. The main reason for such losses suffered by these airports is insufficient air traffic to these airports.

(b) The viability / profitability of airports is dependent on traffic. Flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by airlines on the basis of traffic demand, commercial viability and Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Levy of UDF as Viability Gap Funding to bridge the losses due to poor traffic especially at those airports where AAI has developed new Terminal Buildings, augmenting non-traffic commercial revenues inside the Terminal Buildings, giving incentives to airlines for operating flights to under utilised airports etc. are among the measures, to make the airports viable and profitable.

Statement-I

Airports Authority of India
Statement of Loss Making Airports during the last three years

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the airport	2009-10					2010-11					2011-12 (Provisional)				
			Total Revenue	Total Exp.	Profit/Loss Before Tax	Total Revenue	Total Exp.	Profit/Loss Before Tax	Total Revenue	Total Exp.	Profit/Loss Before Tax	Total Revenue	Total Exp.	Profit/Loss Before Tax			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12						
1	Andman and Nicobar	Portblair	999.40	1168.82	-169.42	1101.87	1575.15	-473.28	1306.71	1677.54	-370.83						
2	Andhra Pradesh	Cuddapah	0.00	92.37	-92.37	2.34	370.95	-368.61	2.75	455.78	-453.04						
3		Hyderabad (Begumpet)	2661.50	3025.50	-364.00	1762.40	4386.80	-2624.40	2068.18	4970.06	-2901.88						
4		Rajamundry	285.95	532.51	-246.56	176.95	558.84	-381.89	207.65	686.65	-478.99						
5		Tirupathi	530.76	1491.46	-960.70	581.80	1401.67	-819.87	682.74	1722.23	-1039.49						
6		Vijaywada	194.45	1255.04	-1060.59	199.33	1303.77	-1104.44	233.91	1601.94	-1368.03						
7		Vishakhapatnam	1387.38	2969.37	-1581.99	1936.41	3268.33	-1331.92	2272.38	4015.80	-1743.43						
8	Arunachal Pradesh	Passighat	2.24	228.69	-226.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00						
9		Tezu	0.00	28.86	-28.86	0.00	25.60	-25.60	0.00	28.71	-28.71						
10	Assam	Dibrugarh (Mohanbari)	593.21	1562.32	-969.11	612.25	2330.20	-1717.95	858.07	2613.31	-1755.25						
11		Guwahati	3427.23	4385.94	-958.70	4823.32	6816.65	-1993.33	6759.88	7644.87	-884.99						
12		Jorhat	244.62	716.96	-472.34	115.85	425.11	-309.26	162.36	476.76	-314.40						
13		Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)	13.88	704.21	-690.34	13.90	889.63	-875.73	19.48	997.72	-978.24						

(Rupees in Lakhs)

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	Silchar (Kumbhigram)		242.01	998.18	-756.17	270.23	859.06	-588.83	378.73	963.43	-584.71
15	Tezpur		6.06	412.34	-406.28	10.38	450.50	-440.12	14.55	505.24	-490.69
16	Bihar	Gaya	294.05	1956.68	-1662.63	221.69	2306.22	-2084.53	262.90	2456.12	-2193.22
17		Patna	1683.65	3109.92	-1426.27	2212.04	4488.28	-2276.24	2623.26	4780.02	-2156.76
18	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	1052.15	1416.55	-364.40	1428.80	2543.24	-1114.44	1654.26	2838.25	-1183.99
19		Raipur (Manna Camp)	1408.16	1911.70	-503.54	1651.59	2276.99	-625.40	1958.62	2545.00	-586.38
20	Delhi	Delhi (Safdarjung)	47.74	3138.43	-3090.69	601.17	3647.62	-3046.45	696.03	4070.74	-3374.71
21	Gujarat	Bhavnagar	140.62	1043.94	-903.32	151.61	940.32	-788.71	168.61	1120.67	-952.07/
22		Bhuj	301.17	638.16	-336.99	220.43	634.25	-413.82	245.14	755.89	-510.75n
23		Jamnagar	196.01	393.64	-197.63	207.27	340.31	-133.04	230.50	405.59	-175.08
24		Kandla	53.05	331.25	-278.20	72.61	333.59	-260.98	80.75	397.57	-316.82
25		Keshod (Junagarh)	7.47	198.91	-191.44	2.95	186.93	-183.98	3.28	222.79	-219.50
26		Porbandar	60.06	750.42	-690.36	64.16	760.53	-696.37	71.35	906.09	-835.05
27		Surat	134.34	1848.00	-1713.67	325.86	1966.45	-1640.59	362.39	2163.62	-1801.23
28		Rajkot	430.02	1232.01	-801.99	562.62	1251.59	-688.97	625.69	1491.65	-865.96
29		Vadodra (Baroda)	1587.40	2972.48	-1385.09	1659.23	2646.62	-987.39	1845.23	3019.24	-1174.01
30	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra (Gaggal)	28.54	522.77	-494.23	45.24	634.62	-589.38	52.38	708.23	-655.85
31		Kullu (Bhuntar)	100.49	1131.41	-1030.92	61.97	1300.29	-1238.32	71.75	1451.12	-1379.37
32		Shimla	23.99	550.26	-526.27	18.77	589.77	-571.00	21.73	658.19	-636.46
33	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	1281.21	1544.91	-263.70	1741.95	1746.40	-4.45	2016.83	2049.98	-33.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34	Leh		414.60	535.00	-120.39	415.72	914.18	-498.46	481.32	1020.22	-538.90
35	Srinagar		1873.33	2757.38	-884.05	2132.53	5593.49	-3460.96	2469.04	6072.33	-3603.29
36	Ranchi		739.85	3054.94	-2315.09	1039.59	3374.88	-2335.29	1232.85	3594.24	-2361.39
37	Karnataka	Bangalore (HAL)	255.98	1822.73	-1566.75	141.33	1672.14	-1530.81	165.85	1836.56	-1670.71
38	Belgaum		20.71	745.62	-724.91	28.35	933.44	-905.09	33.27	1146.92	-1113.65
39	Hubli		145.10	454.73	-309.63	150.41	472.78	-322.37	176.51	580.90	-404.40
40	Manglore		2841.65	4868.69	-2027.04	3274.41	5793.91	-2519.50	3842.52	6818.98	-2976.46
41	Mysore		0.00	33.24	-33.24	33.67	1214.98	-1181.31	39.51	1492.85	-1453.34
42	Kerala	Trivandrum	10657.06	8174.94	2482.13	11255.18	12853.92	-1598.74	13207.95	15293.61	-2085.66
43	Lakshdeep Island	Agatti	61.16	420.73	-359.56	116.64	646.76	-530.12	136.88	794.67	-657.80
44	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	869.16	3324.37	-2455.21	1047.81	5246.41	-4198.60	1165.27	5752.68	-4587.41
45	Gwalior		18.44	508.44	-490.00	21.18	463.26	-442.08	23.55	552.11	-528.56
46	Indore		2261.50	3334.59	-1073.09	2454.11	3658.91	-1204.80	2729.22	4160.69	-1431.48
47	Jabalpur		165.45	585.64	-420.19	94.15	565.71	-471.56	104.70	674.21	-569.51
48	Khajuraho		279.96	1689.15	-1409.19	302.05	1758.01	-1455.96	335.91	1935.20	-1599.29
49	Maharashtra	Akola	0.00	28.59	-28.59	0.00	102.91	-102.91	0.00	122.65	-122.65
50	Aurangabad		672.33	3143.65	-2471.32	769.14	3774.19	-3005.05	855.36	4198.08	-3342.72
51	Gondia		21.32	109.45	-88.13	157.01	930.01	-773.00	174.61	1108.39	-933.78

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
52	Manipur	Imphal	1720.00	4382.67	-2662.67	1125.00	2186.47	-1061.47	1576.69	2452.12	-875.43
53	Meghalaya	Shillong (Barapani)	27.05	508.42	-481.37	25.58	703.59	-678.01	35.85	789.08	-753.23
54	Nagaland	Dimapur	221.72	1426.91	-1205.19	145.45	1363.02	-1217.57	203.85	1528.63	-1324.78
55	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	2184.93	3467.11	-1282.18	2831.87	4166.68	-1334.81	3358.31	4437.51	-1079.20
56		Jharsuguda	0.78	178.97	-178.19	2.16	700.64	-698.48	2.56	746.18	-743.62
57	Pondicherry	Pondicherry	847.09	487.17	359.92	230.51	517.35	-286.84	270.50	635.66	-365.16
58	Punjab	Amritsar	3553.43	8131.45	-4578.02	5700.01	8403.53	-2703.52	6599.47	9378.34	-2778.87
59		Ludhiana	3.52	892.08	-888.56	24.84	487.83	-462.99	28.76	544.42	-515.66
60		Pathankot	3.16	336.74	-333.59	0.00	352.35	-352.35	0.00	393.22	-393.22
61	Rajasthan	Jaipur	5625.02	8632.41	-3007.39	6854.38	8789.92	-1935.54	7936.00	9809.55	-1873.55
62		Jaisalmer	0.24	107.89	-107.65	0.04	235.94	-235.90	0.05	263.31	-263.26
63		Jodhpur	379.12	1097.93	-718.81	424.24	1149.10	-724.86	491.19	1282.39	-791.21
64		Kota	2.94	158.14	-155.20	1.55	170.24	-168.69	1.79	189.98	-188.19
65		Udaipur	834.46	3661.37	-2826.91	1239.8	3876.95	-2637.08	1435.52	4326.67	-2891.15
66	Tamilnadu	Coimbatore	3413.83	3783.60	-369.77	3446.06	5024.60	-1578.54	4043.95	6173.73	-2129.78
67		Madurai	857.12	2262.31	-1405.19	923.19	3544.30	-2621.11	1083.36	4004.88	-2921.51
68		Salem	25.17	117.72	-92.55	294.09	300.32	-6.23	345.11	369.00	-23.89
69		Tiruchirapalli	2610.10	4059.30	-1449.20	3654.85	4505.48	-850.63	4288.97	5535.88	-1246.91
70		Tuticorin	63.62	220.42	-156.80	71.51	246.40	-174.89	83.92	302.76	-218.84
71		Vellore	0.00	13.47	-13.47	0.12	18.20	-18.08	0.14	22.36	-22.22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
72	Tripura	Agartala	1182.75	2487.47	-1304.73	1552.90	3371.74	-1818.84	2176.39	3781.41	-1605.02
73		Kailashahar	35.78	81.95	-46.17	0.00	1.73	-1.73	0.00	1.94	-1.94
74		Khowai	0.00	8.63	-8.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	Uttar Pradesh	Agra	92.54	1154.96	-1062.42	61.87	1183.87	-1122.00	71.63	1321.20	-1249.57
76		Allahabad	30.83	538.87	-508.04	30.12	603.42	-573.30	34.87	673.42	-638.55
77		Gorakhpur	21.37	233.26	-211.89	34.13	201.11	-166.98	39.52	224.44	-184.92
78		Kanpur	34.53	591.45	-556.92	256.81	694.22	-437.41	297.33	774.75	-477.42
79		Lucknow	4381.44	6205.86	-1824.42	4947.11	6291.45	-1344.34	5727.76	7021.26	-1293.50
80		Varanasi	1526.80	3444.76	-1917.96	1984.17	5411.45	-3427.28	2297.27	6039.18	-3741.91
81	Uttranchal	Dehradun	151.93	1982.93	-1831.00	311.34	2671.16	-2359.82	360.47	2981.02	-2620.55
82		Pant Nagar	51.15	644.07	-592.92	37.36	747.25	-709.89	43.26	833.93	-790.68
83		Bagdogra	1115.95	2410.05	-1294.10	1260.98	1273.78	-12.80	1495.40	1506.58	-11.18
84		Balurghat	0.71	9.65	-8.94	0.02	175.87	-175.85	0.02	187.30	-187.27
85		Behala	28.13	99.09	-70.96	179.25	247.07	-67.82	212.57	263.13	-50.56
86		Cooch-Behar	2.97	158.41	-155.44	0.07	594.60	-594.53	0.08	633.25	-633.16
87		Malda	0.41	52.78	-52.37	4.87	48.57	-43.70	5.78	51.73	-45.95

[English]

Lateral Entry into Administrative Services

3012. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there exist an age cap for individuals for applying to administrative and bureaucratic services;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether there are any guidelines for lateral recruitment for entry into these services;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the total number of appointments through lateral recruitment along with the steps taken by the Government to promote experienced talent for its services;
- (e) if not, whether the Government has any plan to allow for appointment of lateral recruits; and
- (f) 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) Yes, Madam. The upper age limit for appointment on direct recruitment to various, central services is prescribed in the respective recruitment/service rules. As far as recruitment through Civil Services Examination is concerned, a candidate must have attained the age of 21 years must not have attained the age of 30 years on the 1st August of the year of examination to be eligible to appear in the examination. This upper age limit is relaxable up to a maximum of five years for a candidate belonging to Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe; up to a maximum three years for a candidate belonging to OBC; up to a maximum five years to the domicile of J&K; up to a maximum three years in the case of Defence Service Personnel, Disabled in operations during hostilities with any foreign country or in disputed areas and released as a consequence; up to a maximum of five years in the Ex-service man; up to a maximum of five years in the case of Emergency Commissioned Officers (ECOs)/Short Service Commissioned Officers (SCCOs), as per rules. Further, the upper age limit is relaxed up to a maximum of 10 years for a candidate belonging to PH category and this relaxation is cumulative to the relaxation mentioned earlier, as per rules.

(c) No guidelines have been issued for lateral recruitment in the Central Services. As far as recruitment to All India Services is concerned, no such term as 'Lateral recruitment' has been used in the concerned regulations. However, the State Civil Service officers/ non State Civil Service officers are appointed to all India Service by promotion/selection as per the Appointment Regulations and Selection Regulations applicable to three All India Services. In addition, Indian Police Service (Appointment by Limited Competitive Examination) Rules, 2011 have been notified, which provide for appointment through a limited competitive examination to IPS of Deputy Superintendent of Police in /States, Assistant Commandants in Central Para Military Forces and officers of the rank of Captain or Major or equivalent in the Armed Forces, having 5 years of service.

(d) The promotion quota of a cadre of an All India Service is determined on a pro rata basis, which is equal to the one third of the total of 'senior duty posts' in the cadre, 'Central Deputation Reserve', 'State Deputation Reserve' and 'Training Reserve' of that cadre. The Central Government every year determines the number of vacancies in the promotion quota of each cadre, which is equal to the difference between the authorized promotion quota and the number of officers in position. The officers so appointed in the All India Services have an experience of eight years or more in the State Services on the posts equivalent to or above the post Deputy Collector/Deputy Superintendent of Police/in State Forest Service.

(e) and (f) Do not arise.

Funds for Infrastructure Development

3013. SHRI N.PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of the projects and the fund allocation for each project for the development of infrastructure in Kerala;
- (b) the projects pending for approval in respect of infrastructure development of the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The outlay of Kerala for the Annual plan 2012-13 was fixed at Rs. 14010.00 crore which includes onetime Additional Central Assistance (ACA) of Rs.96.00 crore (grant component) for priority projects/infrastructure development of the State. Since Kerala is not a Special

Category State, the grant component is equal to 30% of the total cost of projects for onetime ACA. This gives a total cost of Rs.320.00 crore for ACA projects. Planning Commission allocates Central Assistance to State Plans in consultation with Ministries/Departments and State Governments. The details of the projects and the funds allocation (30% grant portion) for each project for Annual

Plan 2012-13 for the development of infrastructure in Kerala is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) No project proposal is pending for approval by Planning Commission as all the ACA fund (Rs.96.00 crore grant) has been recommended to the Ministry of Finance for release for the projects received from the Government of Kerala for development of infrastructure in the State.

Statement

Details of the projects and the fund allocation (30% grant portion) for each project for Annual Plan 2012-13 for the Development of Infrastructure in Kerala

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the Scheme/Project	ACA (30% grant)
1	2	3
1	Inland Fish Production (Matsya Samrudhi)	1.20
2	Farmers Service Centre (FSC)	3.00
3	Strengthening Market Development - Strengthening Wholesale Market	1.82
4	Infrastructure Development - Construction of Multistoried Industrial Estates	4.50
5	Supplementary Gas Infrastructure in Kerala (KSIDC) - Establishing the Skill Development Centre	1.20
6	Development and Implementation of Tourism Master Plans at major destinations	0.60
7	Wayside Visitor Centre Scheme	0.90
8	Setting up of Maternity units in selected Taluk Head Quarter Hospitals	6.00
9	Kerala Emergency Medical Services (108 Ambulances)	12.00
10	Medical University	3.00
11	New Medical College in Idukki, Kasargod, Pathanamthitta and Malappuram Districts	2.05
12	Commencement of Emergency and Critical care departments in all Government Medical colleges and strengthening of supporting facilities	7.50
13	New Dental Colleges at Alappuzha and Thrissur	1.50
14	House to Houseless	7.30
15	Housing Programme	2.29
16	State Initiative in the area of Disability prevention, Detection, Early Intervention, Education, Employment and Rehabilitation	2.57
17	Hill Area Development - Eco Friendly Small Scale Drinking Water Project and c/o Check Dams in small streams.	7.50
18	Supplementary Gas Infrastructure in Kerala (KSIDC)	2.46

1	2	3
19	IPV 4 to 1 PV 6 Migration (KSIDM)	0.86
20	Construction of School Building	4.50
21	Construction of Buildings for Colleges and Hostels	5.40
22	Center of Excellence in 10 Colleges including Heritage College	2.70
23	Skill Development Programme	3.00
24	College Quality Improvement Programme (CQIP)	1.05
25	State Award Fund for Universities (SAFU)	3.23
26	Center for Performing Arts at Varkala	3.00
27	Centre for Continuing Education: C/o Academic-cum-Hostel Complex for Kerala Civil Service Academy	1.75
28	Comprehensive Health Insurance Scheme	3.12
Total		96.00

Social and Economic Change

3014. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is encouraging students to strive for social and economic change particularly in rural areas;

(b) if so, the complete details thereof and the steps taken in this direction during the last three years, State-wise along with the funds allocated and spent, year-wise;

(c) the details of such lessons incorporated, State-wise and class-wise; and

(d) if not, the time by which such proposal will be considered and implemented in consultation with all the States especially Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The NPE-1986 provides the mandate to periodically review the school curriculum framework in view of changes taking place at the social, economic and other levels. In the year 2005, the NCERT has brought out the National Curriculum Framework-2005 through a wide-ranging process of discussion and deliberations across the country. This framework includes inter alia the ability to work towards and contribute to economic processes

and social change.

In consonance of the NCF-2005, the syllabi and textbooks developed by the NCERT provide children across the stages to not only understand the social and other processes but also to question them critically for example, the social sciences at the secondary stage comprising of History, Geography, Sociology, Political Science and Economics focus on Contemporary India and provide learner opportunities for deeper understanding of social and economic challenges facing the nation.

Majority of states/UTs have either adapted/adopted NCERT's syllabi and textbooks or have developed their own syllabi and textbooks.

The amount allocated/spent on education during the last three years and current year is as under:

Item	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Allocation	44,532	49,908	52,060	
Expenditure	40,279	51,881		

National Service Scheme (NSS), a centrally sponsored scheme, aims at developing character & personality of student youth in colleges, volunteers undertake awareness programmes, awareness camps & take out rallies on socially relevant issues like anti-dowry, female feticide/infanticide, creation of durable assets in

adopted villages etc. NSS activities/programmes, viz, "Regular Activities" and "Special Camping Programmes" undertake general orientation work in their adopted villages/slums in the field of disaster management, environmental concerns, literacy, health and rural reconstruction. Allocation of budget to a State is made on the basis of number of NSS volunteers assigned for that

State. The detail of release of funds under NSS to all States & UTs for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement. The release of funds to Andhra Pradesh under NSS has been, Rs. 6.92 Crores in 2009-10, Rs 6.77 Crores in 2010-11 and Rs. 4.03 Crores in 2012-13 so far.

Statement

The Funds Sanctioned for NSS Activities from 2009-10 to 2012-13

(Rupees in Crores)

Sl. No.	State /UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	6.92	6.77	6.88	7.22
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.20	0.18	0.27	0.27
3	Assam	0.81	0	0.96	0.96
4	Bihar	1.03	1.19	0.90	0.00
5	Chattisgarh	1.64	1.89	1.62	2.01
6	Goa	0.53	0.6	0.48	0.43
7	Gujarat	2.91	4.46	2.67	3.57
8	Haryana	1.90	2.19	1.69	0.00
9	Himachal Pradesh	2.15	1.49	1.54	1.50
10	Jammu and Kashmir	0.99	0	0.89	0.44
11	Jharkhand	0	0	0.80	0.00
12	Karnataka	4.77	3.32	4.46	5.55
13	Kerala	2.84	3.67	2.82	2.98
14	Madhya Pradesh	2.38	2.74	2.25	2.54
15	Maharashtra	5.61	8.04	5.20	5.51
16	Manipur	0	0	0.43	0.43
17	Meghalaya	0.49	0.59	0.50	0.50
18	Mizoram	0.69	0.82	0.82	0.62
19	Nagaland	0.21	0.25	0.19	0.19
20	Odisha	1.79	1.67	1.68	2.19

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Punjab	2.03	3.12	2.41	0.00
22	Rajasthan	3.18	3.65	3.02	3.89
23	Sikkim	0.38	0.33	0.33	0.33
24	Tamil Nadu	5.69	9.27	6.06	8.20
25	Tripura	0.69	0.82	0.62	0.67
26	Uttar Pradesh	5.53	5.53	4.16	3.56
27	Uttarakhand	1.68	1.20	1.64	1.59
28	West Bengal	1.69	2.02	1.52	2.03
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00
30	Chandigarh	0.31	0.47	0.47	0.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.02	0.04	0.04	0.04
32	Daman and Diu	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.03
33	Lakshadweep	0.03	0.05	0.05	0.00
34	Puducherry	0.12	0.39	0.33	0.13
35	Delhi	0	0	0.00	0.00
Total		59.27	66.86	57.80	57.38

Corrupt AAI Employees

3015. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether several officials of Airports Authority of India (AAI) have been suspended;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor, case-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against such officials and also to ensure that such incidents of irregularities do not recur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In Airports Authority of India (AAI), out of 18,502 officials, 47 officials are placed under suspension/deemed suspension. The details are given in the enclosed

Statement.

(c) In AAI, disciplinary action as per AAI Employees (Conduct, Discipline & Appeal) Regulations, 2003 are being taken under major and minor penalty clauses; and penalties are being imposed accordingly. Action is also being taken as recommended by CVC/CBI, Police Authorities and as per court judgements/orders etc. Corrective measures for prevention of defaulter contractors/ parties from participating in future tender process by incorporating suitable provisions in the tender conditions is being taken. The Airports Authority of India Employees (Conduct, Discipline & Appeal) Regulations, 2003 is also being amended to the effect that retired employees seeking commercial employment within a period of one year after retirement shall obtain the previous sanction of the competent authority. The draft amendments to AAI (CDA) Regulations has already been taken up with the Ministry of Labour & Employment for concurrence.

Statement**Brief of Suspension Cases [As on 05.12.2012]****Year 2009**

Sl. No.	Name/Desg.[s/sh]	Date of susp.	Case	Allegations	Status of the case
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Swarup Kumar Ghosh, Sr. Supdt. (E-C)	03.05.09	CBI	Illegal gratification for execution of Civil Work.	- Obtained Stay Order from the Court, not to proceed with departmental proceedings. - Suspension revoked w.e.f. 15.12.09
2.	C. Nagendran, Sr. attd.(Sewer) - SG, Trivandrum	10.09.09	Deptt.	Drunkenness or riotous or indecent behaviour in the premises.	Suspension revoked on 18.11.09. Warning letter issued.
3.	K. Anil Kumar, Asstt. (Opri)	18.09.09	Deptt.	Causing damages to property of the Authority.	Suspension revoked w.e.f. 24.12.2009. Penalty of 'Censure' issued.
4.	Ayub Hodekar, Sr. Attid. (Apt.), Goa	22.09.09	Police	Criminal case.	Suspension revoked. Joined duty on 18.10.12. Case is pending at Ratnagiri Court.
Year 2010					
5.	Smt. Angrezo Devi, Attid.(O), NR, Delhi.	05.03.10	Police	Dowry case.	- Detained by Police under article 498A. - Suspension revoked on 06.05.10.
6.	Eknath R. Pai, Asstt. GM (Security), Mumbai	19.03.10	Police	Committed an offence of murder of his wife on 15.03.10	Convicted by the Court. Dismissed from the services of AAI on 07.05.11.

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.R. Suresh, Sr. Asstt. (FS)	26.08.10	Police	Detained in judicial custody for exceeding 48 hrs in connection with a criminal case pertaining to outside office	- The Court acquitted the official. - Suspension revoked on 06.05.11.	
8. Manoj Jain, AGM(ATC), Jaipur	22.11.10	CID,	Shri Manoj Jain was placed under deemed suspension w.e.f. 22.11.2010 vide Order Police Jaipur dated 25.11.2010 in connection with facilitating pilot trainees to obtain CPL from DGCA. Granted bail on 14.10.11.	Granted six prosecution sanction in this case. -DIG, ACB, Rajasthan, Jaipur vide their letter dated 21.12.2011 has intimated that 'it is not appropriate to reinstate the alleged official'. - Case placed before the 'Corporate Review Committee. Committee recommended for continuation of suspension. Decision/approval of DA is being obtained.	
9. Suraj, Jr. Attd. (HK), Varansi	08.12.10	Police	Dowry Case.	- Detained by Police on 08.12.10 U/s 125 Cr. PC. - Suspension revoked on 31.01.11.	
10. Peter Paul Toppo, Sup. (O), Patna	18.12.10	Police	Charge of Forgery	- Arrested by Police. - Suspension revoked on 18.04.2011.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Year 2011					
	A. Dinesan, Supdt. (MT), Calicut	01.04.11	Deptt.	Influence of Alcohol while on duty	- Suspension revoked. Minor penalty awarded.
11.	Bablu Karmakar, attd.(HK)	11.03.11	CBI, ACB, Kolkata	Caught Red-handed while accepting bribe of Rs. 5000/- on 11.03.11.	-Detained in judicial custody till 08.04.12. Judicial trial is on. However, the services of Shri Karmakar has been terminated in another major penalty disciplinary proceedings initiated against him.
12.	Munindra Sharma, AM (Fin.), Guwahati.	12.06.11	Police	Torturing his wife.	- Suspension revoked vide Order dated 15.06.12.
13.	Manvinder, Jr. Att'd.(O), Amritsar	19.06.11	Police	Forgery and cheating.	- Case pending in the Court.
14.	A. Chinnodu, SS (Plumber) [Retd.]	08.08.11	Police	Committed offence U/s 406,417,420, 506 r/w 34 IPC against unemployed youth.	- Arrested by Jalandhar Police on 19.06.11. - NOC from Police Authorities awaited.
15.	Syamal Paul, Att'd. (Security), SG, Kolkata	10.08.11	Police	Caught Red-handed pilfering mobile phones along with accessories by tearing open Import packages while performance of duty in the night shift of 07.08.11.	- Judicial remand from 08.08.11 to 17.08.11. - Granted bail on 17.08.11. - Suspension revoked vide Order dtd.28.06.12. - Charge sheeted under major penalty clause. IO/PO has been directed to expedite the inquiry.

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	G.S. Mohapatra, Jt. GM(Fin.), Guwahati	16.09.11	CBI	He was caught red handed while demanding/ accepting illegal gratification from the complainant and arrested by the CBI on 16.09.11 at Guwahati and further sent to judicial custody till 01.10.11. RED, NER vide letter dated 30.01.12 intimated that he has been granted bail by the Ld. Court.	Prosecution Sanction Order dated 18.02.2012, was forwarded to DIGP, CBI, Guwahati on 19.03.2012.
17.	C. Srikanthbabu, Sr. Asstt. (Traffic)-SG	14.10.11	Criminal	Misconduct committed with the fellow employees and placed under suspension.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The 'Apex Review Committee' recommended for revocation. The same is being considered by the concerned DA. - Minor charge sheet has been issued. - Suspension is being revoked.
18.	Pranab Paul, Sr. Supdt. (FS)	22.06.11	Criminal	Police Custody from 22.06.11 to 27.08.11 in criminal charges.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Released on bail on 27.08.11. - Suspension revoked on 02.08.12. - Court case not yet finalized.
Year 2012					
19.	Mahadev, Dey, Sr. Attd. (HK), Kolkata	23.01.12	Police	Caught Red-handed/intercepted pilfering iron plates from the Heavy Delivery Areas of the Cargo Complex while duty in the morning shift of 20.01.2012.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The criminal case submitted in the Hon'ble court. - Granted bail. - Major penalty charge sheet issued.

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	A.V. Janardhan, DGM (ATC)	03.02.12	Dept.	He was placed under suspension w.e.f. 03.02.12 for deploying non-ATC personal for handling live Air Traffic on 09.01.12, mismanagement of trained manpower, issuing unauthorized orders to Fire Staff to handle air traffic control etc. at Tirupathi airport.	DA has decided to initiate disciplinary proceedings under major penalty clause against him. The charge sheet issued. Suspension revoked.
21.	T. Sandeep, Jr. Executive (ATC)	03.02.12	Dept.	He was placed under suspension w.e.f. 03.02.12 for not obeying the instruction, dereliction from duty resulting in jeopardizing the safety of aircraft and its occupants & gross negligence and casual attitude.	-do-
22.	Sukumar Shil, Sr. Attd. (UK)	14.02.12	Police	Criminal offence U/s 376/506 Cr. PC.	- The case is under trial in the Court. - Shri Sukumar was detained in Judicialcustody for more than 48 hrs. - Terminated w.e.f. 21.02.12.
23.	T.N. Gopalakrishnan, Sr. Supdt. (Auto-Elect), Trivandrum	21.02.12	Dept.	Absence without leave or overstaying the sanctioned leave for more than four consecutive days without insufficient grounds or satisfactory explanations.	- Appellate Authority set aside the penalty and reinstated him in service and placed under suspension w.e.f. 21.02.12. Suspension revoked and reinstated in service w.e.f. 30.05.12.
24.	Mohan Lal, Mechanic, G-II, Amritsar	22.02.12	Police	- Illegal money transaction. Detained on 22.02.12. Case No.239/12.03.2009.	- Suspension revoked on 07.09.12.

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Kanak Sarkar, Sr. Mgr. (STC), Kolkata	27.02.12	Police	Misappropriation of cash at Dibrugarh Airport	Convicted by the Court. DA tentatively decided to dismiss him from the services of AAI. Accordingly, ShowCause Notice issued on 21.06.12. Reply submitted to DA for decision.
26.	Jyotish Baruah, Asstt. (O), Guwahati.	27.02.12	Police	Mishandling of cash.	As per Hon'ble Court Orders, he was arrested on 27.02.12 and released on bail on 07.03.12. Case pending at Guwahati High Court.
27.	T. Adinarayana, Attd. (HK), Chennai	02.04.12	Deptt.	Alleged involvement in theft case and misbehaviour with a lady employee of the departmental canteen etc.	Major Penalty Charge sheet issued. Suspension is being revoked as per recommendation of the Suspension Review Committee.
28.	Samar Nath, Sr. Asstt. (FS), Varanasi	03.05.12	Police	Illegal stock of Govt. essential commodities.	- Detained by Police under Govt. Essential Commodities Act. - Suspension revoked on 12.11.12.
29.	Brijesh, Attdt. (HK), Srinagar	10.05.12	Police	Detained by police on 10.05.12. Released on 14.05.12.	Suspension revoked on 12.10.12.
30.	Suresh Chandra Meena, Asstt. (FS), Indore	19.06.12	Police	Criminal charges U/s 498A, 294, 504, 114 IPC and 3, 4, 7 of Dowry Prohibition Act.	Case pending.

1	2	3	4	5	6
31.	N. Santhosh Kumar, Asstt.(FS), Trivandrum	10.07.12	Deptt.	Causing injuries to other AAI official under suspicious manner while he was posted at Trichy Airport.	- Transferred from Trichy to Trivandrum w.e.f. 28.06.12. - Suspension revoked w.e.f. 26.09.12. -Inquiry proceedings are in progress.
32.	L. Selvan, Supervisor (FS), Chennai	14.07.12	Police	Detained in Judicial Custody for exceeding 48 hrs. in connection with alleged criminal offence.	-The Court acquitted the official. - Suspension revoked on 29.09.12.
33.	Debasish, Sarkar, Jr. Attd.(Apt.), Kolkata	08.08.12	Police	Theft-26 inch LCD TV.	-TV recovered from the residence of Shri Sarkar.-The case is under trial in the Court. -Charge sheet is being issued.
34.	Mohinder Singh, Asstt.(FS), Jaipur	24.08.12	Deptt.	Misbehaviour with seniors and colleague.	Suspension revoked on 26.11.12.
35.	Prakash N. Kanchagar, AGM (E-C),	03.09.12	CBI, ACB, Cochin	Case registered by the CBI, ACB, Cochin, U/S 120B, 420, 467, 468 & 471 and arrested on 03.09.12.	Arrested on 03.09.12.
3b.	Sreedhar L, Manager(E-C), Tirupathi.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
37.	L.L. Krishanan, ED(Coml), CHQ	05.10.12	CBI/ CVC	Irregularities in award of tender relating to grant of license in providing ground handling services at different airports in AAI.	Requested MCA on 30.11.2012 to tender their advice as to whether the suspension of suspended officer be revoked or otherwise.

1	2	3	4	5	6
38.	M. Ravi Verma, GM (Fin.), CHQ.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
39.	R.L. Saran, Jt. GM (Rn.), Jaipur	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
40.	P.K. Chadha, Jt. M.(Ops.), CHQ.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
41.	Arun Mehn, Jt. GM (Ops), NR, Delhi	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
42.	Ms. Varsha Anand, DGM (Coml), CHQ	19.09.12	Deptt.	Irregularities in grant of license for provision of CUTE/CUPPS/CUSS at 25 airports	Suspension revoked vide Order dated 05.12.12.
43.	Bhaskar Pangrahi, Sr. Supdt. (FS), Bhubaneswar	26.09.12	-do-	Misbehaviour, using unparliamentarily language, manhandled with superior officer.	Issuance of major charge sheet under process.
44.	Roop Chand, Sr. Attd.(HK), Chandigarh	08.10.12	Police	Cheating and forgery.	-Arrested by Police on 08.10.12 U/s 448, 420 of IPC.-NOC from Police Authorities awaited.
45.	Joginder, Sr. Supdt. (HK), IAA, Delhi	14.11.12	Deptt.	Manhandling.	Suspended on 14.11.12.
46.	Raj Pal, Asstt. (O), IAA, Delhi.	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-
47.	Ms. Santra, Attd. (HK), IAA, Delhi	-do-	-do-	-do-	-do-

[*Translation*]

Global Outsourcing Market

3016. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the study report of industrial trade organization ASSOCHAM, the share of Indian companies in global outsourcing market has declined considerably;

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

(c) whether the shortage of infrastructural facilities and IT professionals in the country is one of the reasons for shifting of Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) jobs to other countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to retain increase India's share in global IT and BPO market?

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. As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), India continues to be the leading global IT-BPO sourcing destination. India's share in global IT-BPO sourcing in the year 2011 was 58% (IT offshoring - 74%, BPO offshoring - 36%) as compared to 55% in the year 2010. In the voice based BPO space, although India has been facing challenges from alternative location, especially Philippines, it has managed to increase its share from 34% in 2010 to 36% in 2011.

(c) to (e) No, Madam. As per NASSCOM, India currently has sufficient talent to meeting existing demand. Government has brought out an Information Technology Investment Regions (ITIR) policy resolution notified in the Gazette of India in May 2008 under which each State / UT in India can set up an integrated township for facilitating growth of IT/BPO and Sunrise Industries with world class infrastructure. Further, Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector in the country: (i) Under Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, as per the Foreign Trade Policy (FTP) approved units are allowed to import goods required by them for carrying on software export activities without payment of custom duty. Apart from this, the approved STP units can avail CST reimbursement, excise duty exemption on procurement of indigenously available capital goods, components & other specified goods (as per Foreign Trade Policy), (ii) Besides,

software is also exempted from basic customs duty, (iii) 235 IT-ITES specific Special Economic Zones (SEZs) have been notified across the country, which are contributing to IT-ITES exports. Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act provides for a deduction from the total income of hundred percent of profits and gains derived by a unit located in a SEZ from the export of articles or things or from services for the first 5 consecutive assessment years, of fifty percent for further 5 assessment years and thereafter, of fifty percent of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years, (iv) The Department of Commerce, Ministry of Commerce & Industry through Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme assists exporters for export promotion activities abroad.

[*English*]

Single Website for Air Fares

3017. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the customers have to consult individual airline websites to check the best fares available in the market for domestic flights; and

(b) if so, the steps that are being taken to make available all the information on a single website?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes Madam. Airlines display their fares on their respective websites. Customers may check the best fare available on the airline websites. In addition, online travel portals display fares of different airlines at a glance.

(b) There is no such proposal in the Ministry at present. However, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued a Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part III on Computer Reservation system (CRS)/Global Distribution System (GDS) which contains guidelines to be followed by system vendors, subscribers; and participating carriers which, inter-alia, provides that all systems shall provide at least one integrated display that includes the schedules, fares, rules and seat availability of all participating carries.

Investment by Overseas Indians

3018. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a decline in investment by Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the total investment inflows from individual NRIs during the last three years and the current year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to promote investment in the country by Overseas Indians?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam, no declining trend is seen from the figures available so far.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has established an organization namely Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) in 2007, to facilitate potential NRIs and overseas corporate bodies of overseas Indians that desire to invest in India. OIFC has organized several Investment and Interacts Meets / Road shows in different countries and also organised 'Market Place during Pravasi Bhartiya Divas (PBD) in India. An electronic portal has also been launched by the Ministry to reply to the queries of potential overseas investors by OIFC and its knowledge partners to promote and facilitate economic engagement by Overseas Indians.

The annual PBDs and regional PBDs also provide a platform for facilitation of investment by overseas Indians.

[Translation]

**Discontinued Operations
at Smaller Airport**

3019. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of smaller airports in the country

which are not under operation along with the reasons therefor, airport-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restore operations at all such airports;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the airport at Kolhapur; and

(d) the time by which operations at such airports are likely to be restored?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The State-wise details of non-operational airports belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Feasibility study was carried out for these non-operational airports. Out of these, 13 airports listed at Statement-II were found to have potential for operation. Kolhapur airport belonging to Airports Authority of India (AAI) was leased out to Government of Maharashtra for 15 years. The lease expired on 31.01.2012 and AAI is in the process of taking back Kolhapur airport from Government of Maharashtra.

(d) Flight operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down these Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport service taking into account the need for air transport service of different regions of the country. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

Statement-I

Status of non operational Airport of Airports Authority of India

(As on December, 2012)

Sl. No.	State	Airports	Remarks
1	2	3	4
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1. Daparizo	Non opnl. To be developed subject to land transfer by State Govt.
		2. Passighat	Non opnl. IAF to develop. AAI will maintain Civil Enclave.
		3. Tezu	Non opnl. Being developed by AAI.

1	2	3	4
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4. Kadapa	Non opnl. Being developed for ATR type of aircraft operation.
		5. Donakonda	Non opnl.
		6. Nadirgul	Non opnl.
		7. Warangal	Non opnl. To be developed subject to land transfer by State Govt.
3.	Assam	8. Rupsi	Non opnl. To be transferred to IAF. AAI will maintain Civil Enclave.
		9. Sheila	Unfit for opn.
4.	Bihar	10. Jogbani	Non opnl
		11. Raxaul	Non opnl
		12. Muzaffarpur	Non opnl
5.	Chhattisgarh	13. Bilaspur	Non opnl. To be handed over to Army. AAI will maintain Civil Enclave.
6.	Gujarat	14. Deesa (Palanpur)	Non opnl
7.	Jharkhand	15. Chakulia	Non opnl. Being examined for development.
		16. Deoghar	Non opnl. To be developed by AAI Mou signed in Feb. 2012
8.	Madhya Pradesh	17. Khandwa	Non opnl. To be leased to State Govt.
		18. Panna	Non opnl .To be Transfer to S/Govt.
		19. Satna	Non opnl.To be leased to State Govt.
9.	Mizoram	20. Aizawl (Tural)	Closed.
10.	Odisha	21. Jharsuguda	Non opnl. To be developed subject to transfer of land by StateGovt.
11.	Rajasthan	22. Kishangarh	Airstrip taken over from State Govt. To be developed by AAI, subject to land transfer by State Govt.
12.	Tamilnadu	23. Vellore	Non opnl. To be developed subject to transfer of land by State Govt.
13.	Tripura	24. Kailashar	Non opnl
14.		25. Kamalpur	Non opnl. To be developed subject to transfer of land by State Govt.
		26. Khowai	Unfit for opn.

1	2	3	4
	Uttar Pradesh	27. Lalitpur	Non opnl
15.	West Bengal	28. Asansol	Unfit for opn. Due to coal mines underneath.
16.		29. Balurghat	Unfit for opn.
		30. Cooch Behar	Developed but no operations started.
		31. Malda	To be developed subject to land transfer by State Govt.

Note: Feasibility study was carried for 33 airports including two non AAI airports i.e. Hasan & Hadapsar. Akola & Mysore has already been operationalised for ATR operations. Sholapur is operational & on lease to State Govt. Jhansi under control of Army. Hence not included. Deoghar, Mou signed with Govt. of Jharkhand has been included alongwith Jalgaon, Kishangarh, Daparizo, Nadirgul & Cooch Behar.

Statement-II

Status of 13 Airports recommended for operationalisation.

Sl. No.	Airport	Status
1.	Mysore (Karnataka)	Operationalised in May 2010 for ATR-72 type of aircraft operation.
2.	Akola (Maharashtra)	Operationalised for ATR-42 type of aircraft operation.
3.	Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh)	Work in progress for operationalisation-of the-airport for ATR type of aircraft operation.
4.	Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)	Work in progress for operationalisation of the airport for ATR type of aircraft.
5.	Passighat (Arunachal Pradesh)	Airport being transferred to IAF. Civil Enclave to be developed by AAI.
6.	Rupsi (Assam)	Airport being transferred to IAF. Civil Enclave to be developed by AAI.
7.	Sholapur (Maharashtra)	Operational under the control of State Govt. Lease expired on 30.01.2012
8.	Kamalpur (Tripura)	To be developed for ATR-72, subject to transfer of additional land by State Govt.
9.	Chakulia (Jharkhand)	To be developed, being examined.
10.	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	AAI has already projected additional land request, as per Master plan, to State Govt. in respect of Warangal, Malda, Jharsuguda & Vellore for developing these airports in phases. Concurrence of the State Govt. is awaited except vellore Airport where land acquisition is under process by State Govt.
11.	Malda (West Bengal)	
12.	Vellore (Tamilnadu)	
13.	Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)	

[*English*]

Indian Aviation Sector

3020. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's growing potential as an aviation destination is attracting foreign airlines;

(b) if so, whether Hong Kong flag carrier Cathay Pacific has decided to add eleven weekly flights to India; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes Madam. There has been an increase in number of services per week of scheduled foreign carriers from 1549 in 2011 to 1652 in 2012.

(b) and (c) Cathay Pacific has started three additional services to/from Chennai with effect from 3rd September, 2012 and four additional services to/from Hyderabad with effect from 1st December, 2012.

[*Translation*]

Charges on Call Made to Customer Care

3021. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telecommunication companies are charging on the calls made to their customer care service centres;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the telecom operators for violation of guidelines of TRAI;

(d) whether the Government has received any proposals from various State Governments for setting up citizen contact centres; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon, 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) and (b) As per the information available with Telecom Regulatory Authority of

India (TRAI), Telecom Companies are not charging subscribers for calls made to their Customer Care Service Centers for booking of complaints and service requests as per the extant regulations. However, some of the service providers are charging for calls made to the alternate Consumer Care Number and General Information Number, which is as per the regulations.

TRAI has prescribed the mechanism for handling consumer complaints by the service provider through the Telecom Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2012, which provide for a two tier grievance redressal mechanism viz. Complaint Centre and appellate authority within the company. These regulations provide for toll free access to consumers at the Consumer Care Number of the Complaint Centre Number of service providers for lodging complaints and service requests. The service providers also have to provide an alternate Consumer Care Number which can be accessed from other networks. The service provider is free to charge for calls made on the alternate Consumer Care Number.

These regulations also provide for setting up of General Information Number by service providers for providing information to consumers. The regulations do not mandate toll free access to General Information Number.

(c) TRAI had received some complaints in the past regarding charging by telecom companies for calls made to their Customer Care Service Centers for query /response. Taking cognizance of the complaints as well as some media reports, TRAI issued a letter dated 6.4.2010 to all Access Service Providers not to charge for the calls made by consumers on customer care/helpline/complaint booking numbers for complaint booking, service provisioning or query/response till the matter is examined by TRAI in detail and appropriate instructions are issued in the matter. Subsequently, guidelines were issued in May 2010 regarding toll free access for making complaints & service requests and separate General Information Number for providing information. During the audit of the Metering and Billing System of some of the service providers, few instances of charging for calls made to the Call Centre/ Complaint Centre were observed by the auditors and, as a follow up on the audit observations, the service providers had refunded such charges to the affected customers.

(d) and (e) The Department of Information Technology (Deity), Govt. of India had received proposals from six States for setting up of Citizen Contact Centres. These proposals for setting up of Citizen Contact Centres as a

pilot in these six States have not been approved.

[English]

Development of S&T

3022. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the schemes/projects for development of Science and Technology, (S&T) undertaken in the country during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the funds allocated and released for these schemes/projects;

(c) whether Non-Governmental Organisations/ Voluntary Organisations are also engaged in the implementation of these schemes; and

(d) if so, the details of such organisations and the details of funds granted to them during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d): The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the house.

Protection of Persian and Arabic Languages

3023. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is financially assisting the State Governments for the protection of Persian and Arabic languages under the scheme of 'Dairatul Maarif;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the time by which such assistance will be provided to all states including West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development is not directly assisting the State Governments for the protection of Persian and Arabic languages. However, the National Council for Promotion of Urdu Language (NCPUL), an autonomous organisation of this Ministry, has been implementing the following schemes

for the promotion of the Arabic and Persian languages through registered NGOs/Institutions/Societies:

- i) Financial assistance for holding Seminars/Lecture series/Bulk purchase of books/publication of Manuscripts/short term studies and Academic Projects in Arabic and Persian languages.
- ii) Two year Diploma in functional Arabic through Study Centres.
- iii) One year Certificate Course in Arabic.

There is no scheme by the name of 'Dairatul Maarif.

(c) In view of (a) and (b) above, the question does not arise.

Education in Indian Languages

3024. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether educational courses in colleges and universities are imparted only in English in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that adequate efforts to teach all courses in Indian languages have not been made;

(d) if so, the response of the Government in this regard;

(e) whether any measures have taken by the Government to provide education in Indian languages at colleges and universities; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The universities are autonomous in the matter of choosing a medium of instruction for educational courses. Academic matters are taken up by the universities as per their respective Act, Statutes and Ordinances. Further, the colleges affiliated to the universities are to adhere to the directions of the affiliating universities. Many universities and colleges are already imparting education in various regional languages.

(e) and (f) Following the recommendations of the National Policy on Education, the Government has been working towards facilitating the use of regional languages in universities and colleges. In this regard, the National Translation Mission at the Central Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore has undertaken the work of translating textbooks and other books from English into regional Indian Languages to be used by the universities and colleges.

Enrolment of SC/ST/OBC Students

3025. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enrolment of SC, ST and OBC students in colleges goes up particularly the women enrolment which has gone up from 12.7 per cent to 16.5% in 2010-2011; and

(b) if so, the details thereof comparatively during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the annual publication "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education" of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Female (All Categories), SC students and ST students

enrolled in higher education as a percentage of the respective population in the age group of 18-23 years in the country during 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Provisional) is given below.

Year/Category	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)
Female	11.4	12.7
SC	10.5	11.1
ST	9.2	10.3

The GER of female students in the country is estimated to be 16.5 in 2010-11, as per the provisional report on the All India Survey on Higher Education based on data collected up to 31st July, 2012. Data on OBC students in higher education is not available till 2009-10. However, in the All India Survey on Higher Education, provision has been made for the collection of data on the enrolment of OBC students from 2010-11 onwards. The GER of SC, ST and OBC students is not available for 2010-11 (Provisional).

(b) The State-wise details of SC, ST and female enrolment for 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement. The State-wise details of enrolment for 2010-11 are not yet available.

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Female		SC Students		ST Students	
		2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2008-09	2009-10 (P)	2008-09	2009-10 (P)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	546432	585490	167979	211137	57895	99082
2	Arunachal Pradesh	9150	10012	10	10	17358	19721
3	Assam	104894	109906	40682	41202	31871	33914
4	Bihar	282185	406289	65742	87569	16114	13789
5	Chhattisgarh	154561	216372	38156	59471	85652	129034
6	Goa	15858	26752	400	480	1367	1836
7	Gujarat	370957	419049	93456	90979	72589	73265
8	Haryana	231682	241199	51912	62819	0	3
9	Himachal Pradesh	73833	93409	20649	26623	8110	10402
10	Jammu and Kashmir	109425	128142	14912	16141	11190	13130

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand	125352	115045	25762	24444	48823	48236
12	Karnataka	620172	546502	165494	197252	53218	63122
13	Kerala	231557	236068	47750	50906	5037	6132
14	Madhya Pradesh	396188	512300	140416	121042	97116	76325
15	Maharashtra	1002582	1020644	383874	353179	81354	66437
16	Manipur	18465	21001	1388	2028	14378	19005
17	Meghalaya	30115	28578	808	469	49787	53588
18	Mizoram	15232	16257	29	0	32048	33431
19	Nagaland	15929	19987	490	503	33899	40211
20	Odisha	101794	138742	32819	30661	31384	28405
21	Punjab	164865	163365	40554	46662	79	269
22	Rajasthan	287119	278813	91501	96092	73981	77515
23	Sikkim	7273	8284	548	534	4429	5903
24	Tamil Nadu	585700	614068	152426	175906	6780	7469
25	Tripura	21144	21457	7973	8525	11503	11075
26	Uttar Pradesh	886671	1024923	397842	431797	5814	9186
27	Uttarakhand	86645	261572	15957	48723	6434	27704
28	West Bengal	468780	513366	181472	199030	48960	89369
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7473	7139	0	0	1235	1456
30	Chandigarh	32057	22720	4438	2510	10095	434
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	809	826	64	107	247	273
32	Daman and Diu	436	458	100	99	126	151
33	Delhi	244697	464843	58185	47637	18639	20616
34	Lakshadweep	242	297	0	0	374	410
35	Puducherry	22241	22265	5048	5048	0	0
India		7272515	8296140	2248836	2439585	937886	1080898

P - Provisional

Note: Data in respect of State Open Universities has been included in the respective States. Enrolment of IGNOU has been distributed among States where its centres are located.

ISRO's Mission

3026. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is targeting 10 missions this year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ISRO is planning to accomplish this by September 2013; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The missions planned by Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) in the next one year include - 3 Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles, 1 Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle, 2 Communication Satellites, 1 Earth Observation (Ocean) Satellite, 1 Meteorological Satellite, 1 Navigation Satellite and Mars orbiter.

(c) and (d) ISRO is planning to accomplish Eight (8) missions by September 2013 which include - (i) 2 Polar Satellite Launch Vehicles (C20, C22); (ii) 1 Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (D5); (iii) 2 Communication Satellites (GSAT-7, GSAT-14); (iv) 1 Earth Observation (Ocean) Satellite (SARAL); (v) 1 Meteorological Satellite (INSAT-3D); (vi) 1 Navigation Satellite (IRNSS-1A). Two (2) missions, which include PSLV-C25 and Mars Orbiter, are planned for October 2013.

[*Translation*]

Outdated Aircraft

3027. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient number of aircraft are available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the total number of Government aircraft flying in the country;

(c) whether old/outdated aircraft are still being pressed into service;

(d) if so, the details of routes in which they are operated and the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Government has formulated any policy to replace its old and outdated aircraft with new ones; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The number of Pax/Cargo aircraft in the country are as follows:

Public Sector aircraft = 198 (140 Airplane, 58 Helicopters)

Private Sector aircraft = 510 (271 Airplane, 239 Helicopters)

Total = 708 (411 Airplane, 297 Helicopters)

(c) to (f) There is no specific age limit for aircrafts, No such limits are prescribed by the manufacturers either. However, they are to be maintained in accordance with maintenance programme approved by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and by the manufacturers for maintaining the airworthiness. All aircrafts operated by the airlines are airworthy.

CAR Section-2, Series 'F' Part X lays down the procedure to ensure continued airworthiness of ageing aircraft and continued structural integrity of all aircraft which have crossed 20 years of age.

DGCA ensures the compliance with the stipulated requirements.

[*English*]

Vacant Posts of Teachers in A and N Islands

3028. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of PGT of various subjects lying vacant from 2002 to till date in the Directorate of Education, A and N Islands;

(b) whether there is any proposal to fill up the vacant posts during the current financial year;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The number of posts of PGT of various subjects lying vacant from 2002 to 2005 is Nil. However, since 2006 onwards, the status of vacancies is as under:

Year	Total vacancies
2006	09
2008	01
2010	01
2011	03
2012	20
Total	34

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The Andaman & Nicobar Administration has informed us that it has initiated action to conduct the DPC for filling up of 22 vacancies under the promotion quota and 12 vacancies under the direct recruitment quota.

(d) Does not arise.

NGOs in Literacy Mission

3029. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Literacy Mission Schemes are being implemented successfully in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the rate of literacy, State-wise during the last three years;

(c) the details of the financial assistance provided to the NGOs and others and expenditure incurred under the above scheme since the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) the details of the targets achieved during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against those

NGOs who did not performed satisfactorily, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) To achieve the goal of Adult Education, the National Literacy Mission Authority (NLMA) is implementing two schemes, namely, the Saakshar Bharat Mission, the new variant of the National Literacy Mission, and the Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development Scheme. The Saakshar Bharat Mission aims to provide adults (in the age group of 15 and above) opportunities for functional literacy, basic education, skill development and continuing education. The main objective of the Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development is to secure extensive as well as intensive involvement of the voluntary sector in the endeavour of the Government to promote functional literacy, skill development and continuing education among adults. Data on literacy is collected decennially and not annually. The State-wise literacy rate, as per Census of 2011, is attached as Statement-I.

