

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

## **(English Version)**

**Thirteenth Session**  
**Fifteenth Lok Sabha**



*(Vol. XXXII contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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*Wednesday, March 13, 2013/Phalguna 22, 1934 (Saka)*

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

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### OBITUARY REFERENCES

[*English*]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of three of our former colleagues, Sarvashri Kumar Majhi, Tindivanam G. Venkatraman and Shrimati Maya Ray.

Shri Kumar Majhi was a member of Fifth Lok Sabha from 1971 to 1977 representing the Keonjhar Parliamentary Constituency of the then State of Odisha.

An active political and social worker, Shri Majhi worked relentlessly for the upliftment of the downtrodden.

Shri Kumar Majhi passed away on 27, January, 2013 at the age of 69 at Cuttack, Odisha.

Shri Tindivanam G. Venkatraman was a Member of the Eleventh Lok Sabha from 1996 to 1997 representing the then Tindivanam Parliamentary Constituency of Tamil Nadu.

Shri Venkatraman was also a Member of Rajya Sabha from 1989 to 1995.

A distinguished parliamentarian, Shri Venkatraman served as the Union Cabinet Minister for Surface Transport. He also served as member of several Consultative Committees.

Shri Tindivanam G. Venkatraman passed away on 21 February, 2013 at Chennai at the age of 82.

Shrimati Maya Ray was a member of the Fifth Lok Sabha from 1972 to 1977 representing the Raiganj Parliamentary Constituency of West Bengal.

An able parliamentarian, she was a member of the Joint Committees on the Delhi School Education Bill, the Constitution (Thirty-second) Amendment Bill and the Judges (Inquiry) Rules.

Shrimati Maya Ray passed away on 11 March, 2013 in Kolkata at the age of 86.

We deeply mourn the loss of our friends and I am sure the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved families.

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

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

---

**11.02 hrs.**

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No. 221, Shri Syed Shanawaz Hussain

[*Translation*]

#### **Slowdown in Growth**

†\*221. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current Gross Domestic Product (GDP) status in the country and the projections about growth in the coming year;

(b) the reasons behind the decline in growth;

(c) the efforts made by the Government to revive the economy, enhance growth and control inflation; and

(d) the status of the slowdown in the economy vis-a-vis other developed and developing economies in the world?

[*English*]

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) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) As per the Advance Estimates released by the Central Statistics Office (CSO), the growth rate of GDP (at factor cost at constant 2004-05 prices) is estimated to be 5.0 per cent in 2012-13. The slowdown in growth is attributable to both domestic factors as well as the uncertain economic environment. Among domestic factors, the tightening of monetary policy between March 2010 and October 2011 in order to control inflation resulted in the slowing down of investment and growth, particularly in the industrial sector. Infrastructure bottlenecks, especially with large projects also contributed to the slowdown. Global factors include, in particular, the crisis in the Euro-zone and sluggish growth in several industrialized economies in 2012. The Economic Survey 2012-13 has projected India's GDP growth to be in range of 6.1 to 6.7 per cent in 2013-14.

(c) Several steps have been undertaken to address the slowdown in GDP growth, including the setting up of the Cabinet Committee on Investment (CCI) to fast track large investment projects; strengthening of financial and banking sector; steps to increase infrastructure financing; permitting FDI in areas such as multi-brand retail, power exchanges and aviation. The Union Budget 2013-14 has outlined several initiatives to boost investment in infrastructure and industry, that inter alia include encouraging Infrastructure Debt Funds, credit enhancement to infrastructure companies, raising the corpus of Rural Infrastructure Development Fund, introduction of investment allowance for new high value investments, etc. It is expected that these measures would help revive market confidence. The Government and the Reserve Bank of India have undertaken several measures, including tightening of monetary policy, reduction in fiscal deficit, reduction in import duties and measures to improve supply of food, etc. in order to control inflation.