(c) The Scheme of Support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education and Skill Development encompasses three components, namely, State Resource Centres, Jan Shikshan Sansthan and Assistance to Voluntary Agencies. The statements indicating the funds released under the Scheme to Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSSs) and State Resource Centres (SRCs) in the last three years and in the current year are annexed at Statement-II and III respectively. No financial assistance has been provided in this period under the component of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies.

(d) The State Resource Centres (SRCs) have the mandate to provide academic and technical resource support to the Adult Education Programmes in different States. They have also been assigned the additional task of providing support to the State Literacy Mission Authorities in the implementation of the Saakshar Bharat programme in selected areas in each State, termed as 'Islands of Success'. As per the various activities entailed in their Annual Action Plans for the Islands of Success, that are approved by the NLMA, including, *inter alia*, supporting and facilitating the completion of preparatory activities like the formation of Committees, the opening of subsidiary bank accounts, conducting a survey, the uploading of survey data on the Saakshar Bharat portal, capacity building etc, the SRCs have achieved the desired

outcomes. The Jan Shikshan Sansthan provide vocational training to non-literate, neo-literate as well as school dropouts by identifying such skills as would have a market in the region of their establishment. The details of the beneficiaries covered under vocational training programme of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan, State-wise, during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) The performance of the Jan Shikshan Sansthan and the State Resource Centres, vis-a-vis their respective approved Annual Action Plans, are monitored by the NLMA through progress reports, monthly and quarterly review meetings for the SRCs, half yearly review meetings for the JSSs, evaluation, performance audit, workshops, action plan meetings and personal visits of officers. Appropriate action is taken by the NLMA against those SRCs and JSSs that do not perform the mandated responsibilities satisfactorily, including, inter alia, stoppage of grants and cancellation in case of persistent violations by them.

Statement-I

Literacy rate in the country, State-wise, as per Census of 2011.

Sl. No.	State/UTs	Literacy Rate (%)
1	2	3
	India	74.04
1	Andhra Pradesh	67.66
2	Arunachal Pradesh	66.95
3	Assam	73.18
4	Bihar	63.82
5	Chhattisgarh	71.04
6	Goa	87.40
7	Gujarat	79.31
8	Haryana	76.64
9	Himachal Pradesh	83.78
10	Jammu and Kashmir	68.74

1	2	3
11	Jharkhand	67.63
12	Karnataka	75.60
13	Kerala	93.91
14	Madhya Pradesh	70.63
15	Maharashtra	82.91
16	Manipur	79.85
17	Meghalaya	75.48
18	Mizoram	91.58
19	Nagaland	80.11
20	Odisha	73.45
21	Punjab	76.68
22	Rajasthan	67.06
23	Sikkim	82.20
24	Tamil Nadu	80.33
25	Tripura	87.75
26	Uttar Pradesh	69.72
27	Uttarakhand	79.63
28	West Bengal	77.08
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.27
30	Chandigarh	86.43
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	77.65
32	Daman and Diu	87.07
33	Delhi	86.34
34	Lakshadweep	92.28
35	Puducherry	86.55

Statement-II

Details of the financial assistance provided to JSSs State-wise during the last three years and current year.

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the Sate	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3,29,41,649	4,10,64,041	4,41,52,418	2,03,51,473
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29,48,395	30,00,000	29,93,000	14,95,330
3.	Assam	98,28,416	1,49,85,523	1,45,70,484	72,67,113
4.	Bihar	2,80,74,065	3,36,29,308	3,76,26,109	1,93,90,759
5.	Chandigarh	27,35,688	34,93,516	34,91,133	17,50,000
6.	Chhattisgarh	1,07,86,157	2,07,68,542	2,02,08,283	98,68,738
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	13,39,455	29,54,833	27,62,566	14,60,440
8.	Delhi	1,10,72,600	89,44,624	89,51,517	44,55,433
9.	Goa	25,78,893	29,58,621	26,50,469	12,17,316
10.	Gujarat	2,36,90,253	2,99,18,640	2,89,94,053	1,38,61,124
11.	Haryana	1,45,65,270	1,49,97,613	1,49,74,649	74,68,631
12.	Himachal Pradesh	13,15,802	29,99,997	29,90,130	14,96,000
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	43,12,361	63,01,571	57,72,661	32,19,062
14.	Jharkhand	1,31,22,952	1,51,28,708	1,49,71,527	74,33,858
15.	Karnataka	2,21,91,033	2,77,75,300	2,60,61,135	1,37,17,344
16.	Kerala	2,56,20,911	2,78,16,964	2,54,55,328	1,31,00,798
17.	Madhya Pradesh	7,97,11,211	9,81,30,528	9,45,28,114	4,73,05,093
18.	Maharashtra	4,81,74,155	6,38,46,325	5,79,08,122	3,06,29,817
19.	Manipur	66,61,045	90,00,000	89,38,901	44,48,105
20.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
21.	Mizoram	25,65,328	29,96,336	-	-
22.	Nagaland	28,94,505	14,97,991	29,98,922	13,89,424
23.	Odisha	4,48,34,352	5,17,10,857	5,15,65,420	2,58,74,701
24.	Punjab	51,92,436	59,58,584	59,77,797	29,73,000
25.	Rajasthan	1,95,84,452	2,25,06,514	2,24,18,774	1,07,90,595
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
27. Tamil Nadu		2,33,11,243	3,14,18,000	2,80,58,733	1,26,55,194
28. Tripura		22,03,450	27,23,424	27,28,394	12,74,224
29. Uttar Pradesh		13,24,76,268	15,54,48,728	14,95,95,516	7,32,25,540
30. Uttarakhand		1,43,51,863	1,76,77,549	1,66,25,739	82,42,844
31. West Bengal		2,15,54,732	2,95,00,000	2,43,66,710	1,22,41,710

Statement-III

Details of the financial assistance provided to SRCs State-wise during the last three years and current year.

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the SRCs	Category	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	A	1,00,00,000	49,61,000	99,68,429	49,67,851
2.	Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	B	-	62,00,000	67,34,000	14,06,520
3.	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	B	-	55,00,000	59,99,638	32,66,178
4.	Guwahati, Assam	A	69,75,945	98,35,064	95,97,555	49,31,504
5.	Hailakandi, Assam	B	-	-	30,00,000	-
6.	Patna, Bihar	A	93,76,732	58,74,982	1,70,66,722	80,96,307
7.	Deepayatan, Bihar	A	99,90,509	67,68,385	97,26,003	50,00,000
8.	Chandigarh	B	-	-	-	-
9.	Raipur, Chhattisgarh	A	66,24,124	63,19,338	68,84,689	35,00,000
10.	New Delhi, Delhi	B	63,87,000	47,56,000	56,79,131	24,49,766
11.	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	B	66,93,164	57,78,229	35,00,000	35,00,000
12.	Bhariich, Gujarat	B	-	-	25,00,000	5,00,000
13.	Rohtak, Haryana	A	68,67,000	89,22,000	77,01,211	27,08,492
14.	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	A	66,20,000	68,60,000	71,65,488	36,25,000
15.	Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	A	20,79,821	70,00,000	62,29,888	34,54,467
16.	Ranchi, Jharkhand	A	93,23,904	57,12,841	83,70,429	27,84,811
17.	Palamau, Jharkhand	B	-	-	30,00,000	-
18.	Mysore, Karnataka	A	1,00,00,000	50,00,000	97,73,002	44,84,492
19.	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	A	1,00,00,000	22,57,379	72,68,656	47,36,093

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	A	69,91,540	85,59,510	72,67,447	38,03,730
21.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	A	97,53,916	83,64,954	87,44,890	38,10,432
22.	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	B	69,97,820	55,07,169	69,99,566	34,99,800
23.	Pune, Maharashtra	A	50,00,000	82,11,252	96,07,504	48,15,520
24.	Shillong, Meghalaya	A	69,59,083	51,36,639	67,52,027	34,68,010
25.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	B	35,00,000	70,00,000	58,36,835	-
26.	Rayagada, Odisha	B	-	-	25,00,000	-
27.	Jaipur, Rajasthan	A	91,16,563	67,69,224	82,18,456	10,00,000
28.	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	B	-	50,00,000	70,00,000	26,09,429
29.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	A	1,00,00,000	41,91,177	41,91,177	-
30.	Agartala, Tripura	B	49,16,776	22,57,684	24,43,519	12,17,675
31.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	A	80,95,054	50,00,000	1,00,00,000	22,70,166
32.	Dehradun, Uttarakhand	A	95,30,480	38,39,000	86,25,562	25,46,673
33.	Kolkata, West Bengal	A	99,97,387	79,62,114	99,57,190	47,49,522

Statement-IV*State and Gender-Wise Coverage of Beneficiaries in Vocational Courses by Jan Shikshan Sansthan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Vocational Education Beneficiaries 2009-10			Vocational Education Beneficiaries 2010-11			Vocational Education Beneficiaries 2011-12			Vocational Education Beneficiaries 2012-13 (as on 10.12.2012)		
		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Andhra Pradesh	4,866	39,776	44,642	5,282	30,983	36,265	1,865	36,240	38,105	420	12,148	12,568
2	Arunachal Pradesh	302	2,395	2,697	500	2,350	2,850	464	2,250	2,714	1	759	760
3	Assam	2,883	8,850	11,733	4,014	8,865	12,879	3,057	8,793	11,850	552	3,547	4,099
4	Bihar	6,035	25,404	31,439	5,028	24,021	29,049	5,703	23,791	29,494	783	7,720	8,503
5	Chhattisgarh	4,289	8,056	12,345	3,859	11,143	15,002	3,388	9,231	12,619	866	6,849	7,715
6	Delhi	1,384	7,880	9,264	1,001	7,923	8,924	533	8,616	9,149	255	2,753	3,008
7	Goa	193	2,839	3,032	103	2,117	2,220	89	2,334	2,423	19	527	546

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
8	Gujarat	2,869	29,355	32,224	2,483	25,139	27,622	2,597	23,777	26,374	315	10,755	11,070
9	Haryana	2,458	12,402	14,860	1,906	12,048	13,954	2,051	10,206	12,257	502	4,528	5,030
10	Himachal Pradesh	530	390	920	588	1,098	1,686	-	-	-	318	506	824
11	Jammu and Kashmir	992	2,989	3,981	712	3,844	4,556	1,117	3,315	4,432	619	1,986	2,605
12	Jharkhand	3,216	11,469	14,685	2,838	10,327	13,165	997	7,128	8,125	33	3,060	3,093
13	Karnataka	2,467	21,388	23,855	1,605	19,130	20,735	1,254	17,972	19,226	213	5,595	5,808
14	Kerala	2,745	24,068	26,813	1,958	22,137	24,095	1,438	20,679	22,117	780	9,258	10,038
15	Madhya Pradesh	19,822	70,270	90,092	13,003	68,976	81,979	12,694	67,810	80,504	2,166	32,107	34,273
16	Maharashtra	11,734	42,113	53,847	9,184	41,666	50,850	8,028	38,938	46,966	2,153	15,924	18,077
17	Manipur	3,367	5,871	9,238	2,832	4,570	7,402	2,986	4,991	7,977	327	779	1,106
18	Mizoram	606	1,623	2,229	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19	Nagaland	1,077	1,603	2,680	1,129	1,698	2,827	1,472	1,504	2,976	19	29	48
20	Odisha	11,499	40,504	52,003	7,296	36,133	43,429	8,009	29,974	37,983	2,157	12,851	15,008
21	Punjab	1,512	4,206	5,718	1,281	4,023	5,304	641	5,161	5,802	227	1,930	2,157
22	Rajasthan	960	16,206	17,166	3,600	15,101	18,701	844	17,750	18,594	29	6,029	6,058
23	Tamil Nadu	4,778	21,853	26,631	4,710	20,120	24,830	3,849	22,215	26,064	487	7,729	8,216
24	Tripura	961	1,545	2,506	615	1,003	1,618	456	921	1,377	42	485	527
25	Uttar Pradesh	32,225	115,290	147,515	28,098	105,787	133,885	19,545	113,172	132,717	2,164	39,896	42,060
26	Uttarakhand	2,642	14,590	17,232	2,497	12,964	15,461	2,088	13,322	15,410	592	5,521	6,113
27	West Bengal	8,541	16,813	25,354	5,830	15,868	21,698	4,528	12,738	17,266	1,231	5,339	6,570
28	Chandigarh	245	2,196	2,441	529	2,217	2,746	268	2,260	2,528	58	778	836
29	D and N Haveli	465	675	1,140	457	1,703	2,160	170	877	1,047	-	487	487
Total		135,663	552,619	688,282	112,938	512,954	625,892	90,131	505,965	596,096	17,328	199,875	217,203
		19.71	80.29		18.04	81.96		15.12	84.88		7.98	92.02	

Draft Amendment of RTI Act

3030. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to withdraw controversial draft amendments to the Right to Information Act that sought to restrict disclosure of file notings only to social and developmental issues;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all file notings can be made public except those explicitly exempted such as the one related to national security, privacy and protection and commercial interest; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The amendments approved by the Government on 20.07.2006 have been withdrawn on 01.11.2012.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. All the file notings can be made public under the RTI Act, 2005 except file noting containing information exempt from disclosure under Section 8 of the Act.

**Transfer Policy for Central
Government Officers**

3031. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any survey about the usefulness of Central Government officers who had been transferred at the verge of retirement from one Department to another Department under rotation scheme; and

(b) if so, the outcome of the survey?

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 Department of Personnel & Training has not conducted any such survey.

(b) Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Meta Universities

3032. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government is working on the Meta Universities in the country;

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

(c) whether there will be a joint consensus of all those universities while awarding of degrees or the students will get separate degrees;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has issued any directions to the State Universities including Kolkata and Hyderabad to launch this kind of model;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response of these Universities; and

(g) the time by which Meta Universities are likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The main purpose of the Meta University is to share learning resources by different Universities by using the latest technologies available in order to enable the students to benefit from the learning resources available in different institutions. The University Grants Commission (UGC) as the apex regulatory body for universities, has decided to come out with detailed guidelines on Meta Universities.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. The participating institutions/universities share their learning resources to provide students with a more holistic learning experience. Hence such programmes are joint degree programmes, as clarified by UGC to Delhi University.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Central Government has written letters to the University of Calcutta, Jadavpur University Calcutta, the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta, the University of Hyderabad, the Indian School

of Business, Hyderabad, the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad and the Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad. The University of Calcutta, the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad and the Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta have expressed their interest in Meta Universities.

(g) Higher Educational Institutions being fully autonomous entities, it is now left to them to collaborate and identify the courses/programmes to be offered in the Meta Universities. One such Meta University has already been started in Delhi.

[*English*]

Establishment of National GIS

3033. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government to establish a National Geographic Information System (GIS) under the National GIS Organization;

(b) whether the Government is considering allowing private sector GIS applications and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide GIS solutions to ministries like urban development;

(d) whether the Government is considering making GIS mapping mandatory for land registrations;

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) It is proposed to establish a National Geographic Information System (NGIS) during the XII Five Year Plan in mission mode with a proposed allocation of Rs. 2900 crores over duration of three years. In principle approval has been obtained on the roles of various participating Departments/Agencies and inter-agency linkages. Details of the implementation mechanism including setting up of National GIS Organization are being worked out. Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memo is under preparation for approval of allocation of funds.

(b) As of now, there is no such plan to involve private sector GIS applications. NGIS will be used for decision support in the Govt. sector towards transforming the present e-Governance system to the g-Governance (Geospatial Governance) system.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development has been

identified as a key stakeholder in the NGIS proposal for provision of GIS solutions. Details are being worked out.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Not applicable.

[*Translation*]

Relation between Industries & IITs

3034. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether during the 43rd Convocation of the Indian Institute of Technology (NT), Delhi, the Prime Minister's Advisor has stressed on changing the tradition of technology import in the country and strengthening the relations between the Indian Industries and IITs;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Adviser to the Prime Minister of India and Vice Chairman, Tata Consultancy Services during his Convocation Address at IIT Delhi on 28th October 2012 has said that India by and large is a technology importer, which needs to change. Closer interaction of the IITs with Indian industry is needed to reverse this trend. Industry, in turn needs to be ready to partner and fund medium to long term research at the IITs.

(c) The Government promotes collaborative research between industries and public funded research institutions and towards this provides weighted tax deduction @200% for Sponsored Research Programmes of industry in approved national laboratories, universities and IITs under Section 35(2AA) of I.T. Act.

[*English*]

Fare Fixation Committee for Delhi Metro

3035. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted a fare fixation committee for Delhi Metro to review its fare; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the committee is likely to submit its report?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

AI Ground Handling Business

3036. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has handed over its profitable aircraft ground handling business and a part of the revenue earned from it to a joint venture company;

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

(c) whether the ground handling policy announced by Air India is not applicable to many airports in the country including Thiruvananthapuram airport; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government/Air India in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) In order to comply with the new ground handling policy issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and to meet the competition posed by the new ground handling agencies, Air India has entered into a 'Joint Venture (JV) Agreement' with M/s Singapore Airport Terminal Services (SATS) on 50:50 share holding basis to provide ground handling services to Air India and its client airlines' flights at Bangalore, Hyderabad, Delhi, Mangalore and Thiruvananthapuram. This JV will enable AI-SATS to earn more profit revenue with their international expertise and Air India will share profits with SATS on 50:50 basis.

(c) and (d) Air India has not announced any Ground Handling Policy. The government has issued Ground Handling Policy, which is applicable to all airports in India, including Thiruvananthapuram airport. However, the policy is subjudice in the Supreme Court of India.

Promotion of Research

3037. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making any changes in syllabus of schools and colleges to promote the liking for research amongst the students in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework - 2005 brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) focuses on inquiry based constructivist pedagogy. This document empowers teachers to create situations, where children may enquire, discover, investigate, research and construct their knowledge. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) advocates pedagogical practices which allow children to respond to a situation in a non-traditional way encouraging their spirit of experimentation. The Schools are also expected to assign multidisciplinary projects to groups of students to be done during school hours to promote the spirit of enquiry and investigation. The University Grant Commission (UGC) is implementing the following schemes to promote research in the higher educational institutions: - (i) Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE) (ii) Centre with Potential for Excellence in Particular Area (CPEPA) (iii) College with Potential for Excellence (CPE) (iv) Major Research Projects/ Minor Research Project (MRP) (v) Special Assistance Programme (SAP) (vi) Basic Scientific Research (BSR) and (vii) Research Fellowships.

CCE in Schools

3038. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is considering to promote Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether CBSE has constituted awards for popularising the CCE; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken the following steps for the promotion of Continuous Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in its affiliated schools -

- Conducting training workshops for Master Trainers
- Training of Principals and teachers

- Conducting Monitoring and Mentoring Programmes for effective implementation of CCE in schools
- Conducting Parents' Interaction Programme to clear doubts of parents and school management on CCE.

(c) and (d) The CBSE has institutionalized CBSE-Mentor Awards to popularise the CCE scheme in schools. The first CBSE-Mentor Awards were given in 2012.

Workers in Gulf

3039. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Indian labourers working abroad including Gulf countries, as on date, country-wise;

(b) the number of Indian labourers migrated to those countries during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether there has been any decline recently in the number of labourers migrating to those countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The details of ECR category workers who were given emigration clearance to 17 notified countries during 2009, 2010, 2011 and 2012 (till October) and estimated number of Indians/workers in these countries are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No declining trend is seen from the figures available so far.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

The Country-wise figures of Emigration Clearances from India during 2009-2012 (Till October) and Total Estimated Indian Workers in those countries

Sl. No.	Country	2009	2010	2011	2012 (upto October)	Number of Indians/ workers as per estimation of Indian Missions
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Afghanistan	395	256	487	119	3,620
2.	Bahrain	17541	15101	14323	17400	4,00,000
3.	Indonesia	9	3	22	10	Not available
4.	Iraq		390	1177	659	16,000
5.	Jordan	847	2562	1413	1537	9,000
6.	Kuwait	42091	37667	45149	44851	6,41,062
7.	Lebanon	250	765	534	247	10,000
8.	Libya	3991	5221	477	1	1,800
9.	Malaysia	11345	20577	17947	17596	5,500
10.	Oman	74963	105807	73819	71058	5,81,832
11.	Qatar	46292	45752	41710	51973	5,00,000
12.	S. Arabia	281110	275172	289297	296374	20,40,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
13. Sudan		708	957	1175	469	3,956
14. Syria		0	2	118	0	50
15. Thailand		5	5	27	7	Not available
16. U. A. E.		130302	130910	138861	114937	18,00,000
17. Yemen		421	208	29	0	Not available
Total		6,10,270	6,41,355	6,26,565	6,17,238	60,128,20

Violation of 3G Licencing Norms

3040. SHRI A. SAI PRATAP: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some telecom companies in the country are indulging in violation of 3G licencing norms frequently;

(b) if so, the details and the nature of violations thereof, operator-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against erring operators, operator-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 (c) Violations related to provisioning of 3G services by some of the CMTS/UAS Licensee(s) without specific authorization came to the notice of Government. The licence(s) of these CMTS/UAS Licensee(s) have neither been amended for use of 3G spectrum nor 3G spectrum have been allocated to them. On examination, it came to notice that such licensee(s) are providing 3G services to their customers by entering into a commercial agreement called Intra Service Area Roaming Agreement with such CMTS/UAS Licensee(s) whose licences have been amended for use of 3G spectrum and 3G spectrum has also been allocated to them in that service area(s).

Instructions were issued on 23.12.2011 to such licensee companies who are providing 3G services under the above mentioned so called Intra Service Area Roaming arrangements without any specific authorization / amendment in their license(s) for use of 3G spectrum and without any allocation of 3G spectrum for rollout of the 3G network, in those particular service areas, for immediate

stoppage of provisioning of 3G services. The details of such licensee(s) are given in the enclosed Statement.

These companies impugned the instructions issued vide above referred letter dated 23.12.2011 before Hon'ble Telecom Disputes Settlement & Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT). TDSAT in its interim orders dated 24.12.2011 has *inter-alia* directed that Department of Telecommunications (DoT) is restrained from taking any coercive steps against these companies to enforce the impugned order dated 23.12.2011. The judgment pronounced in the matter by Hon'ble TDSAT is split in the ratio of 1:1. As per judgment, Chairman TDSAT has *inter-alia* concluded that the impugned orders dated 23.12.2011 are set aside with liberty to the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) to pass appropriate orders upon giving due opportunity of hearing to these companies. However, Member TDSAT in his judgment has *inter-alia* concluded that the companies who have not got 3G spectrum allotted by the licensor in certain circles, cannot provide 3G services to its customers in those circles by way of making intra circle arrangement with the service providers having 3G spectrum.

As these companies have not submitted the compliance of DoT instructions dated 23.12.2011 even after the pronouncement of split judgment by Hon'ble TDSAT, Show Cause Notice (SCN) to M/s Bharti Airtel Limited has been issued to show cause within 60 days as to why financial penalty is not imposed for violation of the license conditions and Licences of 7 Licensed Service Areas (LSAs) are not terminated where the company is providing 3G services without any specific authorization. Simultaneously, in the same notice, the company has also been asked again to stop provisioning of 3G services in these 7 LSAs within 3 days from the date of issue of notice.

The company impugned the above said SCN dated 28.09.2012 before Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. While disposing of the petition, Hon'ble High Court *inter-alia* ordered that the company would file a reply to the impugned show cause notice dated 28.09.2012. On receipt of the reply, the concerned authority will adjudicate upon the issues raised before it, after according the company, through its representative, a hearing in the matter. Pending the adjudication, the DoT will not take any coercive measures against the company.

Similar SCNs to remaining CMTS/UAS Licensee companies who are in violation of similar license conditions are under consideration for issue, keeping in view, the above mentioned order of Hon'ble High Court in the matter.

Statement

Company wise list of Access Service Licences who are providing 3G services through so called intra service area roaming arrangements without allocation of 3G spectrum.

Sl. No.	Name of Licensee Comany	Service Area
1	2	3
1	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh
2	Idea Cellular Limited	Assam
3	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	Assam
4	Aditya Birla telecom Limited	Bihar
5	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	Bihar
6	Idea Cellular Limited	Delhi
7	Aircel Limited	Gujarat
8	Bharti Airtel Limited	Gujarat
9	Bharti Airtel Limited	Haryana
10	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh
11	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	Jammu and Kashmir
12	Spice communications Ltd.*	Karnataka
13	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	Karnataka
14	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Kerala

1	2	3
15	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd	Kerala
16	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Kolkata
17	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Kolkata
18	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
19	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
20	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh
21	Aircel Ltd.	Maharashtra
22	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Maharashtra
23	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Mumbai
24	Idea Cellular Ltd.	North East
25	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd.	North East
26	Aircel Ltd.	Rajasthan
27	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Rajasthan
28	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	Rajasthan
29	Idea Cellular Ltd.	Tamil Nadu (including Chennai)
30	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (East)
31	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)
32	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh (West)
33	Idea Cellular Limited	West Bengal

Note:

* M/s Spice Communications Limited has amalgamated with M/s Idea Cellular Limited as per orders of respective High Courts. However, the license(s) granted in the name of M/s. Spice Communications Limited are yet to be transferred in the name of M/s Idea Cellular Limited.

[Translation]

Modern Education in Madrasas

3041. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Madrasas registered with the various education boards in the country, State-wise;

(b) the State-wise details of the grants released to them along with the purpose for which the same have been given and the number of Madrasas which have been equipped with modern techniques of education so far; and

(c) the name of the institution which monitors the functioning of these Madrasas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The information regarding the number of Madrasas registered with the various education boards in the country, State-wise is not maintained centrally.

(b) The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in

Madrasas (SPQEM) encourages the Madrasas and Maktabas opting for a grant to introduce modern subjects like Science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum, so that the students can attain academic proficiency in these subjects upto Senior Secondary level. This will enable them to progress to higher levels of learning and also lead to better job opportunities for them. The scheme is implemented through the State Governments. A list of the State-wise grants released and the number of Madrasas benefited under the scheme is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The respective State Governments monitor the functioning of these Madrasas.

Statement

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (Upto 5.11.12)	
		No. of Madrasas	Amt. Released	No. of Madrasas	Amt. Released	No. of Madrasas	Amt. Released	No. of Madrasas	Amt. Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	40	260	-	-	-	-
2.	Assam	-	-	486	1039	-	459.53	-	-
3.	Bihar	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	55.54
4.	Chandigarh	1	0.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	439	811.67	255	229.7	234	592.78
6.	Haryana	-	-	6	37.50	-	-	-	-
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	372	347.87	-	538.6	-	-
8.	Jharkhand	164	497.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Karnataka	-	-	160	490.17	48	210.58	-	-
10.	Kerala	-	-	724	1490.09	-	-	-	-
11.	Madhya Pradesh	329	561.35	764	1343.24	1028	1085.53	1667	1794.48
12.	Maharashtra	-	-	11	36.59	34	147.52	11	30.94
13.	Rajasthan	-	-	220	547.46	21	71.95	220	392.66
14.	Tripura	129	374.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Uttar Pradesh	1356	3190.47	1758	3554.55	4539	11175.37	5020	9865.82
16.	Uttarakhand	-	-	65	188.86	9	34.62	130	432.34
Total		1979	4623.54	5045	10147.00	5934	13953.40	7362	13164.60

[English]

Shifting of Distance Education Council of IGNOU

3042. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to shift the Distance Education Council of Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) to University Grants Commission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the likely impact of this decision on the students studying under the Distance Learning Programme; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government in the matter?

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

(b) The Distance Education Council (DEC), responsible for regulating all the universities/institutions offering Open & Distance Learning (ODL) programmes, is a statutory body of a university i.e. the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU). A university regulating other universities creates a conflict of interest. Keeping this and other related issues in view, a Committee was constituted under the chairmanship of Prof. N R Madhava Menon to suggest measures to regulate the standards of education imparted through the distance mode. The Committee recommended, inter alia, placing DEC under the control of the University Grants Commission (UGC) which is the statutory regulator of the university system as a whole. The duties performed by the DEC currently under the IGNOU would continue to be performed by it, but under the control of the UGC. Therefore, there would not be any adverse impact on the students studying under the Distance Learning Programmes.

(c) Issue does not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

Recruitment Ban

3043. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has stopped recruitment in various vacant posts in Government Departments/Ministries and its subordinate offices for the past few years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner by which disposes of work in the absence of staff; and

(d) the policy framed by the Government to ensure that the vacant posts are filled up at the earliest?

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) There is no ban on recruitment in Central Government. The Ministries/Departments concerned are required to fill up the vacancies within the framework of existing instructions/rules keeping in view functional requirement of the posts.

[Translation]

Schools in Dilapidated Condition

3044. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to identify Government schools which are being run in dilapidated buildings in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(d) the amount allocated during the last three years and the current year for repairing of these schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) A State-wise statement on the number of government schools in dilapidated condition as per data provided by the States under the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12 (provisional) is enclosed Statement. The Secondary Education Management Information System (SEMIS) inter-alia provides the information about existing infrastructure of the secondary schools.

(c) and (d) Under the SSA, Rs. 20.04 crore during 2011-12 and Rs.114.58 crore during 2012-13 were sanctioned for the reconstruction and repair of dilapidated school buildings across States/UTs.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has a provision for major repairs of the class rooms of school buildings. During the last three years, major repairs for 9228 class rooms in Government secondary schools have been sanctioned under the RMSA. For various

interventions, including new secondary schools, the strengthening of existing secondary schools, major repairs and other quality interventions, funds to the tune of Rs.

550 crore, Rs. 1500 crore, 2512.45 crore and Rs. 3124 crore have been allocated to the RMSA, during the years 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, respectively.

Statement

Number of govt. schools in dilapidated buildings

State/UT	Total Schools	Schools with dilapidated building
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	330	14
Andhra Pradesh	78673	205
Arunachal Pradesh	3951	1
Assam	42917	21
Bihar	69366	314
Chhattisgarh	47208	1192
Delhi	2782	6
Gujarat	33496	6
Haryana	15021	11
Himachal Pradesh	15001	17
Jammu and Kashmir	22538	4
Jharkhand	40343	263
Karnataka	50885	27
Kerala	5333	10
Madhya Pradesh	112079	259
Maharashtra	69771	201
Manipur	2479	7
Meghalaya	7803	60
Mizoram	2479	57
Nagaland	2670	1
Odisha	58023	60
Punjab	20368	5
Rajasthan	77829	111
Tamil Nadu	36575	3
Tripura	4275	4
Uttar Pradesh	154757	185
Uttarakhand	17500	714
Total	994452	3758

Unregistered IT Companies

3045. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the details of registered Information Technology (IT) companies functioning in the country as on date, State-wise;

(b) whether more than fifty percent of the companies working in the field of IT sector are not registered;

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

(d) the extent of loss of revenue due to non-registration of these 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) and (b) As per the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), Government of India, a list containing number of Information Technology (IT) companies registered under the Companies Act, 1956 State-wise is enclosed as Statement. No such case where companies working in the field of IT sector without registration has come to their notice.

(c) and (d) Do not arise.

Statement

Report Date: 6th Dec 2012

Data Date: 5th Dec 2012

State wise counts of IT companies (Industrial activity code starting with 72)

State	Counts
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
Andhra Pradesh	12907
Arunachal Pradesh	12
Assam	404
Bihar	484

1	2
Chandigarh	851
Chhattisgarh	218
Daman and Diu	4
Delhi	16163
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	5
Goa	171
Gujarat	3378
Himachal Pradesh	125
Haryana	1210
Jharkhand	278
Jammu and Kashmir	188
Karnataka	10522
Kerala	3028
Maharashtra	15224
Meghalaya	45
Manipur	12
Madhya Pradesh	1217
Mizoram	6
Nagaland	27
Odisha	935
Punjab	740
Pondicherry	165
Rajasthan	1801
Tamil Nadu	10023
Tripura	13
Uttar Pradesh	2183
Uttarakhand	203
West Bengal	3955

[English]

Higher/Technical Institutes for Minority People

3046. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has approved any higher or technical institution in West Bengal for the welfare of the minority people;

(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) to (c) Under the scheme of establishment of 374 Model Degree Colleges in districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of Higher Education below national average, 11 Minority Concentration Districts have been identified for establishing Model Degree Colleges at Bardhaman, Birbhum, Dakshin Dinajpur, Haora, Cooch Behar, Maldah, Murshidabad, Nadia, North 24 Parganas, South 24 Parganas and Uttar Dinajpur in West Bengal. Cooch Behar District is the only Minority Concentration District for which a proposal has been received from the State Government so far.

Under the Scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, 7 new Polytechnics have been approved in Minority Concentration Districts viz. Dakshin Dinajpur, Uttar Dinajpur, Malda, Birbhum, Nadia, North 24 Parganas and South 24 Parganas in West Bengal.

One campus of the Aligarh Muslim University has also been established at Murshidabad (West Bengal) which is in operation from the academic year 2010-11.

[Translation]

ICT Academies

3047. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Information Technology Research Academy in the country;

(b) if so, the details along with the aims and objectives thereof;

(c) the number of such academies proposed to be set up and the funds earmarked for the purpose, State and location wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Government for setting up academies for Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in the States; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the proposals, State wise including Chhattisgarh?

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. IT Research Academy (ITRA) is setup as National Programme to help build a national resource for advancing the quantity and quality of R&D in Information Technology and Electronics (ICTE) and its applications in IT and related institutions across the country.

(c) Only one IT Research Academy is setup as a division of Media Lab Asia, a section 25 not-of-profit organization of Department of Electronics and Information Technology. The approved outlay for ITRA is Rs. 148.83 Crore over a period of 5 years.

(d) and (e) Proposals were received from the state Government of Tamilnadu and Kerala for setting up ICT Academies in their respective states. Both of the proposals were approved for implementation. ICT Academy in Tamilnadu has been setup and has trained 5027 faculty members. Setting up of ICT Academy in Kerala is underway.

A scheme for providing financial assistance for setting up of Electronics and ICT Academies by the State Governments/ UTs in collaboration with IITs, IIITs, NITs etc or other similar academic institutions is being evolved. These academies would provide specialized training to the faculties of the Engineering, Arts, Commerce & Science Colleges, Polytechnics etc by developing state-of-the-art facilities.

[English]

Infrastructure Facilities in Schools

3048. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States are lagging behind in improving their school infrastructure and quality of education despite allocating huge funds every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the reasons therefor for the Eleventh and Twelfth Five Year Plan period; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to correct the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the District Information System for Education [DISE) 2011-12 (provisional), some States do reflect a gap in school infrastructure as 94.3% government elementary schools have drinking water, 87.9% schools have toilets and 61.7% schools have ramps. 7 States / UTs have Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) above the National average of 1:31 at primary level and 8 States / UTs are above the national level of 1:29 at upper primary stage. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) seeks to augment school infrastructure with the objective of meeting the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 requirements, for which so far 3.04 lakh school buildings, 17.92 lakh additional classrooms, 8.53 lakh

toilets, 2.29 lakh drinking water facilities and 5.01 lakh ramps have been sanctioned across the States/Union Territories.

Under the SSA, efforts to improve quality in schools have been undertaken through improved textbooks based on the National Curriculum Framework 2005, the distribution of free textbooks, annual in-service training of all teachers, setting-up of academic supervision and support structures at block and cluster level and the introduction of comprehensive and continuous evaluation. For improving the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR), more than 19 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned. Furthermore, under the RTE Act, 2009, the National Council of Teacher Education (NCTE) has notified the minimum qualifications and also made the holding of the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) mandatory to improve the quality of teachers.

Statement

Status of schools with facilities like Drinking Water, Ramps and Toilet Facilities as per DISE 2011-12 provisional

State/UT	Percentage of Schools with facilities like			PTR at Primary level	PTR at Upper Primary level
	Drinking Water	Ramp	Toilet Facilities		
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	96.1	23.3	86.36	11	10
Andhra Pradesh	85.4	20.8	76.94	22	17
Arunachal Pradesh	75.8	4.6	51.04	19	18
Assam	88.1	66.6	85.00	30	17
Bihar	93.3	58.4	73.64	59	63
Chandigarh	100.0	42.3	100.00	29	29
Chhattisgarh	93.4	43.4	68.43	24	24
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	98.5	22.9	74.91	40	43
Daman and Diu	100.0	62.5	98.86	33	33
Delhi	100.0	79.6	100.00	33	31
Goa	99.4	52.8	92.12	23	23
Gujarat	100.0	92.7	99.85	31	31

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	99.4	69.6	97.32	29	22
Himachal Pradesh	98.6	58.2	97.31	16	16
Jammu and Kashmir	79.6	13.2	45.24	14	14
Jharkhand	90.0	39.6	79.17	41	42
Karnataka	99.4	73.7	99.52	26	23
Kerala	98.3	73.7	95.18	21	22
Lakshadweep	100.0	60.9	89.13	13	11
Madhya Pradesh	97.8	60.9	96.59	33	34
Maharashtra	92.2	86.1	95.23	29	32
Manipur	94.5	7.1	100.00	19	22
Meghalaya	59.2	25.1	61.89	20	15
Mizoram	90.3	53.9	87.54	17	13
Nagaland	73.0	10.8	90.46	20	20
Odisha	94.7	51.6	81.76	29	24
Puducherry	100.0	69.9	99.77	18	16
Punjab	100.0	85.4	99.71	22	17
Rajasthan	93.7	67.6	96.56	27	26
Sikkim	95.9	3.7	98.66	11	12
Tamil Nadu	100.0	78.5	92.88	27	33
Tripura	74.9	58.2	81.87	19	20
Uttar Pradesh	97.9	83.4	92.14	46	44
Uttarakhand	95.4	54.6	96.77	25	22
West Bengal	97.6	52.8	90.70	27	28
Total	94.3	61.7	87.94	31	29

Premium Rate Services

3049. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has amended its Telecommunication Tariff Order regarding the premium rate services;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether TRAI has permitted for revision of processing fee for top up vouchers; and

(d) if so, the ceiling limit and the percentage of increase thereon and 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) The Telecommunication

Tariff Order (TTO) 51st Amendment had specified ceiling tariff for calls made and SMS sent to participate in contests, competitions and voting. Keeping in view the difficulties in implementing the ceiling tariff and feedback received during the consultation process, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) decided to keep the tariff for such services under forbearance. The TTO 53rd Amendment gives effect to this decision of TRAI.

(c) and (d) TTO 53rd Amendment, notified on 01.10.2012, prescribed a revised structure of Processing Fee in order to provide relief to prepaid subscribers recharging with lower denomination top-up vouchers. As per the revised structure, Processing Fee levied on top-up vouchers shall not exceed 10% of Maximum Retail Price or three rupees whichever is less.

Chandra Yaan-II

3050. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any delay is expected in Chandrayaan-II mission;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore;

(c) the status of indigenous Cryogenic Technology development efforts;

(d) whether delay in developing indigenous Cryogenic Technology will have an impact on Chandrayaan-II Mission; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Pursuant to the inter agency agreement on cooperation in the field of Joint Moon Exploration signed on November 12, 2007, Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) and Federal Space Agency of Russia (ROSCOSMOS) have jointly undertaken the Chandrayaan-II mission. In February 2010, an amendment to the earlier agreement was signed, wherein (i) ISRO is responsible for Lunar orbiter, Lunar rover and the launch by GSLV, and (ii) ROSCOSMOS is responsible for a Lunar lander module.

In May 2012, ROSCOSMOS has indicated a major programmatic change in Joint Moon Exploration. Currently the discussions are underway between ISRO and ROSCOSMOS on the way forward.

(c) The indigenous Cryogenic Engine has been realized for the forthcoming GSLV-D5 flight.

(d) No, Madam. As per the present status of indigenous Cryogenic stage, no impact on Chandrayaan-II mission is envisaged.

(e) Does not arise.

Transponders of Satellites

3051. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of transponders available with Indian Satellites as on date;

(b) whether there is a requirement for more transponders and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number and details of Communication Satellites reaching the end of their service life and the action taken to provide them with sufficient number of transponders to extend their life;

(d) whether sufficient slots are available in the space for positioning Indian Satellites; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As on date, there are 196 Transponders (C-Band: 79, Ext C-Band: 40, Ku-Band: 74 and S-Band: 3) available on Indian communication satellites.

(b) Yes, Madam. Firm requests have been received for nearly 150 additional transponders in various frequency bands for services such as Digital Satellite News Gathering (DSNG), TV Broadcasting, Direct to Home (DTH), Very Small Aperture Terminal (VSAT) communication etc.

(c) Presently, there are Nine (9) operational INSAT/GSAT Communication Satellites providing various services. Following three satellites would be reaching their end of life during 12th Five Year Plan.

S. No.	Satellite (No. of Transponders)	Launched on	Expected End of Life
1.	INSAT-3A (22 Transponders)	10.04.2003	December 2015
2.	INSAT-3C (33 Transponders)	24.01.2002	December 2016
3.	INSAT-3E (25 Transponders)	28.09.2003	November 2015

It is not feasible to extend the life of satellites which are already in orbit. However, additional satellites are planned to provide continuity of service for these satellites.

(d) and (e) For 13 Indian communication satellites planned to be launched during 12th Five Year Plan period, sufficient orbital slots are available. However, for one high throughput communication Satellite in Ka band, proposed to be launched by the end of the 12th Five Year Plan period, actions are underway to coordinate with the International Agency concerned, for an appropriate orbital slot. Further, ISRO has plans to coordinate additional slots to meet future demand.

[Translation]

Recognition of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya

3052. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of institutes recognised as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Soudh Sansthan for providing

financial assistance by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, State-wise;

(b) the norms adopted to recognise these institutes; and

(c) the assistance provided to such institutes during the last three years and the current year, year-wise/Institute-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are 25 institutions recognised as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya(ASM)/Shodha Sansthan(SS) for providing financial assistance by Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan. The names of such institutions state-wise are enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) The norms for recognising these institutions are enclosed as Statement-II. This may also be seen at the website www.sanskrit.nic.in; and

(c) The details of assistance provided to such institutions during last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-I

Statement-I

Recognition of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya

Name of the Institutions		Grant Release for the Year (Rupees in Lakh)			
		2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2011-2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh					
1)	Sanskrit Academy, (Shodha Sansthan), Osmania University, Hyderabad	34.56	58.01	50.10	24.00
Bihar					
2)	Raj Kumari Ganesh Sharma Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Kolhanta Patori, Darbhanga (Bihar)	45.06	76.11	82.45	57.00
3)	J.N.B. Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidhyalya, PO-Lagma, Darbhanga (Bihar)	35.59	66.49	64.60	40.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
4)	Dr. Ramji Mehta, Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Malighat, Muzaffarpur (Bihar)	42.26	91.46	89.00	82.00
5)	Swami Paramkusacharya Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidhyalya, Hulsaganj, Gaya (Bihar)-804407	53.06	131.80	95.00	61.00
6)	The Principal, Shri Ram Sundar Sanskrit Vishwa Vidya Pratishthan, Laxminath Nagar, Ramauli-Belona, Via-Beheda, Distt. Darbhanga, Bihar-847201	17.39	32.08	36.81	44.00
Haryana					
7)	Haryana Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Bhagola, Palwal, Distt. Faridabad, Haryana	46.10	82.97	70.00	50.00
8)	Diwan Krishna Kishore, S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit College Ambala Cantt. 133001 (Haryana)	38.39	75.51	57.91	46.50
Himachal Pradesh					
9)	Himachal Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Jangla (Rohreu), Distt. Shimla-171207 (H.P.)	56.66	124.03	93.51	61.00
10)	S.D. Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Dohgi (Bangana), Distt. Una-174307 (H.P.)	55.09	106.53	106.04	68.00
Jharkhand					
11)	Laxmi Devi Sharoff Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Harisharnam Kutir, Kalirakha, Distt.B, Deoghar-814112, Jharkhand	33.57	64.07	44.11	32.50
Karnataka					
12)	Poornaprajna Samshodhana Mandiram Poornaprajna Vidyapeetha, Katriguppa Main Road, Bangalore-560028 Karnataka.	27.06	57.73	69.25	45.00
Kerala					
13)	The Acting Principal Calicut Adarsh Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, PO-Balusserly Distt-Calicut -673612, Kerala	62.06	109.71	66.20	39.00
14)	Chinmaya International Foundation (Shodha Sansthan) Adi Shankara Nilayam Veliyanad-PO, Ernakulam-Dist., Kerala-682319.	27.12	54.81	45.29	40.50
Maharashtra					
15)	Vaidika Samshodhana Mandala Tilak Vidyapeetha Gultekadi, Pune-400037 Maharashtra	23.26	61.34	40.15	36.00
16)	Mumba Devi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya C/o Bhartiya Vidya Bhawan,K.M. Munshi Marg-400007 Mumbai.	35.91	73.70	51.38	40.00
Manipur					
17)	Radha MadhavaAdarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya,Nambol, Manipur -795134	-	-	-	23.14

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu					
18)	Madras Sanskrit College & S.S.V. Patasala, 84, Roypeetha High Court Mylapore-600004, Chennai	54.10	133.2	92.12	61.00
19)	Ahobila Muth Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Sannidhi Street, Maduranthakam, Chennai-603306	14.79	35.34	21.03	25.00
Uttarakhand					
20)	Bhagwan Das Adarsh Sanskrit Maahvidyalaya PO-Gurukul Kangri, Distt. Haridwar, Uttarakhand.	34.78	81.71	63.80	44.00
Uttar Pradesh					
21)	Rani Padmavati Tara Yog Tantra Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Indrapur (Shivpur) Varanasi U.P.-221003.	63.86	167.69	133.15	69.50
22)	Shri Ekarshanand Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya, Distt-Mainpuri, Uttar Pradesh-205001.	26.52	61.18	43.42	40.00
23)	Sh. Rangalaxmi Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Vrindaban, Mathura-281121	20.26	53.64	57.80	44.00
West Bengal					
24)	Kaliachak Bikram Kishore Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya Vill-Kaliachak, PO-Haria Distt-Purba Medinipur-721430	45.55	97.01	96.92	57.00
25)	Sri Sitaram Vaidic Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya 7/2 P.W.D. Road, Koikata-700035	54.69	129.87	100.60	69.00
Total		947.69	2025.99	1670.64	1199.14

Statement-II**Norms for recognition of Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya (ASM) and Adarsh Shodha Sansthan (ASS)**

A voluntary organization registered under the Societies' Registration Act or a Trust registered under Trust Act hereinafter called 'the Parent Body', maintaining a Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya or Shodha Sansthan, will be eligible to apply for recognition. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan would recognise them as ASM/ASS if the following conditions are satisfied:

- (i) The Mahavidyalaya should be teaching at the level of Shastri and Acharya or equivalent Courses on traditional lines and at least three batches of students should have passed out Acharya or equivalent traditional degree of a recognized University/Examining Body. The Shodha Sansthan should be actively pursuing research in the various Traditional Sanskrit Disciplines and should have produced at least 15 Ph.Ds/D.lifts.

- (ii) The Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan should have been in existence for at least seven years at a level mentioned in (i) above. However, the Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan receiving financial assistance under the earlier scheme would continue to be entitled to receive financial assistance under this revised scheme.
- (iii) The Parent Body operating the Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthan should be the owner with possession of adequate area upon which the Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthan is functioning. Lease of 99 years in favour of the Parent Body operating the Mahavidyalaya/Shodh Sansthan will also be acceptable.
- (iv) The Mahavidyalayas/Shodh Sansthans should have been paying salary to their teaching and non-teaching employees into their bank accounts.
- (v) The registered Parents Body applying for recognition and financial assistance under this scheme in future

would have to deposit a sum of Rs. 10.00 lakh in favour of the Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan in a fixed Deposit Account. The institutions already receiving assistance under the old scheme which have deposited Rs. 1 lakh/2 lakh in favour of the Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan would re-invest the matured amount till the fixed deposit of Rs. 10 lakh is made. On grant of recognition under the scheme, the fixed deposit shall be jointly in the name of the Principal/Director of the Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Adarsh Shodha Sansthan, as the case may, and the Registrar, Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, both *ex-officio*.

- (vi) The Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan should be affiliated either to a University duly set up by an enactment of the Government of India or a State Government.
- (vii) The Mahavidyalaya should have student strength of atleast 80, a Shodha Sansthan should have atleast 12 active researchers.
- (viii) The application by the secretary of the parent body should accompany the following documents:

(a) Certificate of Registration under Societies Registration Act/Trust Act.

(b) Resolution of the Parent Body that it will abide by all norms of this scheme in case the Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan is recognized as Adarsh Sanskrit Mahavidyalaya/Adarsh Shodha Sansthan.

(c) An Undertaking in the prescribed format by all employees of the Mahavidyalaya/Shodha Sansthan.

Irregularities in IITs

3053. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of financial and other irregularities have been reported from the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) located in various parts of the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the number of officers/employees found guilty in such irregularities;

(d) the action taken against the guilty officials; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check such irregularities in IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) are autonomous organizations established under the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. In accordance with Section 23 of the said Act, the Annual Accounts and other relevant records of the IITs are subjected to annual audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India (C&AG). The irregularities, if any, pointed out by the Audit, are dealt with through a well laid down procedure. Further, the Statutes of the IITs provide that the errant staff of the Institutes, both academic and non-academic, would be liable to disciplinary action by the Director and the Board of Governors, as prescribed by the Statutes.

[English]

Assessment of Rainfall

3054. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether hydrometeorologists in the country are facing problems in accurately assessing the depth of rainfall over an area;

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

(c) the details and the conditions of rain gauges installed throughout the country;

(d) whether several schemes are prepared on the basis of inaccurate assessment of rainfall and hence have adversely impacted the successful implementation of such schemes and in the redressal of the problems; and

(e) if so, the action being taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) No Madam. Earth System Science Organization - India Meteorological Department (ESSO-IMD) receives data from about 3748 number of rain gauges operated all over the country in collaboration with other stakeholders (state governments, Central Water Commission-CWC etc.). Based on these data sets, the daily assessment of monsoon season rainfall for the country is carried out and rainfall statistics at district-wise/state-wise/meteorological-subdivision-wise/region-wise and for the Country as a whole are prepared.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) State-wise details of Daily Rainfall Monitoring System (DRMS) network data reception statistics for the monsoon seasons of 2011 and 2012 are presented in the enclosed Statement. Although, 90% of the DRMS network was functional during 2012, unforeseen maintenance

problems in North-eastern states, Maharashtra and Goa, West Bengal and Sikkim have contributed to the non-functionality of rain gauges.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

Information on Data Reception of DRMS Stations on realtime

Sl. No.	State	2011		2012	
		Total No. of Stations	No. of Stations (Data Received)	Total No. of Stations	No. of Stations (Data Received)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island (UT)	7	7	8	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	217	200	250	241
3	Arunachal Pradesh	32	15	47	21
4	Assam and Meghalaya	82	56	118	84
5	Bihar	137	108	137	119
6	Chhattisgarh	55	44	55	52
7	Gujarat, DNH and Daman, Diu	208	199	333	302
8	Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi	157	148	166	161
9	Himachal Pradesh	111	80	111	90
10	Jammu and Kashmir	30	25	46	43
11	Jharkhand	71	60	71	70
12	Karnataka	339	291	339	335
13	Kerala	70	60	70	60
14	Lakshadweep (UT)	4	4	4	4
15	Madhya Pradesh	171	164	171	164
16	Maharashtra and Goa	348	328	361	292
17	Nagaland, Manipur, Mizoram and Tripura	60	20	63	38
18	Odisha	149	130	242	240
19	Punjab	90	72	90	85
20	Rajasthan	362	316	371	356

1	2	3	4	5	6
21	Tamilnadu and Pondicherry	283	277	287	284
22	Uttar Pradesh	234	162	236	213
23	Uttarakhand	37	31	37	37
24	West Bengal and Sikkim	135	72	135	72
Total		3389	2869	3748	3371
Percentage of Data received		85%		90%	

Arrest of Indians in UK

3055. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent wave of arrests of Indians living illegally in UK by the border agency officials;

(b) if so, the efforts being made by the Government to secure their return to India;

(c) whether these Indians can avail of the Indian Community Welfare Fund; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Non-payment of Dues

3056. SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the aircraft and helicopter operating staff in Scheduled/Non scheduled/ Private Operator aviation companies have not been paid financial dues; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to address the issue, airline-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) It has come to the notice of the Ministry that there is a delay in payment of salaries to the staff of Kingfisher Airlines and Air India. The Ministry has no information on such matters of Non Scheduled, Private Operators.

(b) Payment of salaries to the employees is internal administrative matter of airlines in which the Ministry does

not interfere. However, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) ensures safety of aircraft operations in accordance with various provisions of Aircraft Rules, CAR, etc. which cover skill level of pilots and their training standards, continued airworthiness of aircraft, etc.

In the case of Kingfisher Airlines, in view of airlines inability to satisfy their operational preparedness and due to lack of revival plan, the DGCA vide Order dated 20.10.2012, suspended its Scheduled Operator Permit till such time the airline submits a concrete and reliable revival plan ensuring safe, reliable efficient and sustainable scheduled air transport services to the satisfaction of DGCA.

Air India has made following payments to their employees:

- (i) Salary payments to all categories of employees up to October 2012 (Licensed & Non-Licensed).
- (ii) PLI of May 2012 payable in June 2012 and June 2012 payable in July 2012 to the licenced categories.
- (iii) The PLI for May 2012 payable in June 2012 to non-licenced categories.

Passport Application Procedure

3057. SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of not so tech-savy applicants, especially senior citizens and semi-illiterate people are facing difficulties in applying for fresh passports online;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) At all the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs), self-service kiosks have been provided where semi-illiterate applicants or those not familiar with computer operation are assisted by Citizen Service Executives (CSEs) in filling up the online application form. The LCD screens at the PSKs vividly guide the applicants to respective counters. The CSEs deployed at the PSK, are also available to guide the applicants. The applicants are free to approach e-Seva centres, internet cafes or travel agents to assist them in applying for passports online. A 24x7 call centre facility has also been set up for providing Passport related enquiry, application status tracking and grievance handling services in 17 languages. With the view to address the challenges faced by citizens in obtaining appointments, walk-in facility has been provided to certain categories of applicants including senior citizens, information regarding which is available on the Passport Portal (www.passportindia.gov.in). Passport Melas are also organised by Passport Offices from time to time for accepting passport applications without appointment.

Plant DNA Banks

3058. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established any plant DNA banks in the country to preserve its crop gene pool from extinction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of steps that have been taken by the Government to record the high diversity of its flora till now?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) to (d) Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) has established the Genomic Resources Repository at the National Bureau of Plant Genetic Resources, New Delhi. The genomic resources of plants, fishes, animals, micro-organisms including their DNA are being conserved. One Bacterial Artificial Chromosome (BAC) library with 3.8 lakh clones and genomic DNA of 2200 released varieties have been conserved till date.

[Translation]

Court Cases of DDA

3059. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases pertaining to DDA pending in the Supreme Court, High Court and Lower Courts, court-wise along with the number of cases among them pending since 2001;

(b) whether the Government has made efforts to find out the reasons for matters relating to DDA ending up in Courts;

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

(d) the expenditure incurred by DDA on these cases during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the action taken/being taken by the Government for early disposal of these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) DDA has reported that a total of 14,920 cases pertaining to it are pending in various courts as on 31.10.2012.

The court-wise details are as follows:

1. Supreme Court	- 792
2. High Court	- 6238
3. Lower Courts	- 7890

The court-wise pendency of cases for the year 2001-02 (as on 31.3.2002) as provided by are as follows:

1. Supreme Court	- 180
2. High Court	- 6123
3. Lower Courts	- 6857

(b) to (e) DDA through its officers, Panel Advocates & Standing Counsels takes all steps for effective and expeditious disposal of the court cases. The expenditure incurred by DDA in court cases during the last three years and current year is reported as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred
2009-2012	Rs. 1,84,54,534.00
2010-2011	Rs. 1,67,09,872.00
2011-2012	Rs. 2,08,76,399.00
01.04.2012 to 30.11.2012	Rs. 2,12,52,795.00

Demand for Land by MP Government

3060. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madhya Pradesh Government has requested Government of India to transfer additional land near State hanger and workshop;

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

(c) the present status of the proposal for transfer of Panna airstrip in Madhya Pradesh to the State Government;

(d) the time by which the transfer of this airstrip is likely to be effected; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) AAI has provided 5.87 acres of land to the State Government at Bhopal Airport for VIP complex, VIP aircraft parking, dignitary reception area etc. State Government has requested for allotment of additional land measuring approx. 4.23 acres for parking of Govt. helicopters/aircrafts. This request of the State Government is being processed for allotment.

(c) to (e) The matter is under consideration in AAI/Ministry.

[*English*]

Oversight Committee of Air India

3061. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently constituted an Oversight Committee to monitor the implementation of Turn Around Plan/Financial Restricting Plan by Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this Committee has so far made any recommendations regarding the implementation aspects; and

(d) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken on these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Oversight Committee is headed by Secretary, Civil Aviation. The Secretary, Department of

Expenditure, Additional Secretary & Financial Advisor, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Chairman and Managing Director, Air India Limited, Chairman, SBI Capital Markets Limited and Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation are the other members. The Committee is required to prepare in detail the actionable items of milestones to be achieved by Air India and review them rigorously on monthly basis.

(c) and (d) So far the Committee has held three meetings to review Air India's performance, especially the milestones specified in the TAP, and on its recommendations, equity to the tune of 4000 crores have been released to Air India till now.

SRCs in National Literacy Mission

3062. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Literacy Mission has set up several State Resource Centres (SRCs) across the country with the aim of providing academic and technical resource support to the State Governments in the adult and continuing education programme called 'Saakshar Bharat';

(b) if so, the details of these SRCs and the nature of support extended to them by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has stopped financial assistance to many of the SRCs during the current financial year; and

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

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

(b) The State Resource Centres are mandated to provide academic and technical support to adult and continuing education. Their scope of work includes research, development of teaching learning materials, training, monitoring and evaluation, environment building and any other related / incidental function thereto. At present, there are 33 SRCs out of which 20 are in Category "A" and 13 are in Category "B". An annual recurring grant of Rs.100 lakh is sanctioned to Category "A" SRCs and Rs.70 lakh to Category "B" SRCs. The details of the SRCs and the financial support extended to them by the Government during the last three years and current year, State-wise is enclosed as Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

Statement

Details of the State Resource Centres (SRCs) and the financial support extended to them for the last three years and the current year, State-wise.

(In Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of the SRCs	Category	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	A	1,00,00,000	49,61,000	99,68,429	49,67,851
2.	Vishakhapatnam, Andhra Pradesh	B	-	62,00,000	67,34,000	14,06,520
3.	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	B	-	55,00,000	59,99,638	32,66,178
4.	Guwahati, Assam	A	69,75,945	98,35,064	95,97,555	49,31,504
5.	Hailakandi, Assam	B	-	-	30,00,000	-
6.	Patna, Bihar	A	93,76,732	58,74,982	1,70,66,722	80,96,307
7.	Deepayatan, Bihar	A	99,90,509	67,68,385	97,26,003	50,00,000
8.	Chandigarh	B	-	-	-	-
9.	Raipur, Chhattisgarh	A	66,24,124	63,19,338	68,84,689	35,00,000
10.	New Delhi, Delhi	B	63,87,000	47,56,000	56,79,131	24,49,766
11.	Ahmedabad, Gujarat	B	66,93,164	57,78,229	35,00,000	35,00,000
12.	Bharuch, Gujarat	B	-	-	25,00,000	5,00,000
13.	Rohtak, Haryana	A	68,67,000	89,22,000	77,01,211	27,08,492
14.	Shimla, Himachal Pradesh	A	66,20,000	68,60,000	71,65,488	36,25,000
15.	Srinagar, Jammu and Kashmir	A	20,79,821	70,00,000	62,29,888	34,54,467
16.	Ranchi, Jharkhand	A	93,23,904	57,12,841	83,70,429	27,84,811
17.	Palamau, Jharkhand	B	-	-	30,00,000	-
18.	Mysore, Karnataka	A	1,00,00,000	50,00,000	97,73,002	44,84,492
19.	Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala	A	1,00,00,000	22,57,379	72,68,656	47,36,093
20.	Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	A	69,91,540	85,59,510	72,67,447	38,03,730
21.	Indore, Madhya Pradesh	A	97,53,916	83,64,954	87,44,890	38,10,432
22.	Aurangabad, Maharashtra	B	69,97,820	55,07,169	69,99,566	34,99,800
23.	Pune, Maharashtra	A	50,00,000	82,11,252	96,07,504	48,15,520
24.	Shillong, Meghalaya	A	69,59,083	51,36,639	67,52,027	34,68,010
25.	Bhubaneswar, Odisha	B	35,00,000	70,00,000	58,36,835	-
26.	Rayagada, Odisha	B	-	-	25,00,000	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Jaipur, Rajasthan	A	91,16,563	67,69,224	82,18,456	10,00,000
28.	Jodhpur, Rajasthan	B	-	50,00,000	70,00,000	26,09,429
29.	Chennai, Tamil Nadu	A	1,00,00,000	41,91,177	41,91,177	-
30.	Agartala, Tripura	B	49,16,776	22,57,684	24,43,519	12,17,675
31.	Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	A	80,95,054	50,00,000	1,00,00,000	22,70,166
32.	Dehradun, Uttarakhand	A	95,30,480	38,39,000	86,25,562	25,46,673
33.	Kolkata, West Bengal	A	99,97,387	79,62,114	99,57,190	47,49,522

[*Translation*]

Legislation of DNA/Finger Printing

3063. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether DNA, finger printing and diagnostics have not been legalised in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the centre for DNA, finger printing and diagnostics, Hyderabad has sent any proposal to the Government regarding formulation of regulation to legalise it;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, however a draft Human DNA Profiling Bill is being prepared by the Department of Biotechnology, Ministry of Science and Technology for Parliamentary enactment.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, the Centre for DNA Fingerprinting and Diagnostics (CDFD), Hyderabad has prepared the draft Human DNA Profiling Bill, which was circulated by the Department of Biotechnology to the concerned Ministries/Departments. The document was revised based on the comments received. The draft bill has also been sent to the Chief Secretaries of all states for feedback.

(e) The final version of the draft Bill was approved by the Legal Division of Ministry of Law and Justice. Draft

Bill was then drafted by the Drafting Section of the Ministry of Law and Justice. The draft Bill including financial implications is under consideration by the competent authority.

[*English*]

Neutrino Experiment

3064. SHRI P. LINGAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allowed the United States to conduct neutrino experiments deep inside the mountainous terrain of Idukki and Theni districts on the Kerala-Tamil Nadu border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken into consideration the environmental impact of such experiments in the proximity of the Mullaperiyar Dam in Idukki district; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Indian scientists are planning to setup a neutrino observatory under the Bodi West Hills in the Theni District of Tamil Nadu. It is a fully Indian effort supported by Department of Science & Technology and Department, of Atomic Energy, Govt. of India. Scientists from 25 research institutes, universities and IITs from India are involved in this basic science project.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) All statutory clearances for the project have been obtained from the Government of India after discussions at various levels starting from the state government agencies. The clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests has been obtained. The project will not have any environmental impact on any dams including the Mullaperiyar Dam in Idukki District, Kerala which is located at about 50 km away from the project site.

[Translation]

**Replies to Matters Raised
under Rule 377**

3065. SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of matters raised under rule 377 along with the number of matters in which reply was given during the last 14th and 15th Lok Sabha;

(b) the number of matters in which reply was not given and the reasons therefor;

(c) the action being taken by the Government in those matters on which reply by the Minister was not given;

(d) whether the Government has received some complaints from the public representatives in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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): (a) to (c) During the 14th Lok Sabha 3485 matters were raised under Rule 377 and replies in respect of 3217 matters have been sent to Members concerned. Remaining pending matters stand lapsed on the dissolution of 14th Lok Sabha. As on 30.11.2012, 2993 matters under rule 377 were raised during the 15th Lok Sabha. As per intimation received in this Ministry, replies in respect of 2119 matters have been sent to the members concerned leaving a pendency of 874 matters. The Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs reviews the pendency position from time to time and vigorously pursues with all the Ministries/ Departments to expedite the disposal of the pending matters.

(d) and (e) Yes Madam, some complaints have been received in the Ministry regarding non-receipts of replies of matters raised by Members, which have been forwarded to the concerned Ministries for taking appropriate action.

[English]

Urbanisation of Bihar

3066. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bihar is the second least urbanized State in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the percentage area in the State being classified as urban;

(c) the factors that have contributed to its lower urbanisation; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Union Government to improve the urbanization pattern in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the provisional results of 2011 Census, Bihar is the second least urbanized State in India with 11.3% urban population.

(c) Bihar has primarily an agrarian economy. Agrarian economies are rural in nature.

(d) Urbanisation is a phenomena influenced amongst others by the nature of local economy, education, nature of employment and marriage. The Ministry of Urban Development does not seek to interfere in the pattern of urbanization. It merely supports the efforts of States to provide better infrastructure in urban areas.

Radioactive Material in Visakhapatnam

3067. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether radioactive materials have been found in marine sediments of Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has studied the affect of those materials on human beings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the extent to which the presence of industries in and around Visakhapatnam contributes to this situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTERS OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. However, level of naturally occurring radio-nuclides such as Uranium and Thorium and their daughter products found in marine sediment samples in Visakhapatnam are well within the range of concentrations generally found at other locations in the country. The typical concentrations of radio-nuclides found in marine sediment samples at Visakhapatnam are indicated below:

Radio-nuclides measured	Observed radioactivity concentration range (part per million)	Indian average radioactivity concentration (part per million)
238U (Uranium-238)	1.5 – 3.8	1 – 5
226Ra (Radium-226)	2.9x10 ⁻⁷ – 15x10 ⁻⁷	8x10 ⁻⁷ - 16x10 ⁻⁷
232Th (Thorium-232)	7.7 – 36.3	6 – 40

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The abundance of these radionuclides in marine sediments of Visakhapatnam is well within the national average. Hence, it has not been considered necessary to study their health effects.

(e) The industries located in and around Visakhapatnam are dealing with non-radioactive materials. The naturally occurring radioactivity levels in marine sediment of Visakhapatnam are within the national average. Hence, it could be concluded that the industries in and around Visakhapatnam do not contribute to such presence of naturally occurring radioactive materials.

[*Translation*]

Corruption as Major Road Block to Economic Development

3068. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether corruption is a major road block in the way of economic development of the country; and

(b) 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) Corruption undermines democracy and the role of law, leads to violations of human rights, distorts markets and erodes the quality of life. Corruption hurts the poor disproportionately by diverting funds intended for development, undermining Government's ability to provide basic services, feeding inequality and injustice. Further corruption is an impediment to faster growth. It not only dilutes but also negates our efforts at social inclusion and dents our international image.

(b) The fight against corruption is an ongoing process and it is the endeavour of the Government to strengthen its anti-corruption laws and other mechanisms from time to time so as to ensure that the corrupt, irrespective of their status, are punished effectively and expeditiously. To strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism, the Central Government has introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past. Some of them are:

- (i) The Lokpal & 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; and
- (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.

Besides the legislation, necessary revamping of administrative practices and procedures are on fast-track. The Government is fully alive and committed to implement its policy of 'Zero Tolerance against Corruption' and has already taken several steps in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major

Government procurement activities, State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;

- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and implication 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) Introduction of the Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010 in the Parliament (passed by the Lok Sabha on 29.3.2012); and
- (ix) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different states (66 Courts have already started functioning).

[English]

Recommendations by Sixteen Lokayuktas

3069. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sixteen Lokayuktas have sent several recommendations to the Union Government to enhance their 'effectiveness' by making the anti-corruption body the nodal agency for receiving all graft complaints and conferring its jurisdiction over probe agencies at State level;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by Lokayuktas;

(c) whether the Union Government has since examined those recommendations;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) further response of the Government on the implementation of those recommendations?

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) As per the information available in the Department, the Delhi Lokayukta

has forwarded a copy of Resolution passed by the 11th All India Lokayuktas Conference, 2012 held at New Delhi from 2nd November, 2012 to 4th November, 2012 to the Hon'ble Union Law Minister.

(b) A copy of the said Resolution, indicating the issues and the recommendations made therein, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The State Lokayuktas work under different legislations passed by the respective State legislatures. It is for the respective State Governments to consider the issues raised and recommendations made by the Lokayuktas. The Central Government has no role in the matter. However, to establish the Institution of Lokpal at the Centre level and a uniform Institution of Lokayuktas in all the States, the Government has introduced "The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011" on 22.12.2011 in Lok Sabha. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Bill, 2011 has been passed by Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011 and is presently pending in the Rajya Sabha.

Statement

11th All India Lokayuktas Conference, 2012 held at Vigyan Bhawan, New Delhi under the Aegis Manmohan Sarin, Lokayukta, Delhi from 2nd to 4th November, 2012

Resolution Passed by the Lokayuktas/ Uplokayuktas participating in the Conference after detailed Deliberations in the Colloquium

All the participating Lokayuktas/Uplokayuktas in the 11th All India Lokayuktas Conference, 2012, hereby resolve as under:

It is resolved that:

- (1) The definition of 'public servant/public functionaries' shall also include persons who are members of the Civil Service or All India Service and/or persons holding civil posts under the Union or employed in connection with the affairs of the State. "Public Functionary" shall also include Principal Officer of an NGO receiving grant or financial aid from the State or the Central Government.
- (2) The Lokayuktas be conferred with powers to take cognizance on receipt of a complaint, other information or suo moto.
- (3) The Lokayuktas being former Judges of High Courts and, having regard to the nature of their functioning, need to be vested with powers to initiate and punish

for contempt of Court on the same lines/analogy as the High Courts.

- (4) During investigation, Lokayuktas/ Uplokayuktas may themselves exercise powers of search & seizure and delegate the same powers to any Officer investigating into any complaint(s) under his order / directions.
- (5) The Lokayuktas/Uplokayuktas, in appropriate cases, seek intervention or impleadment in any proceedings before any Court.
- (6) The Competent Authority, unless specifically permitted under the statute, shall not carry out any further inquiry or afford hearing to any indicted person, after receiving the recommendations from the Lokayuktas. The Competent Authority, in case of not accepting recommendations, shall give the reasons therefor.
- (7) The Institution of Lokayukta be made the Nodal Agency for receipt of all complaints for registration of cases against corruption and mal-administration /practices. The Lokayuktas shall forward, where necessary, the complaints to the appropriate authority for action.
- (8) The Lokayukta(s) as Nodal Agency be also conferred with appropriate supervisory jurisdiction over the anti-corruption bodies/agencies.
- (9) The Lokayuktas shall enjoy adequate financial and administrative autonomy and, for this purpose, necessary allocation of funds shall be made to them.
- (10) The Lokayuktas shall take necessary steps to promote awareness and knowledge about the Institution of Lokayuktas, its functioning, powers, responsibilities, jurisdiction etc., so that a common man is informed as to on what all complaints or issues he can approach the Lokayukta or Uplokayukta for redress.
- (11) Appeal to the print, electronic and social media to strength and build credibility of institutions engaged in eradicating corruption, by objective, balanced and truthful reporting and publication. Further, to endeavor to build a strong public opinion to discourage and deter the indolent, dishonest and corrupt.
- (12) Appeal to the higher judiciary to appreciate the sensitivity of functioning and objectives of the

Lokayukta and inquiries, investigations being conducted by them and the desirability of the same being continued unimpeded, except in exceptional circumstances, specially so, since the findings and conclusions are for the purpose of the recommendations only.

- (13) Lokayukta(s)/Uplokayuktas be treated as "State Guest" by those States that are not observing this protocol.

Technology to Minimise Corruption

3070. DR. M. JAGANNATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether technology provides innovative ways of minimising corruption in day-to-day life; 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) The use of modern Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can reduce corruption in the public service delivery systems by increasing transparency and accountability. Use of modern ICT can reduce direct contact between citizens and public servants who provide public services and thus reduce the scope for corruption in the delivery of public services. The use of computers in the railways and in the income-tax department are good examples of the salutary effect modern technology has had in reducing corruption in both the organizations.

Modern ICT platforms can also help in increasing participation of all sections of the society, in the process of governance, by providing them greater voice and connectivity.

Government has, therefore, been emphasizing the use of modern technology so as to bring about transparency and accountability in all government organizations. The Central Vigilance Commission has issued guidelines advising Government/Public Sector Undertakings/ Organisations to adopt and follow e-tendering solution in their procurement activities. To streamline payment and have an effective view on the pendency of contractor payments, the Commission has recommended adoption of e-payment and other measures for reduction of public interface in effecting payments etc.

Citizen Charter

3071. SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has prepared any citizens charter;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the aims and objectives of the citizen charter; and
- (d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure proper implementation of its citizens charter?

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) One hundred twenty-one Citizen's Charters in all, exist in Government of India. Out of this, Sixty-one Ministries/Departments have Sevottam Compliant Citizen's Charters and sixty Ministries/Departments/Organizations, have ordinary Citizen's Charters.

(c) The main objective of the Citizen's Charter is to inform the common man on the following:

- (i) about the activities of the public authority/ organization;
 - (ii) about the services being delivered by a public authority;
 - (iii) about the system for grievance redressal available in the public authority;
 - (iv) about the system for getting the services and grievance redressal could be availed by the common man.
- (d) (i) The Union Government has issued guidelines from time to time from 1997 onwards to Ministries/ Departments/Organizations and to State Governments and Union Territory Administrations, to prepare Citizen's Charters; give it wide publicity, and also to display relevant extracts from it within the organization.
- (ii) In addition, the Citizen Charter has now been included as one of the three modules of Quality Management System called Sevottam. Sevottam is

a framework for bringing improvement in public service delivery on a continuous basis. The Citizen's Charter in Sevottam includes services alongwith time limits for the delivery and contact details of the persons responsible for the service delivery.

- (iii) For disseminating the Sevottam framework, Department has organized 8 workshops for two days each in 2010-11 and 2011-12, for all Central Ministries/Departments and for Senior Officers from six social sectors from all State Governments. As an output, 61 out of 121 Charters of Central Ministries/ Departments have been converted into Sevottam compliant Citizen's Charters. Under Sevottam, it is also mandatory to display the Sevottam Compliant Citizen's Charter on the Department's website, and to provide a link to the grievance redressal mechanism available in the Ministries/Departments, on its website.

[Translation]

Revival of Uranium Mine

3072. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of Bodal Uranium Mine in Rajnandgaon district in Chhattisgarh which was surveyed earlier;
- (b) whether the Government had ever taken any decision regarding mining of uranium or started any work in the said mine;
- (c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for closing the Bodal mines;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to revive the said mine in future; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy had carried out only limited exploratory mining at Bodal Mines, Rajnandgaon District in Chattisgarh as a part of its survey to assess its economic feasibility. The work, which was

started in February 1976 was closed in May 1989 as it was found to be economically unviable due to low yield even at a depth upto 600 meters.

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

[*English*]

Export of Rare Earth Minerals

3073. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has signed an agreement with Japan to export rare earth minerals;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the quantity of rare earth minerals exported/proposed to be exported to Japan under the aforesaid agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, Department of Atomic Energy, Government of India and the Ministry of Economy, Trade and Industry (METI) of Japan have signed a memorandum on 16.11.2012 on cooperation in the rare earths industry in India.

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

PPP Model

3074. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government proposes to revise Public-Private Partnership (PPP) model;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the new PPP model will eliminate scope for post-contract concessions or alterations; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Model Concession Agreement (MCA) for Public-Private Partnership (PPP) models in various sectors are formulated by Inter-Ministerial Committees set up under the chairmanship of concerned Secretary and approved by the competent authority. These Models are improved on a continuous basis, based on experience gained in past projects. The Public-Private Partnership Appraisal Committee (PPPAC) while approving the projects also approves the project specific bidding documents.

(c) and (d) The Model Concession Agreements (MCAs) provide adequate provisions to avoid scope for post-contract concessions or alterations.

[*Translation*]

Life Insurance and Pension for Overseas Workers

3075. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of labourers from India employed abroad, State-wise;
- (b) whether the Government has launched a special life insurance and pension scheme for the Indian overseas workers;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has signed any bilateral MoUs on manpower or social security with other countries; and
- (e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) State wise figures of workers granted emigration clearance are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The details are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement-I

State-wise figures of Workers Granted Emigration Clearance/ECNR Endorsement during the years 2010-12.

Sl. No.	State	2010	2011	2012 (till October)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	80	93	57
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72220	71589	74855
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	188	175	119
4.	Assam	2133	2459	2821
5.	Bihar	60531	71438	70225
6.	Chandigarh	831	861	703
7.	Chhattisgarh	81	114	89
8.	Daman and Diu	11	13	22
9.	Delhi	2583	2425	2330
10.	DNH/UT	11	53	15
11.	Goa	1380	1112	1134
12.	Gujarat	8245	8369	5789
13.	Haryana	958	1058	946
14.	Himachal Pradesh	743	739	718
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	4080	4137	3840
16.	Jharkhand	3922	4287	4338
17.	Karnataka	17295	15394	14989
18.	Kerala	104101	86783	81573
19.	Lakshdeep	18	11	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1564	1378	1545
21.	Maharashtra	18123	16698	15954
22.	Manipur	22	11	6
23.	Meghalaya	11	16	38
24.	Mizoram	4	0	2
25.	Nagaland	2	39	3
26.	Odisha	7344	7255	6052
27.	Pondichery	223	211	209

1	2	3	4	5
28. Port Blair		0	0	0
29. Punjab		30974	31866	30889
30. Rajasthan		47803	42239	42100
31. Sikkim		8	8	12
32. Tamil Nadu		84510	68732	65283
33. Tripura		454	465	419
34. Uttar Pradesh		140826	155301	157579
35. Uttarakhand		1177	1441	0
36. West Bengal		28900	29795	30548
37. Uttranchal		0	0	2026
38. Others		0	0	0
Total		641356	626565	617238

Statement-II**Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY)**

The Government has launched Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) on 01.05.2012 on a pilot basis. The objective of MGPSY is to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports going to ECR countries, to (a) save for their return and resettlement and (b) save for their pension. They are also provided Life Insurance cover against natural death, during the period of coverage, without any additional payment by them.

The Government also contributes, for a period of five years, or till the return of workers to India, whichever is earlier, as under.

- Rs. 1,000 per subscriber who saves between Rs.1,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum in their National Pension Scheme(NPS)-Lite account;
- An additional contribution of Rs. 1,000 per annum for overseas Indian women workers who save between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum in National Pension Scheme(NPS)-Lite account;
- An annual contribution of Rs. 900 per annum per subscriber who saves at least Rs. 4000 per annum towards Return and Resettlement fund;

- Rs.100/- for life insurance cover of Rs.30,000 per year against natural death and Rs.75,000 against death by accident through the Janshree Bima Yojana of Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC).

There is an integrated enrolment process for the subscribers who will be issued a unique MGPSY account number upon enrolment. On their return to India, the subscriber can withdraw the Return and Resettlement savings as a lump sum. However, the subscriber would be able to continue savings for their old age in the NPS-Lite in line with the Swavalamban scheme. Alternatively subscriber can withdraw pension corpus as per the guidelines prescribed by the Pension Fund Regulatory Development Authority (PFRDA).

Statement-III

- (I) The Government has signed bilateral Memorandum of Understanding on manpower with following countries:
- UAE
 - Qatar
 - Oman
 - Malaysia
 - Bahrain

- (vi) Kuwait
- (vii) Jordan
- (II) Social Security Agreement (SSA) with the following countries have been signed:
 - (i) Belgium
 - (ii) France
 - (iii) Germany (Social insurance)
 - (iv) Switzerland
 - (v) Luxembourg
 - (vi) Netherlands
 - (vii) Denmark
 - (viii) South Korea
 - (ix) Hungary
 - (x) The Czech Republic
 - (xi) Norway
 - (xii) Germany (Comprehensive SSA)
 - (xiii) Finland
 - (xiv) Canada
 - (xv) Japan
 - (xvi) Sweden

Of the above, they have also been operationalised with respect to the countries at serial numbers (i) to (viii).

[English]

BPL Status

3076. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has finalised the yard sticks to be applied in determining BPL status of the poor people; and

(b) if so, the details thereof with special reference to the committees of experts constituted 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 defines poverty line on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The methodology for estimation of poverty has been reviewed

from time to time. The Expert Group headed by Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar that submitted its report in December 2009, computed the poverty lines at all India level as MPCE of Rs. 447 for rural areas and Rs 579 for urban areas in 2004-05. Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure are conducted every 5 years. After 2004-05, this survey has been conducted in 2009-10. Planning Commission has updated the poverty lines for the year 2009-10 as per the recommendations of the Tendulkar Committee using 2009-10 data of Household Consumer Expenditure Survey and released poverty estimates for 2009-10 on 19th March 2012. According to this, poverty line at all India level is estimated as Monthly Per-capita Consumption Expenditure of Rs. 673 for rural areas and Rs 860 for urban areas in 2009-10, which amounts to a monthly consumption expenditure of Rs 3,365 in rural areas and Rs 4,300 in urban areas for a family of five at 2009-10 prices.

Planning Commission, in June 2012, has constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. C. Rangarajan to "Review the Methodology for Measurement of Poverty". In order to ensure the contemporary relevance of the poverty line and to ensure that suitable weightage is given to different parameters in computing the poverty line consistent with the current ground realities the Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Dr. Rangarajan has been given comprehensive terms of reference for computation of poverty estimates.

Investment in Naxal Affected States

3077. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any plan to promote investment in naxal affected States including Jharkhand especially in the area of education, healthcare, skill and entrepreneurship development;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has proposed any campaign to promote investment in these States; 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) and (b) For development of infrastructure in backward and tribal areas including Jharkhand, the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and

Backward districts was initiated on 25.11.2010. As per the guidelines of the scheme, the funds are placed at the disposal of the committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of the Superintendent of Police of the District and the District Forest Officer. The District-level Committee has the flexibility to spend the amount for development schemes according to need, as assessed by it. The State Governments and the District Collectors were also advised to ensure a suitable form of consultation with the Local Members of Parliament and other elected representatives including Members of Panchayati Raj Institutions on the schemes to be taken up under the IAP. The District-level committee draws up a plan consisting of concrete proposals for public infrastructure and services such as school buildings, anganwadi centres, primary health centres, drinking water supply, village roads, electric lights in public places such as PHCs and schools, etc. The schemes so selected are required to show results in the short term.

The IAP was initially approved for coverage of 60 districts and later on extended to 82 districts. An amount of Rs.25.00 crore was allocated to each district in 2010-11 and Rs. 30.00 crore per district in 2011-12 and 2012-13. An amount of Rs.5260.00 crore has been released so far, of which an expenditure of Rs.3341.04 crore has been reported i.e. about 63% (as on 30.11.2012). Out of about

93875 works taken up, 66196 works have been completed i.e. about 70.52%. The State-wise financial and physical progress is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) In addition to IAP, various Flagship and Centrally Sponsored Schemes are designed in such a way that such areas get more attention. Some of the Flagship/Centrally Sponsored Schemes being implemented in the country include Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Tribal Sub Plan (TSP), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP), National Rural Drinking Water Programme (NRDWP), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), etc. Further, a Centrally sponsored Scheme titled "Skill Development" is being implemented in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism in 9 States including Jharkhand. The norms of some of the schemes such as Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY) have been relaxed for IAP districts such as (i) all the habitations in IAP districts whether in Schedule V areas or not with a population of 250 and above have been made eligible for coverage, (ii) the cost of bridges upto 75 meters will be borne by the Centre as against 50 metres for other areas, and (iii) the minimum tender package amount has been reduced to Rs. 50 lakhs for LWE/IAP districts.

Statement

IAP: State-wise Financial and Physical Progress

(Rs. crore)

Sl. No.	State	Allocation	Total Release	Expenditure	No. of Projects taken up	No. of Projects completed
1	Andhra Pradesh	530.00	410.00	199.41 (48.64)	4949	2287 (46.21)
2	Bihar	775.00	525.00	278.30 (53.01)	14800	11999 (81.07)
3	Chhattisgarh	850.00	750.00	497.21 (66.29)	17769	12850 (72.32)
4	Jharkhand	1370.00	1200.00	801.88 (66.82)	15276	10714 (70.14)
5	Madhya Pradesh	740.00	640.00	389.48(60.86)	7875	5015 (63.68)
6	Maharashtra	170.00	150.00	103.03 (68.68)	4882	4278 (87.63)
7	Odisha	1455.00	1275.00	893.13 (70.05)	22774	14668 (64.41)
8	Uttar Pradesh	205.00	135.00	79.03(58.54)	2427	1889 (77.83)
9	West Bengal	205.00	175.00	99.56 (56.89)	3123	2496 (79.92)
Total		6300.00	5260.00	3341.04(63.52)	93875	66196 (70.52)

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentages.

Indian Prisoners

3078. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:

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

- (a) the number of Indian nationals languishing in jails abroad as on date, country-wise;
- (b) the charges levelled against each one of them, case-wise;
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to help these Indian nationals and provide them legal assistance; and
- (d) the details of amount spent till date, if any, for the assistance of Indians in jails abroad?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Impersonation at ISRO

3079. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether a woman, posing as Senior Scientist of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), was arrested recently while attempting to enter the closely guarded headquarters of ISRO at Bangalore;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (c) the measures being taken by the Government to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future?

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 civilian lady by name Smt Beula M Sam, who posed as a Senior Scientist gained access to ISRO Headquarters on 21.09.2012 by using a fake ISRO Identity Card. However, she was apprehended on the same day afternoon and handed over to IB and subsequently to Police for further investigation. The headquarters of ISRO is well guarded by a comprehensive security system. The incident of trespass was due to a lapse in authentication and security

check process. The Department has taken immediate remedial measures to strengthen the security.

(c) The measures taken/being taken to prevent recurrence in future include rigorous authentication of visitors before their entry into ISRO Offices; escorting of visitors in and out of the Office, Sensitising security personnel regarding proper check of ID cards, improvement of CCTV systems and development of a unified common access control system with standardized Identity Card & centralised data base for cross verification.

[Translation]

Jewar Airport

3080. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

- (a) the present status of proposed international airport at Jewar, Greater Noida in Uttar Pradesh;
- (b) whether the Group of Ministers (GoMs) has submitted their report in this regard;
- (c) if so, the details thereof including the steps taken/being taken by the Government in sight of the recommendations/observations of the GoMs and the likely expenditure on the said project; and

(d) the time by which the said airport is likely to be set up and the other measures taken by the Government for the expeditious implementation of the said project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Govt. of India had received a proposal from State Govt. of Uttar Pradesh (GoUP) for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Jewar (Greater Noida), in year 2002, The proposal was considered by the Union Cabinet and then referred to a Group of Ministers (GoM) for looking into the legal and other related aspects of the matter. An independent traffic study was conducted as per the decision of the GoM. However in the mean time, GoUP has decided not to go ahead with the said proposal.

Stapped Visa by China

3081. SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the new E-passports of China show Arunachal Pradesh and Aksal Chin as part of China;

(b) if so, the details of thereof and the response of the Indian Government in this regard;

(c) whether China has discontinued its policy of issuing stapled visas to the people of Jammu and Kashmir;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the official response received from China in this regard; and

(e) whether the above act of China is a violation of the agreements signed between the two countries in 1993 and 1996 to ease border dispute and if so, the action taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Recently, China started issuing new electronic passports which contain watermarks of a map of the People's Republic of China (PRC), which depicts Arunachal Pradesh and Aksai Chin as part of China. Our Embassy and its Consulates General in China have started stamping a round seal of the map of India depicting our correct external boundaries on visas stamped on such passports.

(c) to (e) Government is aware of the Chinese policy of issuing stapled visas to Indian nationals from Jammu & Kashmir. Government's position that Jammu & Kashmir is integral and inalienable part of India and that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions including at the highest level.

[English]

Single Entrance Test

3082. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared any action plan for holding single entrance test for admission in all Central Universities;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said plan and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has consulted Vice-Chancellors of these Universities;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the opinion of Vice-Chancellors of these Universities in this regard; and

(e) whether the modalities for release of non-plan grants, parameters for appointing teaching/non-teaching staff, internal audit system in Central Universities and the measures contemplated to attract young academicians to such Universities have been finalised and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Universities (CUs) are autonomous bodies established through an Act of Parliament and are governed by their Act, Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. All academic matters, including the admission of students, are decided by the Statutory Authorities of the Central University concerned. Seven Central Universities are already conducting a Common Entrance Test. In a Conference of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities held in 2010, there was a consensus that the present college/ institution - specific system of admission to undergraduate courses places an immense burden on the students as well as their parents. If there is a Common Entrance Test, it will save students from taking multiple entrance tests conducted by different universities at different places and on different dates and will save on the related expenses as well. It will enable candidates from all over the country to seek admission to any of the Central Universities. The proposed admission procedure envisages freedom to each University to assign suitable weightage to marks-obtained in the class 12 Board exams and the scores of the Common Entrance Test. In the conference of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities and in the meeting of the Council of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities held in 2012, it was decided that the Common Entrance Examination should test the general and subject-related aptitude through a single examination and should be held both in English and Hindi. Minority CUs and Unique CUs may have the option to participate in the Common Entrance Test and special courses such as fine/ performing arts would be given separate treatment. The Vice-Chancellor, Central University of Tamil Nadu has been given the responsibility to prepare a document in consultation with Vice-Chancellors of other Central Universities to take this farther.

(c) No, Madam. The Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities themselves took a collective decision for the Common Entrance Test.

(d) In view of (c) above, question does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

[Translation]

Exorbitant Fee Charged by Higher Educational Institutions

3083. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether a large number of complaints have been received regarding huge capitation fee/tuition fee charged by the higher educational institutions including self-financing engineering colleges in the country during the last three years;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against such erring institutions;

(d) whether the All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has sought the details of fee structure in these institutions;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the concrete steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The State-wise detail of complaints received for huge capitation fee/tuition fee charged by higher educational institutions and the action taken by the Government against such erring institutions is enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (f) No, Madam. The tuition fee to be charged by self-financed colleges for a particular technical programme is fixed by a State Level Fee Committee constituted by the respective State Governments.

The AICTE has published a Public Notice in various Newspapers dated 06.07.2012 wherein provision has been made for the establishment of a Grievance Redressal Committee and the appointment of an OMBUDSMAN (as per AICTE Regulation No. 37-3/Legal/2012 dated 25.05.2012) by all the affiliating Technological Universities for the purpose of redressal of grievances of the students, parents and others.

Statement

Year: 2010

State: Tamil Nadu

Year: 2011

State: Andhra Pradesh

Sl. No.	Name of the, institute & State	Name of aggrieved student/parent	Action taken by AICTE/UGC
1	2	3	4
1.	S.R.M Institute of Science and Technology,	Shri Rajesh Kumar Tiwari. (M.P.) and Shri Umesh Amal, (U.P.)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
2.	Shanmugha Arts Science, Technology & Research Academy (SASTRA).	Shri Pushpavanam, (T.N.)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
3.	Vellore Institute of Technology	Shri Mrinal Krishna Das, (W.B.)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
1.	ICFAI Foundation for Higher Education, Hyd.	Shri Maninder Pal Singh, (Pun.)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
State: Karnataka			
1.	BLDE University, Bijapur	Shri Rakshitha Iyer, (Bangalore)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT

1	2	3	4
2.	Sri Devaraj Urs University, Kolar	Shri Rakshitha Iyer, (Bangalore)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
3.	JSS University, Mysore	Shri Rakshitha Iyer, (Bangalore)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
4.	KLE Academy of Higher Education & Research, Belgaum	Shri Rakshitha Iyer, (Bangalore)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
5.	Manipal Academy of Higher Education, Manipal	Shri Rakshitha Iyer, (Bangalore)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
6.	Nitte University Mangalore.	Shri Rakshitha Iyer, (Bangalore)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
7.	Sri Siddhartha Academy of Higher Education, Tumkur	Shri Rakshitha Iyer, (Bangalore)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
8.	Yenepoya University, Mangalore	Shri Rakshitha Iyer, (Bangalore)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
9.	KLE University	Govt. of Karnataka	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
State: Rajasthan			
1.	Mody Institute of Education and Research, Sikar	Ms. Ankita Prasoan, (Bihar)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT,
State: Sikkim			
1.	Sikkim Manipal University Health Science, Gangtok	Shri Rajeev Sagar	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT, Act.
State: Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Swami Vivekananda Subharti University, Meerut	Shri Ankit Mittal	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT, Act.
Year: 2012			
State: Karnataka			
1.	JSS University, Mysore (06 Complaints)	Shri Utpal Dubey, (Bihar), Ms. Sunita Das, (W.B.), Shri Tej Pratap Singh, (Pb.), Shri Mahjesh Awasthi, (Maha), Shri Nishant Singh, (Maha) and Shri Sunil Sharma, (Jharkhand)	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT, Act.
2.	PES IT, Bangalore	Ms. Purnima Dutta	A show cause notice has been issued to the institute by AICTE.
State: Tamil Nadu			
1.	SRM University	Anonymous letter	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT

1	2	3	4
2.	Bharat University	Dina Dnane	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT
State: Uttar Pradesh			
1.	Galgotias University, Greater Noida.	Shri Alpesh Kumar	Action has been taken as per UGC, ACT, Act.
State: Gujarat			
1.	GIDC Rajju Shroff Rofel Institute of Management, Vapi	Shri Vishank M. Shah	A show cause notice has been issued to the institute by AICTE.
State: West Bengal			
1.	Heritage Institute of Technology, Kolkata	Shri Bhaskar Sen	A show cause notice has been issued to the institute by AICTE.
State: Kerala			
1.	SNGIST, Kerala	Shri/Ms. Lasitha Andrews	A show cause notice has been issued to the institute by AICTE.

[English]

ASEAN Summit

3084. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China had top-level bilateral talks recently on the sidelines of ASEAN summit;

(b) if so, the details of the discussions held;

(c) whether any bilateral agreements have been arrived at during the dialogue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) PM had a bilateral meeting with Chinese Premier Wen Jiabao on the sidelines of the 7th East Asia Summit at Phnom Penh on November 19, 2012.

(b) The two leaders discussed the prospects for the Strategic and Cooperative Partnership between India and

China, the positive impact of frequent high level exchanges, ways to enhance bilateral economic cooperation and expansion of people-to-people exchanges. Premier Wen Jiabao conveyed that the new leadership of China will give great importance to the relationship with India. The overall perspective in which the discussions were held was that there is enough space for the simultaneous development of both India and China.

(c) No.

(d) Does not arise.

Upgradation of Tsunami Early Warning Centre

3085. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI J. M. AARON RASHID:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to upgrade

the Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) to a global tsunami warning system by networking it with other tsunami warning centres across the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its aims and objectives along with the cost of upgradation;

(c) the number of coastal forecast points under the Indian Centre proposed to be upgraded; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre (ITEWC) established at Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Sciences, (INCOIS - ESSO) Hyderabad, autonomous body under Ministry of Earth Sciences, is being upgraded continuously to provide tsunami advisories for the events occurring in the global oceans, though it has been recognized as one of the best systems in the world. The major upgradation work would be Standardization of the Operating Procedures, bulletin formats and terminologies with warning centres operating in other global basins. To achieve this, the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC of UNESCO) has set up a task team comprising of experts from tsunami warning centres of all ocean basins, with India as the Chair. The ITEWC encompasses a real-time seismic monitoring network of 17 broadband seismic stations to detect tsunamigenic earthquakes, a network of real-time sea-level sensors with 4 Bottom Pressure Recorders (BPR) in the open ocean and 25 tide gauge stations at different coastal locations monitor tsunamis and a 24 X 7 operational tsunami warning centre to provide timely advisories to vulnerable community. It also receives earthquake data from all other global networks to detect earthquakes of $M > 6.5$. The state-of-the-art early warning centre at INCOIS - ESSO is operational since October 15, 2007 with all the necessary computational and communication infrastructure that enables reception of real-time data from seismic and sea-level sensors, analysis of the data, tsunami modeling, and dissemination of tsunami advisories guided by a comprehensive Standard Operating Procedure (SOP). A host of all available communication technology options have been employed for timely dissemination of advisories to various designated authorities to deal with effective emergency response actions as appropriate. The centre is capable of detecting tsunamigenic earthquakes occurring

in the whole of Indian Ocean region as well as in the Global Oceans within 10 minutes of their occurrence and disseminates the advisories to the concerned authorities within 20 minutes through various modes of communication like email, fax, SMS, GTS and website. Since its inception in October 2007 to till date, ITEWC has monitored 339 earthquakes of $M > 6.5$ out of which 63 are in the Indian Ocean region. ITEWC also acts as one of the Regional Tsunami advisory Service Provider (RTSP) along with Australia & Indonesia for the Indian Ocean region. As the oceans on the earth are interconnected, the tsunami waves generated due to any great earthquakes in the global oceans can affect the Indian Coasts. In order to protect our coasts from tsunamis up-grading the present system is very essential. Up-gradation of ITEWC will also enhance its capability to provide tsunami advisories to the other needy countries in the world. The basic infra-structure and the necessary computational facilities are established while setting up the Indian Tsunami Early Warning Centre and hence no major hardware upgradations are proposed. The maintenance of the entire early warning system is carried out with a budget allocation of Rs. 17.00 Crores per annum. Model simulations required for global operations would be run as part of this itself. Additional data required for the enhancement of ITEWC for global operations can be obtained by collaborations with centres operating in other countries.

(c) Currently, there are 1800 coastal forecast points covering coastal areas of the entire Indian Ocean region.

(d) The necessary actions have been initiated to upgrade the same for covering other the coastal regions.

Mobile Connectivity

3086. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE:
SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether many remote, hilly and rural areas/regions in the country still have no connectivity of cellular network, particularly of BSNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including West Bengal and the reasons therefor;

(c) the action plan prepared by the Government to

provide cellular network service in the left out regions/ areas in the country;

(d) whether the quality of services of telecom companies are not satisfactory in many parts of the country, State-wise;

(e) if so, the State-wise complaints received by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of service along with the action taken against the operators for poor services?

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) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is providing mobile services in its area of operation including remote, hilly and rural areas based on its techno-commercial considerations. The area of operation of BSNL includes West Bengal also. As on 31.10.2012, BSNL has covered 403886 villages out of 610885, villages with mobile services in its area of operation. Circle-wise details are given in Statement-I. BSNL will be covering remaining areas progressively subject to techno commercial viability.

In addition, Universal Services Obligation Fund (USOF) is also making efforts for provisioning of mobile communication services in all uncovered villages of the country. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) has been signed on 01.11.2012 with C-DOT (Centre for Development

Telematics) for providing technical consultancy for the scheme.

(d) to (f) TRAI has been monitoring QoS of Cellular Mobile Services, against the notified QoS standards, through quarterly Performance Monitoring Reports (PMRs) submitted by Service Providers. Since the license is issued on service area wise basis, the QoS performance is monitored on licensed service area wise basis. As such, no separate State-wise information relating to QoS is available with TRAI.

As per the Performance Monitoring Reports for Cellular Mobile Services submitted by the service providers for the quarter ending 30th September 2012, it is seen that the Service Providers, including BSNL, have met the QoS benchmarks for most of the parameters.

Details of the operator-wise service related complaints which include the deficient and unsatisfactory service against telecom operators in the various service areas, including BSNL, received in TRAI during the last three years and the current year upto 30th June 2012 is given in Statement-II. The complaints are only being compiled in TRAI on service provider wise basis and State-wise details of complaints are not available in TRAI.

Wherever deficiencies in meeting the Quality of Service benchmarks are observed, the matter is taken up with the service providers for taking time bound action to address the deficiency. TRAI is closely monitoring the performance of operators to ensure that these parameters are complied by Service Providers.

Statement-I

Circle-wise details of villages covered by BSNL Mobile Services

Sl. No.	Circle	Total Villages (as per Census-2001)	No. of villages covered by BSNL Mobile Services
1	2	3	4
1	Haryana	6975	4141
2	Himachal Pradesh	17495	15967
3	Jammu and Kashmir	6652	5176
4	Punjab	12313	11135
5	Rajasthan	41353	25938
6	Uttarakhand	16826	11546
7	UP (E)	80574	69457

1	2	3	4
8	UP (W)	23781	8768
9	Andman and Nicobar Islands	501	286
10	Assam	25124	17888
11	Bihar	45098	23358
12	Kolkatta	437	437
13	Jharkhand	29354	19287
14	Noth East-I	7347	2186
15	North East-II	7456	3667
16	Odisha	47529	26986
17	West Bengal	38405	24084
18	Chhattisgarh	19744	12558
19	Gujarat	18632	13557
20	Maharashtra	41381	20970
21	Madhya Pradesh	52117	29327
22	Andhra Pradesh	26613	20116
23	Chennai	1655	1626
24	Kerala	1372	1372
25	Karnataka	27481	21691
26	Tamilnadu	14670	12362

Statement-II

Year-wise details of Service Related complaint which includes deficient and unsatisfactory services

Sl. No.	Name of Operators	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto June 2012)
1	BSNL	546	411	466	164
2	MTNL	214	139	165	46
3	Bharti	985	548	1165	539
4	Tata	370	175	438	342
5	Reliance	610	346	647	322
6	Vodafone	469	401	654	355
7	Idea	212	149	326	169
8	Others	145	232	272	203
Total		3551	2401	4133	2140

**Using LPG for Mid-Day-Meal
Scheme**

3087. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at most of the centres of Mid-Day-Meal, wood is used as the main fuel for cooking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to assist the State Governments in using LPG and other fuels for cooking at all the centres; 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) In 68% schools across the country, the mid day meal is cooked with fuels other than gas.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of HRD is already providing 75% of the cooking cost to all States/UTs. The fuel cost is a part of the cooking cost. The Ministry has also requested all States/UTs to supply the mid day meal in an uninterrupted manner without effecting the nutrition of the eligible children, despite discontinuation of supply of subsidized LPG cylinders to the Mid Day Meal Scheme by the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. The additional burden on account of withdrawal of subsidy on LPG cylinders would be reimbursed to States/UTs.

**Leaking of Examination
Question Papers**

3088. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of sudden increase in cheating, impersonating and leaking of examination question papers in the examinations conducted by the SSC etc. as reported in the media;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check unfair means in the examinations?

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) Madam, in the Combined Higher Secondary Level Examination held by the Staff Selection Commission (SSC) in six shifts on 21.10.2012, 28.10.2012 and 04.11.2012, 06 cases of impersonation were reported and 143 candidates were found in possession of mobile phones and/or accessories by the invigilators, Police and Flying Squads deputed by the SSC. No instance of leakage of question papers has been reported since 2009 in SSC and Union Public Service Commission (UPSC). In UPSC, only 2 cases each of cheating were reported in 2011 and 2012; there is no case of impersonation in 2012 as against 2 each in 2011 and 2010.

Details of cases of cheating as well as impersonation in UPSC examination is enclosed as Statement. The information in respect of examinations conducted by SSC for the last three years is not maintained in consolidated form.

(c) The SSC and UPSC constantly review their examination systems and incorporate necessary changes to avoid untoward incidents mentioned above by issuing instructions to candidates, Invigilators, Supervisors and keep close check on the whole process of examination for its fair conduct by deputing Inspecting Officers and observers. The Commissions also debar the candidature of the candidates found to have indulged in malpractices from future examinations in addition to filing of complaints to State Police wherever felt necessary.

Statement

*Details of Candidates debarred on the Basis of
Cheating/ Impersonation in UPSC Exams
during the last three years
and current year*

Sl. No.	Year	Cheating cases	Impersonation cases
1.	2009	Nil	Nil
2.	2010	7	2
3.	2011	2	2
4.	2012 (as on 10.12.2012)	2	Nil

National Literacy Mission

3089. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

- (a) whether the Union Government has recently reviewed the functioning of national literacy mission;
- (b) if so, the outcome of the review thereof;
- (c) the actual literacy rate among men and women in the urban and rural areas in each State/U.T.;
- (d) whether the Government proposes to revitalise the organisational set up for the effective implementation of the National Literacy Mission;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether the country is far from reaching the target of 100 per cent literacy and if so, the details thereof;
- (g) whether the Government has constituted any working group to revise measures to achieve total literacy in the country within a stipulated time period;
- (h) if so, the details thereof; and
- (i) the time by which the said target is likely to be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) and (b) Since the launch of Saakshar Bharat, the new variant of the National Literacy Mission, in September 2009, the Mission has been sanctioned in 372 districts and its functioning is reviewed periodically. As per the recent review held in November 2012, the functioning of the programme in Haryana, Jammu and Kashmir, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh has been found to be below par.

(c) A Statement indicating State/ UT wise literacy rate among men and women in the urban and rural areas, as per the provisional data of Census 2011, is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The Planning Commission has recommended that the mandate of existing programme structures, including the National Literacy Mission Authority at the apex level, the State Literacy Mission Authorities at the State level and the Lok Shiksha Samitis at the District, Block and the Gram Panchayat levels, as well as the resource support bodies, would be remodeled, strengthened and aligned to lifelong learning and literacy. In addition, the active involvement of public authorities at all administrative levels, civil society, the private sector, community and adult learners' organisations in the development, implementation & evaluation of adult learning & education programmes would be obtained.

(f) As per Census 2011, the country is 25.96 % short of 100 percent literacy.

(g) and (h) No Madam.

(i) The time by which 100 percent literacy is likely to be achieved is not fixed.

Statement

State/ UT wise literacy rate among men and women in the urban and rural areas, as per the provisional data of census 2011

(In percentage)

Sl. No.	States / UTs	Literacy Rate (Male)			Literacy Rate (Female)		
		Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75.56	70.24	85.99	59.74	52.05	75.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	73.69	68.79	89.45	59.57	53.78	79.04
3.	Assam	78.81	76.51	91.84	67.27	64.09	85.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4.	Bihar	73.39	71.90	84.42	53.33	50.82	72.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	81.45	78.20	91.63	60.59	55.40	77.65
6.	Goa	92.81	91.71	93.47	81.84	76.84	84.96
7.	Gujarat	87.23	83.10	92.44	70.73	62.41	82.08
8.	Haryana	85.38	83.20	89.37	66.77	60.97	77.51
9.	Himachal Pradesh	90.83	90.48	93.72	76.60	75.33	88.66
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	78.26	75.51	84.90	58.01	53.36	70.19
11.	Jharkhand	78.45	74.57	89.78	56.21	49.75	76.17
12.	Karnataka	82.85	77.92	90.54	68.13	59.60	81.71
13.	Kerala	96.02	95.29	96.83	91.98	90.74	93.33
14.	Madhya Pradesh	80.53	76.64	90.24	60.02	53.20	77.39
15.	Maharashtra	89.82	86.39	93.79	75.48	67.38	85.44
16.	Manipur	86.49	84.14	92.05	73.17	69.95	80.21
17.	Meghalaya	77.17	72.83	93.17	73.78	69.45	89.49
18.	Mizoram	93.72	88.35	98.67	89.40	80.04	97.54
19.	Nagaland	83.29	79.49	92.11	76.69	72.01	88.10
20.	Odisha	82.40	80.41	91.83	64.36	61.10	80.70
21.	Punjab	81.48	77.92	87.28	71.34	66.47	79.62
22.	Rajasthan	80.51	77.49	89.16	52.66	46.25	71.53
23.	Sikkim	87.29	85.42	92.94	76.43	73.42	85.19
24.	Tamilnadu	86.81	82.08	91.82	73.86	65.52	82.67
25.	Tripura	92.18	90.86	95.80	83.15	80.06	91.38
26.	Uttar Pradesh	79.24	78.48	81.75	59.26	55.61	71.68
27.	Uttarakhand	88.33	87.63	89.78	70.70	66.79	80.02
28.	West Bengal	82.67	79.51	89.15	71.16	66.08	81.70
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	90.11	88.53	92.96	81.84	79.58	85.79
30.	Chandigarh	90.54	86.68	90.65	81.38	74.17	81.55
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	86.46	78.18	94.81	65.93	51.36	84.86
32.	Daman and Diu	91.48	89.71	91.95	79.59	71.97	82.94
33.	NCT of Delhi	91.03	90.04	91.05	80.93	74.03	81.10
34.	Puducherry	92.12	88.49	93.80	81.22	73.82	84.60
35.	Lakshadweep	96.11	95.06	96.40	88.25	88.66	88.13

Foreign Development Projects

3090. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Development Partnership Administration (DPA) wing of his Ministry is monitoring India-aided foreign development projects;

(b) if so, the details of such projects/grant assistance schemes undertaken by the Government around the world in the last three years, country-wise;

(c) the expenditure incurred on such projects during the above period, year and country-wise; and

(d) the basis on which these countries are identified and amount of aid decided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The Development Partnership Administration (DPA) was set up in the Ministry of External Affairs in January 2012 to effectively handle and monitor India's development assistance projects abroad through the stages of conception, launch, execution and completion.

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

(d) India's development partnership is demand driven based on projects identified by partner countries and our perspectives on sharing of developmental experiences with other developing countries.

Scanners at Airports

3091. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether scanners installed at major airports have failed the tests conducted by the security agencies to detect explosives;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to address the concerns of security agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No Madam. The scanners installed at major airports have not failed in explosives detection. Some tests were conducted by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) together with some intelligence agencies at a few airports. But in the absence of the testing protocols no definite conclusions could be drawn.

(b) and (c) BCAS have approached European Civil Aviation Conference (ECAC), who lay down specifications for various civil aviation related security-gadgets including scanners, in the matter. BCAS intend to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with ECAC for sharing information and testing protocols. Conclusive testing of scanners at our airports can be done only after testing protocols become available with BCAS.

[*Translation*]

Attendance of Students

3092. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a huge difference between the attendance of students in the urban and rural areas of the country;

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

(c) the reasons for less number of students in higher education in the country compared to global ratio?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The data on the attendance of students is not maintained. However, as per the National Sample Survey Report, "Education in India: 2007-08, Participation and Expenditure", the Net Attendance Ratio (NAR), which is the percentage of the total number of persons in the official age-group attending a particular class-group, is 8% and 21% in higher education for rural and urban areas respectively. The reason for this difference is not available in the report.

(c) As per the annual publication "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education" of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of students enrolled in higher education in the country as a percentage of the population in the age group of 18-23 years during 2009-10 (Provisional) is 15%. As per the

Global Education Digest published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the GER for World Average is 29% during the same period.

The Indian higher education system faces many complex challenges, the most formidable of which are those of access and equity. There are places in the country where institutional density is very low on account of hilly and inaccessible areas inhabited by tribals. Some of the students opt out of the system due to reasons of financial constraints. Many of these challenges are specific to India and therefore, any comparison with global GER must take these complexities into account.

[English]

Upgradation of Airports

3093. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether by 2020, Government proposes to have 500 operational airports in the country with private investment in aviation infrastructure;

(b) if so, the detailed plan chalked out in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has received any requests/proposals from the State Governments for upgradation of airports in their States as international airports or for setting up of international airports and if so, the details thereof, location-wise;

(d) whether the Government has recently granted international airport status to some airports in the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof, location-wise along with the amount released therefor;

(f) whether necessary infrastructure, immigration facilities, manpower, etc. are available at those airports; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which these facilities are likely to be made available?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No Madam. Presently, no such proposal is under consideration of the Ministry of Civil Aviation. However, the development of airports is a continuous process which takes into account

the commercial viability, traffic potential/demands, commitment of airlines to operate through the specific airports etc.

(c) Yes, Madam. This Ministry has received several requests from the State Governments for upgradation of airports in their States as International Airports. A list of such requests is enclosed as Statement.

(d) to (g) Yes, Madam. Recently, five airports namely, Lucknow, Varanasi, Coimbatore, Tiruchirapalli and Mangalore, have been declared international airports. Necessary facilities/infrastructure are available for declaring them as international airport. These facilities are namely, runway length to cater to medium capacity long range aircraft or equivalent type of aircraft, availability of ground lighting facilities, instrument landing system for operation of aircrafts at night, requirement/demand from scheduled national/international airline operators, availability of customs, immigration, health, animal and plant quarantine services and bilateral agreement between the states (Nation) under which it may be offered as point of call for international operations.

Statement

Requests from State Government to declare Airports as International Airport.

1	2
Eastern Region	
	1. Gaya
	2. Bhubneshwar
	3. Agartala
	4. Ranchi
	5. Raipur
	6. Bagdogra
North East Region	
	1. Imphal
Southern Region	
	1. Madurai
	2. Vishakhapatnam

1	2
Northern Region	
1. Jammu	
2. Bhopal	
3. Indore	
4. Aurangabad	
5. Agra	

**Celebration of Ex-PM Birth and
Death Anniversaries**

3094. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

Will the Minister of URBEN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry celebrates birth and death anniversaries of ex-Prime Ministers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds sanctioned and spent during each of the last three years and the current year for the purpose, ex-Prime Minister-wise;

(c) whether birth and death anniversaries of some of the ex-PMs are not being celebrated by his Ministry; and

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

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

(b) Neither separate funds are allocated nor expenditure maintained for the celebration of the birth/death anniversaries of each of the ex-Prime Ministers. The details of the total expenditure incurred for the purpose is under:

Sl. No.	Year	Amount (Rs.)
1.	2009-10	45,43,667
2.	2010-11	32,19,379
3.	2011-12	43,34,570
4.	2012-13 (Till November.)	64,65,000

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Birth and Death Anniversaries of ex-Prime Minister late Shri Chandrashekhar is organised by the concerned Trust. Work related to the decoration of Samadhi is arranged by the Ministry of Urban Development.

**Packages for Development
of States**

3095. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:
SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any special development package has been provided to some States during the current financial year;

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

(c) the basis on which the said package is provided and released?

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 State-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under Annual State Plans. The details of Special Grant approved to States including Odisha, Bihar and Chhattisgarh during the current financial year is enclosed as Statement.

Statement*Special Grants to States for 2012-13 under Annual State Plans*

(in Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	States	Total Central Assistance	One Time Additional Central Assistance	Of which Special Plan Assistance	Special Plan under BRGF/ Special Assistance
1	2	3	4	5	6
Special Category States (SCSs)					
1	Arunachal Pradesh	3311.24	-	800.00	-
2	Assam	7861.07	-	300.00	-
3	Himachal Pradesh	3858.72	-	500.00	-
4	Jammu and Kashmir	10497.95	-	2684.00#	-
5	Manipur	3433.57	-	750.00	-
6	Meghalaya	2698.45	-	529.00	-
7	Mizoram	2246.68	-	700.00	-
8	Nagaland	2689.00	-	518.00	-
9	Sikkim	1614.01	-	358.00	-
10	Tripura	2919.06	-	450.00	-
11	Uttarakhand	5125.61	-	800.00	-
Total - SCSs		46255.36	-	8389.00	-
General Category States (GCSs)					
1	Andhra Pradesh	5892.38	90.00	-	-
2	Bihar	7173.59	51.00	-	1500.00
3	Chhatisgarh	2694.36	54.00	-	-
4	Goa	391.05	70.00	-	-
5	Gujarat	4410.12	70.00	-	-
6	Haryana	1029.29	42.00	-	-
7	Jharkhand	3973.73	51.00	-	-
8	Karnataka	3413.00	60.00	-	-
9	Kerala	1665.75	96.00	-	-
10	Madhya Pradesh	6091.07	70.00	-	625.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
11	Maharashtra	7799.63	90.00	-	
12	Odisha	4805.34	50.00	-	250.00
13	Punjab	1944.56	144.00	-	
14	Rajasthan	3476.95	60.00	-	-
15	Tamilnadu	3473.48	160.00	-	
16	Uttar Pradesh	12254.50	269.56	-	2205.91*
17	West Bengal	7298.33	141.00	-	2000.00
	Total GCSS	77787.13	1568.56	-	6581.00
	Total States (28)	124042.49	1568.56	8389.00	6581.00

* Rs 800 crore Special Assistance Package for Kumbha Mela & Rs 1405.91 crore for Bundelkhand Package.

includes assistance under the Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan (PMRP)

Source: Scheme of Financing of the respective States

Representation of SC/ST in Group 'C' and 'D'

3096. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a drastic reduction in representation of SC/ST in Groups C & D during the last three years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the policy of reservation is applicable when the recruitment in Group C and D of Central Government Services is made through outsourcing or contract basis;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether there is any proposal to make appointment in Group A and B of Central Services through outsourcing/contractual basis; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The representation of SC/ST has not declined in the previous years. The representation of SC and ST in posts and services of the Central Government as on 1.1.2009 in Group C was 16.4% and 7.2%, respectively, whereas as on 1.1.2011, the representation of SC and ST in Group C

is 16.4% and 7.7%, respectively. Similarly, in erstwhile Group D as on 1.1.2009, the representation of SC and ST was 21.6% and 6.7%, respectively, which as on 1.1.2011 has gone upto 23% and 6.8%, respectively.

(c) and (d) Instructions exist that reservation is applicable to all temporary appointments made for 45 days or more, having all the ingredients of direct recruitment even if the appointment is termed as on "Contract basis".

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal under consideration of this Department.

[Translation]

Vacant Posts of Teachers in KV's

3097. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether various posts of teachers/non-teaching staff/gazetted officers (including Assistant Commissioner/Principal/Vice-Principal) in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes are lying vacant;

(b) if so, the details thereof, as on date;

(c) the reasons for not filling up the said posts till now;

(d) whether the above officers and staff have been promoted or new appointments made during the last three years;

(e) if so, the details of the promotions and new appointments made in various categories during the said period and the current year, year and category-wise;

(f) whether the KVS has complied with the rules regarding the recruitment and promotion of reserved categories to various posts and if so, the details thereof;

(g) whether representations in this regard have been received from public representatives in this regard in September, 2011;

(h) if so, the details thereof; and

(i) the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Some posts of teaching non-teaching staff/gazetted Officers in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) reserved for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes are lying vacant. Details are as under:

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Number of Posts lying vacant		
		SC	ST	OBC
1.	Assistant Commissioner	2	1	4
2.	Section Officer	-	1	-
3.	Finance Officer	-	1	2
4.	Technical Officer	-	-	1
5.	Principal	12	6	22
6.	Vice-Principal	18	9	-
7.	Teaching Staff	988	494	1778
8.	Non-Teaching Staff	335	167	583
Total		1335	679	2390

(c) Some of these posts are filled up on deputation/promotion and there is no direct recruitment. In the case of Post Graduate Teachers (PGTs) and Trained Graduate Teachers (TGTs), 50% of the posts are filled up by direct recruitment and 50% by Limited Departmental Examination. Filling up the vacancies is a continuous process.

(d) and (e) The Offers of Appointment for the posts of PGT & Miscellaneous Category of teachers (eg. Music Teacher, Physical Education Teacher etc.) for the year 2011-12 have already been issued. The recruitment process

for the post of TGT & Primary Teacher (PRT) for the year 2011-12 has been completed; however, the operation of the panel of selected candidates is sub-judice. The details of promotion & new appointments made during the last three years are enclosed as Statement.

(f) Yes, Madam. The KVS has informed that it follows the reservation rules issued by the Government of India.

(g) to (i) One representation in this regard was received in September, 2011 and has been replied to.

Statement

Details of various posts filled in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan during last three years

Year	Posts	Deputy Commi- ssioner	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
		Commi- ssioner	Assistant Commi- ssioner	Administ- rative Officer	Prin- cipal	Vice- Prin- cipal	PGT	TGT	PRT	Libr- arian	Assis- tant	UDC	LDC	Jr. Steno	
2009-10	SC	-	-	-	06	08	51	162	128	07	01	12	09	01	
	ST	-	01	-	02	05	20	66	61	03	01	04	03	-	
	OBC	01	01	-	17	-	89	167	232	13	01	07	10	03	
2010-11	SC	-	-	01	03	20	20	37	140	04	24	16	13	-	
	ST	-	-	-	01	08	06	15	69	02	12	05	06	-	
	OBC	-	-	-	05	-	44	65	252	08	01	10	25	-	
2011-12	SC	-	-	-	18	04	85	64	05	19	03	09	-	-	
	ST	-	-	-	09	02	36	32	02	10	02	02	-	-	
	OBC	-	-	-	33	-	155	114	09	35	-	-	-	-	
	Total	01	02	01	94	47	506	722	898	101	45	65	66	04	

*[English]***Amendment in Cyber Laws**

3098. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether there is a need to amend Information Technology Act, the Indian Penal Code and the Indian Evidence Act suitably in accordance with the more established cyber laws in developed countries;

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

(c) whether the cyber crime against women and children are rising in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is an urgent need to have a women police wing in the cyber crime cells; 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 AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The Information Technology Act 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act. 2008 w.e.f. 27.10.2009. The amendment includes the provisions of Indian Penal Code and Indian Evidence Act and the Act is a comprehensive law at par with established cyber laws in developed countries.

(c) and (d) No specific data of cyber crime against women and children are maintained. However, as per the data available with National Crimes Record Bureau, the number of cases registered under the Information Technology Act, 2000 for obscene publication/transmission in electronic form were 139, 328 and 496 during the years 2009, 2010 and 2012, thereby showing a rising trend.

(e) There is no such proposal with the Government.

(f) Does not arise.

Free National Roaming

3099. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) the details of roaming charges levied on mobile users in the country at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to end national roaming charges to mobile users;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the telecom operators thereon;

(d) the time by which it is likely to be implemented;

(e) whether the loss sustained from the national roaming charges is likely to be recouped by an increase in the STD call charges by the telecom operators; and

(f) if so, the steps taken by the Government to ensure that the call charges are not increased by the Telecom Operators?

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) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has specified ceiling tariff for national roaming services vide Telecommunication Tariff Order 44th Amendment, details of which are as follows:

Outgoing Local Call	-	Rs. 1.40 per minute
Outgoing STD	-	Rs.2.40 per minute
Incoming call	-	Rs. 1.75 per minute
Monthly Access		
Charge for Roaming	-	Nil

The roaming tariff currently offered by the service providers are below the ceilings prescribed by TRAI. The generally prevailing rates for national roaming services are as follows:

Outgoing Local Call	-	Re. 1/-
Outgoing Long		
Distance Call	-	Rs.1.50/-
Incoming call	-	Re. 1/-

While the above rates are the standard roaming charges offered by most operators, there are also specific tariff plans targeted at roaming subscribers where roaming call charges as low as Rs.0.60/-per minute are available for Local/STD calls.

(b) to (d) The National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-12), approved by the Government, contains inter-alia the following provisions:

- i) Achieve One Nation-Full Mobile Number Portability and work towards one Nation-Free Roaming.
- ii) To review roaming charges with the ultimate objective of removing the roaming charge across the nation.

Detailed policy framework would be put in place within one year for achieving short term objectives and within three years for medium term objectives.

(e) and (f) Currently tariff for telecom services(including that for STD calls) is under forbearance except rental, free call allowance and local call charges in the case of fixed line rural subscribers, roaming services and for leased circuits. The tariff framework prescribed by TRAI gives flexibility to the operators to offer different tariffs depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations.

District Level Agro-meteorological Advisory Service

3100. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount sanctioned and spent on the District level Agro-Meteorological Advisory Service in the years 2009-10,2010-11 and 2011-12, year and State-wise;

(b) the number of subscribers to this service, State and year-wise;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding the meteorological advisories issued; and

(d) if so, the nature of the complaints received and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) During 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12), a grant of Rs. 43.54crores was allocated for the implementation of the "Integrated Agro-Meteorological Advisory Service (IAAS)" to render District level Agro-meteorological Advisory Service. Out of which, Rs. 4.46 crores was spent during

2009-10, 8.23crores was spent during 2010-11 and Rs. 6.28crores was spent during 2011-12. State wise and year wise expenditure during the years 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 are provided in enclosed Statement-I.

(b) Under this project crop and location specific agro-meteorological advisories are disseminated successfully to the farming community in the country through multi-channel dissemination modes including SMS and IVRS (Interactive Voice Response System) with public and private organizations namely IFFCO Kisan Sanchar (1KSL) Ltd., Reuters Market Light (RML), Vritti Solutions, Nokia Tools, Handygo and Department of Agriculture, Government of Maharashtra. Agro-meteorological advisories through SMS and IVRS was received by 11,40,623 farmers during 2009-10, 22,80,091 farmers during 2010-11 and 33,20,793 farmers during 2011-12 through subscription with the above service providers. Detailed Year wise and State wise number of farmers received the service is provided in Statement-II. Agro-meteorological advisories are also disseminated to the farmers by mass media (Radio, TV and Print media), internet etc. to large number of farmers. In an independent survey conducted by National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER), New Delhi in 2010 about the utilization, it was concluded that 24% of the farming community has been benefiting from the IAAS service.

(c) Complaints in the form of objective feedback have been received from the farmers through interaction during Farmers' Awareness Programmes, Review meetings at national and state level, Kisan Melas as well as visit to Farmers' Club and also from IVRS, FAQ etc. regarding the agro-meteorological advisories issued from 130 Agromet Field Units (AMFUs) in different parts of the country.

(d) Details of the objective feedback include:

- i) on the accuracy of weather forecast as well as demand for extended range forecast beyond 5-days
- ii) advisories specific to sub-district scale
- iii) advisories to cover new sectors like horticultural crops, livestock, fisheries, poultry etc., so as to expand the outreach further etc.

By taking into consideration of the above, endeavour has been to implement the IAAS under the name of "Gramin Krishi Mausam Sewa" during XIIth Five Year Plan to customize the advisories from district level to block level on experimental basis.

Statement-I*State wise and year wise total amount spent under District Level Agro-meteorological Advisory Service*

(in Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of States	Amount Spent during 2009-10	Amount Spent during 2010-11	Amount Spent during 2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1901752	2577030	1238886
2.	Assam	2133252	1409773	2001375
3.	Bihar	694674	416738	381870
4.	Chhattisgarh	1260696	1256294	2555730
5.	Gujarat	1226511	4704277	3256933
6.	Haryana	3181881	6377309	6194533
7.	Himachal Pradesh	3128488	7524996	2633774
8.	Jharkhand	709485	1565937	354932
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2038742	1252644	2217684
10.	Karnataka	2750382	4400291	5271852
11.	Kerala	5189794	1220105	2731640
12.	Maharashtra	1699596	2516206	4080261
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2118794	2254653	2886753
14.	New Delhi	386939	405790	485024
15.	North East region	1592959	3286802	2769256
16.	Odisha	924960	4625364	537242
17.	Punjab	1469853	1670513	3051849
18.	Rajasthan	2592567	3371524	3276663
19.	Tamilnadu	2550972	5984981	3949771
20.	Uttar Pradesh	1202185	4172281	2643609
21.	Uttarakhand	634898	713838	300812
22.	West Bengal	1670998	515585	1341731
23.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	331211	225572	534271
24.	Annual Review Meeting	498000	498000	497000
25.	R and D Project	2088200	3150000	5411808
26.	Expenditure at IMD Pune & Delhi	677500	16243000	2236000
Total		44655289	82339503	62841259

Statement-II*State wise number of farmers subscribing SMS & IVR service**Year 2009-10*

State	RML	Handygo	IFFCO	Vritti	State Govt. of Maharashtra	Total
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	57961			57961
Bihar + Jharkhand	0	0	6219			6219
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	0	0	39910			39910
Gujarat	16144	400	6145			22689
Punjab	43334	750	27439			71523
Haryana	20556	700	101699			122955
Maharashtra	119116	500	45902	2300	26000	193818
West Bengal	104	700	5981			6785
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	17994			17994
Karnataka	0	0	49327			49327
Odisha	0	0	8276	77162		8276
Rajasthan	0	0	77162			
Tamil Nadu	0	0	68422			68422
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	0	0	353205			353205
Kerala	0	0	44377			44377
Grand Total	199254	3050	910019	2300	26000	1140623

Year 2010-11

State	RML	Handygo	IFFCO	Vritti	Nokia	State Govt. of Maharashtra	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	0		61298		45000		106298
Bihar + Jharkhand	0		200329	-	0		200329
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	0		84466		35000		119466
Gujarat	34451		46336		50000		130787

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Punjab	54260		24392		35000		113652
Haryana	23154	240000	32458		0		295612
Maharashtra	142780		35345	3930	80000	200000	462055
West Bengal	1625		27599				29224
Himachal Pradesh	0		8178		0		8178
Karnataka	0		60815		40000		100815
Odisha	0		73729		0		73729
Rajasthan	0		94963		35000		129963
Tamil Nadu	0		34005		50000		84005
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	0		279768		105000		384768
Kerala	0		16210		25000		41210
Grand Total	256270	240000	1079891	3930	500000	200000	2280091

Year 2011-12

State	RML	IFFCO	Nokia	State Department	Handygo	Total
Andhra Pradesh	38156	95376	88768	-	-	222300
Bihar + Jharkhand	17033	252957	76766	-	-	346756
Madhya Pradesh + Chhattisgarh	22400	39050	40272	-	-	101722
Gujarat	35014	47563	69233	-	-	372810
Punjab	27836	16030	36054	-	221000	79920
Haryana	22582	35284	67683	-		125549
Maharashtra	97335	48354	113690	325409		584788
West Bengal	2639	38235	51192			92066
Himachal Pradesh	223	7269	8752	-	-	16244
Karnataka	5072	132877	64246			202195
Odisha	1132	178001	29491	-	-	208624
Rajasthan	47763	86076	50846			184685
Tamil Nadu	6553	101174	95781		-	203508
Uttar Pradesh + Uttarakhand	64251	328855	131642			524748
Kerala	-	5256	49622	-		54878
Grand Total	387989	1412357	974038	325409	221000	3320793

[*Translation*]

Involvement of Teachers in MDMS.

3101. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that instead of teaching the students, the teachers spend the entire day in cooking and serving the meals to the school children;

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

(c) whether the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is likely to improve the educational level of the students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In order to ensure that the teaching learning process does not suffer, 25.48 Lac Cook-cum-Helpers have been engaged for cooking and serving Mid Day Meals (MDM) to the School Children.

(c) and (d) Various studies have shown that the MDM scheme has played a major role in universalisation of primary education by (i) increasing enrolment and attendance; (ii) reducing dropout rate; and (iii) averting classroom hunger and under-nourishment, especially of those belonging to under-privileged sections of the society. The effective literacy rate for India has increased by 9.21 percentage points during 2001-2011 to 74.04%. The percentage of out-of-school children has come down from 6.9% in 2005 to 4.2% in 2009 and the Male Female Literacy Gap has been reduced from 21.59% in 2001 to 16.68% in 2011.

[*English*]

VRS to BSNL and MTNL Employees

3102. SHRI P.C. GADDIGUDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give VRS to employees of BSNL and MTNL with a view to reduce expenses;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the manner in which

both the PSUs are likely to manage their affairs with such a huge reduction of staff;

(c) the total number of staff appointed in each of the PSUs during the last five years and the justification for such an excess appointment; and

(d) the present status of the VRS scheme to the employees of these PSUs, PSU-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has received proposals of Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) from BSNL and MTNL. Both Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) have prepared their proposals with a view to reduce manpower expenses. The VRS proposal of BSNL and MTNL aims at reduction of 1,00,000 and 21,000 employees respectively. Both PSUs will be able to manage with reduced staff by way of greater utilization of Information Technology and re-engineering of business processes in tune with the current business environment.

(c) During the last five years, BSNL has recruited 48 Deputy General Managers (DGMs), 628 Junior Accounts Officers (JAOs), 4171 Junior Telecom Officers (JTOs) and 7213 Telecom Technical Assistant (TTAs). The appointments are not in excess of BSNL's requirement.

In case of MTNL, it has recruited 235 executives during the last five years. MTNL has done recruitment only in key areas where posts have to be manned by professionally qualified personnel.

(d) At present, no VR Scheme is operational in BSNL and MTNL.

[*Translation*]

Remittance from Abroad

3103. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the remittance made by the Indians working abroad during the last three years and the current year, country and year-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to simplify the foreign exchange policy related to remittance by overseas Indians; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Remittances received during the last three years and the current year is as under:

(US\$ Million]

Year	Gross	Net
2009-10	53,636	51,791
2010-11	55,618	53,125
2011-12	66,129	63,469
April-June 2012	17,455	16,808

(b) and (c) The Government has taken following measures for facilitating remittances by overseas Indians:

- Banks are allowed to have any number of tie-up arrangements, with prior approval of the Reserve Bank and any number of drawee branches, under Rupee Drawing Arrangement (RDA), subject to having sound risk management systems and regular monitoring of funds position to avoid concealed overdrafts in the vostro accounts.
- Banks have been advised to put in place 'Awareness Programmes' to sensitize NRIs on the options available to them to minimize the cost of remittances. This will make the costing more transparent.
- Banks have also been advised to review their existing scale of charges, both at the foreign and domestic end, to minimize the current cost of remittances. Banks are also encouraged for bringing improvements in infrastructure and extending the scope of electronic payment mechanism for inter-city settlement between the banks in India so as to reduce the cost of NRI remittances.
- Large banks are advised to examine the feasibility of setting up Centralized Remittance Receiving Centers for efficiency and better customer service. Further, they may identify remittances as an independent business segment and resort to latest technology for handling large volume at lower cost and explore tie-ups with more correspondent banks at existing and new centers.
- Exchange Houses under Rupee Drawing Arrangement (RDA) have been permitted to open Liaison Offices (LOs) in India. These LOs may issue Demand Drafts in favour of the beneficiaries in a cost-effective manner.

- The period for the collateral requirement under Non-Demand Deposit Account (DDA) has been reduced from 30 days to 10 days, which can be kept either in the form of cash deposit or a bank guarantee from an international bank of repute.
- Requirement of collateral under Speed Remittance Arrangement has been reduced from 3 days to 1 day remittances.
- Collateral requirement for Exchange Houses, which have not completed 3 years of operation has been reduced from 1 month to 7 days remittances.

[English]

Influx of People into Cities

3104. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a rise in the population in the slums in Delhi;

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

(c) the reasons for the migration of people to cities and towns; and

(d) the measures taken / being taken to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The Delhi Urban Shelter Improvement Board has informed that no survey has been conducted to ascertain the rise in population in the slums in Delhi.

(c) According to Delhi Development Authority availability of the economic activities and job opportunities are the main cause of migration of the people to cities and towns.

(d) The Master Plan for Delhi - 2021 provides a policy for planned development of city and comprises following three-pronged strategy:

- To encourage the population to deflect in the National Capital Region towns;
- To increase the population holding capacity of the area within existing urban limits through redevelopment; and
- Extension of the present urban limits to the extent necessary.

Discrimination in Schools

3105. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether in view of the increasing number of cases of Dalit and Economically Weaker Section students admitted in schools under the RTE have prompted Union Government to lay down stringent guidelines asking States to take corrective measures and set up redressal mechanism;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported from different States, State-wise;

(c) whether States have established such mechanism to save students from weaker sections, dalits and disadvantaged groups; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) and (b) There have been sporadic media reports of discrimination against children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections admitted in private schools under section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. Such matters are immediately referred by the Central Government to the concerned State/UT for enquiry and remedial action,

(c) The RTE Act provides for monitoring of the rights of the child by the National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commissions for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs), and redressal of grievances by the local authorities. The State Governments have set up State Commissions for the Protection of Child Rights (SCPCRs)/Right to Education Protection Authority (REPA) for the purpose and notified decentralized grievance redressal systems.

(d) The Government of India has issued guidelines dated 26th October, 2012 to all States/UTs for implementation of Clause (c) of sections 8 & 9 of the RTE Act regarding non-discrimination of children belonging to disadvantaged groups and weaker sections in schools, which has been hosted on Ministry's website mhrd.gov.in. for the State Governments and local authorities to take

appropriate steps to ensure that all schools adhere to these guidelines.

Defficient Allocation for Dalits and Tribals

3106. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA) had observed that dalits and tribals were being deprived of their due share of funds due to deficient allocation by Ministries;

(b) if so, whether Planning Commission had set up a task force to recommend yearly spending by different Ministries on dalits and tribals;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Ministries are following the recommendations of the Committee; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps 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) to (e) Centre for Budget and Governance Accountability (CBGA) has observed that Plan allocation earmarked for Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) in the Union Budget 2012-13 is 9.49% and 5.55% respectively of the Total Plan Budget. The Task Force set up by Planning Commission under the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission in its recommendation has inter-alia identified 28 Central Ministries/Departments for proportionate allocation of Plan fund under Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) and 25 Central Ministries/Departments for earmarking funds under Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP). The allocation made by Central Ministries/Departments, as identified by the Task Force, is given in Statement 21 & 21 'A' of Expenditure Budget Vol. I, for SCSP and TSP, respectively, in the Union Budget 2011-12 and 2012-13.

Cancellation of Flights

3107. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of unscheduled cancellations of flights by public and private carriers in the country have

come to the notice of the Government causing inconvenience to the passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, carrier-wise during the last one year;

(c) the revenue loss to the exchequer due to such unscheduled cancellations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Generally scheduled airlines operate their flights as approved. However, at times the flights are delayed/

cancelled due to technical, operational, commercial, weather and miscellaneous reasons which are beyond the control of the airlines. The details of the flights cancelled is given at Statement.

(c) No such information is maintained by the the Ministry.

(d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section-3, Series-M, Part-IV on facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights which is available at DGCA website. The same is being strictly adhered to by scheduled domestic airlines.

Statement

Flights cancelled during last one year

	Nov-11	Dec-11	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12
Air India	271	361	442	359	320	462	316	182	282	144	207	302
JetAirways	61	190	163	85	114	75	97	75	156	372	205	34
Jetlite	31	85	69	13	77	18	236	42	54	85	45	7
Kingfisher	208	139	123	221	262	107	115	115	212	175	133	-
SpiceJet	32	50	105	94	106	29	68	113	173	113	235	360
Go Air	7	48	70	17	13	4	14	34	47	24	24	11
Indigo	4	61	61	14	15	5	8	6	15	35	64	19
Air Mantra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	44	74

Private Tour Operators for Hajj

3108. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pilgrims who performed haj during the current year under Government quota and private tour operators quota, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has denied private tour operators in Maharashtra their quota and if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the same logic was applied in accepting/denying such quota for other States and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the stand of the Government in regard to allocating quota to private tour operators in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) 1,25,064 pilgrims performed Hajj through Hajj Committee of India (HCOI) and 47,980 through Private Tour Operators (PTOs) during Hajj-2012. State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-I and II. As per the interim order dated July 23, 2012 of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the discretionary Hajj quota of the Government was fixed at 500 seats.

(b) and (c) No. The 2012 Hajj PTO Policy was formulated taking into account the cumulative experience of all stake holders including the PTOs. Hajj seats were allocated to the qualified PTOs in accordance with the Hajj PTO 2012 policy. The Policy and the allocation of seats to PTOs as per the Policy were approved by the Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(d) As per latest directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, the draft PTO Policy for Hajj-2013 is to be submitted in the Court shortly.

Statement

The Number of Pilgrims Proceeded from HCOI during Haj-2012

Sl. No.	States	No. of Pilgrims Proceeded (Including GQ)
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	61
2	Andhra Pradesh	7515
3	Assam	3288
4	Bihar	6190
5	Chhandigarh	54
6	Chattisgrah	437
7	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	17
8	Daman Diu	33
9	Delhi	1823
10	Goa	137
11	Gujarat	5005
12	Haryana	1426
13	Himachal Pradesh	179
14	Jammu Kashmir	8749
15	Jharkhand	3262
16	Karnataka	6955
17	Kerala	8446
18	Lakshadweep	313
19	Madhya Pradesh	4117
20	Maharashtra	11159
21	Manipur	372
22	Odisha	793
23	Pondicherry	145

1	2	3
24	Punjab	409
25	Rajasthan	5154
26	Tamil Nadu	3694
27	Tripura	63
28	Uttar Pradesh	32525
29	Uttarkhand	1085
30	West Bengal	11658
Total		125064

State Wise Pilgrims Through PTO's Haj-2012

Sl.No.	State	No. of Pilgrims
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	20
2	Andhra Pradesh	2192
3	Assam	92
4	Bihar	153
5	Chhattisgarh	71
6	Chandigarh	24
7	Daman and Diu	1
8	Delhi	637
9	Goa	39
10	Gujarat	7864
11	Himachal Pradesh	3
12	Haryana	69
13	Jammu and Kashmir	1013
14	Jharkhand	46
15	Karnataka	2478
16	Kerala	15154

1	2	3
17	Lakshadweep	41
18	Maharashtra	9925
19	Meghalaya	4
20	Manipur	13
21	Madhya Pradesh	1066
22	Orissa	38
23	Punjab	6
24	Pondicherry	24
25	Rajasthan	1372
26	Tamil Nadu	3808
27	Uttarakhand	29
28	Uttar Pradesh	1553
29	West Bengal	245
Total		47980

47980 includes 17 Infants therefore total PTO Adult = 47963

Note: 47963 includes Faiz-e-Husaini Trust, Mumbai.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas

3109. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the number of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas (KGBVs) functioning in the country and the number of students studying therein, State/UT-wise;

(b) the norms/criteria for opening of KGBVs in the country;

(c) the enrolment ratio of SC, ST, OBC, Muslims and BPL girls in the scheme, State-wise;

(d) whether ratio of minority girl students is very low in these vidyalayas;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) the steps taken to increase the enrolment of girls;

(g) the number of proposals received/sanctioned for opening of KGBVs during each of the last three years and the current year along with the number of such Vidyalyayas likely to be opened in the near future; and

(h) the details of funds allocated for the said scheme during the above said period, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (h) The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas (KGBVs) are sanctioned in Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) with rural female literacy below the national average as per Census 2001, provided such residential schools are set up only in those EBBs which do not have a residential school at upper primary level for girls under any other scheme of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment or the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The number of KGBVs functioning in the country and the number of girls studying therein, State/UT-wise is at Statement-I. The percentage enrolment of SC, ST, OBC, Muslims and BPL girls in the scheme, State-wise is at columns 5-9 of Statement-I. As on 30-09-2012, 9.18% of the girls enrolled in KGBVs are from the minority community. Socio-economic reasons and reluctance of the community to send girls to residential schools are the main reasons for low enrolment amongst educationally backward minorities. In order to promote elementary education amongst girls interalia, opening of schools in the neighbourhood to make access easier for girls, appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, mid-day meal programme to improve nutrition levels, early childhood care and education centres in/near schools in convergence with ICDS programme, gender sensitization of teachers, gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials and intensive community mobilization efforts to promote girls education, are being undertaken by the Government.

In 2009-10 no new proposals from States/UTs were received for opening of KGBVs. In 2010-11 and 2011-12, 999 and 31 proposals respectively, were received and all were sanctioned by the Government of India. In the current year, of the 34 proposals received, only 09 were sanctioned because of a backlog of incomplete KGBVs in several states. The details of funds allocated for the scheme during the last 3 years and the current year State/UT-wise is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	No. of KGBVs Operational	Total Girls Enrolled	Enrolment of SC, ST, OBC, Muslim and BPL girls to total enrolled (in %)				
				SC	ST	OBC	Muslim	BPL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	Andhra Pradesh	743	112951	25.22	26.34	22.42	4.47	16.69
2	Arunachal Pradesh	48	5550	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Assam	50	2650	5.70	32.42	19.58	40.68	0.00
4	Bihar	502	44701	45.15	6.22	27.50	14.24	6.89
5	Chhattisgarh	93	9277	17.70	58.86	22.04	0.27	1.13
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	39	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Gujarat	88	6688	7.43	38.26	49.19	1.90	0.00
8	Haryana	9	1629	17.43	0.00	20.56	48.80	11.48
9	Himachal Pradesh	10	425	36.71	22.82	1.41	1.88	37.18
10	Jammu and Kashmir	95	4911	7.37	10.75	1.53	72.61	7.74
11	Jharkhand	203	19332	14.91	44.23	25.28	6.08	8.21
12	Karnataka	71	7436	32.07	14.56	30.74	6.91	15.59
13	Madhya Pradesh	207	28083	16.11	56.21	23.33	0.34	3.11
14	Maharashtra	43	4258	20.41	40.77	14.87	2.75	18.04
15	Manipur	5	464	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Meghalaya	10	474	0.00	99.16	0.21	0.63	0.00
17	Mizoram	1	100	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Nagaland	11	1100	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Odisha	182	18093	24.43	52.71	21.28	0.57	0.96
20	Punjab	22	1165	68.67	0.00	15.54	1.55	2.83
21	Rajasthan	200	17487	28.67	30.09	30.71	6.77	3.76
22	Sikkim	1	202	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	61	4293	24.25	21.87	51.32	2.05	0.00
24	Tripura	9	800	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Uttar Pradesh	746	66915	44.20	1.13	35.65	8.15	10.49
26	Uttarakhand	28	1135	44.93	7.84	19.56	1.23	25.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
27	West Bengal	89	6361	31.99	31.27	10.66	16.11	9.97
Grand Total		3528	366519	28.88	26.30	25.84	7.31	9.81

Statement-II

Sl. No.	State	Funds allocated (Rs. in lakh)			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	12021.8	14964.2	83557.7	60690.14
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1021.95	1201.83	1522.11	3484.13
3	Assam	1063.60	848.71	1604.86	1396.48
4	Bihar	12785.2	14811.5	24518.6	22012.94
5	Chhattisgarh	2359.05	2785.21	2652.52	2553.75
6	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	71.47	37.56	35.22	34.21
7	Gujarat	2755.39	2666.36	6036.30	4918.84
8	Haryana	324.12	450.88	4187.29	4193.32
9	Himachal Pradesh	142.60	147.220	139.50	137.95
10	Jammu and Kashmir	4001.35	4360.48	4927.33	5741.87
11	Jharkhand	6712.66	6464.48	5933.89	6056.69
12	Karnataka	2332.00	1928.69	2418.82	4653.18
13	Madhya Pradesh	8162.93	6892.25	15083.1	10427.41
14	Maharashtra	2455.92	1497.05	2072.65	2397.19
15	Manipur	25.47	83.24	162.55	1698.25
16	Meghalaya	77.48	80.55	278.60	694.77
17	Mizoram	25.47	28.02	27.27	27.25
18	Nagaland	96.94	172.18	1914.86	1965.74
19	Odisha	4454.66	6256.26	7191.06	8061.11
20	Punjab	31.94	406.79	2089.89	1782.03
21	Rajasthan	5985.69	5894.03	6284.55	5961.78
22	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	479.001	524.93
23	Tamil Nadu	1189.71	1793.68	1969.25	1543.21
24	Tripura	91.32	249.15	373.92	204.36

1	2	3	4	5	6
25	Uttar Pradesh	23343.61	19929.88	43864.38	29164.29
26	Uttarakhand	585.91	435.91	716.57	543.87
27	West Bengal	1559.80	2838.96	3624.56	3068.75
Total		93726.88	9722518	223666.5	183938.44

Restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes

3110. SHRI JOSE K.MANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposed rationalization of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) would make available more funds for flagship programmes such as MGNREGS, ICDS, Mid Day Meal Scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the B.K. Chaturvedi Committee constituted to draw up a restructure plan for the existing CSS has given its final report;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it is likely to give its final report?

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

(a) The proposed rationalization of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) suggested by B.K.Chaturvedi Committee is directed towards enhancing flexibility, scale and efficiency of CSS and does not cover allocation of funds to various schemes.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The B.K. Chaturvedi Committee, constituted by Planning Commission to look into the issue of restructuring of Centrally Sponsored Schemes (CSS) has submitted its report in September 30, 2011. The recommendations of the Committee, inter alia include rationalizing the existing 147 CSS into 59; Providing flexibility in physical and financial norms of CSS to all the States to enable State Governments to meet their special needs; introducing Flexi Fund by earmarking 10% of budget allocation in all Flagship Schemes and 20% in other CSS, which could be used by the State Governments on sub-schemes or components of CSS for which guidelines should

be notified by the concerned Ministries; reforming procedure for transfer of funds to the States so as to gradually move over to transfers through the State budgets to ensure full accountability of States; regular monitoring of CSS by concerned Ministry and Independent evaluation; and creating an interactive website and authenticated database for sharing experiences of States.

(e) Does not arise.

Dhruv Helicopters

3111. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Director General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has grounded the indigenous Dhruv helicopters;

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

(c) whether the DGCA has asked the manufacturer to sort out the flaws detected by the DGCA;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Promotion of States Civil Services

3112. SHRI PREMACHAND GUDDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Public Service Commission is not providing the benefits of reservation to the State Administrative/ Service Officers of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes in promotions to confer to Indian Administrative Services;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is likely to clear the backlog by recruiting State Administrative Service Officers belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the process of promotion and confer them to IAS;

(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) The appointment by promotion of the State Civil Service officers to Indian Administrative Service (IAS) is governed by the IAS (Appointment by Promotion) Regulations, 1955. In these regulations there is no provision for reservation for the State Civil Service officers belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribes in the matter of appointment by promotion to Indian Administrative Service.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Appointment of Board of Directors

3113. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any efforts to appoint more specialised/expert persons in the Board of Directors of Navratna and Miniratna companies instead of appointing the IAS and IPS officers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(d) the details of the steps 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) and (b) Yes, Madam. Apart from Government Directors, the Board of Central Public Sector Enterprises (including Navratna and Miniratna companies), comprises Functional and Non-official Directors. The Selection of Functional Directors is done through Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB). The Government officers (including IAS and IPS) can also apply for the posts of Functional Director on immediate absorption basis i.e. after leaving the government job. PESB recommends the panel for vacancies of Functional

Directors, keeping in view the performance of candidates interviewed with special regard to their qualities of managerial capability, leadership, broad vision, track record. Thus, only experts/specialized persons in their respective field are likely to get selected. Only in rare and exceptional cases, when the PESB is unable to find suitable candidate(s), the post is allowed to be filled up from Government officers on deputation basis.

The Non-official Directors are appointed on the basis of recommendation of Search Committee of Department of Public Enterprises. As per extant guidelines, apart from retired Government servants, Ex-Chief executives of CPSEs, Ex-functional Directors of Schedule 'A' CPSEs, Academicians, Professionals, Persons with proven track record from Industry, Business, Agriculture or Management, having requisite qualifications and experience, are also eligible to be considered for appointment as Non-official Directors on the Board of CPSEs. The guidelines also provide consideration of former/serving Chief Executive Officers (CEOs) and Directors of Private Companies, subject to certain conditions, for appointment as Non-official Directors on the Board of CPSEs. The field has been thus kept very wide and choice is not restricted to retired government servants alone.

(c) In view of the above, question does not arise.

(d) Reply to this part is included in the replies to part (a) and (b).

[English]

Allocation of Funds

3114. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of amount/funds allotted to Maharashtra for its colleges and universities for starting vocational courses during the year 2012-13;

(b) the amount/funds proposed to be allotted for the said courses for 2013-14;

(c) the college-wise details in the State which have been granted funds for vocational courses; and

(d) the details of achievements made so far in this respect?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) According to the University Grants Commission (UGC), an amount of Rs. 23.0 crores has

been allocated and Rs. 20.70 crores has been released to colleges and universities in Maharashtra, for starting vocational courses during the year 2012-13.

(b) Allocations for the said programme for the year 2013-14 have not been finalized.

(c) The college-wise details of funds granted for vocational courses, in the State of Maharashtra, are available at www.ugc.ac.in.

(d) The UGC has informed that such details are not available as the implementation of the scheme has started only this year.

Auctioning of Departure Slots at Airports

3115. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to State:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) allots departure slots at all airports in the country;

(b) if so, the criteria adopted by the DGCA for allotment of departure slots;

(c) whether the Union Government is considering auctioning of departure slots at major airports in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof including its impact on the operating cost of domestic airlines;

(e) whether the Union Government has formulated/ proposes to formulate any policy/guidelines or appoint a Committee in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations of the said Committee along with the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Slots are allocated by the respective airport operators, i.e., Airports Authority of India (AAI) in case of airports managed by them and JVC Operators for airports managed by them in accordance with the Guidelines issued by the Ministry of Civil Aviation in line with IATA World Slot Guidelines (WSG).

(c) and (d) It is proposed to introduce auction for allocation of vacant slots in peak hours, on an experimental basis.

With the increase in air traffic at the major airports in the country, the capacity of some airports has become constrained. Therefore, to ensure the most efficient use of airport infrastructure and in order to maximize benefits to the greatest number of airport users, it is felt essential to have a policy for allocation of constrained or limited airport capacity to airlines and other aircraft operators through a transparent and equitable mechanism so as to ensure viable airport and air transport operations.

The method of auction is intended to ensure the most efficient use of airport infrastructure through a transparent and equitable mechanism to allot and utilize the vacant prime-time slots at airports where capacity is constrained due to lack of sufficient infrastructure.

This method is not likely to have any significant impact on the operating cost of the airlines.

(e) and (f) The Government has already formulated and announced the policy guidelines for slot allocation.

Screening of Indians before Entry in UK

3116. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether screening for Tuberculosis (TB) has been made mandatory for Indians by the Government of U.K. for issue of visa;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such conditions have been laid down by other countries;

(d) 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 EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The Government of the U.K. announced in May 2012 that applicants from certain countries who wish to visit the UK for more than six months are required to submit a certificate that they are free from infectious TB before they make their visa application. India has been included in the list of 67 countries which have been added to the existing list of 15 countries having incidence of TB. This new pre-entry screening requirement is applicable only to those who apply for visas to enter the UK for longer than 6 months, with only few exceptions.

As per information available, Australia, New Zealand,

Canada and the United States have also laid certain conditions with respect to TB Screening.

(e) India's concerns regarding this issue have been raised with the Government of UK, during the last round of India - UK Foreign Office Consultations held in New Delhi on June 1, 2012.

[Translation]

Admission in Polytechnic and Engineering Institutes

3117. SHRI UDAYAN RAJE BHONSLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether admissions in polytechnic and engineering institutes in some States have declined;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which the number of admissions has declined along with the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan to check the decline in number of admissions in such institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The decline in admissions to polytechnic and engineering institutes is applicable to almost all states/UTs throughout the Country. The number of admissions has declined due to the lack of adequate infrastructural facilities and the shortage of faculty in some institutes.

(c) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has requested all the State Governments to provide a prospective plan for the development of Technical Education in their respective States. The AICTE has not yet received such prospective plans from any of the State Governments.

DDA Park Bookings

3118. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether tent mafia book Delhi Development Authority's grounds in advance forcing customers to book venues through them at higher rates;

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

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure bookings middlemen free so that common man

gets an opportunity to host functions at affordable cost?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that its grounds are booked by the Department as per laid down procedure. However, there were complaints appearing in press and through various sources that tent owners were getting DDA' sites booked in the name of different persons causing inconvenience to the public.

(c) DDA has also informed that it has started online booking of its grounds for public *w.e.f.* 7.11.2012. The website for online booking of DDA ground is *www.dda.org.in*. This system Intends to ensure transparency in booking of function sites and also to provide opportunity to common man to host functions at affordable cost.

[English]

Disabled Children under RTE Act

3119. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether provisions for children with disabilities provided under the Right to Education Act are not being implemented in many schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof, along with the obstacles in the way for implementing these provisions;

(c) whether there is any programme to recruit special teachers who are experts in teaching such special need students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education of all children in the age group of 6-14 years, including children with disabilities. The Act provides for inclusive education in a neighbourhood school and mandates that the schools are made barrier free. The RTE Act, 2009 also makes children with disability eligible for 25% admission in Class I in private unaided schools under Section 12(i)(c).

(b) The identification of children with disabilities, preparing the educational system to become inclusive and integrated through the training of teachers, continuous evaluation and updating teaching methodologies are some of the major challenges faced in this process.

(c) to (e) Under the Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is a centrally sponsored scheme to assist States/UTs in the implementation of the RTE Act, in-service training is provided to all government school teachers on integration and inclusive education for disabled children. In addition 17,721 technically qualified Resource Teachers have been put in place to work with children with disabilities and 4435 Resource Persons have been put in place to train teachers in inclusive education.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

3120. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:

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

(a) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in the country along with students studying therein, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has recently reviewed the functioning of KVs;

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

(d) the location-wise number of KVs opened in various States in the country including Madhya Pradesh

during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the location-wise details of the KVs proposed to be opened during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(f) the action plan being prepared/ proposed to be prepared for opening KVs in backward and needy areas in the country; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are 1086 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in the country. The state wise details of the KVs and the students studying therein is at Statement-I.

(b) and (c) A comprehensive review of the scheme of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) was assigned to the Indian Institute of Management (IIM), Bangalore vide order dated 6th February, 2009. The IIM, Bangalore has submitted its recommendations on 15th February, 2011. The Board of Governors (BOG) of KVS have considered the recommendations of the IIM, Bangalore and evaluated the response of the KVS thereon in its meeting.

(d) The location-wise number of KVs opened in various States in the country including Madhya Pradesh during the last three years and the current year are at Statement-II.

(e) to (g) The KVs are opened upon receipt of a viable proposal in the prescribed proforma from the various Ministries of Govt. of India and State Governments/UTs thereby permitting the commitment of the required resources. However, the opening of new KVs depends on the availability of funds and the approval of the competent authority, subject to the approval of the 12th Five Year Plan.

Statement-I

State-wise Enrolment Position as on 30.09.2012

Sl. No.	Name of State	Total No. of KVs	Boys	Girls	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1391	1275	2666
2	Andhra Pradesh	53	27997	25437	53434
3	Arunachal Pradesh	14	4012	3757	7769

1	2	3	4	5	6
4	Assam	55	24784	19984	44768
5	Bihar	45	23905	16128	40033
6	Chandigarh-UT	5	4700	3484	8184
7	Chhattisgarh	26	13529	11086	24615
8	Daman and Diu-UT	2	763	533	1296
9	Delhi	43	56700	39840	96540
10	Goa	5	2463	2006	4469
11	Gujarat	44	21066	14465	35531
12	Haryana	28	16809	12086	28895
13	Himachal Pradesh	23	7319	5443	12762
14	Jammu and Kashmir	37	15185	11459	26644
15	Jharkhand	32	15226	11469	26695
16	Karnataka	39	26561	22682	49243
17	Kerala	35	25304	24003	49307
18	Lakshadweep-UT	1	115	96	211
19	Madhya Pradesh	92	52431	38446	90877
20	Maharashtra	56	39825	30691	70516
21	Manipur	7	2592	2252	4844
22	Meghalaya	7	2781	2221	5002
23	Mizoram	4	751	683	1434
24	Nagaland	5	969	792	1761
25	Odisha	53	22542	18218	40760
26	Pondicherry-UT	4	1464	1454	2918
27	Punjab	48	25371	19573	44944
28	Rajasthan	64	35224	24419	59643
29	Sikkim	2	580	437	1017
30	Tamilnadu	40	24463	21679	46142
31	Tripura	9	2754	2324	5078
32	Uttar Pradesh	105	81573	57233	138806

1	2	3	4	5	6
33	Uttarakhand	43	21960	16960	38920
34	West Bengal	58	35122	27475	62597
Grand Total		1086	638850	490574	1129424

Statement-II

List indicating the names of Kendriya Vidyalayas opened under Civil/ Defence Sector during the year 2010-11 and 2011-12 and current year out of the sanction of 107 Kendriya Vidyalayas (As on 26.11.2012)

Year	Sl. No.	State	Name of KV	Sector
1	2	3	4	5
2009-10	1.	-	Nil	-
2010-2011	2.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda, Distt. Nalgonda	Civil
	3.	Assam	Tamulpur, Distt. Baksa	Civil
	4.	Assam	Udalguri, Distt. Udalguri	Civil
	5.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Aurangabad Distt.	Civil
	6.	Bihar	Hamaut, Distt. Nalanda	Civil
	7.	Chhattisgarh	CISF, Bhilai, Distt. Durg	Civil
	8.	Delhi	Khicharipur, East Delhi Distt.	Civil
	9.	Gujarat	AFS Darjeepura, Distt. Baroda	Defence
	10.	Himachal Pradesh	Bangana, Distt. Una	Civil
	11.	Jammu and Kashmir	BSF Sunderbani, Rajaouri Distt.	Civil
	12.	Jammu and Kashmir	BSF Humhama, Distt. Budgam	Civil
	13.	Jammu and Kashmir	Aminoo, Distt. Kulgam	Civil
	14.	Jharkhand	Sahibganj, Distt. Sahibganj	Civil
	15.	Kerala	Kanhagad, Distt. Kasargod	Civil
	16.	Kerala	Chenneerkara, Pathnamthitta Distt.	Civil
	17.	Kerala	KPA, Ramavarmapuram, Thrissur Distt.	Civil
	18.	Kerala	Ezhimala, Kannur Distt.	Defence
	19.	Kerala	CRPF Peringome, Kannur Distt.	Civil
	20.	Karnataka	Koppal, Distt. Koppal	Civil
	21.	Madhya Pradesh	CRPF, Bangrasia, Bhopal Distt.	Civil

1	2	3	4	5
	22.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria, Umaria Distt.	Civil
	23.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen, Distt Raisen	Civil
	24.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul, Distt. Betul	Civil
	25.	Madhya Pradesh	Burhanpur, Distt. Burhanpur	Civil
	26.	Madhya Pradesh	Harda, Distt. Harda	Civil
	27.	Maharashtra	CRPF, Teligaon, Pune Distt.	Civil
	28.	Maharashtra	Nanded, Rly. Campus, Nanded Distt.	Civil
	29.	Maharashtra	BSF Chakur, Distt. Latur	Civil
	30.	Mizoram	Champhai, Distt. Champhai	Civil
	31.	Odisha	Kutra, Sundargarh Distt.	Civil
	32.	Odisha	No.2, Cuttack, Cuttack Distt.	Civil
	33.	Odisha	Bhanjanagar, Ganjam Distt.	Civil
	34.	Odisha	Murgabadi, Mayurbhanj Distt.	Civil
	35.	Odisha	Sonepur, Subarnapur Distt.	Civil
	36.	Odisha	Deogarh Distt	Civil
	37.	Odisha	Jajpur, Jajpur Distt.	Civil
	38.	Odisha	Digapahandi, Distt. Ganjam	Civil
	39.	Odisha	Aska, Distt. Ganjam	Civil
	40.	Odisha	Nuapada, Distt, Nuapada	Civil
	41.	Odisha	CISF Mundali, Distt. Cuttack	Civil
	42.	Punjab	CRPF, Saraikhas, Jalandhar Distt.	Civil
	43.	Punjab	BSF Bhikiwind, Amritsar Distt.	Civil
	44.	Punjab	BSF Fazilka, Ferozepur Distt.	Civil
	45.	Punjab	BSF Amarkot, Amritsar Distt.	Civil
	46.	Punjab	BSF KMS Wala, Distt. Ferozpur	Civil
	47.	Punjab	Mohali, Distt. SAS Nagar Mohali	Civil
	48.	Puducherry	Karaikal, Distt. Karaikal	Civil
	49.	Rajasthan	BSF Ramgarh, Jaisalmer Distt.	Civil
	50.	Rajasthan	BSF Campus, Raisinghnagar	Civil

1	2	3	4	5
	51.	Rajasthan	Khetri Nagar, Jhunjhunu Distt.	Civil
	52.	Rajasthan	Deogarh, Distt. Rajsamand	Civil
	53.	Rajasthan	BSF Khajuwala, Distt. Bikaner	Civil
	54.	Tamil Nadu	Virudhunagar, Distt. Virudhunagar	Civil
	55.	Tamil Nadu	Perambalur, Distt. Perambalur	Civil
	56.	Tripura	BSF Taliamura, Khasiamangal	Civil
	57.	Tripura	GC CRPF Agartala	Civil
	58.	Uttar Pradesh	CRPF, Allahabad, Allahabad Distt.	Civil
	59.	Uttar Pradesh	Etah, Etah Distt.	Civil
	60.	Uttar Pradesh	Chero, Salempur, Distt Deoria	Civil
	61.	Uttar Pradesh	Mahoba, Distt. Mahoba	Civil
	62.	Uttar Pradesh	Hathras, Distt. Mahamaya Nagar	Civil
	63.	Uttrakhand	Bageshwar, Distt. Bageshwar	Civil
	64.	Uttrakhand	Gopeshwar, Distt. Chamoli	Civil
	65.	West Bengal	BSF Krishna Nagar, Nadia Distt.	Civil
	66.	West Bengal	BSF Raninagar, Jalpaiguri Distt.	Civil
	67.	West Bengal	BSF Gandhinagar, Coochbehar Distt.	Civil
	68.	West Bengal	Tarakeswar, Distt. Hooghly	Civil
	69.	West Bengal	Bojpur, Birbhum Distt.	Civil
	70.	West Bengal	BSF Aradhpur, Distt. Malda	Civil
	71.	West Bengal	BSF Baikunthpur, Distt. Jalpaiguri	Civil
	72.	Madhya Pradesh	Malanjkhanda, Distt. Balaghat	Civil
	73.	Haryana	Bhakli, Distt. Rewari	Civil
	74.	Madhya Pradesh	No.2 Satna, Distt. Satna	Civil
	75.	Madhya Pradesh	No.2 Chhindwara, Distt. Chhindwara	Civil
	76.	Punjab	Reona Ucha, Distt. Fatehgarh Sahib	Civil
	77.	Punjab	Ubhawal, Distt. Sangrur	Civil
	78.	Karnataka	Davangere, Distt. Davangere	Civil
	79.	Assam	Rangiya, N.F.Rly, Distt. Kamrup	Civil

1	2	3	4	5
	80.	Bihar	CRPF Jhaphan, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Civil
	81.	Odisha	Nayagarh, Distt. Nayagarh	Civil
	82.	Odisha	Barimul, Distt. Kendrapara	Civil
	83.	Gujarat	Freeland Ganj Railway Col, Dahod, Distt. Dahod	Civil
	84.	Karnataka	Shimoga, Distt. Shimoga	Civil
	85.	Andhra Pradesh	Kothuru, Distt. Nellore	Civil
	86.	Odisha	Khariar, Distt. Nuapada	Civil
	87.	Odisha	No.5 Kalinga Nagar, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Civil
	88.	Odisha	No.6 Pokhariput, Bhubaneswar, Distt. Khurda	Civil
	89.	Odisha	Mahuldiha, Rairangpur, Distt. Mayurbhanj	Civil
2011-2012	1	Bihar	Cast Wheel Plant Bela, Distt. Saran	Civil
	2	Karnataka	Krishnarajapuram, Diesel Loco Shed Colony, Distt. Bangalore	Civil
	3	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh, Distt. Tikamgarh	Civil
	4	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur, Distt. Lalitpur	Civil
	5	Uttar Pradesh	Etawa, Distt. Etawa	Civil
	6	Rajasthan	Inderpura, Distt. Jhunjhunu	Civil
	7	Arunachal Pradesh	Tuting, Distt. Upper Siang	Civil
	8	Uttar Pradesh	Chitrakoot, distt. Chitrakoot	Civil
	9	Rajasthan	Tonk, distt. Tonk	Civil
	10	Andhra Pradesh	Karim Nagar, distt. Karim Nagar	Civil
	11	Punjab	Bhunga, distt. Hoshiarpur	Civil
	12	Kerala	Palayad Thalesery, Distt. Kannur,	Civil
	13	Chhattisgarh	BCPP, Corba (converted from project to civil)	Civil
	14	Delhi	Shakurbasti, West Punjabi Bagh	Civil
	15	Chattisgarh	Rajnand Gaon, Distt. Rajnand Gaon	Civil
	16	Bihar	Maharajganj, Distt. Siwan	Civil
2012-13	01	Himachal Pradesh	Ghumarwin, Distt. Bilaspur	Civil
	02	Jammu and Kashmir	Jourian, Distt. Akhnoor	Civil
	03	Madhya Pradesh	Chorai, Distt. Chhindwara	Civil

*[English]***Staff Strength in IA/AI**

3121. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the total staff strength in Air India and its subsidiaries including Air India Transport Services Ltd. (AIATSL) and Air India Charters Ltd. (AICL) at present, category-wise;

(b) whether there is any shortage or surplus of staff in Air India and its subsidiaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof, categorywise along with the number of employees recruited against vacancies during each of the last three years and the current year, category-wise;

(d) whether the Air India/its subsidiaries/AIATSL/AICL renew the contract of employees even after the age of superannuation and whether the employees are appointed on contract basis even after their selection for regular posts;

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

(f) the corrective steps taken by the Government in regard to above and to make AI more competitive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The category-wise employees strength of Air India Limited, Air India Express (AIE) and Air India Air Transport Services Limited are given in the Statement-I, II and III respectively.

(b) and (c) Air India has recruited 147 Trainee Pilots since 2009. There is no shortage of staff in Air India Limited.

In AIE, there is a shortage of 24 commanders and 36 first officers. AIE has recruited 11 employees since 2009.

The category-wise shortage in the AIATSL is given in Statement-III. Category-wise/year-wise recruitment position is given in Statement-IV.

(d) and (e) In Air India, only when the requirement is urgent/ critical as for licensed category etc., the employees are engaged on contract basis, post superannuation which is only 0.2 percent of the total strength.

In AIE employees are appointed on regular basis as well as on fixed term contract basis. On superannuation, Pilots are engaged on contract basis upto the age of 65 years as per DGCA Regulations. Employees selected for regular posts are appointed on regular basis.

In AIATSL, no employee is engaged on fixed terms basis after the age of superannuation.

(f) Government reviews the operational and financial performance of AI and its subsidiaries from time to time. The implementation of its Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan is also being monitored by an Oversight Committee. Some of the measures taken for operational and financial performance improvement are Human Resource integration, rationalisation of pay structure, payment of salary arrears, implementation of FDTL for pilots and cabin Crew etc.

Statement-I

The category-wise employees strength of Air India Limited as on 30.09.2012 is:

Pilots (including Executive Pilots)	1496
Engineers (including Executive Engineers)	1404
Executives & General Category Officers	4825
Cabin Crew (including Executive Cadre Crew)	2981
Technician/Service Engineers	3297
General Category Employees	11878
Total	25881

Statement-II

Air India Charters Limited

1	2
Total Number of Employees as on 30-Nov-2012 = 1300	

Summary:

Total No. of Employees - AICL	Total
Permanent	235

1	2
Contract	1011
Temporary	33
Deputation	1
Retired Employees on Contract	20
Grand Total	1300

Permanent Employees

Designation	Total
Sr. AME	39
AME-I	7
Sr. Accounts Assistant	1
Dy. Chief Engineer	10
Aircraft Mechanic-I	82
Aircraft Mechanic	22
Handyman	1
Manager Security (Offg)	1
Security Assistant	21
Security Supervisor (Offg)	1
Captain	45
Captain (Tr.)	4
Co-Pilot	1
Total	235

Temporary Employees

Designation	Total
Temp. Admin. Asst.	1
Temp. Customer Agent	2
Temp. Air Safety Officer	6
Temp. Asst. - Crew Scheduling	3
Temp. Asst. Manager-Crew Scheduling	3
Temp. Asst. Manager	2
Temp. Manager-Crew Scheduling	1

1	2
Temp. Officer-Operations	3
Temp. Officer-Operations Crew Scheduling	3
Temp. Asst. Officer-HR	1
Temp. Operations Office-IT	2
Temp. Operations Asst.-IT	2
Tr. Operations-Flight Despatch	1
Temp. Stores Officer	1
Temp. Crew Scheduling Officer	1
Temp. Supervisor-Finance	1
Total	33

Employees on Contract

Designation	Total
Airline Attendant In-Charge	33
Sr. Airline Attendant	32
Airline Attendant	436
Airline Attendant (Wide Body)	456
Co-ordination Manager	1
Co-Pilot	20
Tr. Co-Pilot	10
Tr. Captain	1
Duty Officer	4
Commercial Officer	3
Tr. Flight Safety Officer	3
Tr. Technical Officer	12
Total	1011

Retired Employees on Contract

Designation	Total
Advisor-Cabin Crew Scheduling	1
Quality Manager	1

1	2	1	2
Quality Audit Manager	1	Chief of Flight Safety	1
Manager-Admin.	1	Synthetic Right Instructor	
Manager-Cabin Crew Scheduling		Fixed base Simulator(FBS) Instructor	1
Executive Officer-IR	1	Training Manager	1
Officer-Operations	1	Workshop Manager	1
Officer-HR	1	Total	20
Manager-Training/Cabin Crew Scheduling	1	Deputation	
Asst. Manager-Finance	1	Designation	Total
Technical Officer-Maintenance	1	Chief Vigilance Officer	1
Technical Officer	1	Total	1

Statement-III*AIATSL Manpower Statement*

Designation	Total Present Strength	Shortage
Sr. Customer Agent	7	0
Customer Agent/Jr. Customer Agent	970	320
Sr. Security Agent	228	0
Security Agent	1156	405
Sr. Ramp Service Agent	86	100
Ramp Service Agent	272	223
Handyman	258	0
Handyman II	2	73
Utility Agent Cum Driver	14	91
Asst. Controller	94	62
Jr. Executive. Tech	59	48
Total	3146	1375
Utility Service Agent (***)	47	0
Grand Total	3193	1375

Statement-IV*Statement giving details of Employees recruited in AIATSL*

Designation	2009-2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	01.04.2012-to 31.11.2012
	A	B	C	D
Sr. Customer Agent	1	0	1	6
Customer Agent/Jr. CA	25	345	535	265
Security Agent	36	479	676	0
Sr.Ramp Service Agent/RSA	9	177	119	85
Handyman	1	0	0	67
Handyman II	0	0	0	2
Utility Agent Cum Driver	0	0	16	0
Asst. Controller	0	11	100	2
Jr. Executive Tech	0	0	0	49
Utility Service Agent (* * *)	0	0	0	0
Retired Staff	0	5	0	0
Grand Total	72	1017	1447	476

Conference of Vice Chancellors

3122. SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether a conference of Vice Chancellors of Central Universities was held in the past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the problems raised by various Central Universities during the said conference; and

(d) 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 Conference of Vice-Chancellors, held on 22nd June 2012, focused on the role of Central Universities in improving the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER), the establishment of schools of education

catering to the needs of pre-service and in-service capacity building of teachers both for schools as well as institutions of higher learning, the integration of skills in higher education programmes conforming to the National Vocational Education Qualifications Framework (NVEQF), the implementation of the Accounting Standards developed by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) for efficient management of accounts, the eradication of caste-based discrimination and the development of a grievance redressal mechanism, the shortage of faculty in Central Universities and the filling up of backlog vacancies in respect of teaching and non-teaching posts, the accreditation of Central Universities to maintain high academic standards, pension portability for faculty migrating from one University to another, the issue of academic depository to curb forged academic certificates, the common entrance examination for admission to Central Universities, the establishment of Hindi and regional Languages Departments in the Central Universities and the timely utilization of funds.

(c) Vice Chancellors of the Central Universities mentioned, inter alia, that due to the revision of the minimum

qualification norms for appointment of teachers, the non-availability of suitable candidates and the non-portability of pensions, they are unable to fill the vacant posts. Inadequate budgetary provision for non-plan non-salary grants and adherence to the ratio of 1: 1.1 between teaching and non-teaching staff are making it difficult to maintain the campus and in particular the laboratories. Problems relating to non-availability and non-transferability of land for the Central Universities were also discussed.

(d) The issue of pension portability has been taken up with the Department of Expenditure, Ministry of Finance. In order to meet the situation arising out of the shortage of teachers, the age of superannuation for teachers in Central Universities has been enhanced to 65 years. Besides, subject to the availability of vacant positions and fitness, teachers are eligible for re-employment on contract appointment beyond the age of 65 years up to the age of 70 years. Universities have been permitted to engage adjunct faculty and guest faculty and make contractual appointment of faculty to meet the shortfall. The revised pay scales for teachers have been implemented with effect from 01.01.2006. Now the entry pay for a teacher in a Central University is more than what is received by a civil servant at entry and the promotion opportunities are also better. The rates of Junior Research Fellowships and Senior Research Fellowships have been increased, science based education and research in Universities has been strengthened. As regards the Minimum Qualifications prescribed for teachers and the ratio of teaching to non-teaching staff, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has decided to revisit the issue.

Productivity Linked Incentives

3123. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR:
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI JEETENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to stop paying Productivity Linked Incentives (PLIs) and other allowances to Air India staff;

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

(c) whether Air India is considering to introduce Profit/Productivity-Related Pay (PRP) to its employees and

if so, the details thereof along with the norms/conditions therefor;

(d) the total outstanding dues to be paid by Air India to its employees; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure timely payment of dues to AI employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Effective July, 2012, PLI for all categories of employees has been abolished. However, in the case of licensed categories of employees i.e. pilots, Cabin Crew & Engineers, certain allowances, like Flying allowances, license related allowances as per industry standard are required to be paid. Ministry has circulated a draft Cabinet Note for Inter-Ministerial Consultation before it is put up for consideration of Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs for the payment of such allowances for Licensed Category employees.

As per the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP), PLI is required to be ceased till the company achieved Profit Before Taxes (PBT).

(c) As per Dharmadhikari Committee report, PRP as per DPE norms may be paid to employees depending upon achievement of targets as signed between Government and Air India.

(d) The total outstanding dues to be paid by Air India to its employees which includes Flying Allowances for August-November, 2012, Salary for November, 2012 and PLI for June, 2012 are Rs.405.58 crores.

(e) The Government has approved Air India's Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan on 12.04.2012, which includes financial support from the Government, on achievement of specified milestones as under:

- (i) Induction of upfront equity of Rs. 6,750 crores. Rs. 5200 crores equity already released so far.
- (ii) Equity for Cash deficit Support of Rs. 4,552 crores from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18.
- (iii) Equity for already guarantee aircraft loan of Rs.18,929 Crores till FY 2021
- (iv) GOI Guarantee for repayment of Principal amount and payment of interest on the Non-Convertible Debentures (NCDs) of Rs.7400 crore proposed to be issued by Air India to the Financial Institutions,

Banks, LIC, EPFO etc.

With these improved financials and improvement in Air India Performance, salary payments are expected to be regularised.

New Series Mobile Number

3124. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the mobile number series currently in use are likely to run out of the total mobile subscriber by the year 2013;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring in new series of mobile numbers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the measures taken by the Government to address 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of the (a) above.

Education to All

3125. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total additional investment estimated to meet the goal of providing universal primary and secondary education to the children up to the age of 16 years in the country, with details of components of expenditure;

(b) the share in investment planned to be provided by the Central Government, State Governments and private sector and the time-frame thereof;

(c) the total investment made by the Government and State Governments for the above purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to fill the gap?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Consequent upon the requirements

arising for the implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the Government has approved an outlay of Rs 2,31,233 crore for the implementation of the combined Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA)-RTE programme for a five year period from 2010-11 to 2014-15, both for the Central and State Governments. Of this, Rs 1,83,641 crore (79%) is recurring and Rs 47,592 crore (21%) is non recurring. This outlay of Rs 2,31,233 crore is supported by a Grant-in-Aid of Rs 24,068 crore, recommended by the 13th Finance Commission to the States during the next 5 years. The balance requirement of Rs 2,07,165 crore would be shared between the Centre and States in the ratio of 65:35 for all States/UTs.

The Working Group on Secondary and Vocational Education has estimated the requirement of Rs 3,18,394 crore for the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan and other centrally sponsored programmes for the 12th Five Year Plan, out of which the Central Government's share is estimated as Rs. 2,57,533 crore.

(c) and (d) The bulk of public spending on education is incurred by the State Governments. The aggregate public spending on education during the Eleventh Plan period is estimated at Rs. 12,44,797 crore for both the Centre and the States taken together. About 43 per cent of the public expenditure on education was incurred for elementary education and 25 per cent for secondary education. The assistance of external funding agencies is being sought for the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, which helps in filling the gap in investment to some extent.

[Translation]

Government Spending on R and D

3126. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the amount spent on Research and Development (R&D) in India is far less in comparison to other countries of the world and the contribution of private sector is also meagre in this field;

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

(c) the details of the Government expenditure incurred on R&D during the last one decade along with the details of the achievements made in this regard; and

(d) the details of the steps taken by the Government

to encourage R&D during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) and (b) According to the latest available official statistics, the expenditure on Research and Development (R&D) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in India is 0.88%. Public expenditure on R and D as percentage of GDP in most countries is in the range of 0.7 - 1.0% which is similar to the public investment in India (0.65%). However, the private investment on R and D as percentage of GDP in India is 0.23% which has not kept pace with many other countries.

(c) and (d) Details of Government expenditure incurred on R&D during the last decade are enclosed as Statement. The Research and Development Support in Indian S and T system has enhanced the Indian capability and global visibility in research and has driven level of funding support system per scientist to critical levels. According to the bibliometric study conducted by Thomson Reuters in 2012, India's global share in the field of scientific research has gone up from 2.2% in the year 2000 to 3.5% in the year 2010. R and D support by the government has led to the establishment of Science and Engineering Research Board, Induction and implementation of new Programme called Innovation in Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (EVSPIRE) for attracting youth to study science and choose research as career, Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE), Consolidation of University Research, Innovation and Excellence (CURIE) for women universities, Mounting of Nano mission & Water Technology mission, National programme on Vaccines, Special thrust on innovation by launching National Innovation Fund, Special schemes and fiscal benefits for industrial R and D and Technology Business Incubators etc. The Government has taken a number of steps to encourage research and development in the country and to speed up the pace of development in S and T. These measures include increase in plan allocations for Scientific Departments, setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes, induction of new and attractive fellowships, strengthening infrastructure for Research and Development (R and D), encouraging public-private R and D partnerships etc. Several new programmes in this regard have been launched during the XI plan period. The Planning Commission constituted a Steering Committee for planning the accelerated development of S and T. Further a road map and a concept

note for changing the policy environment for increased participation of private sector into R and D is also being planned.

Expenditure on Research and Development by Government

Year	Government R and D Expenditure by (Rs. Crores)
2000-01	13275.46
2001-02	13745.46
2002-03	14589.86
2003-04	15615.07
2004-05	18078.28
2005-06	21332.44
2006-07	23813.55*
2007-08	26585.04*
2008-09	Under Compilation
2009-10	Under Compilation

*Estimated

Source: Research and Development Statistics 2009, DST (GoI)

Corruption in UGC

3127. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is rampant corruption in University Grants Commission (UGC), a regulatory body for maintaining quality of higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps taken by the Government to keep UGC free from corruption?

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

(b) However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported one case of corruption. It has recently suspended one Dr. Manju Singh, who was working as a Joint Secretary in the UGC, and initiated disciplinary action

against her based on a report filed by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI).

(c) No cases of corruption have been either reported or initiated by the Vigilance wing of this Ministry against any top level functionary of the UGC. The UGC is a statutory body set up under an Act of Parliament and it has full powers to take disciplinary action against all its employees.

[English]

**Process to Turn Nuclear
Waste Non-Radioactive**

3128. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a process has been developed with which the nuclear waste becomes non-radioactive within 300 years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has initiated any pilot project in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether this project is run under an international consortium or exclusively by the Government; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) India is pursuing the Programme for development of a process for High Level Waste management where separation is carried out and thereby nearly 99% of the high level radioactive waste becomes, practically non-radioactive by natural decay within 300 years. To carry out accelerator driven transmutation of the balance 1% long-lived radionuclides, the management strategy for conversion to radionuclides with shorter half lives is at R and D stage.

(c) A pilot plant is planned to be commissioned to test this process at Tarapur, Maharashtra

(d) The project is planned exclusively by the Department of Atomic Energy and is under no international consortium.

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

Recovery of Outstanding Landline Bills

3129. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether huge landline bills amounted to crores of rupees are due for payment in many telecom circles in the country including East Telecom Circle in Uttar Pradesh of BSNL;

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

(c) whether complaints from Members of Parliament have also been received in this regard;

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

(e) the details of defaulters against whom landline telephone bills of BSNL are pending in various telephone exchanges and the details of outstanding dues recovered during the last three years and the current year from them;

(f) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry in this regard and filed legal cases against the defaulters in view of huge loss to public exchequer; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for recovery of dues and fixing the responsibility for non-recovery 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) and (b) An amount of Rs.2397.66 Crores in respect of landline bills for all telecom circles of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) was due for payment on 30-09-2012. Out of this, an amount of Rs. 335.26 Crore pertains to Uttar Pradesh (East) Telecom Circle.

The Circle wise breakup of the outstanding dues, of Rs.2397.66 Crores, as on 30-09-2012, is given in Statement-I.

(c) and (d) Following complaints have been received from Members of Parliament in this regard-

(i) Complaint of Hon'ble MP (LS) Sh. Yashvir Singh:- Telephone No 05498-251001 Sh.Amar Nath Rai for outstanding amount of Rs.30098/- and Tel No. 05498-251233 Sh. Manish Rai for outstanding amount of Rs.19044/-.

(ii) Complaint of Hon'ble MP (RS) Sh. Prabhat Jha:- Telephone No. 05498-25100 Sh.Amar Nath Rai for outstanding amount of Rs.30098/- and Tel No.

05498-251233 Sh. Manish Rai for outstanding amount of Rs.19044/-.

Both these telephones fall under telecom jurisdiction of Ballia Secondary Switching Area(SSA). Notices have been issued by Ballia SSA to the defaulters and the subscribers have also been contacted personally for payment of outstanding dues. Subscribers have been given time upto 18.12.2012 to pay the bills.

(e) The details of outstanding dues and recovery status thereof, in respect of landline bills during previous three years and at the end of 30-09-2012, are as given below:

Outstanding Status

Sl. No.	Year	Amount Outstanding (Crore)
1	2009-10	3194.34
2	2010-11	2842.51
3	2011-12	2420.47
4	2012-13 (Up to Sept.12)	2397.66

Recovery status

Sl. No.	Year	Amount recovered (Crore)
1	2009-10	8964.57
2	2010-11	6700.05
3	2011-12	5975.56
4	2012-13 (Up to Sept.12)	2541.84

Note - The amount recovered during the years mentioned above is against the outstanding bills of previous years and also against the fresh bills issued every year thereafter.

(f) The defaulter cases are being pursued in each Circle through the pursuit cell and in respect of cases, found fit for litigation, legal process is initiated for recovery of dues from the defaulting customers.

(g) BSNL is taking action to recover the outstanding dues through a number of measures as enumerated in Statement-II.

Statement-I

(Amount in Crores of Rupees)

Sl. No.	Name of Unit	Outstanding as on 30-09-12
1	Andaman and Nicobar	7.10
2	Andhra Pradesh	136.40
3	Assam	59.60
4	Bihar	273.82
5	Jharkhand	98.98
6	Gujarat	44.06
7	Haryana	33.87
8	Himachal Pradesh	9.36
9	Jammu and Kashmir	54.45
10	Karnataka	81.01
11	Kerala	40.88
12	Madhya Pradesh	105.07
13	Chhattisgarh	30.75
14	Maharashtra	203.97
15	NE-I	56.52
16	NE-II	243.80
17	Odisha	54.12
18	Punjab	31.02
19	Rajasthan	31.34
20	Tamilnadu	45.28
21	UP (East)	335.26
22	UP (West)	119.67
23	Uttaranchal	21.70
24	West Bengal	95.91
25	Kolkata	159.04
26	Chennai	24.67
Total		2397.66

Statement-II

BSNL is taking following measures to recover the outstanding dues from its telephone customers:

- 1) Payment reminders through Interactive Voice Response System (IVRS) and Short Message Service (SMS) are being issued to persuade the customers to make payment before disconnection of their telephone.
- 2) Instructions have been issued to the units for ensuring timely issue of telephone bills and to effect disconnection of telephones promptly and as per the schedule in case of non- payment of dues by customers.
- 3) Connections remaining disconnected for non-payment are permanently closed after three months from the date of disconnection and accounts regularized by adjusting Security deposit if any available.
- 4) Graded discount scheme regarding grant of discount to defaulting customers, for clearance of old outstanding dues was introduced.
- 5) Incentive scheme to employees of BSNL for recovery of outstanding arrears from defaulters has also been put in place.
- 6) Legal proceedings, wherever required, are initiated against the defaulters for recovery of dues.
- 7) The State Governments have been requested to amend their respective land revenue acts so that the defaulted Telephone dues of BSNL can be recovered as land revenue arrears. Circles have also been asked to utilize the services of State Government Departments in recovery of outstanding dues.
- 8) Circle-wise and Year-wise target for liquidation of outstanding dues are fixed to get the maximum realization. The progress in this regard is closely monitored and units are addressed periodically.
- 9) If no payment is received despite disconnection, a registered notice followed by a legal notice, if necessary, is sent.
- 10) Procedure for settlement of defaulter cases through Lok Adalat has been introduced for recovery of outstanding telephone dues in respect of permanently closed disconnections.

Conversion of Colleges into Universities

3130. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to convert Presidency College (Kolkata), Cotton College (Guwahati) and D.M. College (Imphal) into Universities or Deemed Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this direction; and

(c) the time by which these colleges are likely to be converted?

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

(b) There is no proposal to convert any of these Colleges into Central Universities, since the Central Government has already created at least one Central University in every state of the country (except Goa). These Colleges have not applied for deemed-to-be-university status and therefore the question of converting them into deemed-to-be-universities does not arise. However, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that the Presidency College (Kolkata) has already been converted into a State University by an Act of the West Bengal legislature. The State legislatures are empowered by the Constitution of India to create new universities.

(c) Does not arise.

Aviation Carbon Footprint Report

3131. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI KISHNBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aviation Carbon Footprint Report for 2011 has been released in the recent past;

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

(c) the salient features of the said report;

(d) the details of the recommendations made therein; and

(e) the details of the action so far taken by the Government on such recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Aviation Carbon Footprint report for 2011 was released on 9th October, 2012. The highlights of the report are as follows:

- i) There is 6 percent growth in carbon emissions from 11.99 million tonnes in 2010 to 12.7 million tonnes in 2011.
- ii) The carbon footprint of civil aviation sector is less than 1 percent of the country's total carbon emissions.
- iii) The emissions of Indian scheduled airlines are forecast to grow to 14.5 million tonnes and 111.0 million tonnes by 2020 and 2050 respectively.
- iv) Fuel efficiency of many scheduled airlines are at or below the average global level of CO₂ per RTK (i.e. 0.95 Kgs) but some are on the higher side also.

(e) On the basis of these recommendations, the Government is planning to develop comprehensive framework for Environmental Protection from Aviation Sector.

De-recognition of Deemed Universities

3132. SHRI A. SAMPATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of deemed universities de-recognised by the Government as they did not qualify for elevation by any standard, during the last three years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise;
- (c) whether the Government has granted any allowances to such universities; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Committee of Experts constituted by the Government to review the functioning of the institutions deemed to be universities had recommended the de-notification of 44 institutions which failed to satisfy most of the criteria for deemed-to-be-university status. However, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain the status quo and hence, no deemed-to-be-university has been de-recognised. The matter is at present sub judice.

(c) and (d) During the XIth Plan (01.04.2007 to 31.03.2012) University Grants Commission (UGC) has

provided Plan and Non-Plan grants to two of the Deemed-to-be-Universities (Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar, Uttarakhand and Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune) which are placed in category 'C' by the Review Committee as given below:

(Rs. in lakhs)		
Name of the Deemed to be University	Amount of Plan grant released during the XI Plan Period	Amount of Non-Plan grant released during the XI Plan Period
Gurukul Kangri Vishwavidyalaya, Haridwar	3762.78	8946.87
Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune	321.76	Nil
Total	3994.53	2273.15

UGC has released Rs.2560.41 lakhs to Gurukul Kangri towards Non-Plan Grants from 01.04.2012 till now. However, it has stopped the Plan grants to the above Deemed to be Universities.

[*Translation*]

CBI Enquiry

3133. SHRI HUKUMDEV NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Chief Ministers, Ex- Chief Ministers and office bearers of political parties and industrial houses against whom Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) enquiry is being conducted and the number of persons out of them against whom chargesheet has been filed;
- (b) the reasons for delay in the enquiry and the reasons for delay in executing the cases despite filing the chargesheet; and
- (c) the number of cases along with the dates from which they are subjudice?

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) As per information provided by CBI, as on 31.10.2012, there are 10 cases, [Regular Cases (RCs) - 8 and Preliminary Enquiries (PEs) - 2] pending investigation/enquiry, against 1 Chief Minister, 2 Ex-Chief Ministers, 12 Office bearers of political parties (including Ex-MP, Ex-MLA & Members of various parties). In these cases, 3 persons (1 Ex-minister & 2 MLAs) figure in more than 1 case.

So far as cases against Industrial Houses are concerned, the data is not maintained centrally in the CBI.

Since investigation/enquiry is pending in these cases, Police Reports are yet to be filed against accused persons.

(b) There are various reasons for delay in concluding the investigation expeditiously:

- i. Complicated nature of cases taken up by CBI for investigation which requires scrutiny of voluminous documents and examination of large number of witnesses.
- ii. In some cases, investigation has to be done in foreign countries for which Letters Rogatory has to be executed, which is a time consuming process.

However, various steps are being taken to expedite the disposal of cases from investigation.

(c) The above mentioned cases are still pending under investigation with the CBI. However, as on 31.10.2012, 57 cases are pending under trial involving 8 Ex-Chief Ministers and 71 Officer bearers of Political parties (including Ex-MP, Ex-MLA, Ex-Counselor & Members of various parties). In these under trial cases, 1 Ex-Chief Minister appears in 2 cases, 8 office bearers (including Ex-MP, Ex-MLA & Members of various parties) appear in more than 1 case.

Special Category Status

3134. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:
SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the States which have been provided special category status so far;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has taken a final decision on the demand made by various States, especially Jharkhand and Bihar;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the States whose requests are pending?

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

(a) At present there are eleven states which have been provided special category status for the purpose of Central assistance under Plan. These are Arunachal Pradesh,

Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim, Tripura and Uttarakhand.

(b) to (d) The decision to grant special category status for Central assistance under Plan to any State is taken by the National Development Council (NDC). Requests for granting special category status have been received from the State Governments of Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha and Rajasthan. Presently, these requests are under examination in the Planning Commission.

Conversion of KVs into Residential Schools

3135. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme to convert Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) of the country into residential vidyalayas is under the consideration of the Government;

(b) if so, the time by which the scheme 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. There is no proposal under consideration of this Ministry to convert the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) of the country into residential vidyalayas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The KVs are opened mainly to cater to the educational needs of the wards of transferable Central Government Employees, including Defence personnel, by providing a common programme of education. Since the KVs are opened at locations where such employees are posted, there does not appear to be any need to open residential KVs.

e-Money Transfer

3136. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

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

(a) whether the Department of Posts proposes a tie up with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for delivery of money order through mobile phone;

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

(c) the manner in which the scheme is likely to be implemented and the time by which the money orders are likely to be delivered as a result thereof; and

(d) the time by which the same is likely to be implemented across the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KILLI KRUPARANI): (a) and (b) Department of Posts has tied up with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) for launch of Mobile Money Transfer service, which was commercially launched in four Postal Circles viz., Punjab, Bihar, Delhi and Kerala on 15th November 2012. The service is implemented in 18 post offices in each of the above four circles.

(c) A person desirous of availing this service can approach the designated post office with his mobile phone and complete the transaction of remitting money between Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 10,000/-. The recipient receives the message instantaneously on his mobile phone and can receive the money after showing his secret code at the designated post office where this service is activated.

(d) The service would be reviewed and extended to other postal circles in a phased manner.

Gap between Rural and Urban Areas

3137. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the rural and the urban areas is continuously widening in terms of development and growth;

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

(c) whether there is huge gap in primary education and primary healthcare facilities provided to the urban and rural population; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to bridge the gap in various sectors of development between the rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The difference between rural and urban per capita income is a crucial economic parameter to measure

the rural urban disparity which has implication for other socio-economic disparities that are evidenced in various human development indicators such as those pertaining to education attainment, health status, etc. The per capita income at current prices in the rural areas increased from Rs. 10,652 in 1999-2000 to Rs. 16414 in the year 2004-05 and in urban areas it increased from Rs. 30095 to Rs. 44172 during the same period. The ratio of rural to urban all India per capita income has increased from 35.4% in 1999-00 to 36.9% in 2004-05 reflecting a marginal decline in rural-urban gap. The rural-urban gap has also narrowed down over the years in respect of indicators such as literacy rate, IMR, etc. The rural-urban gap in the literacy rate has gone down to 16.07 in 2011 in comparison to 21.18 in 2001. Similarly, Infant mortality rate (IMR) has come down from 72 per thousand live births in 2001 to 48 per thousand in 2011 in rural areas, whereas in urban areas it has come down from 42 to 29 during the same period as per Sample Registration System (SRS) of Registrar General of India (RGI). Thus, the rural-urban gap in IMR has reduced from 30 to 19 during 2001-2011.

(d) Reduction of rural and urban disparities has always been the priority of the Government's development policy. The strategy has been to generate employment opportunities in rural areas, develop rural infrastructure, provide better access to health, education, drinking water, sanitation, etc. in order to bring a tangible improvement in standard of living and quality of life of the rural masses. The Government has launched a number of programmes towards this end. Some of the major programmes include: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana (SGSY), Indira Awas Yojana (IAY), Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) Scheme, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), etc.

[English]

Laptop to each Class

3138. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has any plan for providing a laptop to each class of a school in rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount of grant sanctioned to the State of Tamil Nadu for implementing this project during the current financial year; 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 Ministry of HRD is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" under which financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for the coverage of Government and Government-aided schools for ICT learning and for computer literacy. Under this Scheme there is a provision of providing 10 Personal Computers (PCs) with accessories to each Government and Government-aided school in the States/UTs, and 40 Personal Computers (PCs) with accessories to each Smart School covered under the Scheme.

[Translation]

Admission in Higher Education

3139. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set any target period for admission of students in the higher education in the country during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds likely to be invested to achieve this target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Twelfth five year Plan document on Higher education, prepared by the Planning Commission, under the sub-chapter "Enrolment Projections and Targets", estimates the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education to increase from 20.2% in 2011-12 to 30.80% during the XIIth Plan period. The document further sets the target for total enrolment to increase from the present 200 lakh in 2011-12 to 300 lakh by the end of XII plan period.

(c) A total of Rs. 1,10,700 crores has been proposed by the Planning Commission for allocation to the higher education sector during the XIIth Plan.

Reforms to Check Misconduct

3140. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether steps have been taken or proposed to

be taken by the Government for comprehensive administrative reforms in order to check prevalent misconduct in administration by the bureaucrats;

(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) and (b) Government officials are governed by the Conduct Rules which lay down the duties and norms for the conduct. Any violation of the Conduct Rules, depending upon its gravity, is liable for initiation of disciplinary action under the Discipline and Appeal Rules.

It is also pertinent to mention that, AIS (DCRB) Rules, 1958 have been amended to provide two tiers of intensive reviews of All India Service Officers on completion of 15 years of qualifying service and again on completion of 25 years of qualifying service to assess the suitability of the officers for their further retention in service or otherwise. It has been notified on 31.01.2012.

(c) Does not arise.

Decline in Prosperity Index

3141. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's ranking in the Legatum Global Prosperity Index has declined since 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has analysed the reasons for the decline; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken/ proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) According to the London based Legatum Institute's report titled "The 2012 Legatum Prosperity Index", India has experienced a drop in prosperity since 2009. In 2012 India is placed at 101st position in the ranking of prosperity of 142 countries whereas the ranking of India for the years 2009, 2010 and 2011 was 78, 88 and 91 out of 110

countries respectively. The Prosperity Index is based on 89 variables grouped into 8 sub- indices taking into account both economic growth and citizen's quality of life. According to the report, India's ranking has declined since 2009 in part due to a decline in the Governance sub-index which includes parameters like confidence in the Government, confidence in the judiciary and Government effectiveness. The data used for these parameters may be subjective and hence cannot be commented upon.

Concession in Tuition Fees

3142. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to provide hundred per cent concession in tuition fees to poor students in each State of the country including Uttar Pradesh;
- (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) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative with effect from 01.04.2010. Section 3 (1) of the RTE Act provides that "every child in 6-14 age group shall have the right to free and compulsory education. No child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charge or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education".

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) under the Tuition Fee Waiver Scheme earmarks 5% of intake seats in all courses and all programmes for students belonging to poor families. These are supernumerary seats compulsory in all AICTE approved Institutes. This scheme benefits about 1 lakh students every year whose family income is less than Rs.4.5 lakh per annum.

Setting up of an Education Commission

3143. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to establish an Education Commission;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the time by which the Commission is likely to be

set up; and

- (d) the manner in which it will be helpful for the improvement of the education sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) In pursuance of the announcement made by the Prime Minister on 15th August, 2011, the Government has decided to set up an Education Commission to make recommendations for improvements at all levels of education. The Composition and Terms of Reference of the proposed Commission are being finalized in consultation with all stakeholders.

Out of School Children

3144. SHRI PASHUPATINATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware that a number of children still remain out of school despite implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of out of school children in the country, State-wise/UT-wise; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to get these children enrolled in the schools and ensure 100% literacy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) An independent sample survey conducted in 2005 revealed an estimated 1.34 crore children as being out of school a figure which was reduced to an estimated 81.50 lakh when a similar survey was repeated in 2009.

(b) The principal reasons children remain out of school a figure are poverty, child labour, domestic work and sibling care especially for girls, disability, migration of families and unrest in areas of civil strife. State-wise figures of out of school children are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Government has brought in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 which under Section 10 provides that it is the duty of every parent or guardian to admit his child to a neighbourhood school and under section 6 for the State to provide a neighbourhood school to facilitate the

education of children in the age group of 6-14 years. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the programme to meet the objectives of the RTE Act, has sanctioned 3.84 lakh schools, 16.02 lakh additional classrooms, 5.84 lakh

toilets and 2.21 lakh drinking water facilities and 19.65 lakh posts of teachers across the country so far, towards meeting the objective of universal elementary education.

Statement

Comparison of OOSC as per Independent Survey conducted in 2005 and in 2009

Sl. No.	Name of the State	OOSC as per Independent Survey - 2005 (IMRB)	OOSC as per Independent Survey-2009 (IMRB)
1	2	3	4
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	165	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	5,42,665	172354
3	Arunachal Pradesh	23,036	20601
4	Assam	5,36,220	234983
5	Bihar	31,76,624	1345697
6	Chandigarh UT	3,086	1974
7	Chhattisgarh	2,54,736	85366
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	444
9	Daman and Diu	6,134	23
10	Delhi	84424	124022
11	Goa	1,155	0
12	Gujarat	3,80,444	162355
13	Haryana	1,74,040	107205
14	Himachal Pradesh	4,942	2451
15	Jammu and Kashmir	4,777	9691
16	Jharkhand	6,20,945	132195
17	Karnataka	1,19,517	108237
18	Kerala	23,242	15776
19	Lakshdweep	1,104	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	10,85,096	328692
21	Maharashtra	5,29,295	207345
22	Manipur	67,515	12222
23	Meghalaya	22,132	12655
24	Mizoram	1,558	7485

1	2	3	4
25	Nagaland	32,406	8693
26	Odisha	3,32,615	435560
27	Pondicherry	583	993
28	Punjab	1,08,754	1267
29	Rajasthan	7,95,089	1018326
30	Sikkim	3,803	647
31	Tamilnadu	1,93,418	52876
32	Tripura	5,121	8434
33	Uttar Pradesh	29,95,208	2769111
34	Uttaranchal	1,16,680	56225
35	West Bengal	12,13,205	706713
Total		13459734	8150618

OOSC = Out of school children

Expenditure on Graduate Student

3145. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) the average amount being spent by the Government on graduation level education of a student;

(b) whether the level of education in India is still lower in comparison with other countries despite spending of such huge amount by the Government;

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

(d) 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) The data for the expenditure on education is maintained sector-wise for the elementary, secondary and higher education sectors. The higher education sector includes graduation, post-graduation and other professional courses. The disaggregated data for expenditure on graduation, post-graduation and other professional courses is not available in the compiled data of expenditure on higher education. The total expenditure (Centre and States taken together) on University and Higher

Education and Technical Education during 2010-11 was Rs. 87667.75 crore (Budget Estimates). The enrolment at the Under-Graduate level during 2010-11 was 1.98 crore (Provisional)

(b) and (c) No Madam, the public expenditure on the education sector as a whole as a percentage of GDP of India is higher than countries like Pakistan and Bangladesh, while it is lower than countries like U.S.A and U.K.

(d) To meet global standards, the XIIth Plan will witness a strategic shift towards improvement in the quality of higher education. Several measures have been initiated to make our higher education system comparable to global standards, such as addressing faculty issues, strengthening research and innovation, governance and regulatory reforms, mandatory accreditation, examination reforms, the introduction of a choice-based credit system and semester system, rejuvenating State institutions, reforming the system of granting affiliations, deploying information and communication technologies in teaching, learning and greater internationalization.

[English]

Performance of Remote Sensing Satellites

3146. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether performance of three out of seven

remote sensing satellites has been below their maximum capacity;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the revenue realized from the seven satellites in operation has been below expectations;

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

(e) the measures taken for the optimum utilization of the said satellites and realization of maximum revenue?

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 average capacity utilization of three out of the seven Indian Remote Sensing Satellites, namely, IRS-P3, IRS-1C and IRS-P4 (Oceansat-1), during the period 2002-08, was 32%, 45% and 50% of their maximum capacity, as observed in the Audit report of C&AG (Report No. 21 of 2010-11).

The IRS-P3, an experimental satellite launched in 1995 and IRS-1C launched in 1996 had completed their designed life of three years by 1998 and 1999 respectively. IRS-P3 and IRS-1C were thus in their extended life period during the period (2002-2008) mentioned in the Audit report of C&AG. The IRS-P4 (Oceansat-1) satellite launched in 1999 completed its designed life of five years by 2004. In view of reduction in the availability of power onboard the satellite, capacity utilization since 2001 was limited.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Does not arise.

Land for Delhi's Expansion Plans

3147. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who gave up their land to facilitate Delhi's expansion plans during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government has allotted any alternative plots to these farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

Setting up of Desalination Plants

3148. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of sites identified by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) so far for setting up desalination plants for conversion of sea water into potable water along with the criteria for such selection;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up such desalination plants in other States including the State of Odisha; and

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the estimated cost of the project and the funding pattern for the same?

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) Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) has set up Nuclear Desalination Demonstration Plant (NDDP) at Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu based on hybrid technology consisting of Reverse Osmosis (RO) section of 18 lakh litres per day capacity and Multi State Flash (MSF) section of 45 lakh litres per day capacity. It is located adjacent to Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) and uses low pressure steam as energy input for MSF section. The hybrid MSF-RO plant produces distilled water for high end industrial requirements and potable water for drinking and other requirements. Kalpakkam site in Tamil Nadu was selected to demonstrate the technological capability of BARC for sea water desalination by co-locating with a power plant (nuclear power plant in this case).

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. BARC has planned to set up a seawater desalination plant of 5 million litres per day capacity at Odisha Sand Complex (OSCOM), Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), Chatrapur, Ganjam District, Odisha, at an estimated cost of Rs.115 crores during the XII Five Year Plan period. The existing plant at Kalpakkam and the one proposed for construction at OSCOM Complex at Chatrapur have been intended primarily for meeting the industrial and potable drinking water requirements for associated units of DAE. The technology developed by the BARC however could be made available to the concerned agencies including State governments on need basis.

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Funds for Higher Education

3149. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) the criteria adopted for allocation of funds for higher education;
- (b) whether the Government proposes to make the allocation of funds rational for higher education;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the details of funds sanctioned/released to States for developing infrastructure for deprived persons during the Eleventh Five Year Plan, State-wise and year-wise; and
- (e) the action/measures taken by the Government to promote education, especially for deprived section of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The University Grants Commission (UGC) releases grants to only those universities and colleges which it declares fit, under section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956, to receive grants. The UGC, at the beginning of each Plan period, reviews the progress made by such Universities and Colleges in the preceding Plan period and also assesses their requirement of funds. Thereafter, a development grant is allocated to these institutions for the entire Plan period. The release of such allocated grants is however done on a yearly basis, depending on the progress of utilisation of the earlier grant by the institution.

The methodology of release of grants to universities and colleges, declared fit to receive it under 12B of UGC Act, 1956, is decided by the UGC. The UGC is fully competent to alter the norms for allocation of resources to eligible institutions.

(d) and (e) The Central Government has established 9 Central Universities in the North East Region, which is populated mainly by the Scheduled Tribes. The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has been established at Amarkantak in Madhya Pradesh by an Act of Parliament in order to focus on tribal studies. At present, the University has started a campus in Manipur apart from the main Campus in Amarkantak. The Babasaheb Bhimrao

Ambedkar University at Lucknow has been established by the Central Government, primarily to cater to the educational requirements of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

With a view to providing hostels and other infrastructural facilities in the colleges to achieve the goal of enhancing the status of women, the Commission had introduced a special scheme for the Construction of Women's Hostels during the year 1995-96. An amount of Rs. 854.3 crores under this scheme was allocated to universities and colleges by the UGC during the XI plan.

The UGC under the scheme of Remedial Coaching for SC/ST, OBC (Non-creamy layer) and Minorities has provided a grant of Rs. 99.28 crores to the universities and Rs. 337.42 crores to the colleges during the XI Plan period. The UGC has provided financial assistance to the universities and colleges under the scheme of Teachers Preparation in Special Education (TEPSE) and Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN) during the XI Plan. The UGC has also formulated a scheme to help visually challenged teachers to pursue teaching and research with the help of a Reader and by using teaching and learning aid. A grant of Rs. 36.85 crores was allocated to the universities and Rs. 16.93 crores to the colleges during the XI Plan under this Scheme. The UGC also provides special fellowships and scholarships to students pursuing higher education from deprived sections, especially SCs, STs, OBCs and minorities.

The details of the grants released to the universities and colleges, year wise, is available in the Annual Reports of the UGC.

[*English*]

Cyber Space Conference

3150. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has participated in the Budapest Cyber Space Conference held recently;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the position of India on various issues raised therein;
- (c) whether the Government seeks more representation to developing countries on the four Internet

Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) advisory committees;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of developed nations thereon;

(e) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up any task force in this regard; 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) An Indian delegation led by Minister of State for Communication and Information Technology participated in the Budapest Conference on Cyber Space from 3rd to 5th October, 2012.

(b) The major issues that dominated the conference included the following:

- Capacity Building, Policy implications and drivers.
- Cyber crimes and measures to contain such crimes.
- International law enforcement and cooperation in cyberspace.
- Greater cooperation on all issues related to cyberspace.

(c) and (d) Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) has broadly four Advisory Committees namely:

- (i) Governmental Advisory Committee
- (ii) Security and Stability Advisory Committee
- (iii) Root Server System Advisory Committee
- (iv) At Large Advisory Committee

India is represented on the Governmental Advisory Committee. No formal request has been made by the Government of India seeking more representation to countries on the Advisory Committee of ICANN.

(e) and (f) Government has sought for constitution of Working Group for enhanced cooperation in line with the Tunis Agenda.

Scholarships to BPL Students

3151. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing scholarships to the students belonging to BPL families in various States especially in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of students benefited from this scholarship scheme during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the various States have requested for more funds for running such scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the Government's reaction to those requests?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) does not have any scheme exclusively for students belonging to BPL families. However, the MHRD is implementing two Scholarship Schemes viz. the Centrally Sponsored National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS) and the Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University students. NMMSS provides scholarships @ Rs.500 per month to students from class IX every year, which is continued upto class XII, subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions. Students studying as regular students in Government, Government-aided and local body schools and whose parental income from all sources is upto Rs.1.5 lakh per annum, are eligible to appear in the selection test under the scheme. The Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for College and University Students is for meritorious students whose parental income does not exceed Rs.4.50 lakh per annum. The rate of Scholarship is Rs.10,000 per annum for the first three years of graduate level studies and Rs.20,000 per annum for post graduate level studies and 4th and 5th year of professional courses. A Statement showing the number of students who have benefited from these scholarship schemes during the last three years by State-wise, is given at enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The funds are not allotted to the States. The scholarship is remitted directly into the bank accounts of the selected students.

Statement

Number of Students benefited during last three years under National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme and Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students

Sl. No.	Name of State	National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme			Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College & University Students		
		2009-10 (Fresh + Renewals of 2008-09	2010-11 (Fresh + Renewals of 2008-09 and 2009-10	2011-12 (Fresh + Renewals of 2008-09 , 2009-10 and 2010-11)	2009-10 (Fresh + Renewals of 2008-09	2010-11 (Fresh + Renewals of 2008-09 and 2009-10	2011-12 (Fresh + Renewals of 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andman and Nicobar	56	37	38	-	-	-
2	Andhra Pradesh	13175	6828	33880	10504	16601	21948
3	Arunachal Pradesh	208	208	491	-	-	
4	Assam	15	372	1426	404	571	1180
5	Bihar	1842	1842	8132	53	256	406
6	Chandigarh	137	219	176	-	-	-
7	Chhattisgarh	277	277	693	201	712	3588
8	Dadra and Nagar Haweli	44	66	92	-	-	-
9	Daman and Diu	32	47	59	-	-	-
10	Delhi	586	798	871	-	-	-
11	Goa	135	247	124	163	256	352
12	Gujarat	857	3428	9772	7280	10408	13050
13	Haryana	1172	1330	794	3014	4533	5838
14	Himachal Pradesh	455	549	433	691	1109	1260
15	Jammu and Kashmir	88	150	362	43	107	128
16	Jharkhand	1395	1960	-	19	1123	2208
17	Karnataka	2979	5423	6181	7358	10190	13454
18	Kerala	6946	-	18318	3860	6184	10542

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19	Ladshadweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	2700	4706	2343	5201	7722	10328
21	Maharashtra	16126	16117	-	1916	3081	4316
22	Manipur	312	312	-	43	43	44
23	Meghalaya	243	397	133	44	44	140
24	Mizoram	206	309	409	4	15	27
25	Nagaland	2	57	68	13	27	152
26	Orissa	2139	2139	7856	239	836	1326
27	Pudducherry	190	314	349	-	-	-
28	Punjab	2056	2836	2030	1510	2673	3500
29	Rajasthan	1864	1980	1597	5145	9123	15470
30	Sikkim	115	168	226	-	-	-
31	Tamil Nadu	7188	9246	2328	8469	11697	13432
32	Tripura	174	265	130	218	218	703
33	Uttar Pradesh	10726	12422	3303	1516	6839	6639
34	Uttrakhand	1512	2157	419	187	374	432
35	West Bengal	2974	4171	-	5671	11342	18224
36	CBSE	-	-	-	11685	14972	17264
37	ICSE	-	648	-	648	712	-
Total		78926	81377	103033	76099	121704	166663

Science City in Tripura

3152. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the time when the proposal to set up Science City in Tripura was conceived;

(b) the initial estimated cost of the project and the date of completion;

(c) whether there is a delay in completion of the project;

(d) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Science City would be completed?

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): (a) As per the information provided by the Ministry of Culture, there is no proposal to set up Science City in Tripura.

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Food Preservation in School Curriculum

3153. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce any course for children to preserve the food from getting stale in the school curriculum;

(b) if so, whether any advice has been taken from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution in this regard;

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

(d) whether any draft has been prepared in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) A reference was received from the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution, for the inclusion of content on Avoidance of Food Wastage in the syllabi of the Secondary and Higher Secondary schools through the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005 under the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). NCF-2005, developed by NCERT, includes food as one among six common themes of the syllabus of Environmental Studies of Classes III to V. The content relating to 'Wastage of Food' has been included in the syllabus on Health & Physical Education, a compulsory subject upto the secondary stage, with a focus on avoiding wastage of food. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued an advisory to its affiliated schools to sensitize students to incorporate the topics related to Food in their curricular and extracurricular activities under the curriculum provided by the Board.

Corruption Complaints

3154. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has prepared a list of Chairmen and Managing Directors of various Public Sector

Undertakings (PSUs) against whom complaints of corruption have been received;

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

(c) whether an official team had been constituted to consider the said complaints;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the recommendations made by the said team; and

(e) the action being taken by the Government against those Chairmen and Managing Directors found guilty of committing corruption?

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) PSU-wise details of Chairman & Managing Directors against whom complaints of corruption have been received are not centrally maintained. However, as per information furnished by the CBI, it has registered 30 complaints for verification during the years 2009, 2010, 2011 & 2012 (up to 31.10.2012). The details of these complaints registered against CMDs of PSUs reflecting complaint number, name of CMD, names of PSUs, nature of allegation and status of the complaint/action taken thereon is enclosed at Statement.

(c) and (d) A Group of Officers under the Chairmanship of Secretary (Coordination), Cabinet Secretariat has been constituted to take a view on complaints against Chief Executives and Functional Directors of PSEs and CMDs and Functional Directors of Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions vide DPE OMNo.15(1)/2010-DPE(GM) dated 11.03.2010 and 11.05.2011.

Sometimes more than one complaint is received against same individual. Of the total of 285 complaints received, the committee till date has held 17 meetings and considered total of 240 complaints and recommended appropriate action in 218 cases.

(e) The recommendation of the said Group is submitted to the Disciplinary Authority for action as deemed fit.

Statement

Details of registered Complaints received by CBI against CMDs of PUs during the years
i.e. 2009, 2010, 2011 & 2012 (upto 31.10.2012)

Sl. No.	Complaint No. & date of complaint / Date of regn. of registered complaint.	Name of suspects CMD alongwith his designation, place of posting, Department, Ministry (If AIS officers, batch & cadre also) etc.	Allegation in brief	Action Taken (including registration of RC/PE, SCN, RDA, Such Action etc.) & Present Status of the complaint as on 31-10-2012
1	2	3	4	5
2009				
1	CO 1242009AO 002 Dt 9-3-2009	B.K.Sinha, Ex- CMD, SECL, Bilaspur	Irregularities in Purchase of trans Switch Unit from Mines Lines Ltd, without Board approval	Closed
2	CO/ACU-V/2009/01 dt. 12.2.2009	Sh. Debidas Datta, CMD, Water and Power Consistency Services (India) Ltd. (WAPCOS)	Tampering of records of WAPCOS by altering date of birth so as to get extension of service.	Closed
3	CO 039 2009 A0002 Dated 23.10.2009	Mr. Arvind Pandalia, Former CMD of STC	Irregularities in the contracts of purchase/sale entered into between STC & Global Steel	Closed
2010				
1	CO0152010AO 019 Dtd. 18.10.2010	Shri K. Raghuramaiah, the then Chairman, PPT.	Irregularities and show of undue favour in awarding of contracts relating to purchase and construction and possession of disproportionate assets.	PE-3/2011 dtd. 3.3.2011 was registered & Such Action had been recommended against Shri K. Raghuramaiah, the then Chairman, PPT, Paradip, Odisha.
2	CO00392010A 0001(B) Dt 6-8-2010	Shri M.P. Dixit, CMD, SECL, Bilaspur & M/s Vulcan Ind. Ltd & M/s S.K.Samanta	Corruption in placement of purchase order on M/s Vulcum Industries Ltd, Anand.	Under verification.

1	2	3	4	5
3	CO 039 2010 A0001(A) Dated 2.6.2010	Shri M.P. Dixit, CMD, SECL and others.	Irregularities of awarding contracts of SECL by officers of SECL with private contractors and others.	Closed and the matter is being looked into a case already registered.
4	CO1242010A0 008 Dt 1-10-2010	1. Shri M.P.Dixit, Ex-CMD, SECL. 2. Shri Tapan Ghosh,Commission/Licensing Agent & owner of M/s PAB Engineering Works, Bilaspur	Irregularities in Purchase of Diamond Chainsaw with generator, (ii) purchase of Toximeter and Multi gas detector (iii) spares for breathing apparatus.	Closed. Sent a note to the CVO, Ministry of Coal, New Delhi, to look into matter and take appropriate action.
5	CO 25/10 Date of regn. 05.10.10	Dr. Satish Chandra, CMD, Bird Group of Companies (BGC), Kolkata.	Undue favour to M/s. Bisra Stone Lime Co. Ltd. in the award of work of lifting and transportation of seized lime stone and dolomite from mines/crushers	SCN was sent to Ministry of Steel, recommending Such Action as deemed fit under intimation to CVC.
6	CO/2010/ACU. III/1 Dt. 6.8.2010	Shri S.K. Goel, Ex. Chairman and Managing Director of UCO Bank	Shri S.K. Goel managed CMD Post in UCO Bank by paying bribe in crores of rupees in the M/o Finance Govt. of India through various parties/persons	Closed
7	CO AC-1 2010 A0002 dated 22.03.2010	Sh. S. Batra, CMD, MMTC, New Delhi	Misdeed of CMD, MMTC in execution of tender without following proper procedure with Tata Steel Ltd.	Closed
8	CO 216 2010 A0006 dated 21.10.2010	CMD, Oil India Ltd., New Delhi & others.	Misuse of official position in grant of sanction of reward to the wife of Managing Director through ICAI etc.	Forwarded to Jt. Secy. & CVO, M/o Petroleum and Natural Gas, Shastri Bhawan, New Delhi on 13.09.2012 for taking necessary action.
9	4/2010 dated 2.6.2010	Shri George Joseph, former CMD, Syndicate Bank.	Several irregularities in sanction and disbursement of credit facilities to M/s.Zoom Developers Pvt. Ltd. from bank's Andheri (W) Branch, Mumbai. The account declared with an outstanding amount of Rs.39 crore.	Closed.

1	2	3	4	5
10	CO/218/2010 A0001 Dt. 12.03.2010	RS Sharma, Chairman, ONGC.	Corrupt practices in procurements of goods and acquisition of Imperial Energy of U.K. by ONGC, Videsh.	Closed
1	CO0152011A002 9 Dtd 22.7.2011	Shri A.K. Srivastav, CMD, Nalco, Ministry of Mines	Indulged in alumina powder hijacking matter and corruption in the recruitment of GET/MT recruitment matter.	One part of the allegation regarding irregularities in recruitment of Junior Operator Telecom (JOT) was referred to CVO, NALCO for verification with a request to revert back to CBI if any irregularity is found. 2nd part of allegation pertains to irregularity in construction of additional railway line could not be established hence closed.
2	CO 216 2011 A0012 dated 20.09.2011	Sh. B.L. Bagra, CMD I/c NALCO, New Delhi	Issuing supply order to Pvt. Companies for washed Coal.	Closed.
3	CR0682011E0006 Date of Complaint: 17.01.2011 Date of Reg.: 03.05.2011	1) Shri T.S. Vijayan, then Chairman, LIC of India, Mumbai .2) Shri Mathew, Managing Director, LIC of India, Mumbai. Ministry of Finance	Misuse of Budget and Funds allocated to Publicity and Marketing department of LIC of India and showing of favouritism to particular agency.	Closed
4	CO-13/2011 dated 21.9.2011	Sri S.K.Goel, Former Chairman & MD, UCO Bank, Kolkata	Adopting corrupt practices as a public servant relating to sanction of loan.	Closed.
5	CO0782011E000 4 dated 03.03.2011.	Shri R.N. Pradeep, former Chairman & Managing Director, Corporation Bank, HO, Mangalore.	Irregularities in issuing loan.	The complaint has been forwarded to the Secretary, CVC. New

1	2	3	4	5
2011				
6	OM NO.1126/ BNK/12/ 134093 dtd. 30.06.2011 of CVC, New Delhi	Shri Ramnath Pradeep, Former Chairman and Managing Director, Corporation Bank, Corporate Office, Mangala Devi Temple Road, Pandeshwar, Mangalore	Misconduct & Irregularities in sanction of loan to different borrowers.	Delhi and the Chief General Manager - Incharge, Reserve Bank of India, Mumbai vide letters dated 04.03.2011 with a request to carry out discreet enquiry into the allegations.
7	CO/218/2011/A00 01 Dt. 6.12.2011	A.S Didolkar,CMD, HOCL, Rasyani	Corruption in subsidiary Companies of Central Public Sector Undertakings HOCL, Rasayani & HFL, Hyderabad.	Based on the direct enquiry of the CVC, New Delhi, the CBI had registered 6 PEs and after completion of enquiry, all 6 PEs have been Closed.
8	CO2172011A0004 ACU-V DT.4.3.2011	Shri Somenath Ghosh, CMD, NRDC, New Delhi	Large scale of corruption in NRDC viz. misappropriation of funds and showing favourism in appointment.	Under verification Referred to Chief Secretary, Govt. of MP, Bhopal for taking necessary action since funds belonged to the Govt. of MP.
9	CO2172011A 00010 dated 6.4.2011	Shri A.R.Ansari, CMD Neyeli Lignite Corporation Ltd	Misappropriation of funds by CMD Shri A. R. Ansari.	Forwarded to CVO, Ministry of Power for necessary action.
10	CO 01/11 dated 19.01.11	1. Shri Partha Sarathi Bhattacharya, CMD, Coal India Limited (CIL). 2. Shri T K Lahiri, CMD, Bharat	i) Wrongful loss caused by Shri Partha Sarathi Bhattacharya to BCCL in the matter of transfer of Coal Block to M/s. Bengal Emta Coal Mines Ltd., &	SCN dated 10.01.12 was sent to Director, CVC, New Delhi. Copy

1	2	3	4	5
		Cocking Coal Limited (BCCL).	BCCL and acceptance of car as gift. ii) Acquisition of disproportionate assets by Shri T K Lahiri	of SCN was also sent to the JS & CVO, Ministry of Coal, Govt. of India to look into the matter & take necessary action. Closed
11	CO/2011/ACU.III/1 dt. 10.1.2011	Shri S.K. Garg, CMD, NHPC and others	Shri S.K.Garg, CMD and other officials of NHPC misappropriated the public fund of more than Rs. 700 crores by diverting the same under Govt. sponsored scheme RGGVY.	Closed
2012				
1	CO05/1219.03.2012	Shri V.R.S. Natarajan, CMD, BEML, Bangalore	Irregularities in awarding tender for transport of Heavy Earth Moving Equipments	Forwarded to the Ministry of Defence for necessary action.
2	CO-46/12 26.09.2012	Sh. R.P. Tak, CMD, Cement corporation of India Ltd.	Exceeded powers as Director, Marketing & Finance in 2006-07 & violated norms of Manual of CCI. As CMD, entered into corrupt practices in award of contract of purchase & sale of cement, clinkers etc.	Under Verification.
3	CR/026/2012/A/0 003 dated 23/05/2012	Sh K Ramchandran Pillai, CMD, National Textile Corporation	Relating to promotion matter in NTC, Delhi	Under verification.
4	CO 216 2012 A0001 Dated 1.2.2012	Shri A.K. Srivastava, Ex-CMD, Nalco	Misappropriation of funds and favourism in awarding of contract of coal supply.	SCN sent to Commissioner (IT) for necessary action.
5	CO 216 2012 A0004 Dated 14.2.2012	Sh. Shakeel Ahmed, CMD, HCL & others.	Corruption amounting to Rs. 500 crores in allotting tender for developing underground mine at Malajkhhand District Balaghat (MP) Copper Project of Hindustan Copper Ltd.	Under verification.
6	CO0152012A001 4 Dtd. 13.8.2012	Shri Satish Chandra, CMD, Bird Group of Companies	Shri Satish Chandra in connivance with mining mafias had closed all the mines of BGC in Orissa on lease basis in order to start illegal mining through mafias.	Closed.

*[English]***Inclusion in Backward Districts**

3155. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Yadgiri district of Karnataka which has carved out of Gulburga district is incorporated under the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the district of Koppal, which was carved out of Raichur district, is not included in the scheme despite its backwardness;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has received any proposal to include the Koppal district under the BRGF scheme; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response 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 Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF), launched by the Government in 2006-07, initially covered 250 districts including five districts of Karnataka which included Gulburga district. The districts identified for coverage under the BRGF, as per the criteria fixed for identification of districts for coverage under BRGF, were as per the Census 2001. In the current financial year, it has been decided to cover all the districts carved out of BRGF districts between Census 2001 and Census 2011 under BRGF. Yadgiri district, which has been carved out of Gulburga district has been covered under BRGF.

(c) and (d) Koppal district of Karnataka was carved out of Raichur district before Census 2001 and could not qualify for coverage under BRGF as per the criteria fixed.

(e) and (f) A request was received from the Hon'ble Member of Parliament in November, 2011 to include Koppal district of Karnataka under BRGF. Reply to the Hon'ble Member was sent on 21.12.2011.

*[Translation]***Promotion of Sanskrit Language**

3156. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the interest in Sanskrit education in the country is gradually decreasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the corrective action being taken to promote Sanskrit education in the country;

(c) whether the Union Government has assisted the State Governments financially and otherwise in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details of the assistance extended to various States during the last three years for promoting Sanskrit education, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The number of students enrolled in Sanskrit has increased and the grants released by the Government of India for Sanskrit education have also increased correspondingly. The Government of India is promoting Sanskrit Language through the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati and the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan (MSRWP), Ujjain. Further there are 1057 Sanskrit Colleges/Centres affiliated to different Sanskrit Universities being funded by the University Grants Commission (UGC). The UGC provides funds for teaching and research in Sanskrit. The UGC also provides grants to selected Universities for the development of Higher Education and Research in Sanskrit under the Special Assistance Programme (SAP).

(c) and (d) The Government of India does not provide grants directly to the State Governments for the promotion of Sanskrit Education. However, it does provide assistance to schools, colleges and universities located in different States through UGC and RSKS for implementing its various schemes. The details of assistance extended to the universities of various States during last three years are as under:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Institution/ Universities & (Funded by)	2009-2010	2010-11	2011-12
1.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi (By MHRD)	8510.00	8748.00	10800.00
2.	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi (UGC)	1714.61	1798.00	2057.20
3.	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, Andhra Pradesh (UGC)	1779.07	1448.36	1869.32
4.	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar (UGC)	Nil	Nil	196.36
5.	Shri Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady, Kerala (UGC)	Nil	285.94	Nil
6.	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Puri, Odisha (UGC)	105.50	85.76	235.25
7.	Sampurnand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh (UGC)	90.00	138.85	Nil
8.	Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratisthan, Ujjain, Madhya Pradesh (by MHRD)	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00

*[English]***Digital Preservation**

3157. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether institutions under the Centre of Excellence for Digital Preservation are being identified in various States including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details there of, state-wise along with the inputs provided to the Department of Information Technology in the formation of national digital preservation policy and strategy by identifying and selecting fields;

(c) whether the work of digital preservation has been assigned to Human Centred Design & Computing Group, C-DAC, Pune.

(d) if so, the details there of;

(e) the details of researches and development done in digital preservation to produce the required tools, technologies, guidelines and best practices so far; and

(f) the expenditure involved and the results achieved as a result there of?

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.

(c) and (d) The Centre of Excellence for Digital Preservation project was initiated at CDAC Pune in April

2011 to conduct research and development in digital preservation with an objective of developing the required competencies and capabilities in terms of developing tools, systems and standards necessary for long-term archival of electronic records.

(e) and (f):

- Standards, Best practices and Guidelines for e-records developed.
- Domain specific preservation systems and tools are under development.
- Study of international standards for adaptation in Indian context underway.

The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

First release of Rs. 1.75 crore has been utilized for the above activities. Second installment of Rs. 3.5 crore has been released in FY 2012-13.

Statement

The following two digital preservation standards have been developed.

- Production of Preservable e-Records (PROPeR): Best Practices and Guidelines.
- e-Governance Standard for Preservation Information Documentation of e-Records (e-Gov SPIDeR).

Following domain specific digital preservation systems are under development.

- e-Record Digitalaya: This digital preservation system focuses on the requirements of e-records produced

through e-government. (*Computer Aided Registration of Documents (CARD), Andhra Pradesh*).

- Abhilekh Digitalaya: This digital preservation system focuses on the requirements of reformatted digital records available with government archives. (*National Archives of India*).
- Sanskriti Digitalaya: This digital preservation system focuses on the requirements of cultural digital data. (*Indira Gandhi National Centre for Arts (IGNCA)*).
- Pre-submission Information Packaging (Pre-SIP Tool).
- Searchable database of various retention and disposition rules applicable to government records.

Study of the following International Standards is underway for adaptation in Indian context.

- ISO/DIS 16363:2012 Audit & Certification of Trustworthy Digital Repositories.
- ISO 14721:2003 Open Archival Information Systems (OAIS) Reference Model.
- ISO/TR 15489-1 and 2 Information and Documentation - Records Management.

[*Translation*]

Medical Facility in Schools

3158. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has directed to post doctors and nurses in all Government and private schools in the capital;

(b) if so, the number of schools of Delhi in which these guidelines have been implemented along with the names and the location of these schools; and

(c) whether the doctors and nurses are proposed to be posted in all schools of Delhi in future and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Hon'ble High Court, vide its order dated 08.08.2012 in WP(C) No. 7814/2011 on its motion V/s Rajkiye Uchch Madhyamik Bal Vidyalaya and Ors., has given a direction to implement Rule 38 of the

Delhi School Education Rules, which provide for the school to have a Medical Officer.

(b) and (c) The Administration of the Government of the NCT of Delhi has informed us that the Education Department, Government of NCT of Delhi, in co-ordination with the Health & Family Welfare Department, is working out the modalities for the implementation of the Hon'ble High Court Order.

[*English*]

Under Staffed Embassies

3159. SHRI CHARLES DAIS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassies in U.A.E. and other Gulf countries are under staffed;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been complaints of inordinate delay in attending to the problems of Indians in gulf countries by the missions abroad;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Indian Missions/Posts abroad, including in UAE and other Gulf countries, are staffed in accordance with their respective sanctioned strengths. The Ministry of External Affairs regularly assesses the manpower requirements of its Missions/Posts abroad and the number of personnel is adjusted from time to time in keeping with their requirements and availability of manpower.

(c) to (e) Indian Missions/Posts in UAE and other Gulf countries which host the largest number of Indian expatriates in the world attend to consular issues/ problems of Indian nationals on priority and there is no inordinate delay in attending to the problems of Indians in Gulf countries by the concerned Missions/Posts, except on occasions because of procedural and judicial delays by host governments. Our Missions/Posts keep in close touch with our expatriates through 24/7 help lines, hold frequent interactions with Indian nationals and their Associations and hold regular open houses on specified days every month with a view to ensure speedy solutions to their problems and promote their welfare and well being.

Misplacing Files relating to Scams

3160. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has lost/ misplaced all the important files relating to various scams unearthed during its regime;

(b) if so, the details of the scams came to light and the status of files pertaining to these frauds;

(c) the likely impact thereof on investigations being carried out by CBI and other agencies;

(d) the preventive measures proposed to ensure safe keeping of valuable information; and

(e) the penal action proposed against the officers responsible for loss of files pertaining to these scams?

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) No such centralized data is maintained. However, as per information provided by the CBI, there are 6 cases (all largely pertaining to State Governments) where file/papers/documents have been lost/misplaced. The details of these cases, reflecting case number, allegation, missing documents and impact on investigation are enclosed at Statemet.

(d) As per existing instructions in the Manual of Office Procedure, in handling classified papers, the official concerned has to exercise special care and follow the provisions of "Departmental Security Instructions" issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs. According to these instructions classified papers are expected to be handled either by officers themselves or in sections designated as 'secret' or 'top secret'.

(e) Any violation of the above instructions will attract disciplinary action under the relevant rules.

Statement

Details of CBI cases relating to missing/stolen files of Government Department:

1. RC 8(A)/2011- Mumbai has been registered against unknown persons on the allegation that Note sheets and four correspondence files of Urban Development of State of Maharashtra were missing/ stolen from the file regarding deletion of Road and CRZ clearance of Adarsh Housing, Mumbai. Due to the missing documents certain approval given in the

file of Adarsh could not be documentarily established. But it is not a major handicap for the trial.

2. In case No. RC 3/2011 of ACB Ranchi against Shri Mendilwar the then Secretary, RRDA, Ranchi and 17 others relating to the Violation of Jharkhand Regional Development Act 2001 and other bye-laws for giving permission of construction of multi-storeyed building in Ranchi, it was found that certain files of RRDA Ranchi were missing. This will adversely affect investigation of case and there may be difficulty in fixing responsibility on certain Public Servants.
3. Hon'ble Jharkhand High Court entrusted investigation to CBI relating to Dishonest and fraudulent means adopted in the selection of various Government officers in the Government of Jharkhand in the examination conducted by Jharkhand Public Service Commission. In this regard 12 cases have been registered by CBI. In two of these cases, i.e. RC 10/2012-ACB Ranchi & PE.5/2012-ACB Ranchi, it was revealed that certain files relating to examination, application of candidates, Answer sheet, OMR Sheets etc. have been missing. Missing of these documents has adversely affected progress in investigation/enquiry in these cases.
4. Two cases, viz. RC 15(A)/and RC.16(A)/2012-ACB Dhandbad have been registered on the basis of order of State Government of Jharkhand transferring case of State Vigilance to CBI relating to irregularity in Private & Government sale & purchase of non-transferrable land under the jurisdiction of Deoghar and Mohanpur circle of Deoghar District. During investigation of these cases, it was revealed that certain documents like. Sale certificate, Register, Index I/II & Register-II of concerned village etc. of O/ o District sub registered & District Record Room were stolen. In this regard, FIR has been filed by local police, in which 2 persons were charge-sheeted. Loss of these documents may have an adverse affect on substantiating the allegations.

[Translation]

Council for Employment Abroad

3161. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Central Council has been set up or proposed to be set up in order to promote overseas employment of Indians;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said Council will be responsible for the security of Indian employees working abroad; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Council for Promotion of Overseas Employment (CPOE), now called India Centre for Migration (ICM), was set up in 2008 with the following main objectives:

- (i) To serve as a 'think tank' to devise and execute medium to long term strategies for promoting overseas employment of Indians.
- (ii) To regularly monitor, study and analyse the trends in international labour markets as well as strategies of various labour sending and labour receiving countries.
- (iii) To develop and sustain a national strategy to be globally competitive as a labour supplier.
- (iv) To commission studies on the International labour markets and identify emerging overseas employment opportunities for Indian youth.
- (v) To position potential Overseas Indian Workers as "consumers" of employment services provided by the private recruitment industry.
- (vi) To project India as a supplier of skilled, trained and qualified workers.
- (vii) To adapt training material developed by International Labour Organisation and International Organisation for Migration for specific states / country and gender.
- (viii) To administer need based welfare schemes for overseas Indian workers.

(c) and (d) The Council was set up as an institutional mechanism for promotion of overseas employment, better protection and welfare of overseas Indian workers, by acting as a strategic "Think Tank".

[English]

Fast Breeder Reactors

3162. DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development of Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs) is essential for full utilisation of indigenous

nuclear fuel reserves and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether FBRs pose certain challenges in terms of nuclear safety and cost of electricity generation;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps envisaged for overcoming the above challenges;

(d) whether the Government has fully integrated and operationalised these aspects in the FBRs designs in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) programme represents the second stage of the three stage nuclear power programme of the Department of Atomic Energy and is intended to enhance the utilization of the existing uranium resources in our country. The FBRs have an electricity potential of 42,000 GWe year. FBRs provide an efficient method of producing Plutonium from U-238. In an appropriately designed Pu/U-238 fuelled FBR, it is possible to produce more fresh plutonium from U-238 than the plutonium consumed. The excess plutonium can be used to set up additional FBRs and thus, the full energy potential of Uranium is realized by FBRs. Also the nuclear power capacity can be expanded according to our needs. Thus, the FBR programme is essential to provide energy security to our country in the long run.

(b) and (c) The FBRs are designed with three levels of safety levels (viz.) (a) Design and construction of an inherently safe, stable system with negative feedback coefficients of reactivity (b) Incorporation of diverse and redundant protection systems to act in the event of off-normal events as initiated by coolant temperature and flow monitors, failed fuel monitors etc. and (c) design and construction of reactor vessel and containment vessel such that even if the first and second level safety measures fail, the public is safe from any hazard.

Efforts have been made to reduce the cost considerably without compromising on the safety, by decreasing the number of components, adapting a compact plant layout and increase in fuel burn-up. By constructing more reactors at a given project site, where the infrastructure facilities already exist, the cost can be further reduced.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Safety and economics have been given highest attention in the design of Indian FBRs. Safety has been well demonstrated through analytical and numerical analysis as well as through extensive experimental investigations under environments such as sodium and high temperatures prevailing in the reactor. These were executed through in-house expertise / facilities and collaborations. The design and safety aspects are reviewed thoroughly at all stages starting from design to component erection stage by well qualified experts in the country under Atomic Energy Regular Board (AERB). The safe operation of the FBTR at Kalpakkam for over 25 years has also provided confidence about the safety aspects of Fast Breeder Reactors.

Appointment of Urdu Teachers

3163. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI RAMKISHUN:
SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Centrally sponsored scheme named 'Financial Assistance for the appointment of Language Teachers' in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of Urdu teachers appointed under the said scheme/programme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the measures taken to meet the shortage of Urdu teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) This Ministry has a Centrally Sponsored Scheme called 'Financial assistance for the Appointment of Language Teachers'. Under the scheme, 100% financial assistance is provided to States/UTs for the appointment of Hindi/Urdu/Modern Indian Language Teachers. Under this scheme, the teachers are recruited by the State Governments. The scheme is demand driven. The proposals received from the States/UTs are examined as per the scheme guidelines. The recruitment of teachers is done by the States under this scheme.

(c) During the year 2009-10, 42 Urdu teachers were appointed in Punjab. 25 Urdu teachers were appointed in Orissa during the year 2010-11. 208 Urdu teachers in

Kerala were paid honorarium in 2010-11. No Urdu Teachers were appointed during 2011-12 and 2012-13.

(d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development from time to time requests State Governments to send proposals as per the scheme.

Establishment of New Schools, Colleges and Universities

3164. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new schools, colleges and universities set up/opened in the country during the last three years; and

(b) the total funds allocated for opening new colleges/universities and schools in the country during the above period, year wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 50,235 Primary Schools and 25,881 Upper Primary Schools have been sanctioned between 2009-10 and 2012-13. An amount of Rs. 5,412 Crores was sanctioned for the construction of school buildings during the same period. Similarly, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), an amount of Rs. 4562 crores was sanctioned for the opening of 9636 new Secondary Schools between 2009-10 and 2011-12.

A Scheme for establishing a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs), with a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) below the national average of 12.4%, has been launched in 2010. The University Grants Commission has received 155 proposals for the establishment of new Model Degree College in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts in the country, out of which 86 proposals have been approved during the last three years. During the last three years, the Central Government has established 16 Central universities (including conversion of three erstwhile State Universities) under the Central University Act, 2009. An amount of Rs. 28.035 Crores and Rs. 33.375 Crores was released for opening new Model Degree Colleges during 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The status of grants released (under Plan and Non-Plan) to newly established Central Universities during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Central Univer.	Grant Released under Plan				Grant Released under Non-Plan			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	Total
1	CU of Bihar	400.00	1500.00	0.00	1900.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2	CU of Gujarat	600.00	2500.00	3000.00	6100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	CU of Haryana	400.00	4000.00	4400.00	8800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	CU of Himachal Pradesh	300.00	1500.00	1000.00	2800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	CU of Jammu	0.00	0.00	1150.00	1150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	CU of Jharkhand	1125.00	4000.00	4900.00	10025.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	CU of Karnataka	2500.00	9075.00	10000.00	21575.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	CU of Kashmir	400.00	1000.00	0.00	1400.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	CU of Kerala	400.00	1250.00	2500.00	4150.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	CU of Odisha	1475.00	3000.00	3500.00	7975.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	CU of Punjab	1500.00	2500.00	2500.00	6500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	CU of Rajasthan	400.00	8000.00	10700.00	19100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	CU of Tamil Nadu	3000.00	7000.00	9800.00	19800.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Dr Harisingh Gour Univ.	1000.00	1500.00	6946.96	9446.96	5501.99	6521.88	7366.84	19390.71
15	Guru Ghasidas Univ.	3500.00	3000.00	4560.00	11060.00	2365.55	3491.20	3105.70	8962.45
16	HNB Garhwal Univ.	3000.00	4500.00	10680.82	18180.82	4735.37	4022.66	5886.59	14644.62
Total		20000.00	54325.00	75637.78	149962.78	12602.91	14035.74	16359.13	42997.78

Passport Seva Kendras

3165. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI ADHI SANKAR:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) in the country which have been made operational, location-wise during the last three years and the number of

passports issued by them during the said period;

(b) the time by which the remaining PSKs would be made operational, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to open more Passport Offices and PSKs in the country particularly in the remote areas; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the steps being taken by the Government to address the concerns of people living in remote areas of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a)

and (b) All the 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) under the jurisdiction of 37 Passport Offices planned under the Passport Seva Project, have been operationalised. A list thereof is enclosed as Statement. The number of passports issued in the new system since 1-1-2010 is as follows:

2010	: 1,55,343 (No. of PSKs in operation - 7)
2011	: 8,10,684 (No. of PSKs in operation - 30)
1-1-2012 to	
30-11-2012	: 37,40,208 (No. of PSKs in operation - 77)

Total no. of passports issued in the new system : 47,06,235.

(c) and (d) There is no plan at present to open Passport Offices at any location. However, the Government proposes to open Passport Seva Laghu Kendras at the following locations including remote areas of the country:

(i) Andhra Pradesh: Karimnagar and Bhimavaram, (ii) Arunachal Pradesh: Itanagar, (iii) Bihar: Darbhanga, (iv) Jammu & Kashmir: Leh, (v) Karnataka: Gulbarga, (vi) Meghalaya: Shillong, (vii) Mizoram: Aizawl, (viii) Manipur: Imphal, (ix) Nagaland: Kohima, (x) Sikkim: Gangtok, (xi) Tripura: Agartala, (xii) Union Territory of Puducherry, (xiii) West Bengal: Siliguri, Kharagpur & Kolkata (Branch Secretariat).

Statement

List of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) under Passport Offices

Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) located within the city of the Passport Office	Passport Seva Kendras located in other Districts within the jurisdiction of Passport Office	Total number of Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs)
1	2	3	4
Delhi	Delhi 1, Delhi 2	Gurgaon	3
Mumbai	Mumbai 1, Mumbai 2, Mumbai 3	None	3
Hyderabad	Hyderabad 1, Hyderabad 2, Hyderabad 3	Vijayawada, Nizambad, Tirupathi	6
Chennai	Chennai 1, Chennai 2, Chennai 3	None	3
Bangalore	Bangalore 1, Bangalore 2	Hubli-Dharwad, Mangalore	4
Ahmedabad	Ahmedabad 1, Ahmedabad 2	Baroda, Rajkot	4
Cochin	Cochin	Thrissur, Alappuzha, Ernakulam, Rural, Kottayam	5
Jalandhar	Jalandhar 1, Jalandhar 2	Hoshiarpur	3
Trivandrum	Trivandrum	Kollam, Trivandrum rural	3
Chandigarh	Chandigarh	Ludhiana, Ambala	3
Trichy	Trichy	Thanajavur	2
Kolkata	Kolkata	Bahrapur	2

1	2	3	4
Lucknow	Lucknow	Varanasi, Kanpur, Gorakhpur	4
Jaipur	Jaipur	Jodhpur, Sikar	3
Kozhikode	Kozhikode 1, Kozhikode 2	Kannur 1, Kannur 2	4
Thane	Thane	Nasik	2
Madurai	Madurai	Tirunelveli City	2
Pune	Pune	None	1
Patna	Patna	None	1
Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam	None	1
Surat	Surat	None	\
Bhopal	Bhopal	None	1
Ghaziabad	Ghaziabad	None	1
Bareilly	Bareilly	None	1
Malappuram	Malappuram	None	1
Nagpur	Nagpur	None	1
Amritsar	Amritsar	None	1
Coimbatore	Coimbatore	None	1
Guwahati	Guwahati	None	1
Bhubaneswar*	Bhubaneswar	None	1
Ranchi*	Ranchi	None	1
Panaji*	Panaji	None	1
Jammu*	Jammu	None	1
Srinagar*	Srinagar	None	1
Shimla*	Shimla	None	1
Raipur*	Raipur	None	1
Dehradun*	Dehradun	None	1
Delhi*	Delhi	None	1
Total PSKs			77

* Co-located PSKs

[Translation]

Priorities in Higher Education Sector

3166. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

- (a) the details of priorities set in higher education sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan;
- (b) the amount of funds allocated for the said priorities;
- (c) the amount of funds spent so far in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and
- (d) the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Draft Twelfth Five Year Plan builds on the momentum generated during the Eleventh Plan and continues the focus on the 'Three Es'— expansion, equity and excellence. The Twelfth Plan adopts a holistic approach to the issues of expansion, equity and excellence so that expansion is not just about accommodating ever larger number of students, but is also about providing wider choices of subjects, levels and institutions while ensuring a minimum standard of academic quality and providing the opportunity to pursue higher education to all sections of society, particularly the disadvantaged.

The total Plan allocation of the Department of Higher Education for the Twelfth Five Year Plan is Rs.1, 10,700 crore. In the first year of the Twelfth Plan i.e. Annual Plan 2012-13, an allocation of Rs. 15,458 crore has been made for the Department of Higher Education, of which an amount of Rs.7974 crore has been spent so far.

[English]

Existing System of Appointment of College Principals

3167. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

- (a) whether the review committee appointed by the University Grants Commission has recommended change in

the existing system of appointment to the post of college principal;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the purpose behind this move; and

(c) the reaction of the Government on the recommendations of the review committee?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Committee, appointed by the University Grants Commission to revisit the University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualification for Appointments of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010 has recommended a period of ten years as the terms of appointment of a college principal, with the eligibility for reappointment for another five years, instead of the present term of five years with the eligibility for reappointment for one more term. The total experience of teaching/research/ administration for the post of Principal, is recommended to be reduced from fifteen years to ten years.

The Revisit Committee has clarified that the teaching/ research/ industry experience for the post of Principal has been reduced from fifteen to ten years to bring the requirement for the post of Principal at par with the requirement for the post of Professor, which as per the extant Regulations is ten years. The post of Principal is at the same grade pay and scale as that of a Professor. The Committee has stated that it is important to recruit dynamic and promising people for the pivotal post of Principal in colleges and reasonably young people who are deserving should not be unduly excluded on account of their age and experience.

(c) These Regulations were issued under clauses (e) & (g) of Section 26 of the UGC Act, 1956. The UGC has power under the Act to issue fresh Regulations or amend the existing ones under clauses (e) & (g) of Section 26 and the approval of the Government is not required.

Audit of DGCA

3168. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI LALJI TANDON
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the US Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) propose to conduct evaluation / safety audit of the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA);

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

(c) whether there has been no increase in the resources of the DGCA in relation to growing air traffic and if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government to strengthen the DGCA; and

(d) the details of measures taken by the Government of improve safety in the aviation sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) will be conducting an ICAO Coordinated Validation Mission (ICVM) of India from 12th to 21st December 2012 in terms of MOU signed with ICAO. There is no move at present for FAA to conduct any audit of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(c) Government of India has approved 427 newly created technical positions besides 129 non-technical positions and has revived 132 posts, in 2009, to strengthen DGCA. Further, there is a proposal to establish a Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) in place of DGCA with more financial and administrative flexibility to meet functional requirements for an effective safety oversight system.

(d) DGCA ensures safety in aviation sector by certifying operators and service providers as per requirement laid down in Aircraft Rules and Civil Aviation Requirements besides conducting regular inspections/ surveillance of airlines, operators, approved organizations including training establishments to ensure continued safety and regulatory requirements.

Irregularities in MDMS

3169. SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI KAISER JAHAN:

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

(a) the number of cases of alleged irregularities/ corruption detected/ reported under Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) during the last three years and the current year, State and year-wise;

(b) the details of the monitoring mechanism at the district and State levels to ensure effective implementation of MDMS;

(c) whether the said mechanism has not been effective in detecting the corruption and irregularities in MDMS;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the remedial steps taken in this regard;

(e) whether the suggestions have been received by the Government from various quarters including from the States for grant of cash in lieu of mid day meal to the children and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The information is given at enclosed Statement.

(b) For effective implementation of the scheme, there is an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, state and national levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports, in the national level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition the Central Review Missions visit the states for an on-the-spot assessment and independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

(c) and (d) The corruption and irregularities detected by these agencies are brought to the notice of State Governments / Union Territories for inquiry / action taken report as the case may be. The Monitoring Mechanism is being further strengthened with Web-enabled Management Information System with Interactive Voice Response System for monitoring of Mid Day Meal Scheme on real time basis.

(e) No Madam.

Statement

Sl. No.	State/UT	Corruption				Irregularities			
		2009	2010	2011	2012	2009	2010	2011	2012
1.	Jharkhand	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
2.	Uttar Pradesh	7	1	3	5	4	2	7	2
3.	Bihar	1	1	0	1	2	0	5	1
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2	1	1	0	2	0	0	0
5.	Rajasthan	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1
6.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
7.	Haryana	1	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
8.	Assam	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0
9.	Chhattisgarh	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
10.	Punjab	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
13.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1
14.	West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
15.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
16.	Odisha	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
17.	Maharashtra	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
Total		15	6	9	12	11	4	16	13

*[Translation]***Agriculture in School Curriculum**

3170. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

(a) whether Agriculture is included as an optional subject in the curriculum at senior secondary level;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor despite India being an agricultural country;

(c) whether the Government has any intention to review national curriculum framework to include Agriculture as a compulsory subject from class VI to XII;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In accordance with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005, the syllabi and textbooks developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) included the basic concept of 'agriculture' in different subject areas across all stages of the school curriculum, from primary to secondary stage, and as a specific issue at the Higher Secondary stage.

As far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is concerned, all students upto secondary level compulsorily study aspects of agriculture in an integrated way. At senior secondary level, there is no streaming and a student is required to take one language and four elective subjects. Agriculture is offered as one of the elective subjects. The Board also offers Horticulture, a vocational course, for the students at senior secondary level.

(c) to (e) In view of the above, there is no such proposal under consideration as of now.

Standard of Education in Schools

3171. SHRI GANESH SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the quality of education in schools and colleges has declined in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there are deficiencies in the learning standards of a large number of students of Government schools in the country;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time-frame involved and the targets set for improving the standard of education of students; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The reasons for the decline in the quality of education and the deficiency in the learning standard of a large number of students in government schools may be attributed to inadequate infrastructure facilities in the schools, an adverse pupil teacher ratio, the presence of a large number of untrained teachers in the system, the curriculum, syllabus and textbooks not being in sync with the principles of National Curriculum Framework (NCF) - 2005 and the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, an excessive subject load on children, the absence of child-friendly and child-centered classroom processes, and the prevalence of traditional methods of memory based assessment systems.

(d) and (e) To improve the standard of education, the RTE Act, 2009 prescribes the timeframe for various activities mandated in the Act. This includes:

Activity	Time Frame
Establishment of neighborhood schools	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
Provision of school infrastructure	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • All weather school buildings • One-classroom-one-teacher • Head Teacher-cum-Office room • Toilets, drinking water • Barrier free access • Playground, fencing, boundary walls 	
Provision of teachers as per prescribed Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR)	3 years (by 31st March, 2013)
Training of untrained teachers	5 years (by 31st March 2015)
Quality interventions and other provisions	With immediate effect

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, has been under implementation since 2009-10 with the vision to make secondary education of good quality available, accessible and affordable to all children up to class 10. The scheme envisages providing a secondary school within 5 Kms. of a habitation and improving the quality of education in Government schools by strengthening their infrastructure. Besides providing infrastructure in the schools, other quality related interventions such as the in-service training of teachers every year, a leadership development programme for heads of the schools, maths kit, science kit, bridge courses, special teaching for learning enhancement, e-learning etc. are being provided under the RMSA.

With regard to improving the quality of education in colleges/universities, the University Grants Commission has taken several steps which include issuing Regulations on the Maintenance of Standards and Quality in all Universities, including Private Universities, Deemed to be Universities, Central Universities and State Universities.

[English]

Free Education to Sports Persons

3172. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision that any sports person who brings laurels to the country in national and international events will be provided free education upto the highest level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has approved any guidelines 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) to (d) Yes Madam, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has launched a Scheme in 2012, called the "Free Education for Sports Medal Winners/Participants of National/ International events". The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial assistance to these medal winners/eminent sports persons who are studying in Universities/Colleges leading to full time regular courses, including PG Diploma and other professional courses,

and to motivate them to achieve higher levels of performance in higher education as well as in sports. A copy of the UGC guidelines is available at www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/xiiplanpdf/medal-winners-guidelines.pdf

Broadband to Panchayats

3173. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) for providing high speed network in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the plan and the funds earmarked for the purpose along with the village panchayats selected for the same so far, State-wise;

(c) the name of the company/companies to which the work for implementation of the NOFN has been assigned and the criteria adopted for selection of village panchayats for the purpose;

(d) whether the NOFN is proposed to be implemented across the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the time-frame fixed and progress made 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) and (b) Yes, Madam.

The Government has approved a scheme for creation of a National Optical Fiber Network (NOFN) on 25.10.2011 for providing Broadband connectivity to 2,47,864

Village Panchayats. (State-wise details of Village Panchayats to be covered is at Statement-I). The project will be funded by USOF and initial estimated cost of project is Rs. 20,000 Crore. The project is proposed to be completed in 2 years.

NOFN project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) *i.e.* Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), a company incorporated under Indian Companies Act 1956 fully owned by Central Government, with equity participation from Government, BSNL, Railtel and Powergrid. The Company has been incorporated on 25.2.2012 for this purpose.

The optical fibre has predominantly reached state capitals, districts and blocks, at present. National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project is planned to connect all the 2,47,864 Gram Panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks.

(c) to (e) BBNL has allocated the work to 3 CPSUs (Central Public Sector Undertakings) BSNL, RailTel and Powergrid as per details tabulated in Statement-II. So far, it is planned to connect 2,45,748 Gram Panchayats in the country.

NOFN Project is envisaged as a Centre-State joint effort. State Governments are expected to contribute by way of not levying any RoW charges. This requires suitable tri-partite MoU to be signed by GOI, State Governments & BBNL.

Tri-partite MoU has been signed with 13 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Manipur, Mizoram, Rajasthan, Tripura, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand and 3 Union Territories viz. Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu and Puducherry. Total 1,40,727 Gram Panchayats will get covered by Optical Fibre Network in these States and UTs.

Three Pilot Projects have been completed to cover all Gram Panchayats of Arain Block in Ajmer District (Rajasthan), Panisagar Block in North Tripura District (Tripura), Paravada Block in Vishakhapatnam District (A.P.). As on 15.10.2012, each of the 58 Gram Panchayats in these three Pilot Project Blocks have been provided with 100 Mbps bandwidth.

Statement-I

State-wise detail of Village Panchayats to be covered with broadband connectivity through the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project

Sl. No. State/Union Territory		Number of Village Panchayats
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar	67
2	Andhra Pradesh	21862
3	Assam	3943
4	Bihar	8460
5	Chhattisgarh	9837
6	Gujarat (including Dadra Nagar Haveli and Daman Diu)	14439
7	Haryana	6234
8	Himachal Pradesh	3241
9	Jammu and Kashmir	4146
10	Jharkhand	4559
11	Karnataka	5657
12	Kerala	999
13	Lakshadweep	10
14	Madhya Pradesh	23022
15	Maharashtra (including Goa)	28078
16	Tripura	1040
17	Mizoram	768
18	Meghalaya	1463
19	Arunachal Pradesh	1756
20	Manipur	3011
21	Nagaland	1110
22	Odisha	6233
23	Punjab	12809
24	Chandigarh	17
25	Rajasthan	9200

1	2	3	1	2	3
26	Tamil Nadu	12617	29	Uttarakhand	7546
27	Pondicherry	98	30	West Bengal	3354
28	Uttar Pradesh	52125	31	Sikkim	163
			Total		2,47,864

Statement-II*Details of Allocation of works to 3 CPSUs*

CPSU	Name of states Allotted	No. of GPs Allotted	No. of Blocks allotted	No. of Districts allotted	Area wise Distribution (sq. km)
BSNL	Andaman and Nicobar, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jammu And Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Uttar Pradesh, Uttarakhand, West Bengal	1,73,910 (70%)	3864 (59%)	421 (67%)	2217847 (67%)
Railtel	Arunachal Pradesh, Dadra and Nagar H., Daman and Diu, Gujarat, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Pondicherry, Tamil Nadu, Tripura	36,047 (15%)	966 (15%)	120 (19%)	503838 (15%)
Powergrid	Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, Odisha	35,791 (15%)	1769 (26%)	89 (14%)	566125 (17%)
Total		2,45,748	6599	630	3287810

Learning Levels of Children

3174. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:
SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate a policy to determine the quality outcome in school education under the RTE Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is no focus on outcome based learning under the current Act and model rules for the RTE;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) 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

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates several features to improve the quality of elementary education. Section 25 of the Act lays down the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) at school level, Section 23(1) lays down the minimum qualifications for teachers and the condition of passing a Teacher Eligibility Test (TET). Section 26 further provides

that vacancies of teachers in a government and government aided school shall not exceed 10% of the total sanctioned strength.

In order to improve the teaching-learning process, Section 24 of the RTE Act lays down the duties of teachers that include, inter alia, conducting and completing the prescribed curriculum within the specified time, assessing the learning ability of each child and providing supplementary instruction, if required, holding regular meetings with parents and guardians to apprise them of the child's regularity in attendance, ability to learn and progress made in learning, etc. The Schedule to the Act also prescribes the minimum number of working days/instructional hours in an academic year, the minimum number of working hours per week for teachers and provisions for library, teaching learning equipment and sports equipment in schools. Further, Section 29 of the RTE Act lays down the parameters for a child-centric curriculum to be taught and for a comprehensive and continuous evaluation of the student at the elementary school level.

(c) and (d) The principle of continuous and comprehensive evaluation under Section 29(h) focuses on outcome-based learning as the child is assessed continuously, instead of at the end of the session, and their learning difficulties are addressed, thereby ensuring that the child keeps pace with the learning goals of the class.

(e) and (f) In order to measure student learning outcomes, the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic surveys of children in classes III, V and VIII, which provide national trends as well as comparative state-wise data. The findings of the third round of learning achievement of class V in 2010-11 indicate that learning levels in language have improved in 24 States/UTs, in mathematics in 14 States and in environmental studies in 24 States/UTs.

Splitting of AI into Two Subsidiaries

3175. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India has decided to split engineering and ground handling services of Air India

(AI) into two fully owned subsidiaries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the details of the plan formulated, if any, in this regard;

(c) whether these units are likely to look for business from outside and provide services to Air India at cheaper rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the extent to which the said bifurcation is likely to help Air India to recover its losses;

(e) whether the Government has taken Employees Union on board before taking a final decision; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the Air India's Turn Around Plan (TAP) approved by the Government, it is required to hive off its MRO and Ground Handling businesses to its subsidiary companies viz Air India Engineering Services Limited (AIESL) and Air India Air Transport Services Limited (AIATSL) respectively. The hiving off enable Air India to focus on its core function as an airline and develop MRO and Ground handling business separately.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The AIATSL is expected to emerge as full fledged ground handling company, performing Terminal Handling, Ramp Handling and other Ground Handling functions for Air India (AI) and other customer airlines. The hiving off MRO business to AIESL may help Air India to monetize the value of its current assets and infrastructure to raise funds to support the parent company and lead to improve productivity, lower costs and make them self-sufficient and increase revenue from outside customers. The AIESL aims to attract clients from Asia - Pacific region at a competitive price, while serving Air India at a discounted rate. Similarly, AIATSL aims to attract airline clients at an aggressive and competitive rate. This will help in earning additional revenue and enabling Air India to focus in its core business of airline operations.

(e) Yes, Madam, meetings were held with the Unions/Associations/Guilds on the TAP and FRP and the presentation was also made to them on the same.

(f) Does not arise.

*[Translation]***Applications for New Institutes**

3176. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL:

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

(a) whether as per the All India Council for Technical Education, applications for new institutions have come down from 3,200 in 2009-10 to 689 in 2012-13;

(b) if so, the reasons behind the 80 per cent decrease in the number of applications;

(c) whether the technical education sector has reached its saturation point in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the country still requires 1,000 more institutions to achieve gross enrolment ratio of 30 per cent in higher education; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The number of new Institutes being set up every year has been coming down.

(b) The reasons for the decrease in the number of applications received for setting up new Technical Institutes are the reduced demand in some branches like Instrumentation, IT, Production and Bio-Technology.

(c) and (d) At the current supply level of the students in XIIth standard and available seats we could reach a saturation point for branches like Instrumentation, IT, Production etc. However, since the perception is that branches like Civil/Electrical/Mechanical are highly employment oriented, the demand for these seats is high even today.

(e) and (f) A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been envisioned by the Ministry during the XIIth Plan to incentivize State Governments to set up new institutions and expand existing ones to achieve a gross enrolment ratio of 30 per cent by 2020 in Higher Education. However, the XIIth Plan has not yet been approved.

*[English]***Complaints against Unsatisfactory Services**

3177. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has been witnessing a steep rise in the complaints and other grievances of consumers against telecom operators particularly BSNL and MTNL for deficient and unsatisfactory services;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the reasons therefor, State and operator-wise;

(c) the action taken on such complaints/ grievances;

(d) whether the Government/TRAI has received suggestions from various quarters for imposition of penalty on telecom operators for unsatisfactory services to the subscribers;

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

(f) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government/TRAI 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) The operator-wise details in respect of service related complaints which includes the complaints regarding the deficient and unsatisfactory services against telecom operators; including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL); received in Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) during the last three years and the current year upto 30th June, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement. Complaints in TRAI are presently compiled operator wise and not on the basis of Service Area/State.

(c) The individual consumer complaints received in TRAI are forwarded to the concerned service provider for redressal.

(d) and (e) During the consultation process on the Consultation Paper on Review of measures taken to protect the interest of consumers and follow up draft "Telecom

Consumers Complaint Redressal Regulations, 2011" and "Telecom Consumers Protection Regulations, 2011", some of the consumer organizations suggested imposition of penalty for non-repair of faults, non-redressal of complaints within the time limit and for balance cut/Value Added Services (VAS)/ Unsolicited Commercial Communication (UCC) etc. Following the consultation process, TRAI had notified the "Telecom Consumers Complaints Redressal Regulations, 2012", on 5th January 2012 prescribing a revised framework for redressal of complaints of telecom consumers so as to enhance the effectiveness of the grievance redressal mechanism.

(f) (i) TRAI has recently prescribed, through "The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Services (second amendment) Regulation, 2012", dated 8th November 2012, financial disincentive on Basic Telephone Service (Wireline) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service operators for non-compliance with the benchmark for the Network Service Quality Parameters and Customer Service Quality Parameters, as detailed below:

(a) Financial Disincentive not exceeding Rs.50,000/- per parameter for not meeting the benchmarks

for Basic Service.

(b) Financial Disincentive not exceeding Rs.50,000/- per parameter for not meeting the benchmarks for Network related parameters for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and Rs. 1,00,000/- per parameter for second or subsequent non-compliance.

(c) Financial Disincentive not exceeding Rs.50,000/- per parameter for not meeting the benchmarks for Customer Service Quality Parameters for Cellular Mobile Telephone Service.

(d) Financial Disincentive not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000/- per parameter for false reporting.

(e) Financial Disincentive not exceeding Rs.5,000/- per day for delay in submission of report to TRAI.

(ii) TRAI has also implemented a web based "Telecom Consumers Complaint Monitoring System" (TCCMS) to enable consumers to lodge their complaints with their service providers, so that the customers can check the status of their complaints online, based on the docket number.

Statement

Year-wise details of Service Related complaint(s) which includes deficient and unsatisfactory services

Sl. No.	Name of Operator	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13*
1	BSNL	546	411	466	164
2	MTNL	214	139	165	46
3	Bharti	985	548	1165	539
4	Tata	370	175	438	342
5	Reliance	610	346	647	322
6	Vodafone	469	401	654	355
7	Idea	212	149	326	169
8	Others	145	232	272	203
	Total	3551	2401	4133	2140

* Upto June 2012

**Assessment of Performance
of JNNURM-I**

3178. DR. RATNA DE:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high powered committee had assessed the performance of the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM)-I and other schemes of the Ministry and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the major recommendations of the committee;

(c) whether the report has stated that the State Governments have not empowered Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to meet challenges relating to urban development and that the present role of the Centre to decide on projects should be delegated to States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number and details of ULBs which have managed to recover the operations and maintenance costs for water supply schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The High Powered Expert Committee (HPEC) set up by the Government of India has assessed the investment requirements for Urban Infrastructure and Services to be of the order of Rs.39.2 lakh crore at 2009-10 prices over 20 year period, while the Operation & Maintenance (O and M) requirement has been assessed at Rs.19.9 lakh crore. Details of summary and recommendation of High Powered Expert Committee is at Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The Committee is of the view that India's municipal corporations, municipalities and nagar panchayats, commonly known as urban local bodies (ULBs) need to be strengthened as local self-government with clear functions, independent financial resources, and autonomy to take decisions on investment and service delivery. They must also be made accountable to citizens. It further says that the Government of India will have to take a leadership role in financing a major part of the programme and, at the same time, facilitate and encourage the involvement of State governments and ULBs. State governments will have to contribute by way of a constitutionally mandated revenue-sharing arrangement with the ULBs. On their part, the ULBs will carry out reforms

in governance and financing to deliver public services of specified norms to all including the poor. This should be done within a framework of accountability. Rising aspirations of the increasing numbers of people in urban India will make further demands on ULBs, and community participation will be an important factor in ensuring accountability

(e) Details of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) of 11 States which have achieved the 100 percent Operation & Maintenance cost recovery in water supply scheme under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is at Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Report on Indian Infrastructure and Services by
High Powered Expert Committee Chaired by
Dr. Isher Judge Ahluwalia*

March 2011

Summary and Recommendations

1. India is urbanising. This transition, which will see India's urban population reach a figure close to 600 million by 2031, is not simply a shift of demographics. It places cities and towns at the centre of India's development trajectory. In the coming decades, the urban sector will play a critical role in the structural transformation of the Indian economy and in sustaining the high rates of economic growth. Ensuring high quality public services for all in the cities and towns of India is an end in itself, but it will also facilitate the full realization of India's economic potential.
2. This Report comes to the conclusion that India's economic growth momentum cannot be sustained if urbanisation is not actively facilitated. Nor can poverty be addressed if the needs of the urban poor are isolated from the broader challenges of managing urbanisation. Cities will have to become the engines of national development. India cannot afford to get its urban strategy wrong, but it cannot get it right without bringing about a fundamental shift in the mindset which separates rural from the urban.
3. The Report argues that the challenges of managing urbanisation will have to be addressed through a combination of increases investment, strengthening

the framework for governance and financing, and a comprehensive capacity building programme at all levels of government.

4. At the centre of this approach is the role of cities and towns in an interdependent federal system. The Committee is of the view that India's municipal corporations, municipalities and nagar panchayats, commonly known as urban local bodies (ULBs) need to be strengthened as local self-government with clear functions, independent financial resources, and autonomy to take decisions on investment and service delivery. They must also be made accountable to citizens. Elements of this shift are already present in the local government framework as reflected in the 74th Constitutional Amendment, the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), and the emphasis placed on the urban sector by the Thirteenth Central Finance Commission.
5. This Report makes a case for a comprehensive framework of urban policy and planning. The key elements of this framework are:
 - Increasing investment in urban infrastructure from 0.7 per cent of GDP in 2011-12 to 1.1 per cent by 2031-32
 - In association, increasing spending on maintaining assets - old and new
 - Engaging in renewal and redevelopment of urban areas including slums
 - Improving regional and metropolitan planning with integration of land use and transportation
 - Ensuring access to services for all including the poor to meet the recommended norms
 - Reforming norms
 - Reforming governance of cities and towns by a unified command under a Mayor
 - Strengthening and securing the financial base of ULBs
 - State governments providing an enabling environment for ULBs to discharge their enhanced responsibilities
 - Government of India launching a New Improved JNNURM (NIJNNURM) that focuses on capacity

building and supports urban reforms within a programme approach

A. Summary

The major conclusions emerging from the documentation and analysis in the Report are presented below.

A.1 Urbanisation and Economic Growth

6. Only 30 per cent of India's population lives in urban areas. This is much lower than in China, Indonesia, South Korea, Mexico, and Brazil. Some of this may be due to much lower per capita incomes in India. The Committee's projections suggest that India's urban population as presently defined will be close to 600 million by 2031, more than double that in 2001. Already the number of metropolitan cities with population of 1 million and above has increased from 35 in 2001 to 50 in 2011 and is expected to increase further to 87 by 2031. The expanding size of India cities will happen in many cases through a process of peripheral expansion, with smaller municipalities and large villages surrounding the core city becoming part of the large metropolitan area.
7. Three decades of rapid economic growth would normally have propelled migration from rural areas but growth in India has not had this effect thus far. This is because industrialization has been capital intensive and the services boom fuelled by the knowledge economy has been capital intensive. A few cities of India have acted as centers of knowledge and innovation. As more cities provide economies of agglomeration and scale for clusters of industries and other non- agriculture economic activity, the urban sector will become the principle engine for stimulating national economic growth. Industrialization will absorb more people as India advances further in its integration with the world economy. At the present juncture, India faces the challenge of continuing on its high growth trajectory while making growth more broad-based and labour-intensive.
8. The fortunes of the agricultural sector are crucially linked to the manner in which growth in the industry and services sectors unfolds. People living in rural areas typically tap the opportunities that cities provided for employment, entrepreneurial avenues, learning, and monetary repatriation. As urbanisation

grows, demand for food items other than food grains, i.e. vegetables, lentils, milk, eggs, etc., also grows. This leads to investments in infrastructure, logistics, processing, packaging, and organized retailing. These investments and other economic inter-linkages connect and build synergy between rural and urban centers. Of course, government policy should also focus on enhancing the productive potential of the rural economy. This Report maintains that India's urban future promises to be an inclusive one, with the benefits extending to rural areas as well. Already, there is evidence to suggest that rising standards of living in India's urban areas in the post-reform period have had significant distributional effects favouring the country's rural poor.

A.2 The State of Service Delivery

9. Cities and towns of India are visibly deficient in the quality of services they provide, even to the existing population. Considering that the Indian economy is now one of the fastest growing economies in the world, and standards are rising, current service levels are too low relative to the required to sustain the economic productive of cities and towns.
10. The committee believes that public services such as drinking water, sewerage, solid waste management, roads, and street lights must be accessible to one and all to achieve the goals of inclusion. At the same time, they must meet the service norms as set out by the Ministry of Urban Development in 2008 to ensure the contribution of cities to economic growth. To achieve both inclusion and economic growth will, however, require shifting the focus of policy from creating physical infrastructure to delivering services. The challenges is to focus on reforming governance for service deliver. Without this, additional capital investments in urban infrastructure will not result in improvements in service delivery.
11. The Committee has taken note of the situation with respect to low income housing and public transportation. The scarcity of affordable housing drives the poor and some non-poor to slums and most of these settlements lack even basic water and sanitation facilities. On average, 25 per cent of the population in many Indian cities lives in slums; in Greater Mumbai, slum dwellers account for 54 per cent of the total population. Not all slum dwellers are poor, and the complexity of these challenges is reviewed in the context of urban planning, infrastructure development and public service delivery for all.
12. The challenge of urbanisation in India is to ensure service delivery at the enhanced minimum standards that are necessary when planning ahead. This is particularly so in a situation when even the current urban population is inadequately served and total urban population is likely to increase by at least 250 million.

A.3 Estimates of Investment for Urban Infrastructure

13. This Committee's terms of reference specified that it should estimate investment requirements for eight major sectors of urban infrastructure over the period 2008-20, and suggest ways of financing the massive infrastructure deficit in the urban sector along with ensuring improved service delivery that meets the new specified norms.
14. The committee has interpreted its mandate in a broad manner by covering all areas of urban infrastructure and extending the period to 2031. It has prepared detailed estimates of investment for eight sectors, i.e. water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, storm water drains, urban roads, urban transport, traffic support infrastructure, and street lighting. The Committee has also prepared an estimate of investment in urban infrastructure as a whole by suitable scaling up the estimated for these sectors. However, these would not cover the requirements of primary health, primary education, and electricity distribution, which are outside the terms of reference of the Committee.
15. The Committee has, made projections for the period from the Twelfth five Year Plan to the Fifteenth Five Year Plan, i.e. 2012-13. Given the volatility of land prices the estimates do not include the cost of land acquisition.
16. The investment for urban infrastructure over the 20-year period is estimated at Rs.39.2 lakh crore at 2009-10 prices. Of this, Rs.17.3 lakh crore (or 44 per cent) is accounted for by urban roads. The backlog for this sector is very large, ranging from 50 per cent to 80 per cent across the cities of India. Sectors delivering urban services such as water supply, sewerage, solid waste management, and storm

water drains will need Rs. 8 lakh crore towards investment in renewal and redevelopment including slums.

17. Recognising that the focus of policy should be on provision of public services which flow from infrastructure assets and not merely on creating the assets, the Committee has highlighted the importance of operations and maintenance (O and M) for the upkeep of the assets. The O&M requirements for new and old assets are projected at Rs. 19.9 lakh crore over the 20 year period.

A.4 Governance

18. The committee believes that governance is the weakest and most crucial link which needs to be repaired to bring about the urban transportation so urgently needed in India. Financing the large sums required to meet the investment needs of urban infrastructure is crucially dependent on the reform of institutions and the capacity of those who run the institutions for service delivery and revenue generation. The Committee is of the view that large expenditures on Indian cities and towns have to be combined with better governance structures, strong political and administrative will to collect taxes and user charges, and improved capacity to deliver. Cities must be empowered, financially strengthened, and efficiently governed to respond to the needs of their citizens and to contribute to the growth momentum.
19. The municipal entities need to be strengthened as local governments with 'own' sources of revenue, predictable formula-based transfers from state governments, and other transfer from the Government of India and state governments to help them discharge the larger responsibilities assigned to them by the 74th Constitutional Amendment. Improved tax revenues combined with rational user charges will enable cities to leverage their own resources to clear their debt and also access new forms of financing through public private partnership (PPP). Only then can they augment the urban infrastructure base, provide improved quality of services on a sustainable basis to their residents, and contribute to the growth momentum of the Indian economy.

A.5 Financing

20. Urban local governments in India are among the weakest in the world both in terms of capacity to

raise resources and financial autonomy. While transfers from state government and the Government of India have increased in recent years, the tax bases of ULBs are narrow and inflexible and lack buoyancy, and they have also not been able to levy rational user charges for the services they deliver.

21. ULBs can borrow from the market only within limits and with explicit approval of the state government. However, this has mostly not been a binding constraint since the real challenge in accessing external finance has been the precarious state of their own finances and poor governance.
22. The Committee believes that in view of the importance of urban infrastructure for economic growth and inclusion, the Government of India and state governments will have to step in, both by providing substantial funds and by facilitating the use of additional mechanisms for funding, which will require the strengthening of own finances of ULBs. The latter in turn, requires reforms in governance at all levels.
23. The Government of India will have to take a leadership role in financing a major part of the programme and, at the same time, facilitate and encourage the involvement of state governments and ULBs. State governments will have to contribute by way of a constitutionally mandated revenue-sharing arrangement with the ULBs. On their part, the ULBs will carry out reforms in governance and financing to deliver public services of specified norms to all including the poor. This should be done within a framework of accountability. Rising aspirations of the increasing numbers of people in urban India will make further demands on ULBs, and community participation will be an important factor in ensuring accountability.

Statement-II

100% O and M cost recovery in water supply

Sl. No.	States	Cities
1	2	3
	Total Achieved	23
1	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2		Vishakhapatnam

1	2	3
3	Chhattisgarh	Raipur
4	Delhi (MCD)	Delhi
5	Gujarat	Surat
6		Vadodara
7	Karnataka	Bangalore
8	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
9		Nagpur
10	Maharashtra	Nashik
11		Pune
12		Greater Mumbai
13	Meghalaya*	Shillong
14	Sikkim*	Gangtok
15		Coimbatore
16	Tamil Nadu	Madurai
17		Chennai
18		Agra
19		Allahabad
20	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
21		Lucknow
22		Mathura
23		Varanasi

* 50% O and M Cost Recovery in Water Supply is considered as achieved in these two ULBs (North-Eastern States)

[Translation]

International Routes by Private Airlines

3179. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the domestic companies operating international flights in the country;

(b) the profits earned/losses incurred by the said companies during each of the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) whether to give boost to international air travel, the Government has given its nod to domestic Indian carriers to fly several new destinations across the globe;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the countries likely to be connected by new flights;

(f) the airlines-wise flights enhanced by the Government; and

(g) the extent to which Air India International and other domestic carriers are likely to be benefited by this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Currently, Air India, Air India Express, Jet Airways, SpiceJet and Indigo are the only designated Indian carriers having international operations.

(b) The profits earned/losses incurred of these airlines during the year 2008-09 to 2010-11 is at Statement-I

(c) to (g) Yes Madam, the Government has allocated traffic rights to designated Indian carriers. The airlines-wise additional traffic rights allocated by the Government for effective schedules Winter 2012, Summer 2013 and Winter 2013 is at Statement-II. With the allocation of new traffic rights, there will be increased utilization of available bilateral traffic rights by the Indian carriers leading to increased competitiveness, more availability of seats for passengers, and increased market share, revenues and building of Indian carrier brands.

Statement-I*Financial Summary of Scheduled Indian Carriers*

Carrier/Airline	2008-09		
	Operating Revenue (Rs. In Million)	Operating Expenses (Rs. In Million)	Operating Result (Rs. In Million)
1	2	3	4
National Carriers			
NACIL (AI+IC combined)	134,793.8	188,964.5	-54,170.7
AI Express	14,164.0	15,787.0	-1,623.0
Total	148,957.8	204,751.5	-55,793.7
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	126,914.4	125,818.7	1,095.7
SpiceJet	16,894.5	21,200.3	-4,305.8
Indigo	18,763.6	18,582.6	181.0
Total	162,572.5	165,601.6	-3,029.1
Grand Total	311,530.3	370,353.1	-58,822.8
2009-10			
National Carriers			
NACIL (AI+IC combined)	134,022.7	165,806.7	-31,784.0
AI Express	14,018.0	15,574.0	-1,556.0
Total	148,040.7	181,380.7	-33,340.0
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	103,672.6	101,666.5	2,006.1
SpiceJet	21,810.8	21,204.8	606.0
Indigo	26,015.0	21,548.0	4,467.0
Total	151,498.4	144,419.3	7,079.1
Grand Total	299,539.1	325,800.0	-26,260.9
2010-11			
National Carriers			
NACIL (AI+IC combined)	142,551.1	179,959.1	-37,408.0
AI Express	13,778.1	16,974.2	-3196.1
Total	156,329.2	196,933.3	-40,604.1

1	2	3	4
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	127,146.3	120,346.2	6800.1
SpiceJet *	29,606.0	28,324.4	1281.6
Indigo	38,254.1	32,229.2	6024.9
Total	195,006.4	180,899.8	14,106.6
Grand Total	351,335.6	377,833.1	-26,497.5

Source:- ICAO ATR Form - EF Furnished by Scheduled Indian Carriers

* Source Annual Report 2010-11 of SpiceJet.

Statement-II

Air India

Route (& vv)	Country	Traffic Rights Granted	Effective Schedule
1	2	3	4
Delhi-Dubai vv	Dubai	7 services per week	Winter 2012
Khozikode-Sharjah vv	Sharjah	7 services per week	Winter 2012
Delhi-Narita vv	Japan	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Delhi-Rome-Madrid-Barcelona vv	Italy/Spain	7 services per week	Summer 2013
Delhi- Moscow vv	Russia	7 services per week	Summer 2013
Mumbai-Delhi- Sanghai vv	China	3 services per week	Summer 2013
Mumbai-AI Najaf vv	Iraq	5 services per week	Summer 2013
Ahmedabad-Deihi-Newark vv	USA	7 services per week	Winter 2013
Mumbai - Nairobi vv	Kenya	7 services per week	Winter 2013
Delhi-Kuala Lumpur vv	Malaysia	777 seats per week	Winter 2013
Chennai - Kuala Lumpur vv	Malaysia	777 seats per week	Winter 2013
Air India Express			
Khozikode-Dubai vv	Dubai	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Cochin-Dubai vv	Dubai	7 services per week	Winter 2012
Trivandrum-Dubai vv	Dubai	7 services per week	Winter 2012
Tiruchy-Dubai vv	Dubai	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Amritsar-Dubai vv	Dubai	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Lucknow-Dubai vv	Dubai	1 service per week	Winter 2012

1	2	3	4
Jaipur-Dubai vv	Dubai	1 service per week	Winter 2012
Khozikode - Muscat vv	Oman	7 services per week	Winter 2012
Trivandrum-Muscat vv	Oman	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Cochin-Muscat vv	Oman	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Amritsar-Muscat-Abu Dhabi-Amritsar	Oman/Abu Dhabi	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Amritsar-Abu Dhabi-Muscat-Amritsar	Oman/Abu Dhabi	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Mangalore-Muscat-Abu Dhabi-Mangalore	Oman/Abu Dhabi	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Cochin-Salalah vv	UAE	1 service per week	Winter 2012
Trivandrum-Saialah vv	UAE	1 service per week	Winter 2012
Khozikode-Abu Dhabi vv	Abu Dhabi	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Cochin-Abu Dhabi vv	Abu Dhabi	7 services per week	Winter 2012
Trivandrum-Abu Dhabi vv	Abu Dhabi	7 services per week	Winter 2012
Chennai-Tiruchy-Abu Dhavi vv	Abu Dhabi	1 service per week	Winter 2012
Amritsar-Muscat-Abu Dhabi-Amritsar	Oman/Abu Dhabi	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Amritsar-Abu Dhabi-Muscat-Amritsar	Oman/Abu Dhabi	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Mangalore-Muscat-Abu Dhabi-Mangalore	Oman/Abu Dhabi	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Cochin-Sharjah vv	Sharjah	4 services per week	Winter 2012
Khozikode-Sharjah vv	Sharjah	7 services per week	Winter 2012
Khozikode-Doha-Bahrain-Khozikode	Qatar/Bahrain	4 services per week	Winter 2012
Khozikode-Bahrain-Doha-Khozikode	Qatar/Bahrain	3 services per week	Winter 2012
Cochin-Bahrain-Doha-Cochin	Qatar/Bahrain	2 services penveek	Winter 2012
Cochin-Doha-Bahrain-Cochin	Qatar/Bahrain	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Trivandrum-Bahrain-Doha- Trivandrum	Qatar/Bahrain	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Trivandrum-Doha-Bahrain-Trivandrum	Qatar/Bahrain	2 services per week	Winter 2012
Mangalore-Doha-Bahrain-Mangalore	Qatar/Bahrain	1 service per week	Winter 2012
Cochin-Dammam vv	Saudi Arabia	3 services per week	Winter 2012
Trivandrum-Dammam vv	Saudi Arabia	3 services per week	Winter 2012
Mangalore - Dammam vv	Saudi Arabia	3 services per week	Winter 2012
Chennai-Kuala Lumpur vv	Malaysia	1 service per week	Winter 2012
Chennai-Singapore vv	Singapore	3 services per week	Winter 2012

1	2	3	4
Khozikode-Singapore vv	Singapore	4 services per week	Winter 2012
Chennai-Bangkok vv	Thailand	3 services per week	Winter 2012
Delhi - Dhaka vv	Bangladesh	4 services per week	Winter 2012
Kolkata-Dhaka vv	Bangladesh	4 services per week	Winter 2012
Chennai-Colombo	Sri Lanka	4 services per week	Winter 2012
Mangalore-Dubai vv	Dubai	4 services per week	Summer 2013
Tiruchy - Dubai vv	Dubai	1 service per week	Summer 2013
Lucknow-Dubai vv	Dubai	1 service per week	Summer 2013
Jaipur-Dubai vv	Dubai	2 services per week	Summer 2013
Amritsar - Abu Dhabi- Muscat-Amritsar	Abu Dhabi	1 service per week	Summer 2013
Mangalore-Abu Dhabi-Muscat-Mangalore	Abu Dhabi	1 service per week	Summer 2013
Cochin- Al Am vv	Abu Dhabi	1 service per week	Summer 2013
Mangalore-Sharjah vv	Sharjah	3 services per week	Summer 2013
Mangalore-Doha-Bahrain-Mangalore	Bahrain/Qatar	3 services per week	Summer 2013
Khozikode-Dammam vv	Saudi Arabia	4 services per week	Summer 2013
Chennai - Kuala Lumpur vv	Malaysia	2 services per week	Summer 2013
Kolkata - Singapore vv	Singapore	3 services per week	Summer 2013
Delhi - Dhaka vv	Bangladesh	3 services per week	Summer 2013
Kolkata - Dhaka vv	Bangladesh	3 services per week	Summer 2013
Tiruchy-Colombo vv	Sri Lanka	4 services per week	Summer 2013
Pune - Dubai vv	Dubai	2 services per week	Winter 2013
Lucknow - Dubai vv	Dubai	2 services per week	Winter 2013
Jaipur - Dubai vv	Dubai	2 services per week	Winter 2013
Amritsar-Muscat-Abu Dhabi-Amritsar	Abu Dhabi	1 services per week	Winter 2013
Amritsar-Abu Dhabi-Muscat-Amritsar	Abu Dhabi	1 service per week	Winter 2013
Mangalore-Muscat-Abu Dhabi-Mangalore	Abu Dhabi	1 service per week	Winter 2013
Mangalore-Abu Dhabi-Muscat-Mangalore	Abu Dhabi	1 services per week	Winter 2013
Mangalore-Sharjah vv	Sharjah	4 service per week	Winter 2013
Trivandrum-Dammam vv	Saudi Arabia	1 service per week	Winter 2013

1	2	3	4
Mangalore - Dammam vv	Saudi Arabia	1 service per week	Winter 2013
Chennai-Singapore vv	Singapore	4 services per week	Winter 2013
Chennai - Bangkok vv	Thailand	4 services per week	Winter 2013
Tiruchy - Colombo vv	Sri Lanka	3 services per week	Winter 2013
Trivandrum -Doha-Bahrain-Trivandrum	Qatar/Bahrain	3 services per week	Winter 2013
Cochin-Bahrain-Doha-Cochin	Qatar/Bahrain	4 services per week	Winter 2013
Jet Airway			
Guwahati - Dhaka vv	Bangladesh	3 frequencies/week	Winter 2012
Mumbai - Bangkok vv	Thailand	2, 100 seats/week	Winter 2012
Delhi - Bangkok vv	Thailand	1,400 seats/week	Winter 2012
Delhi-Dubai vv	UAE-Dubai	7/1225 seats/week	Winter 2012
Mangalore-Dubai vv	UAE-Dubai	7/1225 seats/week	Winter 2012
Mangalore-Sharjah vv	UAE-Sharjah	7/1225 seats/week	Winter 2012
Delhi - Frankfurt vv	Germany	7 frequencies/week	Summer 2013
Chennai -Singapore vv	Singapore	1,225 seats/week	Summer 2013
Kochi - Abu Dhabi vv	UAE - Abu Dhabi	1, 225 seats/week	Summer 2013
Mum-Ho Chi Minn City vv	Vietnam	7 s/w	Summer 2013
Mumbai - Jakarta vv	Indonesia	7 frequencies/week	Summer 2013
Kochi - Dammam vv	Saudi Arabia	1, 225 seats/week	Summer 2013
Delhi - Paris vv	France	7 frequencies/week	Winter 2013
Delhi - Dusseldorf vv	Germany	7 frequencies/week	Winter 2013
Mumbai - Zurich vv	Switzerland	7 frequencies/week	Winter 2013
Delhi - Barcelona vv	Spain	7 frequencies/week	Winter 2013
Delhi - Beijing vv	China	7 frequencies/week	Winter 2013
Mumbai - Sydney vv	Australia	2436 seats/week	Winter 2013
Mumbai - Colombo vv	Sri Lanka	7 frequencies/week	Winter 2013
Delhi - Tashkent vv	Uzbekistan	1, 225 seats/week	Winter 2013
Chennai - Kuwait vv	Kuwait	1, 778 seats/week	Winter 2013

1	2	3	4
Spicejet			
Route (& vv)	Country	Traffic Rights Granted	Eff. Schedule
Kolkata-Bangkok vv	Thailand	7 freq/week [1484 seats]	Winter 2012
Pune -Bangkok vv	Thailand	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Winter 2012
Delhi-Dhaka-Yangon	Bangladesh/Myanmar	7 freq/week [1484 seats]	Winter 2012
Trichy-Colombo vv	Sri Lanka	7 freq/week [546 seats]	Winter 2012
Lucknow-Al Najaf vv	Iraq	3 freq/week [567 seats]	Winter 2012
Varanasi-Al Najaf vv	Iraq	4 freq/week [756 seats]	Winter 2012
Lucknow-Riyadh vv	Saudi Arabia	3 freq/week [567 seats]	Winter 2012
Ahmedabad-Dubai vv	UAE-Dubai	7 freq/week [1484 seats]	Winter 2012
Cochin-Dubai vv	UAE-Dubai	7 freq/week [1484 seats]	Winter 2012
Lucknow-Sharjah vv	UAE-Sharjah	4 freq/week [756 seats]	Winter 2012
Varanasi-Sharjah vv	UAE-Sharjah	4 freq/week [756 seats]	Winter 2012
Madurai-Singapore vv	Singapore	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Summer 2013
Cochin-Male vv	Maldives	7 freq/week [1484 seats]	Summer 2013
Delhi-Ho Chi Minh vv	Vietnam	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Summer 2013
Delhi-Almaty vv	Kazakhstan	7 freq/week [1484 seats]	Summer 2013
Delhi-Kuwait vv	Kuwait	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Summer 2013
Mumbai-Kuwait vv	Kuwait	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Summer 2013
Kolkata-Hong Kong vv	Hong Kong	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Summer 2013
Pune-Sharjah vv	UAE-Sharjah	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Summer 2013
Calicut-Damam vv	Saudi Arabia	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Winter 2013
Mumbai-Damam vv	Saudi Arabia	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Winter 2013
Cochin-Damam vv	Saudi Arabia	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Winter 2013
Delhi-Macau vv	Macau	2 freq/week	Winter 2013
Chennai-Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Winter 2013
Mumbai-Kuala Lumpur	Malaysia	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Winter 2013
Jaipur-Kuwait	Kuwait	7 freq/week [1323 seats]	Winter 2013
Indigo			
Kolkata - Bangkok - Kolkata	Thailand	7 freq/week [1260 seats]	Winter 2012
Mumbai-Dubai vv	UAE-Dubai	7freq/week[1260 seats]	Winter 2012

1	2	3	4
Trivandrum-Dubai vv	UAE-Dubai	7 freq/week [1260 seats]	Winter 2012
Bangalore - Singapore vv	Singapore	7 freq/week [1260 seats]	Summer 2013
Khozikode-Dubai-Khozikode	UAE-Dubai	7 freq/week [1260 seats]	Summer 2013
Chennai - Kuala Lumpur vv	Malaysia	7 freq/week [1260 seats]	Winter 2013
Delhi - Kuala Lumpur vv	Malaysia	7 freq/week [1260 seats]	Winter 2013
Delhi - Kathmandu - Delhi	Nepal	7 freq/week [1260 seats]	Winter 2013

Indian Students Abroad

3180. SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the total number of students studying in foreign countries including Australia and America as on date, country-wise;

(b) the details of the estimated amount of foreign exchange paid as fee every month by the Indian students to those countries;

(c) whether the number of Indian students studying in foreign countries especially in America has declined and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Indian universities are lagging behind in terms of quality education and employment and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up such quality Institutes under public-private-partnership (PPP) mode for higher studies in the country and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the comparative details of the Indian and foreign universities in terms of average of provision of employment and available amenities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The specific information regarding the number of Indian students studying in foreign countries and the foreign exchange paid by them as fees every

month is not maintained by the Ministry of Human Resource Development. The actual amount of tuition fees involved depends on the country, course and the University. However, as per information publicly available, the number of Indian students studying in the United States of America and Australia in 2012 is 100270 and 36326 respectively.

(c) Yes, Madam. There has been a marginal decline of 3.5% (103895 in 2010-11 to 100279 in 2011-12) in the enrolment of Indian students studying in United States of America.

(d) No, Madam. There is no authentic comparative study available to show that Indian universities are low in quality or employment potential. While it is a fact that Indian Universities do not figure in the top 200 universities in the world as announced by some of the International Ranking Systems, the reasons for this are that these systems use different parameters to rank universities, some of which are not relevant in the Indian context and therefore, cannot constitute the basis for the benchmarking of Indian universities vis-a-vis other universities in the world.

(e) The Government has launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to establish one model Degree College in each of the 374 identified Educationally Backward Districts (EBD) in the country with GER below the national average. Under this CSS, the States may, if they so choose, identify private not-for-profit participants in Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. The Government has also decided to set up 20 Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs) under the Public Private Partnership mode.

(f) No comparative details of the Indian and foreign universities are available in relation to the average of provision of employment and amenities.

[English]

Senior Posts Lying Vacant in CBI

3181. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether about 50% of the senior positions in the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) are lying vacant thereby affecting the disposal of important corruption cases;

(b) if so, the number of such sanctioned posts and vacant posts and the reasons for delay in filling up these posts;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has recently slammed the Union Government over the CBI vacancies and centres "bonafide" and seriousness in ensuring time-bound disposal of corruption cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government 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) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Hon'ble Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal No(s). 88-93 of 2003 Central Bureau of Investigation Vs. Saurin Rasiklal Shah & Ors., is monitoring the vacancy position of CBI. Hon'ble Supreme Court has been informed about various steps being taken for filling up of vacancies in CBI.

Development of Township

3182. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to formulate uniform policy for planned development of townships in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken to curb the haphazard growth of urban areas in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The planned development of township is a State subject and accordingly the State Governments formulate their own policies under State Laws, therefore, the Ministry of Urban Development is not formulating any such policy.

(c) It is the responsibility of the Development Authorities / Urban Local Bodies to enforce the building bye laws and master plan regulations to check the haphazard growth in cities and towns.

Safety Measures for Atomic Plants

3183. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the nuclear safety measures in place in various nuclear plants in the country, plant-wise;

(b) the details of funds allocated for ensuring safety of the nuclear plants during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether foreign assistance is being sought to ensure safety measures in the nuclear plants and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has asked the Government to put in place all safety measures at the Kundankulam Power Plant before it is operationalized and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has any Disaster Management Plan for this project 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) All nuclear power plants in the country use well defined principles of defence in depth, redundancy (employing more than one system) and diversity (operation of system based on different principles to ensure that there is no common mode failure). In addition, all nuclear power plants in the country are provided with multi-layer safety provisions and series of physical barriers to prevent the release of radioactivity beyond acceptable limits, and thereby protect the personnel, public, and environment.

(b) The safety of nuclear power plants is ensured through provisions of safety features at component, systems

at plant level, and the associated expenses form a part of the capital investment in the plant. However, the funds allocated under the head 'operating stations' during the last three years and current year, essentially to address maintenance and upgrades needed for their continued safe and efficient performance are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore)

Year	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Allocation	91	145	144	152

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The matter is pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(e) Yes, Madam. Each site has detailed emergency preparedness plans for dealing with different types of emergencies including emergencies having off-site implications, indicating the actions to be taken and roles and responsibilities of various authorities. Emergency exercises are carried out at periodic intervals to validate and improve the plans.

[*Translation*]

Operation of Big Aircraft from Patna Airport

3184. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has kept off the operation of big aircraft from the Patna Airport;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the objections raised by the DGCA have since been addressed and cleared; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which operation of big aircraft would resume from the Patna Airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Patna aerodrome has been identified as critical airport from flight operations point of view due to the presence of obstacles on runway approaches. However, the big aircrafts operate at Patna airport with load penalty and operational restrictions without compromising the safety of the aircraft operations.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Majority of obstacles have already been cleared and action for removing/reducing the height of the remaining obstacles around Patna airport has been initiated by Airports Authority of India in coordination with the State Government.

[*English*]

Global Property Consultant for AI

3185. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) has appointed/proposes to appoint a global real estate consultant;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to sell/lease its properties;

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

(e) whether selling the prime property is likely to lead to relocation of staff from these places;

(f) if so, whether the Government has consulted the affected persons in this regard before arriving at a decision; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and if not the reasons therefor along with the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of both AI and its staff?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. As per its approved Financial Restructuring Plan, Air India is required to raise Rs.5000 crores over a period of ten years through asset monetization. Accordingly, Air India has appointed M/s. DTZ International Property Advisors Private Limited as global real estate consultant to examine its properties in India and abroad and to suggest a road-map for the monetization of the same. The Consultant is in the process of identification of the properties.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) Do not arise.

Cash Transfer System through Aadhaar

3186. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is going to launch direct cash transfer through Aadhaar system;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the proposed direct cash transfer system;

(c) whether corruption, wastage, fraud and pilferage in the delivery of social sector schemes would be curbed by the direct cash transfer system;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to make the scheme a success; and

(e) the terms and reference of the high powered national committee on direct cash transfer?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA):
(a) Yes, Madam. The Government has decided to shift to a system of Aadhaar enabled direct cash transfer for government subsidies and benefits.

(b) The direct cash transfer system will involve transfer of the cash benefit under government schemes directly into the individual beneficiary's Aadhaar enabled bank account. Since Aadhaar Number is a unique identification number, such a transfer will allow de-duplication and accurate targeting of the beneficiary. To begin with, 34 Central schemes have been identified for this purpose. This system will be rolled out in a phase wise manner starting with 43 districts with effect from 1.1.2013.

(c) and (d) Since Aadhaar is based on unique identity of a person that includes finger print and iris image, the proposed transfer will help in de-duplication and accurate targeting of the beneficiary. This will prevent corruption, wastage, fraud and pilferage in the delivery of social sector schemes.

(e) The National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers would engage in providing an overarching vision and direction to enable direct cash transfers of benefits under various government schemes and programmes to individuals. The

details of the tasks the Committee is engaged with may be perused at enclosed Statement.

Statement

No.360/31/C/34/2012-ES.2
Prime Minister's Office

South Block

New Delhi-110011

Dated 25th October, 2012

Notification

Government has decided to constitute a coordination committee chaired by the Prime Minister called the National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers as a mechanism to coordinate action for the introduction of direct cash transfers to individuals under various government schemes and programmes.

2. The composition of the National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers is as follows:-

1. Prime Minister - Chairperson
2. Finance Minister
3. Minister of Communications & IT
4. Minister of Rural Development
5. Minister of Social Justice & Empowerment
6. Minister of Human Resource Development
7. Minister of Tribal Affairs
8. Minister of Minority Affairs
9. Minister of Health & Family Welfare
10. Minister of Labour & Employment
11. Minister of Petroleum & Natural Gas
12. Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers
13. Deputy Chairman, Planning Commission
14. Minister of State (i/c) of Food & Public Distribution
15. Minister of State (i/c) of Women & Child Development
16. Chairman, UIDAI
17. Cabinet Secretary
18. Principal Secretary to PM - Convenor

3. The Prime Minister may invite any other Minister/ Officer/Expert to any meeting of the Committee.

4. The national committee on direct cash transfers would engage in the following tasks:

- i. Provide an overarching vision and direction to enable direct cash transfers of benefits under various government schemes and programmes to individuals, leveraging the investments being made in the Aadhaar project, financial inclusion and other initiatives of the Government, with the objective of enhancing efficiency, transparency and accountability.
- ii. Determine broad policy objectives and strategies for direct cash transfers.
- iii. Identify Government programmes and schemes for which direct cash transfers to individuals can be adopted and suggest the extent and scope of direct cash transfers in each case.
- iv. Coordinate the activities of various Ministries/ Departments/agencies involved in enabling direct cash transfers and ensure timely, coordinated action to ensure speedy rollout of direct cash transfers across the country.
- v. Specify timelines for the rollout of direct cash transfers.
- vi. Review the progress of implementation of direct cash transfers and provide guidance for mid-course corrections.
- vii. Any other related matter.

5. The National Committee on Cash Transfers will be assisted by an Executive Committee on Direct Cash Transfers which will consist of:

1. Principal secretary to PM – Chairman
2. Cabinet Secretary
3. Finance Secretary (Secretary, D/o expenditure)
4. Secretary, D/o Financial Services
5. Secretary, D/o Posts
6. Secretary, D/o Electronics & IT
7. Secretary, D/o Rural Development
8. Secretary, D/o School Education & Literacy

9. Secretary, D/o Higher Education

10. Secretary, M/o Social Justice & Empowerment

11. Secretary, M/o Tribal Affairs

12. Secretary, M/o Minority Affairs

13. Secretary, D/o Health & Family Welfare

14. Secretary, M/o Labour & Employment

15. Secretary, D/o Women & Child Development

16. Secretary, M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas

17. Secretary, D/o Fertilizers

18. Secretary, D/o Food & Public Distribution

19. Director General, UIDAI

20. Secretary, Planning Commission - Member-Convenor

6. The Executive Committee on Direct Cash Transfers would engage in the following tasks:

- i. Identify and propose for the consideration of the National Committee on Cash Transfers such Government programmes and schemes for which direct cash transfers to individuals can be adopted and suggest the extent and scope of direct cash transfers in each case.
- ii. Ensure the preparation of and approve strategies and action plans for the speedy rollout of direct cash transfers in areas agreed to and in line with the timelines laid down by the National Committee on Cash Transfers.
- iii. Coordinate the activities of various Ministries/ Departments / Agencies involved in enabling direct cash transfers to ensure that the architecture and framework for direct cash transfers is in place for rolling out direct cash transfers across the country.
- iv. Review and monitor the rollout of direct cash transfers and undertake mid-course corrections as and when necessary.
- v. Any other related matter entrusted by the National Committee on Cash Transfers or relating to direct cash transfers.

7. The Chairman may invite any other Officer/Expert to any meeting of the Executive Committee as may be necessary.

8. The National Committee and the Executive Committee would be serviced by the Planning Commission, which may obtain assistance as required from any Ministry/ Department/Agency of the Government in this task.

9. The Planning Commission will designate an officer of the rank of Joint Secretary in the Planning Commission to coordinate and service the work of the National Committee and Executive Committee.

10. In order to finalise the operational and implementation details relating to the design and implementation of the direct cash transfer system, and for ensuring a smooth roll out of direct cash transfers in an orderly and timely fashion, Mission Mode Committees will be constituted. These will be:

- i. A Technology Committee to focus on the technology, payment architecture and IT issues.
- ii. A Financial Inclusion Committee to focus on ensuring universal access to banking and ensuring complete financial inclusion.
- iii. Implementation Committees on Electronic Transfer of Benefits at the Ministry/Department level to work out the details of cash transfers for each department such as data bases, direct cash transfer rules and control and audit mechanisms.

The notifications for these committees will be issued in due course.

(Pulok Chatterji)

Principal Secretary to PM

Tel. 23013040

Copy to: All members of the National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers and the Executive Committee on Direct Cash Transfers

(B.V.R. Subrahmanyam)

Joint Secretary to PM

Tel. No. 23013024

Bribery in Corporate Houses

3187. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the corrective action taken by the Government to curb bribery by various corporate houses;

(b) whether the Government is having or is in process of forming a law for severe punishment to culprits of corporate bribery;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

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) Action is taken by the investigating/prosecuting agency under relevant provisions of Indian Penal Code/Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988 in cases involving bribery of public servants including bribery by corporate houses.

(b) to (d) The Indian Penal Code does not provide penal provision for bribery in private sector. However, as India is a signatory to the United Nations Convention against Corruption (UNCAC), which, *inter alia*, provides that act of bribery in private sector be criminalized, the Ministry of Home Affairs has a proposal to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860 to make bribery in private sector a criminal offence. Since Criminal Law and Criminal Procedure fall in the Concurrent List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, they have informed that taking a view on the proposal will be subject to receipt of the comments from all the State Governments/UT Administrations. No time frame can be indicated at this stage, on the date by which final decision is likely to be taken.

[*Transation*]

Cyber Attacks agasinst Censorship

3188. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the case of cyber attacks by hackers against censorship has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the hackers organization namely 'anonymous' has hacked and slowed down the website of a national agency namely the Computer Emergency Response Team India (CERT-In); and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As per the information tracked and reported to Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), during the period 17 May - 15 June, 2012, a total no. of 25 websites were defaced by the 'Anonymous' group. The same group also launched Distributed Denial of Service (DDoS) attack on 17 websites belonging to Government, corporate-sector and other organizations.

(c) The hacker group 'Anonymous', launched DDoS attacks against the website of Indian Computer emergency Response Team (CERT-In) also during the period May - June, 2012. The hacker group was not able to hack into or slowdown the website of CERT-In.

(d) The specific steps taken by the Government in this regard are:

- i. Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) is regularly issuing alerts and advisories regarding DDoS attacks and latest cyber threats alongwith appropriate countermeasures. Training programs for the system/network administrators for securing the websites are also carried out by CERT-In on regular basis.
- ii. CERT-In has empanelled a total of 22 IT Security Auditors, who may be engaged by any Government or private organization to conduct security audit of their IT infrastructure.
- iii. All the new government websites and applications are to be audited with respect to cyber security prior to their hosting. The auditing of the websites and applications will be conducted on a regular basis after hosting also. The existing Government websites are periodically audited from security perspective and vulnerabilities found are plugged. Appropriate technological solutions have been deployed to safeguard the Government websites against cyber attacks like DDoS attacks.

[English]

AERAAT

3189. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenure of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate tribunal (AERAAT) has come to an end;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the mandate of the tribunal;

(c) whether the Government proposes to revive the said tribunal;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it would be revived?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT) has been established under the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) Act, 2008 to adjudicate any dispute between two or more service providers or between a service provider and a group of consumer, and to hear and dispose off appeal against any direction, decision, or order of the AERA.

(c) to (e) Mr. Justice V.S. Sirpurkar has been appointed as the Chairperson and Shri Rahul Sarin and Ms. Pravin Trlpathi as Members of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT) w.e.f. 24th August, 2012.

Implementation of MDMS

3190. SHRI G. M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any impediments in implementing the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) due to lack of resources;

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

(c) whether MDMS under national Child Labour Programme which is currently in progress in nine States, would be extended to 20 states as planned; and

(d) if so, the manner in which the Government intends to remedy the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There are no impediments in the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) due to lack of resources; the Government has provided Rs.11937 crores for the scheme in the current year.

(c) and (d) At present, the MDMS is being implemented in all the 20 States where the National Child Labour Programme is operational.

Concept for Innovation Universities

3191. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the concept for innovation universities aiming at world class standards has been finalized;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) if not, the time by which it is likely to be finalized?

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

(b) The Central Government has formulated the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill'. The Bill aims to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation. The Central Government has tentatively identified 14 places/locations for the establishment of such universities in the public funded mode.

(c) The "Universities for Research and Innovation Bill" has been introduced in Parliament on 21.5.2012.

[Translation]

E-Project for Universities

3192. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether all the universities are being connected to e-project by the Government for implementing uniform syllabus across the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the names of the universities/colleges which have introduced such scheme;
- (d) the time by which the e-project is likely to be introduced in the rest of the universities and colleges; and
- (e) the allocation made for connecting Rajasthan University to e-project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Madam, the universities are not being connected by the Government in order to implement a uniform syllabus across the country. But under the National Mission on Education through Information and

Communication Technology (NMEICT), a Centrally Sponsored Plan scheme, it is envisaged to provide connectivity to over 25000+ colleges including 2000 polytechnics in the country and to 419 universities/deemed universities and institutions of national importance on a 75:25 cost sharing basis [75 percent by the central government and 25 percent by the university/ state government concerned (90:10 in case of North Eastern Region)]. This mission also envisages the development of e-content for undergraduate, postgraduate and engineering subjects for the benefit of all interested students.

[English]

Renaming of Airports

3193. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Gujarat for renaming of airports;
- (b) if so, the details thereof along with the status of each proposal; and
- (c) the time by which these are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Proposals for renaming of airports have been received from various State Governments from time to time. However, no such proposal has been received from the Government of Gujarat for renaming of its airports. Presently the proposals of Government of Bihar to rename Gaya Airport and of State Governments of Punjab/Haryana to rename Civil Air Terminal Complex to be set up at Chandigarh Airport are with this Ministry.

(c) The proposals received from State Governments are considered in this Ministry in consultation with other Ministries/ Departments for taking the approval of Cabinet. Since the matter involves consultations with other Ministries/ Departments/State Governments, no definite timeline is assigned for this process.

Catch Them Young Programme

3194. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the research unit of the Department has a 'Catch Them Young' programme or any such

programme to attract the students with potential in the field of atomic energy;

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

(d) the manner in which the Government proposes to engage with younger scientists and Non-Governmental persons in developing advanced technology?

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) There are several schemes operational to attract the students with potential to work in the field of atomic energy. The following are the entry channels available for the recruitment of young talented students to join the R&D units for taking up research careers in the field of atomic energy:

- (i) Orientation Course in Engineering & Sciences (OCES).
- (ii) DAE Graduate Fellowship Scheme (DGFS).
- (iii) Dr. K.S. Krishnan Research Associate Scheme (KSKRAS).
- (iv) Tie-up with Mumbai University to establish DAE - Mumbai University Centre for Excellence in Basic Sciences (DAE-MU-CBS).
- (v) National Institute for Science Education and Research (NISER) in Bhubaneswar.

(c) Not applicable.

(d) Fresh young science and engineering students undergo one year training in Bhabha Atomic Research Centre Training School and are recruited as Scientific Officers in DAE thereafter. After joining the Department, they are allowed to continue to do project work for fulfilling the requirements for the award of M.Tech. degree of Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), a deemed to be university. The DAE Graduate Fellowship Scheme (DGFS) also provides fellowship to engineering graduates who have secured admission to M.Tech. programme to study in IIT/ IISc. / other select premier engineering institutes. DGFS fellows are subsequently recruited as Scientific Officers in DAE.

Similarly doctoral students are selected as KSKRA fellows who, after completion of one year of fellowship, are

considered for absorption in DAE as Scientific Officers. All the Scientific Officers joining BARC are required to work on topics related to departmental programme on nuclear science and technology and thus contribute towards development of advanced technologies.

The five year integrated M.Sc. programme conducted by the DAE-MU-CBS in Mumbai and National Institute for Science, Education and Research (NISER) in Bhubaneswar, offers academic programme which are useful in nurturing the students and provide them exposure to the DAE research facilities and programmes. These students are given opportunity to work on the advanced areas in nuclear science and technology and thus also contribute for the development of advanced technologies.

Review of NCERT Text Books

3195. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to extensively review the Central Board of Secondary Education Books and NCERT books;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there have been controversial lessons in some of the CBSE/NCERT syllabus books;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to remove controversial lessons/parts from CBSE/NCERT books?

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) regularly reviews its textbooks on the basis of feedback/inputs received from the field/teachers/experts in all curriculum areas for the reprint version of the textbooks. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) prescribes textbooks prepared by the NCERT for classes IX to XII.

(c) and (d) The matter of inclusion of cartoons under dispute in the NCERT's textbooks was raised in the Parliament by some Hon'ble members. The Minister of Human Resource Development assured the House on 11.05.2012 to set up a Committee to review not just the cartoons but the content of these textbooks as well. NCERT set up a committee headed by Prof. S. K. Thorat on 14.05.2012 to review the NCERT Political Science Textbooks for Classes IX-XII from the point of view of identifying

educationally inappropriate material. The Committee submitted its report on 27.06.2012. The report was processed by the NCERT for the consideration of the National Monitoring Committee (NMC), constituted to oversee the syllabi and textbooks developed by the NCERT in the light of the National Curriculum Framework, 2005. Based on the recommendations of the Textbook Development Committee (TDC) on the subject and of the NMC, the NCERT carried out changes in the Social Science/ Political Science Textbooks of classes IX to XII.

(e) In case of any complaint regarding controversial lessons/parts in NCERT textbooks, the Government refers the matter to the NCERT. The NCERT places the complaint before the TDC for its comments. The NMC takes a final decision on whether any modification is to be made, in the content of the NCERT textbooks and if so, then what modification is to be made based on the comments of the TDC and the NCERT. The NCERT annually updates the contents of its textbooks and also undertakes a periodic review of the content of the textbooks.

[Translation]

Ratification of Amendments in IAEA

3196. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is amongst the few countries which have ratified the amendments of 2005 IAEA convention on the physical protection of nuclear material;

(b) if so, the details of the amendments made in the convention; and

(c) the details of facilities and benefits accrued/ likely to accrue on this account to 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) Yes Madam. India ratified Amendment to the Convention on the Physical Protection of Nuclear Material (CPPNM) on 19th September 2007. There are presently 140 States Party to CPPNM of which 60 have ratified the amended version. The Amendment will enter into force when it has been ratified by two-thirds of the States Party to the Convention.

(b) Obligations for physical protection under the CPPNM extend only to nuclear material during international

transport. The Amendment to the CPPNM makes it binding for States Parties to protect nuclear facilities and material in peaceful domestic use, storage and transport. The Amendment also provides for greater cooperation between and among States regarding rapid measures to locate and recover stolen or smuggled nuclear material, mitigate any radiological consequences of sabotage, and prevent and combat related offences.

(c) The Amendment to the CPPNM constitutes an important landmark in international efforts to improve the physical protection of nuclear material and facilities. The Amendment is important for nuclear security and will have a major impact in reducing the vulnerability of States Parties to nuclear terrorism. This benefit will accrue to India, as a State Party to this convention.

National Bio-Design Alliance

3197. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated steps to build a "National Bio-Design Alliance" to facilitate twinning of Indian Institutes of Technology with institutions of medical excellence in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. A National Bio-Design Alliance has been established by the Department of Bio-Technology, with various partners such as the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), New Delhi, IIT-Madras, All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), New Delhi, Regional Centre for Bio-Technology (RCB), Faridabad, Translational Health Science & Technology Institute (THSTI), Faridabad, International Centre for Genetic Engineering & Bio-Technology (ICGEB), Delhi, Indian Institutes of Science (HSc), Bangalore and Christian Medical College (CMC), Vellore, to coordinate with each other on the Bio-Design programmes in the country.

(b) A Memorandum of Association has been signed amongst the partners for twinning engineering and medical schools to promote innovation through a multi-disciplinary approach. The partner institutions are sharing ideas, facilities and resources and contributing to the training

programme for Fellows / Interns and young innovators. Currently, various research programmes with focus on the development of affordable technologies in the areas of implants, devices, and in-vitro diagnostics have been undertaken".

**Admission of EWSs in
Private Schools**

3198. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any detailed study for the implementation of the 25% reservation for Economically Weaker Sections (EWSs) students in private schools under the RTE;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the criterion set for both identification of EWS students who are to be provided admission under 25% quota in private schools;

(c) whether presently students upto standard V from EWS category cannot access private schools for admission under the RTE Act if they do not have a private school in the neighbourhood as defined under the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the RTE Act so as to facilitate the EWS category students up the standard V to get admission in private schools outside their neighbourhood; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As the implementation of this aspect of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 was initiated only in 2011-12 no detailed study has been carried out by the Government in this regard. The weaker sections of society covered under this provision are notified by the respective State Governments as the appropriate Government under the RTE Act.

(c) and (d) The admission of children under section 12(l)(c) of the RTE Act, 2009 is applicable only to the entry level class-I or pre-primary and does not apply to admission in higher grades.

(e) and (f) No proposal exists to amend the RTE Act, 2009.

[*Translation*]

One-time Spectrum Charge

3199. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has increased the spectrum reserve price and proposes to levy one-time spectrum charges on telecom operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reserve price fixed for GSM and CDMA spectrum along with the revenue likely to be generated as a result of one-time spectrum charge;

(c) whether both, the increase in reserve prices and levying one time spectrum charge/fee on telecom operators are likely to push up call rates;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to protect the interests of the telephone consumers;

(e) whether the Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India has urged the Government for scrapping onetime spectrum fee; and

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

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 has taken decision to levy one-time spectrum charges on existing telecom operators, except those relating to pricing of CDMA, as mentioned below.

(i) for spectrum holding up to 4.4 MHz (GSM), no one time charge be levied;

(ii) for all spectrum holdings beyond 4.4 MHz (GSM), an one time charge be levied prospectively upon the existing operators at 2012 auction determined price. The date of applicability of the charge shall be the date of commencement of the first quarter following the date of the Government Decision;

(iii) for spectrum held above 6.2 MHz(GSM), a one-time charge be levied from July 2008 onwards. There

will be two prices. The price, pro-rated for the period July 2008 up to the date of applicability of auction determined price, would be in the 2001 entry fee divided by 6.2, duly indexed using State Bank of India Prime Lending Rate (SBI PLR). The auction determined price be levied for spectrum beyond 6.2 MHz (GSM) with effect from the date of commencement of the first quarter following the date of the Government decision;

- (iv) licensees may be given the option to surrender the spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz (GSM) if they did not wish to pay this charge.

Government has decided the reserve price for 1800 MHz band at Rs 14000 Crores per 5 MHz Pan India and reserve price for 800 MHz band at 1.3 times that of 1800 MHz for Auction conducted during November 2012.

The estimated amount based on Auction determined price/ reserve price from GSM Spectrum is Rs.25,008 Cr.

(c) and (d) At present, mobile call rates are under Regulatory forbearance. The call rates are determined by the service providers based on several factors, including input costs, market conditions and other commercial considerations. Any change in the said facts may get reflected in the pricing for mobile services.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam, Association of Unified Telecom Service Providers of India (AUSPI) has stated, among others, in their letter that the existing players have already paid entry fee for the contracted spectrum held by

them while acquiring the licenses and the DOT's proposal to charge one-time fee by amending the existing license is not permissible in law.

The Government has, inter alia, decided on levy of one time Spectrum Charges, except those relating to pricing of CDMA spectrum and same has been given in (a) and (b) above.

[English]

Per Capita Income

3200. SHRI B.Y. RAGHAVENDRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to the inflationary conditions, the nominal per capita income has shown a big jump in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to the World Bank classification, India is a lower middle-income country; and

(d) if so, the per capita income of the country at current prices?

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 per capita income measured in terms of per capita Net National Income (NNI) at factor cost in current and constant (2004-05) prices for the two latest available years are given below.

Year	Per capita NNI		Increase in Per capita NNI (in %)	
	current prices	constant prices	current prices	constant prices
2010-11 (QE)	53,331	35,993	-	-
2011-12 (RE)	60,603	37,851	13.6	5.2

QE: Quick Estimates; RE: Revised Estimates Source: Central Statistics Office (CSO)

The increase in per capita income during the period 2010-11 to 2011-12 is 13.6% at current prices and 5.2% at constant prices. Therefore, the inflationary impact during the period 2010-11 to 2011-12 is about 8%.

(c) and (d) According to the World Bank classification (as on July 1, 2012), India is a lower middle-income economy. As per the Revised Estimates of Annual National Income released by Central Statistics Office (CSO), the Per

capita NNI at current prices for the year 2011-12 is Rs. 60,603.

Separate Legislation on Privacy

3201. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to enact separate legislation on privacy; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Government is drafting a legislation that will provide protection to individuals in case their privacy is breached through unlawful means. The drafting of the legislation is at preliminary stage and details of the legislation are yet to be finalized.

UID Project

3202. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial allocation made for Unique Identification Authority has been revised and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the salient features of Unique Identification Number;

(c) the time-frame to complete the project;

(d) whether Aadhaar number would be made compulsory for opening new bank account, to obtain PAN and passport; 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) No, Madam.

(b) The unique identification number is a 12 digit random number with no intelligence built into it. No demographic or biometric information is embedded in the number. It is a single universal number. A set of mandatory, conditional and optional demographic data such as name, date of birth, gender, name of parents, residential address and biometric features such as photograph, all ten fingerprints and iris images will be used to establish and verify the identity of a person. UID will issue a letter not a card.

(c) UIDAI is authorised to enrol, through multiple registrars, 600 million residents by March 2014 in 18 states/UTs.

(d) No, enrolment for obtaining Aadhaar number is voluntary and not mandatory

(e) Does not arise.

Closure of Vocational Colleges in Australia

3203. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Australia has decided to close down three vocational colleges for non-compliance of training standards that will impact more than 500 Indian students; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to protect the interests of Indian students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Recently Australia has decided to close down the following three vocational colleges for non-compliance with training standards:

- (i) The Ashmark Group Pty Ltd in Melbourne, Victoria
- (ii) G Plus G Global Trading Pty Ltd. in Melbourne, Victoria
- (iii) Ivy Group in New South Wales

This will impact more than 500 Indian students. The Government has taken up the matter with the Australian Government at the appropriate level as well as through the High Commission of India in Australia. The Australian Government has announced that the Indian Students affected by the closure of these colleges would be able to avail of the Australian Government's Tuition Protection Scheme (TPS), which seeks to place affected students in an alternate course or refund any unspent pre-paid tuition fees to the students.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Policy of India

3204. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been any change in the foreign policy of India with respect to any country in the

wake of the re-election of the U.S. President and the change of the leadership in China; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) No.

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

Geo-Stationary Satellites

3205. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has launched geo-stationary satellites to provide services similar to the American GPS and Russia's Glonass and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is considering to involve private players in the construction and launch of communication satellites and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to make available real-time satellite images and analysis to various civilian stakeholders, especially the farming community;

(d) whether the Government is considering setting up rural information and communication centres, especially in remote areas, using direct satellite links; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. Currently, India is building its constellation of navigation satellites called Indian Regional Navigation Satellite System (IRNSS).

(b) The Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is planning to enhance the level of participation of Indian industry in the Space Programme. Currently, the feasibility of producing some of the communication satellites in phased manner through the Indian Industry is being assessed, especially the tasks of repetitive nature. However, as on date, there is no plan to involve private players in launching of communication satellites.

(c) ISRO has established a state-of-the-art data processing facility, IMGEOs (Integrated Multi-mission Ground segment for Earth Observation Satellites) at

National Remote Sensing Centre, Shadnagar for near real time processing of the satellite images after acquisition. The processed images will be available, on request, to the users including civilian stakeholders and farming community.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. As on date, there is no plan to set up rural information and communication centres in remote areas using direct satellite links. However, to demonstrate the potential of satellite technology for development of rural areas, ISRO has set up few Village Resource Centres (VRCs), on a pilot scale. These VRCs provide various services to rural community, which include Tele-medicine, Tele-Education, advisory services in agriculture, fisheries, skill development etc.

Objection to Vertical Buildings

3206. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) has opposed vertical growth in New Delhi and has rejected proposals to build high-rises for housing central government employees/High Court expansion;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has explored any alternatives in developing residential accommodations for Government employees in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information provided by Delhi Urban Art Commission (DUAC) and Central Public Works Department (CPWD), the proposals submitted by CPWD for re-development of colonies located in New Delhi such as Kidwai Nagar (East), Srinivaspuri, Mohammad Pur and R.K. Puram, which included buildings of high-rise structures, were not found acceptable by DUAC on the grounds of not conformity with the overall urban character and importance of the location, repeated use of typical blocks with no variation in heights, large scale cutting down of trees, high Floor Area Ratio and designing the buildings without conducting proper traffic and environmental studies. As far as redevelopment plan of Delhi High Court is concerned, it has been stated that proposal submitted by CPWD was not found acceptable on account of the proposal not found to be complimenting

the architectural grading of the building of Delhi High Court, no additions found acceptable over the main block and architectural changes required to maintain architectural character of the complex. Besides this, approval of ASI is also required as the Building of Delhi High Court is in close vicinity of some historical buildings.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by CPWD, initially DUAC made certain alternatives in re-development plan of Srinivaspuri. On the instructions of the Government, CPWD has initiated re-development of colonies located at Sarojini Nagar and DDU Marg.

Central Monitoring System

3207. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up Centralised Monitoring System for telephone and internet services;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof;

(c) the funds allocated and spent thereon so far; and

(d) the present status of the scheme, 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) and (b) Yes, Madam, Government has decided to set up the Centralized Monitoring System (CMS) for Lawful Interception and Monitoring of telephone and Internet services. The envisaged salient features of CMS are as follows:

- (i) Direct Electronic Provisioning of target number by a Government agency without any manual intervention from Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) on a secured network, thus enhancing the secrecy level and quick provision of target.
- (ii) Central and regional database which will help Central and State level Law Enforcement Agencies in Interception and Monitoring.
- (iii) Analysis of Call Data Records (CDR) to help in establishing linkage between anti-social/anti-national elements.
- (iv) Research and Development (R&D) in related fields for continuous up gradation of the CMS.

(c) The total fund allocation is Rs.400.00 Crores. So far, the expenditure incurred on R&D is Rs.76.86 Crores and on roll out of project is Rs.4.25 Crores.

(d) The development work of the system is largely completed. Pilot project has been completed by 30.09.2011 at Delhi under which C-DOT has installed two ISF servers one each for Mahanagar Telephone Nigam (MTNL) & Tata Communications Limited (TCL) and the interception services have been integrated and tested successfully for these two Telecom Service Providers. Further, the System has been installed and integrated in Delhi License Service Area connecting six Telecom Service Providers and one Telecom Service Provider in Haryana License Service Area. The CMS has also been integrated with mobile number portability operators for Plan-India. Equipment has been ordered for installation of system in six more licensed service areas.

[Translation]

Parking Problem in Delhi

3208. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the parking problem in Delhi;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct multi-level parkings in Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSHI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed that a Comprehensive Parking Policy based on Travel Demand Management principles as recommended in Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) is presently under preparation to tackle the parking problem and to be finalized by the Special Taak Force headed by Chief Secretary, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi which was appointed by Hon'ble High Court of Delhi.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) DDA has also informed that MPD-2021 has identified 21 multi levied parking sites by local bodies. In addition to these sites, Land Owning Agencies are required to finalize the other sites from time to time.

*[English]***Haj Subsidy**

3209. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government to gradually abolish Haj subsidy;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Union Government thereto;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has also directed the Government to use the money for the benefit of the community; and

(d) if so, the action contemplated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its interim order dated 8.5.2012 has directed the Central Government to progressively reduce the amount of Haj subsidy so as to completely eliminate it within a period of 10 years from that day. The Hon'ble Court has also said that the subsidy money may be more profitably used for upliftment of the community in education and other indices of social development. The Government is conscious of the rising subsidy cost and is taking measures to reduce the same. Pilgrims contribution to the Haj air fare is being progressively increased.

Bilateral Air Service Agreement

3210. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to relax rules in Bilateral Air Service Agreements (BASAs) by doing away with the 'aircraft type' clause;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to monitor the global airlines' adherence to bilateral agreements to protect the interests of Indian carriers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No Madam.

(c) All the scheduled operations of foreign airlines operating to/from India are strictly in accordance with the provisions of the bilateral Air Services Agreement with the State of the airline. The schedules of these airlines are approved only when they fall within their entitlement.

Mobile Service Delivery Gateway

3211. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Mobile Services Delivery Gateway of DEIT is operational in the country;

(b) if so, the total number of delivery of SMS services and the number of Central and State Governments departments using this service;

(c) whether the Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD), Inter active Voice Response (IVR) and General Packet Radio Service (GPRS) are also operational;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the channels to be provided for mobile users from the Gateways; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these services are likely to be operational in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Mobile Services Delivery Gateway of DeitYis operational in the country.

(b) For "PUSH SMS", 137 Central and State Departments have been integrated, and more than 1.36 Crore SMSes have been pushed.

For "PULL SMS", 114 unique public services have been operationalized for the integrating Departments.

(c) Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) and Inter active Voice Response (IVR) are under development.

(d) Mobile Service Delivery Gateway shall support following delivery channels for development and deployment of mobile-based applications for Government Services.

- SMS (Short Message Service)

- IVR (Interactive Voice Response)
- USSD (Unstructured Supplementary Service Data)
- LBS (Location-Based Services)
- Mobile Applications Store (m-Appstore)

As mobile-based technologies are constantly evolving, more channels may be added in future as the need arises.

(e) These services are likely to be operational in the country by December 2013.

Teacher Training Centres

3212. 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) intends to set up a Teacher Training Institute at Kochi, Kerala during the academic year 2013-14 for the in-service training of teachers of schools affiliated to the Board.

Navi Mumbai Airport

3213. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal has been received by the Union Government from the Government of Maharashtra pertaining to Navi Mumbai International Airport;

(b) if so, the status of the said proposal as on date along with the reasons for delay, if any, in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Government of India has granted 'in principle' approval to the proposal of Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a new greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai in Maharashtra.

Quality of Telecom Services

3214. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of telephone facility on wireless basis being provided in Bihar;

(b) the mobile density of Bihar in percentage term in comparison to whole country; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of telephone services in Bihar?

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 number of wireless telephone connections in Bihar service area (which includes Jharkhand) were 61.41 million, as on 31.10.2012.

(b) At the end of October 2012, the mobile tele-density of Bihar service area was 46.51% as compared to country's mobile tele-density of 74.22%.

(c) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) monitors the quality of telephone services, against the notified quality of service standards, through quarterly 'Performance Monitoring Reports'. TRAI closely monitors the performance of operators to ensure that these parameters are complied by Service Providers.

[English]

Progress of work at Jaisalmer Airport

3215. SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the infrastructure works at Jaisalmer Airport have been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor along with the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(c) the details of steps taken/being taken to complete the above work at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. Infrastructural development work of the new Civil Enclave at Jaisalmer Airport in Rajasthan has been completed in November, 2012.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Public/Private/Foreign Airlines

3216. SHRI JITENDER SINGH MALIK:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the public/private/foreign airlines operating in the country along with their percentage share in the country's aviation sector, airline-wise;

(b) the revenue earned and expenditure incurred by the Government owned /private airlines during each of the last three years and the current year, airline-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the financial condition of the public sector airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The market share of public and private scheduled domestic airlines for October, 2012 is as follows:

Air India (Dom)- 20.8 percent
Jet Airways-18.1 percent
JetLite -6.6 percent
Indigo-27.8 percent
Go Air-7.6 percent
Spicejet-19.1 percent
Mantra-0.0 percent

The market share of foreign airlines operating in India for the year 2011-12 is enclosed at Statement-I.

(b) The revenue earned and the expenditure incurred by the Government owned/private airlines during each of the last three years and the current year, airline-wise is enclosed at Statement-II

(c) The steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the financial condition of the public sector airlines (Air India) are following:- (i) Complete route rationalization of erstwhile Air India and Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations (ii) Rationalization of certain loss making routes (iii) Induction of brand new aircrafts on several domestic & international routes to increase passengers appeal (iv) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost (v) Return of leased aircrafts at the end of their tenure or prematurely (vi) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas (vii) Redeployment of staff to cut in-fructuous expenditure (viii) Phasing out of ageing fleet including B747-400 having high operational cost (ix) Relocation of Executive Directors/India Based officers from abroad back to India (x) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations (xi) Dismantling of the Frankfurt hub and establishment of a hub at Delhi resulting in substantial saving due to restructuring of routes (xii) Establishment of Integrated Operations Control Centres (xiii) Signing of the Financial Restructuring Plan with the lenders resulting in savings in interest costs and moratorium on repayment of Loans (xiv) Approval of a Turn Around Plan and a Financial Restructuring Plan for Air India by the Government which envisage infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance and (xv) Close monitoring of the company's performance by an Oversight Committee by the Government.

Statement-I

Airline-wise Market Share for the year 2011-2012

Name of the Airline	Airline Code	Pax Total	Mkt Share(%)
1	2	3	4
Foreign Airlines			
Air Astana	AA	33243	0.10
Air Arabia	AB	1497595	4.31

1	2	3	4
American Airlines	AE	145272	0.42
Air France	AF	476820	1.37
Air Asia Berhad	AH	289218	0.83
All Nippan	AN	15948	0.05
Air China	AR	76455	0.22
Asiana Airlines	AS	76325	0.22
Austrian Airlines	AT	154385	0.44
Aeroswit Airlines	AU	31490	0.09
British Airways	BA	938353	2.70
China Eastern Airlines	CH	138008	0.40
China Airlines	CI	128707	0.37
Continental Airlines	CN	355535	1.02
China Southern Airlines	CS	91667	0.26
Cathay Pacific	CX	742341	2.14
Dragon Air	DG	143511	0.41
Etihad Airways	EH	678429	1.95
Emirates	EK	4531577	13.04
Fly Dubai	FD	22590	0.07
Fed-Ex	FE	254767	0.73
Ariana Afghan	FG	37761	0.11
Finn Air	FI	63571	0.18
Gulf Air	GF	524240	1.51
Gmg Airlines	GM	37804	0.11
Druk Air	GQ	52173	0.15
El-Al Israel Airlines	IL	50583	0.15
Iran Air	IR	41654	0.12
Yemen Airways	IY	33883	0.10
Japan Airlines	JL	68732	0.20
Korean Air	KA	61447	0.18
Klm Airline	KL	193979	0.56

1	2	3	4
Kenya Airways	KQ	135845	0.39
Kuwait Airways	KU	409756	1.18
Lufthansa	LH	1186860	3.42
Mahan Air	MA	44427	0.13
Malaysian Airlines	MH	650832	1.87
Silk Air	MI	435573	1.25
Air Maritius	MK	151884	0.44
Mihin Lanka	ML	98755	0.28
Myanmar Airlines	MY	17219	0.05
Egypt Air	NS	25625	0.07
Oman Airlines	OM	956485	2.75
Qantas Airways	QF	65991	0.19
Qatar Airways	QT	1532752	4.41
R. Nepal A. Corn.	RA	20542	0.06
R. Jordanian	RJ	79622	0.23
Rak Airways	RK	55288	0.16
South African Airways	SA	61579	0.18
Singapore Airlines	SQ	1050658	3.02
Swiss Air	SR	272681	0.78
Aeroflot	SU	178632	0.51
Saudi Arab Airlines	SV	1184809	3.41
Thai Airways	TG	1031255	2.97
Turkish Airlines	TK	302428	0.87
Transaero Airlines	TN	81436	0.23
Turkmenistan Airlines	TU	94155	0.27
Sri Lan Kan Airways	UL	851929	2.45
Up Service	UP	0	0.00
Uzbekistan Airlines	UZ	82868	0.24
Virgin Atlantic	VS	162390	0.47
Sub Total		23210339	
Mkt Share of Foreign Airlines			66.80

1	2	3	4
National Airlines			
Air India Ltd.	AI	2374472	6.83
Air India Express	IX	1763680	5.08
Sub Total		4138152	
Mkt Share of National Airlines			
Private Airlines			
Indigo Airlines	IG	414668	1.19
Jet Airways	JE	5453466	15.70
Kingfisher Airlines	KF	1124108	3.24
Spicejet Airways	SG	297970	0.86
Jetlite Airlines	JT	107284	0.31
Sub Total		7397496	
Mkt Share of Private Airlines			21.29
Grand Total		34745987	

Statement-II*Financial Summary of Scheduled Indian Carriers during 2008-09*

(Rs. in Million)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating Result
1	2	3	4
National Carriers			
Nacil (Ai+IC Combined)	134,793.8	188,964.5	-54170.7
Ai Express	14,164.0	15,787.0	-1623.0
Alliance Air	2886.6	3699.9	-813.3
Total	151,844.4	208,451.4	-56,607.0
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	126,914.4	125,818.7	1095.7
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.	16,009.2	20,512.5	-4503.3
Paramount Airways	3,736.7	3,452.7	284.0
Spicejet	16,894.5	21,200.3	-4305.8
Kingfisher	52,691.7	73,297.4	-20605.7

1	2	3	4
Indigo	18,763.6	18,582.6	181.0
Total	235,010.1	262,864.2	-27,854.2
Grand Total	386,854.5	471,315.6	-84,461.15

Source:- ICAO ATR Form-EF furnished by Scheduled Indian Carriers

Financial Summary of Scheduled Indian Carriers during 2009-10

(Rs. in Million)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating Result
1	2	3	4
National Carriers			
NACIL I(AI+IC Combined)	134,022.7	165,806.7	-31784.0
AI Express	14,018.0	15,574.0	-1556.0
Alliance Air	3686.2	4079.4	-393.2
Total	151,726.9	185,460.1	-33,733.2
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	103,672.6	101,666.5	2006.1
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.	16,812.6	16,203.4	609.2
Go Air	8,961.2	9,088.0	-126.8
Spicejet	21,810.8	21,204.8	606.0
Kingfisher	50,679.2	61,845.8	-11166.6
Indigo	26,015.0	21,548.0	4467.0
Total	227,951.3	231,556.4	-3,605.1
Grand Total	379,678.2	417,016.5	-37,338.32

Source:- ICAO ATR form-EF furnished by by Scheduled Indian Carriers

Financial Summary of Scheduled Indian Carriers during 2010-11

(Rs. in Million)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating Result
1	2	3	4
National Carriers			
NACIL (AI+IC Combined)	142,551.1	179,959.1	-37408.0

1	2	3	4
Alliance Air	3582.6	3847.9	-265.3
Total	146,133.7	183,807.0	-37,673.3
Private Scheduled Domestic Airlines			
Jet Airways	127,146.3	120,346.2	6800.1
Jet Lite (P) Ltd.	17,610.7	18,220.5	-609.7
Go Air	13,280.5	11,799.1	1481.4
Kingfisher	63,596.4	65,963.3	-2366.9
Indigo	38,254.1	32,229.2	6024.9
Total	259,888.1	248,558.3	11,329.8
Grand Total	406,021.8	432,365.3	-26343.49

Source:- ICAO ATR form-EF furnished by Scheduled Indian Carriers

Financial Summary of Scheduled Indian Carriers during 2011-12

(Rs. in Million)

Carrier/Airline	Operating Revenue	Operating Expenses	Operating Result
1	2	3	4
Jet Airways	147859.7	154407.4	(-)6547.726
Indigo	55524.0	56400.8	(-)876.8

Note:- Financial Data for 2011-12 in respect of Other Airlines are yet to be received.

[English]

Increase in Air Fares

3217. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the steep hike in air fares especially during festive seasons;

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

(c) whether the cartelisation by airlines/ anti-consumer practices has been reported in this regard and if so, whether the Government proposes to enquire into rise in air fares during festive seasons, especially Deepawali and to fix responsibility in this regard;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to control periodic predatory pricing of airlines and put in place a mechanism to ensure uniform, reasonable and steady price levels including the setting up of a regulatory body for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Air

fares are not regulated by the Government, as they are determined by market forces. Scheduled domestic airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and the air fares offered by the airlines may vary from flight to flight and from season to season. The changes in airfares are dynamic and they increase with the increase in demand for seats as the lower fare buckets get exhausted. This practice is followed world over. Random monitoring of airfare revealed that the airfares are remaining within the fare-band made available by the scheduled airlines on their respective websites. The scheduled domestic airlines have in fact introduced lowest fare bucket for advance purchases w.e.f. the end of September, 2012, further reducing the price.

(c) to (e) Although, filing and approval of tariff is not required, yet Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has the power to intervene in cases where it is satisfied that the operator has established excessive or predatory tariff or had indulged in oligopolistic practices. Accordingly, Rule 135 of aircraft Rule has been amended vide Notification No. GSR 254 (E) dated 16th April, 2009 wherein airlines were advised to display tariff in a conspicuous manner to show the total amount payable by a passenger and a complete break-up of the total amount, indicating the fare, tax, fees or any other charge, if any, separately.

With a view to maintaining transparency in tariff publication, DGCA had issued Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein airlines were asked to display on their respective website the tariff sheet route-wise across its network in various fare categories, in the manner it is offered in the market.

A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor air fares of Domestic airlines on a regular basis at periodic intervals.

Global System for Mobile Communication Equipment

3218. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether there has been delay in augmentation of capacity of Global System for Mobile Communication Equipment in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) which is also a reason for declining market share of the company;

(b) if so, the present capacity of augmentation in Global System for Mobile Communication in the company; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to counter the above problems and the improvement achieved as a result 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) During the last few years, there has been some delay in augmentation of capacity of Global System for Mobile Communication (GSM) equipment in Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL). However, the Market share of GSM mobile of BSNL has witnessed downward trend in last few years due to some other reasons also which are as follows:

- Entry of new Service Providers with aggressive tariff plans
- Aggressive marketing of services by the operators at different points of time.

(c) As on 31.10.2012, BSNL has 7,55,91,678 cellular equipped capacity in its network. BSNL has added 14,62,906 cellular equipped capacity from April 2012 to October 2012 in its network. For further expansion, BSNL has already finalized tender for 14.37 million lines for capacity augmentation of its GSM network and Purchase Orders have been placed.

Satellite Launch Pad

3219. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has received requests from a number of countries for launching their Satellites;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has only two satellite launch pads both of which are affected during the cyclone season; and

(d) if so, the steps the Government is taking for setting up new launching sites?

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 Organisation (ISRO) has launched 29 satellites of 17 countries. ISRO, through ANTRIX Corporation Ltd., has signed agreements for launching 12 satellites from Austria, Canada, Denmark, Germany, Indonesia and United Kingdom.

(c) ISRO has two satellite launch pads at Satish Dhawan Space Centre, Sriharikota, which is the main space-port of the country. The launch pads have been built with state-of-art technology and also are designed and built to withstand cyclones. However, as an abundant precaution, satellite launches are not planned for two months of cyclonic period during last quarter of the year.

(d) Preliminary studies are underway to assess the need for a new launching site.

[*Translation*]

Violation of RTE Act

3220. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the decision of the Delhi High Court in which violation of the Right to Education Act, 2009 and the admissions by Kendriya Vidyalayas have been found illegal;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by the Government against the schools and their management; and

(c) the details of the steps being taken for the compliance of the Right to Education Act, 2009?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has decided to reframe the Admission Guidelines from the Academic Year 2013-14 onwards, taking into consideration the decision of the Delhi High Court with regard to the implementation of the Right to Education Act, 2009.

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: The house stands adjourned to meet again at 12 noon.

11.47 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

(*SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair*)

...(*Interruptions*)

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, papers to be laid.

...(*Interruptions*)

12.02 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Baliram and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

THE MINISTER OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Ocean Technology, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7785/15/12]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology, Pune, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7786/15/12]

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7787/15/12]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Vasco-da-gama, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research, Vasco-da-gama, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7788/15/12]

(5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7789/15/12]

(6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government of the working of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the National Research Development Corporation, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7790/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): On behalf of Shri Ajit Singh, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (Secretary) Recruitment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 605(E) in Gazette of India dated 1st August, 2012 under Section 53 of the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Act, 2008.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7791/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in record.

...(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Administrative Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haj Committee of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(2) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haj Committee of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7792/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha:—

Thirteenth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. 33 Eleventh Session, 2002

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7793/15/12]

Fourteenth Lok Sabha

2. Statement No. 25 Sixth Session, 2005

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7794/15/12]

3. Statement No. 25 Seventh Session, 2006

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7795/15/12]

4. Statement No 21 Ninth Session, 2006

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7796/15/12]

5. Statement No. 18 Twelfth Session, 2007

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7797/15/12]

* Not recorded.

Statement No. 17 Thirteenth Session, 2007

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7798/15/12]

7 Statement No. 15 Fourteenth Session, 2008

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7799/15/12]

8 Statement No. 14 Fifteenth Session, 2009

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7800/15/12]

Fifteenth Lok Sabha

9 Statement No. 13 Second Session, 2009

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7801/15/12]

10 Statement No. 11 Third Session, 2009

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7802/15/12]

11 Statement No. 11 Fourth Session, 2010

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7803/15/12]

12 Statement No. 8 Fifth Session, 2010

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7804/15/12]

13 Statement No. 7 Sixth Session, 2010

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7805/15/12]

14 Statement No. 5 Seventh Session, 2011

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7806/15/12]

15 Statement No. 5 Eighth Session, 2011

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7807/15/12]

16 Statement No. 4 Ninth Session, 2011

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7808/15/12]

17 Statement No. 3 Tenth Session, 2012

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7809/15/12]

18 Statement No. 1 Eleventh Session, 2012

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7810/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and

English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7811/15/12]

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Indian Rare Earths Limited, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7812/15/12]

(c) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Annual Report of the Electronics Corporation of India Limited, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7813/15/12]

(2) A copy of the Indian Police Service (Pay) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 763(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th October, 2011 under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7814/15/12]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts,

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Public Administration, New

Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7815/15/12]

- (5) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Vigilance Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2011 under sub-section (3) of Section 14 of the Central Vigilance Commission Act, 2003.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7816/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tripura University, Agartala, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7817/15/12]

- (2) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tezpur University, Tezpur, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7818/15/12]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7819/15/12]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2011 -2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7820/15/12]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Book Trust, India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7821/15/12]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7822/15/12]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Agartala, Agartala, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Agartala, Agartala, for the year 2010-2011.

- (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. 7823/15/12]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, for the year 2008-2009.

- (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. 7824/15/12]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana Prathmik Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, for the year 2009-2010.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7825/15/12]

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojna Parishad, Panchkula, for the year 2010- 2011.

(14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7826/15/12]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Secunderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Andhra Pradesh Mahila Samatha Society, Secunderabad, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7827/15/12]

(16) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education (Rajasthan Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan), Jaipur, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajasthan Council of Secondary Education (Rajasthan Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan), Jaipur, for the year 2010-2011.

(17) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7828/15/12]

(18) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Sikkim, Gangtok, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Sikkim, Gangtok, for the year 2009-2010.

(19) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7829/15/12]

(20) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan Haryana (Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad), Panchkula, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamika Shiksha Abhiyan Haryana (Haryana School Shiksha Pariyojana Parishad), Panchkula, for the year 2010-2011.

(21) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7830/15/12]

(22) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, for the year 2010-2011.

(23) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7831/15/12]

(24) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kerala Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kerala Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Thiruvananthapuram, for the year 2009-2010.

- (25) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7832/15/12]

- (26) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Authority Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Authority Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2010-2011.

- (27) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (26) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7833/15/12]

- (28) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Gujarat (Gujarat Council of Secondary Education), Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts,

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Gujarat (Gujarat Council of Secondary Education), Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (29) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (28) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7834/15/12]

- (30) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts,

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, for the year 2010-2011.

- (31) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (30) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7835/15/12]

- (32) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan, Jodhpur, for the year 2010-2011.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan, Jodhpur, for the year 2011-2012.

- (33) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (32) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7836/15/12]

- (34) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, Patna, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, Patna, for the year 2010-2011.

- (35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7837/15/12]

- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the West Bengal Society for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the West Bengal Society for Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Mission, Kolkata, for the year 2010-2011.

- (37) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (36) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7838/15/12]

- (38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mizoram Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Aizawl, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of

- the Mizoram Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Aizawl, for the year 2010-2011.
- (39) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (38) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7839/15/12]
- (40) (i) A copy of the Annual Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Goa Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Alto Porvorim, for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011 alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Goa Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Alto Porvorim, for the years 2009-2010 and 2010-2011.
- (41) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7840/15/12]
- (42) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Karnataka Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Bengaluru, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Karnataka Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Bengaluru, for the year 2010-2011.
- (43) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7841/15/12]
- (44) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2010-2011.
- (45) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (44) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7842/15/12]
- (46) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Jharkhand Secondary Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Jharkhand Secondary Education Project Council, Ranchi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (47) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (46) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7843/15/12]
- (48) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, Patna, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Bihar Madhyamik Shiksha Parishad, Patna, for the year 2009-2010.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7844/15/12]
- (49) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (50) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (49) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7845/15/12]
- (51) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan, Jodhpur, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan, Jodhpur, for the year 2008-2009.
- (52) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (51) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7846/15/12]

- (53) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010.

- (54) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (53) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7847/15/12]

- (55) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Madhya Pradesh Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Samiti, Bhopal, for the year 2010-2011.

- (56) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (55) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7848/15/12]

- (57) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedvidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedvidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7849/15/12]

- (58) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the U.T. Chandigarh Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Society Mission, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the U.T. Chandigarh Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Society Mission, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7850/15/12]

- (59) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts, (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7851/15/12]

- (60) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan, Jodhpur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Rajasthan, Jodhpur, for the year 2009-2010.

- (61) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (60) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7852/15/12]

- (62) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Gujarat Council of Secondary Education (Model School Project), Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of Gujarat Council of Secondary Education (Model School Project), Gandhinagar, for the year 2010-2011.

- (63) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (62) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7853/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): First bring the coal scam to the fore and then run the House. ... (Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Dara Singh Chauhan and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 37 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997:—
- (i) The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference (Tenth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. 311-13/2012-QoS published in Gazette of India dated 5th November, 2012.
- (ii) The Standards of Quality of Service of Basic Telephone Service (wire line) and Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (Second Amendment) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. 305-8/2012-QoS published in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7854/15/12]

- (2) A copy of Notification No. 18-07/2010-IP (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated 5th October, 2012, regarding policy for preference to domestically manufactured telecom products in procurement due to security considerations and in Government procurement-Notifying Telecom Products for Government Procurement in furtherance of the Policy, together with a corrigendum thereto published in Notification No. 18-07/2010-IP dated 27th November, 2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7855/15/12]

- (3) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7856/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

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

I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2011 -2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7857/15/12]

- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—
- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 7858/15/12]

...(Interruptions)

12.03 ½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

(i) 15th Report

[English]

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI (Rajahmundry): I beg to present the Fifteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2012-13) on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2011-12) on 'Demands for Grants (2012-2013)'.

...(Interruptions)

(ii) Statements

SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: I beg to lay on the Table the Statements (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2012-13) showing further Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in Chapter I and Chapter V of the following Reports of the Committee:—

- (1) 24th Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2008-09) on the Recommendations contained in the 16th Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Supply, Distribution and Marketing of Natural Gas including CNG and LNG'.
- (2) 6th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2010-11) on the Recommendations contained in the 23rd Report (14th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Oil Refineries - A Critique'.
- (3) 7th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2010-11) on the Recommendations contained in the 2nd Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2010-11)'.
- (4) 10th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Petroleum and Natural Gas (2010-11) on the Recommendations contained in the 8th Report (15th Lok Sabha) of the Committee on 'Demands for Grants (2011-12)'.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 ¾ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON SOCIAL JUSTICE AND EMPOWERMENT

18th, 19th, 21st and 22nd Reports

[English]

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundergarh): I beg to lay the Statements (Hindi and English versions) showing further Action Taken by the Government on the following Reports (Fifteenth Lok Sabha) of the Standing Committee on Social Justice and Empowerment:—

- (1) Eighteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in

the Tenth Report on the subject "Implementation of Scheduled Tribes and Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 - rules made thereunder" pertaining to the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

- (2) Nineteenth Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Eleventh Report on the subject "Scholarship Schemes for Scheduled Castes/Other Backward Classes" pertaining to the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.
- (3) Twenty-first Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Sixteenth Report on Demands for Grants, 2011-12 of the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.
- (4) Twenty-second Report on Action Taken by the Government on the Recommendations contained in the Fifteenth Report on Demands for Grants, 2011-12 of the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment.

...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs) Council

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of clause (j) of sub-section (2) of section 30A of the National Institute of Technology Act, 2007, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs) Council, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (j) of sub-section (2) of section 30A of the National Institute of Technology Act, 2007, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the Indian Institute of Science Education

and Research (IISERs) Council, subject to the other provisions of the said Act and rules made thereunder."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

(ii) National Tiger Conservation Authority

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRIMATI JAYANTHI NATARAJAN): I beg to move the following:—

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 38L of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That in pursuance of clause (c) of sub-section (2) of section 38L of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, two members from amongst themselves to serve as members of the National Tiger Conservation Authority, subject to the other provisions of the said Act."

The motion was adopted.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now we will take up zero hour matters – Shri Rajnath Singh.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH (Ghaziabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to draw your attention NH-24 and NH-58

[English]

MR. CHARIMAN: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Rajnath Singh says.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SINGH: Passing through Delhi, the said Highway connects the entire North India. ...(*Interruptions*) It is a very important Highway. Two to four hours traffic jam occurs daily on NH-24 and NH-58. ...(*Interruptions*) The people of entire North India have to go through nightmarish experience of traffic jam every day. I had asked a supplementary question in this regard to the hon'ble Minister this year. He assured that work in regard to widening or constructing eight lane road on NH-24 and NH-58 will start within a week. But even after many months have elapsed, the work has not been started till date.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to bring it your notice that both these highways – NH-24 and NH-58 are so important that in case of an emergency, army supplies have to be transported from Delhi to Indo-Pakistan and Indo-China borders through NH-24 and NH-28 only. Not only this more than fifty per cent supply of edible items like milk, fruits and vegetables for Delhi comes through NH-24 and NH-58. ...(*Interruptions*) Everyday lakhs of people commute through these highways. ...(*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would like to say that widening of NH-24 and NH-58 should be carried at the earliest. Eight lane road should be constructed. ...(*Interruptions*) The Government should submit status report in this regard and it should be completed in a time bound manner.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virendra Kumar and Shri P.L. Punia are also associated with the matter raised by Shri Rajnath Singh. Now, Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please go back to your seats. Allow the House to function.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Chairman, Sir, today, about one million of Central Government employees are on strike. ...(*Interruptions*) The employees' organizations in Postal, Income-tax, Audit and Accounts, Printing and Stationery, Geological Survey of India, Customs, Central Excise, Indian Bureau of Mines, CGHS, Ground Water Board, Central Water Commission, Central Public Works, Census, Defence Accounts, Indian Space Research Organisation, Andaman Nicobar and Pondicherry Administrations and Medical Stores depot are on strike. ...(*Interruptions*)

Their demand is the constitution of Seventh Pay Commission. ...(Interruptions) It is due from 1st January 2011 but the Government of India has not yet constituted the Seventh Pay Commission to consider the revision of pay and allowances to the Central Government employees. They are agitating. ...(Interruptions) After acceptance of the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations, there are several anomalies in their pay scales. A Committee was constituted but that Committee has failed to address the problem of anomalies in regard to their pay scales. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go back to your seats. Other hon. Members are raising their issues.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, I will call your leader. Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Sir, there is a Joint Consultative Machinery to address the problem of Central Government employees but this JCM has become non-functional. ...(Interruptions) Their meetings are not being held. As a result of that, the problems of the Central Government employees are not being resolved. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.K. Biju is associating with the matter raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

Shri M.I. Shanavas.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go in record except what Shri Shanavas says.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): Mr. Chairman, I am extremely thankful to you for giving me an opportunity to raise a very important matter which is going to affect the six States - Goa, which is your State, Sir, Kerala, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Gujarat and Tamil Nadu. ...(Interruptions)

An Expert Panel of 14 members under the Chairmanship of Shri Madhav Gadgil was formed by the Ministry of Environment and Forests to look into the ecological aspect of the Western Ghats. The Western Ghats is a stretch of hills of about 1,29,000 sq. ft. The Ecological Panel has come out with a fantastic Report. It is a funny Report, not a fantastic Report, which will ruin the lives of the farmers. This is anti-agrarian, anti-development, and it will marginalise the farmers. ...(Interruptions) This Report

*Not recorded.

is going to affect 44 districts and 142 talukas in all these States. ...(Interruptions) If this Report is accepted, it will convert thickly populated areas into protected forests, and the people have to abandon everything and move out. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, 57 restrictions are there in this Madhav Gadgil Report, that is, the denial of title deeds, ban on construction of house buildings, ban on construction of roads, ban on use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides, ban on single crop cultivation, etc. ...(Interruptions) There are already enough laws for curtailing these things. Now, this Report has recommended the formation of the Western Ghats Environmental Authority, and it will be a super human forum against the interests of the farmers and development. ...(Interruptions)

Sir, I urge upon the Government to discard this Report totally. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: I also agree with the observation made by the hon. Member.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Sir, thank you very much. ...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri P.K. Biju and Shri S.S. Ramasubbu are also associating with the matter raised by Shri M.I. Shanavas.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.11 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)*

...(Interruptions)

14.0¼ hrs.

*At this stage, Shri Kadir Rana and some other
hon. Members came and stood on the floor near
the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

14.01 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise Matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately. 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.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to extend Jan Shatabdi Express running between Coimbatore and Mayiladuthurai upto Cuddalore

SHRI S. ALAGIRI (Cuddalore): My parliamentary constituency Cuddalore do not have proper rail service in spite of repeated requests. The bias attitude towards my parliamentary constituency prevents further growth of operating companies such as Power generation, ship building, Oil Refineries and major chemicals factories. The spare parts and main machinery are being manufactured in the Cuddalore district and are being supplied to other parts of this city. The officers working in these companies are facing inconvenience in commuting to Cuddalore. The Cuddalore port is second largest port in Eastern Coast Area. The businessmen and other dealers engaged in export and import are facing the same problem. Extension of Jan Shatabadi Express running between Coimbatore and Mayiladuthurai up to Cuddalore is needed urgently. The railways can earn additional revenue if extension of the Jansatabadi up to Cuddalore is made.

In this regard, I hereby urge the Minister of Railways to instruct the extension of the Coimbatore-Mayiladuthurai Jan Sahtabadi Express upto Cuddalore junction.

(ii) Need to modernize the Government Hospital, Sivakasi to a super speciality hospital

SHRI MANICKA TAGORE (Virudhunagar): Sivakasi is a town and a municipality of Virudhunagar District in Tamil Nadu. It is the capital of India's firecracker industry with about 9,000 factories, big and small, producing 90 percent of the total fireworks output.

There are almost 400 manufacturers based in the city. Beside fireworks factories, there are many printing presses with in-house studios and artists, which produce a variety of colourful posters and calendar art. Sivakasi enjoys huge revenue by producing fire crackers, matches, calendars, posters and other printing works.

Sivakasi supplies firecrackers and sparklers all over India for Deepavali festival. This industry has a huge turnover of around 1,00 crore rupees (around 200 million dollars) per year. Besides, Sivakasi supplies firecrackers for various events like Sports Events, Film Festivals both in India and abroad. This city supplies matches for 70% of India and has a large number of match industries around.

Sivakasi has become the printing hub of Tamil Nadu and has enormous job openings of DTP operators for creating printing designs using computer. This makes Sivakasi one of the major computer users' towns in Tamil Nadu. The city also has a lot computer hardware servicing companies in Sivakasi. Graphic designers make use of the opportunities to design for Printing companies and Fireworks cartoons and establish themselves well.

However, in spite of all these aspects, Sivakasi does not have a modern hospital with advanced equipments and specialized services. In view of the hazardous nature of activities being undertaken in the firecrackers and match industries, quite often major accidents break out notwithstanding the stringent safety precautions. In such eventualities, the accident victims have to be taken to the Government Hospital at Virudhunagar and or Madurai or else resort to the private hospitals.

The only major Government Hospital located in Sivakasi, is not suitably equipped to treat burn victims. The Hospital has only a 6 bedded ward to treat the burns victims, with only one air-conditioned room. The next larger hospital is situated only at Virudhunagar, which also does not have adequate facilities to treat burns victims, leaving with the only option for the victims to go to Madurai, which is about 60 kms away, for treatment. Therefore, the Government Hospital at Sivakasi needs to be appropriately modernized to function as a super specialty hospital with particular reference to treat burns victims, under the NHRM Scheme.

(iii) Need to ensure supply of power to the rural households under Rajiv Gandhi Grameen Vidyutikaran Yojana in Odisha

SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL (Sundargarh): Theft of electrical transformers in Odisha under Rajiv Gandhi

*Treated as laid on the Table.

Gramin Viduytikaran Yojana (RGGVY), the flagship programme of RGGVY is on the rise. Due to theft of transformers, the scheme met with utter failure in Odisha. Most of the villages in the tribal areas has not yet been supplied with power due to lack of power and proper co-ordination. The villages supplied with power are deprived of the privileged due to theft of transformers in districts like Sundargarh, Jharsuguda, Sambalpur, Khurdha. Other districts are encountering the theft of transformers and 282 transformers in Sundargarh were stolen even within months of installation. The theft is caused in spite of lodging of FIR in the Police Station. Tangible steps are not being taken either to detect or to prevent for which thefts occurred. Due to this, the aim of the scheme to supply power to targeted BPL families is not realized.

I urge the Government to take suitable necessary measures in the matter.

(iv) Need to remove sports as a subject from the B.Ed syllabus in Universities in Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): I would like to inform the House that under a guideline, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) functioning under the Ministry of Human Resources Development had included sports as a subject in B.Ed syllabus last year though sports is not taught as a subject in any university in the entire Uttar Pradesh. Before issuing such guideline the said organisation should have tried to find out whether the said subject is taught in the university of Uttar Pradesh or not. In this regard. I met the hon. Minister of Human Resources Development many a time, and apprised him of the situation, but no action has been taken in this regard so far. Due to it, the students from Raibareilly, Sultanpur, Chhatrapati Sahuji Nagar and Pratapgarh in Uttar Pradesh are not getting admission in B.Ed for the last two years. The students from these areas are annoyed with the Union Government as they are not getting admission in B.Ed under these guidelines.

I would like you to request the Government to remove sports as a subject from the B.Ed syllabus for some years and sports should be included in university syllabus of Uttar Pradesh and when student pass out with the said subjects then only NCTE should include sports as a subject in B.Ed syllabus.

(v) Need to check and punish the people involved in adulteration of milk products in the country

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): I would like to draw the attention of the hon'ble Minister of Health and Family Welfare towards manufacturing and unabated sale of fake

adulterated and synthetic milk, paneer and khoya in the national capital Delhi and other states.

Today, fake adulterated and synthetic milk, paneer, khoya is being manufactured and sold unabatedly in the entire country, which is very hazardous for health of the citizens of the country. The consumption of fake, adulterated, synthetic milk can not only cause many diseases but also proves fatal for children, women, men and aged persons. All are suffering from various diseases.

Consumption of adulterated, toxic and synthetic milk has increased the risk of deadly diseases like liver, heard, cancer and diabetes etc. In a survey conducted by an organisation named Gwala Gaddi, it has been found that India will become the hotspot of diabetic patients in a very few years. Madam Speaker, we live in an agrarian country and it is very important to pay attention to this. A healthy mind lives in a healthy body and a healthy mind can take its country, society and family towards development. If the body is healthy, money spent on import of medicines worth billions of rupees can be saved. It will also increase immunity in the body. Natural milk production should be promoted in the country.

Therefore, I would like to request the Government to issue directions for cracking down on gangs dealing in the manufacture and sale of adulterated, fake and synthetic milk, paneer and khoya and take stringent action against them besides enacting stringent laws in this regard.

(vi) Need to set up Central Universities in Motihari and Gaya to be named after Mahatma Gandhi and Mahatma Budha respectively

SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (East Motihari): Motihari the 'Karambhoomi' of Mahatma Gandhi is a well known name in the history of the country. The entire world is well aware of Mahatma Gandhi's struggle for freedom while in Motihari. The people and State Government of Bihar have been demanding for setting up a central university in the name of Mahatma Gandhi for many years. Therefore, the Government of India decided to set up North Bihar Central University, in Motihari and South Bihar Central University in Gaya. I would like to request the Government to name the Central University to be set up at Motihari after Mahatma Gandhi and the Central University to be set up at Gaya after Gautam Buddha.

(vii) Need to take suitable measures to control land erosion caused by Chambal, Kwari, Sindh and Yamuna rivers in Bhind, Morena, Datia,

Sheopur in Madhya Pradesh and Etawah in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI ASHOK ARGAL (Bhind): The erosion of agricultural land is caused by Chambal, Kwari, Sindh, Yamuna etc. rivers coming from Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan due to which cultivable land of farmers of Bhind, Murena, Datia, Sheopur, Dhaulpur is being converted into barren land. If it is not checked on time, the cultivable land of farmers will get ruined, they will be rendered unemployed. Many villages are in its grip. I would like to request the Government to take measures to check it.

(viii) Need to provide safe drinking water in Kaushambi parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): District Pratapgarh and Kaushambi of Kaushambi parliamentary constituency (Uttar Pradesh) is facing a drinking water crisis. Flouride and arsenic contents have been found in water at some places which cause many fatal diseases. The Union Government should conduct a survey of the entire parliamentary constituency and install India Mark Handpump or (deep boring) storage tanks and ensure, pure drinking water supply in the affected areas.

(ix) Need to take measures to increase production of milk in the country

SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar) : In an international summit on improving animal health and productivity held in November 2012, the Dairy and Live Stock Scientists had put emphasis on conservation of conventional breed of milch animals in India. The Deputy Director General of Indian Council for Agricultural Research said that all efforts are being made at Government's level to meet the shortage of fodder for animals. But no improvement has been made in demand and supply. He has laid emphasis on reducing the number of non-productive animals.

The number of cattle in our country is maximum in comparison to any other country of the world. But our country is lagging behind in milk production. In comparison to world average of 2200 liter per animal production, only 990 liter per animal production is achieved in our country. Severe shortage of fodder and lack of good breed of cattle is one of the main reasons behind it.

As per the Director of National Dairy Research Institute, 11 per cent shortage of dry fodder, 35 per cent

shortage of green fodder and 45 per cent shortage of concentrated fodder are prevailing for the last one decade. The number of unproductive animals is continuously increasing. There is a need to reduce their number. International Live stock Research Institute has termed dairy products and animal products as very essential component for providing food security to the world and has termed India the most important ground for it.

I would like to request the Government to take remedial measures on a comprehensive scale to improve animal health and livestock production.

(x) Need to provide reservation to most backward classes in the country.

SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR (Supaul): I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister towards the recommendation made by the Mandal Commission, and say that Shri L. R. Naik, the then member of the Mandal Commission had recommended for separate reservation for the extremely backward classes out of the reservation quota of the other backward classes and this provision has been implemented in several states including Bihar but the Union Government has not taken this recommendation into consideration due to which crores of people are deprived of its benefits.

I would like to request the hon. Minister to take initiative for providing separate reservation quota in Central Government jobs and educational institutions to the people belonging to the extremely backward classes by immediately implementing the recommendations of Shri R. L. Naik so that all round development of the people belonging to this class could be achieved.

(xi) Need to sanction the Jolarpet-Tirupathur-Kandili-Barugur-Orappam-P Salugiri-Krishnagiri-Hosur new rail line in Tamil Nadu

[English]

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM (Krishnagiri): The People of Krishnagiri district are isolated from the mainstream rail connectivity. The rail link between Jolarpet and Hosur remains a distant dream. Keeping this in mind, since 2004, I have been demanding for this new railway line and also raised the matter time and again in Lok Sabha and other foras. Considering the importance, it was decided to conduct a resurvey for this new railway line and I was assured that this project would be taken up immediately at an estimated cost of Rs. 226 crore so as to provide rail link from Jolarpet-Tirupathur-Kandili-Barugur-Orappam-Sulagiri-Krishnagiri-Hosur.

The proposed railway line between Jolarpet and Hosur will pave way for further improvement of Industrial growth in Hosur and its surrounding areas. This line will connect both Tamil Nadu and Karnataka States. Presently, majority of the products meant for exports are mainly airlifted or sent through road only. Absence of a rail link in this route has been an impediment to the district's industrial growth.

I shall, therefore, request the Hon'ble Railway Minister to kindly sanction the Jolarpet-Tirupathur-Kandili-Barugur-Orappam-Sulagiri-Krishnagiri-Hosur New Rail link at the earliest.

(xii) Need to make Tamil language a medium of examination for recruitment in Central Government jobs

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): The Central Government has been conducting various competitive examinations that are common for all candidates throughout the country, year after year. Till now, these examinations are being conducted with question papers printed only in English and Hindi languages. The students are given an option to choose between these two languages only.

This system puts the candidates from Tamil Nadu in general and with rural background in particular, into a disadvantageous position. The rural poor students are intelligent and knowledgeable, but they are not able to compete because there is no level playing field, from the aspect of choosing the language. A large number of socially and economically backward meritorious rural students are appearing in such examinations conducted by the Centre, but find it difficult because the papers are not in Tamil language.

I urge the Central Government that as a part of the policy, it should instruct the different Ministries concerned to conduct examinations in Tamil language also, apart from English and Hindi, so that the students from Tamil Nadu would have a level playing field and compete in the examination on par with other students.

(xiii) Need to provide level playing field to Punjab State in the industrial development of the State keeping in view the tax holiday provided to its neighbouring States

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): I would like to bring to the notice of the Government the detrimental effect of selective tax benefits to Hill states surrounding Punjab on the industrial development of the

State. Even in the recently concluded meeting with the Chief Ministers of the Northern States, Chief Minister of Haryana & Finance Minister of Punjab opposed tax holiday to Hill states. It remains a fact that such selective benefits deny level playing field for industrial development and often lead to region specific tax benefit exploitation resulting in evasion of tax amounting to thousands of crores. Therefore, I demand a fair deal for Punjab in the matter.

(xiv) Need to extend benefit of reservation to 'Maratha' community in Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkangle): Most of the small, middle and landless farmers in the rural areas of Marathwada, West Maharashtra, North Maharashtra, Vidarbha and Konkan in Maharashtra belong to 'Maratha' community. They are known as Kunbis (those who work in the field) 'Kunbi-Maratha' has time and again found a mention in the culture and history of Maharashtra. Mandal Commission has included the Kunbi Community in the reservation category meant for other backward classes. But as the rural people belonging to the 'Maratha' community do not add 'Kunbi' with their names and due to less education, they have been unable to avail the benefits of reservation policy.

Most of the middle, small and landless farmers belong to 'Maratha' community and the farmers belonging to the 'Maratha' community constitute a large number of the total number of suicides committed in Maharashtra. 'Maratha' community of Maharashtra is already agitating on the demand of reservation and in view of the possibility of its adverse impact as law and order situation in Maharashtra, there is an urgent need to extend the benefits of reservation to Maratha community and the Union Government needs to take immediate action in this regard.

14.02 hrs.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS
(GENERAL), 2012-2013

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up Item No. 16.

Motion moved:

"That the respective supplementary sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and

Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to defray the charges that will come in course of payment during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2013 in

respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demands Nos. 1, 2, 6, 7, 9 to 14, 16, 19, 20, 27, 29 to 33, 41 to 43, 45, 46, 48, 50, 52 to 54, 57 to 62, 65, 66, 68, 72, 73, 77, 82, 85, 88 to 93, 96, 97, 101, 102 and 104 to 106."

...(Interruptions)

LOK SABHA

Demands for Supplementary Grants (General) for 2012-2013 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha

Sl. No.	Name of the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
		Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4
1.	Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	1,00,000	-
2.	Department of Agricultural Research and Education	1,00,000	-
6.	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	2,50,00,000	-
7.	Department of Fertilisers	1,00,000	-
9.	Ministry of Civil Aviation	-	2000,00,00,000
10.	Ministry of Coal	1,00,000	65,00,00,000
11.	Department of Commerce	2,00,000	-
12.	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	3,00,000	-
13.	Department of Posts	1,00,000	-
14.	Department of Telecommunications	1,00,000	-
16.	Department of Consumer Affairs	10,01,00,000	-
19.	Ministry of Culture	3,00,000	-
20.	Ministry of Defence	1,00,000	-
27.	Capital Outlay on Defence Services	-	1,00,000
29.	Ministry of Earth Sciences	-	2,00,000
30.	Ministry of Environment and Forests	3,00,000	1,00,000
31.	Ministry of External Affairs	1,00,000	365,00,00,000
32.	Department of Economic Affairs	118,35,00,000	4,00,000
33.	Department of Financial Services	2,00,000	1,00,000
41.	Department of Revenue	2,00,000	1,00,000
42.	Direct Taxes	230,32,00,000	1,00,000

1	2	3	4
43.	Indirect Taxes	53,90,00,000	1.00,000
45.	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	2,00,000	
46.	Department of Health and Family Welfare	3,75,00,000	-
48.	Department of Health Research	1,00,000	-
50.	Department of Heavy Industry	1,00,000	1.00,000
52.	Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	-
53.	Cabinet	20,00,00,000	30,13,00,000
54.	Police	4,00,000	2,00,000
57.	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	1,00,000	-
58.	Department of School Education and Literacy	2,00,000	-
59.	Department of Higher Education	104,03,00,000	-
60.	Ministry of information and Broadcasting	4,71,00,000	1,00,000
61.	Ministry of Labour and employment	2,00,000	1,00,000
62.	Election Commission	1,00,000	5,00,00,000
65.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1,00,000	-
66.	Ministry of Mines	1,00,000	79,46,00,000
68.	Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	110,26,00,000	-
72.	Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions	30,00,00,000	-
73.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	28500,00,00,000	-
77.	Lok Sabha	38,40,00,000	-
82.	Department of Rural Development	2,00,000	-
85.	Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	-
88.	Department of Shipping	1,00,000	-
89.	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1,00,000	-
90.	Department of Space	-	1,00,000
91.	Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1,00,000	-
92.	Ministry of Steel	125,68,00,000	-
93.	Ministry of Textiles	3,00,000	3.00,00,000
96.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	76,72,00,000	-
97.	Chandigarh	3,00,000	6,00,000
101.	Department of Urban Development	1,00,000	-

1	2	3	4
102.	Public Works	-	1,00,000
104.	Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	-
105.	Ministry of Women and Child Development	2,00,000	-
106.	Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	3,00,000	-
Total		29429,22,00,000	2547,84,00,000

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR (Bangalore South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank you for giving me opportunity to speak on the Supplementary Demands for Grants. ...(Interruptions)

Today, the economy of the country is in crisis. When the UPA-I came to power for five years, it was thought. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Shri Ananth Kumar.

...(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: The Prime Minister Shri Manmohan Singh, is known as an economist and who had taken the charge of the Ministry of Finance earlier also and the current Minister of Finance is also an economist. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Shri Ananth Kumar Ji, you will continue further.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 3 p.m.

14.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fifteen of the Clock.

15.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fifteen of the Clock.

(Shri Francisco Cosme Sardinha in the Chair)

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

15.01 hrs.

At this stage, Dr. Bahrain and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, the 13th December, 2012 at 11 a.m.

15.02 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 13, 2012/Agrahayana 22, 1934 (Saka)

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