(d) The details of the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) for major advanced, emerging market and developing economies, including India, as per the World Economic Outlook Update released by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) in January 2013, for the year 2011

& 2012 and the projections for the years 2013 & 2014 are given in the Annexure.

### Annexure

#### Growth rate of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP)\*

	2011	2012	Projections	
			2013	2014
1. World Output	3.9	3.2	3.5	4.1
Advanced Economies	1.6	1.3	1.4	2.2
United States	1.8	2.3	2.0	3.0
Euro Area	1.4	-0.4	-0.2	1.0
Japan	-0.6	2.0	1.2	0.7
United Kingdom	0.9	-0.2	1.0	1.9
Canada	2.6	2.0	1.8	2.3
Emerging Market & Developing Economies	6.3	5.1	5.5	5.9
Russia	4.3	3.6	3.7	3.8
China	9.3	7.8	8.2	8.5
India	7.9	4.5	5.9	6.4
Brazil	2.7	1.0	3.5	4.0
South Africa	3.5	2.3	2.8	4.1

Source: International Monetary Fund, World Economic Outlook Update, January 2013

\* The IMF's growth rates here are for GDP at market prices and for calendar year, which partly explains the difference from the numbers for India in the Economic Survey.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Madam Speaker, I have given a notice regarding the issue of coal. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please let hon'ble Member put the question.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. It is enough, do not do it on daily basis. All of you sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Question Hour run.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Shahnawazji ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, I am not able to hear anything ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Put on your headphone and ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member is asking question. Let him ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Put your first supplementary question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, nothing is audible.. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You please sit down. Do not do like this.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon'ble Member is asking question. Let him do so.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not behave like this. Let the Question hour run. Basudevji you are a senior Member of Parliament, let the Question hour function. Whatever the issue, it may be raised in brief during the Question hour because Minister of Railways wants to speak for the last several days but he is unable to speak. His speech is a constitutional requirement.

Shahnawazji ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): Madam, we are ready on government's behalf to discuss any issue they want to discuss. We are ready to discuss if they give notice to this effect and time is fixed by you.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Right, give a notice then we will have a debate. You please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: If you give notice, we will have a discussion on this. Please let us run the Question Hour now.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, Q. No. 221.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: As the Minister has said, if you give notice, we will have a discussion on this.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Shahnawazji, put your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SAYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, all of us know that the hon'ble Prime Minister is a well known economist and when hon'ble Prime Minister had become the Finance Minister of the country, the people expected a lot from him. ...(Interruptions) It is also said that the Prime Minister had brought the economy of the country back on track. He had introduced new economic policy. But today an economist Prime Minister. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: We have given notice. The Prime Minister can make a statement. The Parliament is in Session ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I know you are at a great anguish, so are we all. Please listen to me.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, the economist Prime Minister has ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is causing a great anguish. I said that I would allow you in the 'zero hour'.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have not put your question. Ask your question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam Speaker, I had put my question. The entire country knows that the hon'ble Prime Minister is an economist and as a result of this people of this country expected a lot from him. In the year 1991 when he became the Finance Minister of this country then talk of GDP started. He did a lot of work to bring the economy of this country back on track. At that time, his economic policy was much talked about ...*(Interruptions)* But today the reply we have got is quite frustrating. The entire country is asking ...*(Interruptions)* about the condition of economy in the country and he replied that they are working to increase infrastructural facilities. He said in his reply that they are working on projects ...*(Interruptions)* But they have reduced the budget allocation by Rs. 90,000/- crore in the last Budget. No clearance is being given in the coal sector for the last 25 years. ...*(Interruptions)* Today projects of railways are not being cleared in the name of environment. Today environment clearance is not being given to various road projects. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: This is a very serious matter. Why can he not make a statement? The Prime Minister should make a statement in the House....

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Hon. Madam Speaker, the government's will is required for this and the kind of arrangement made by the government till today has disappointed the people of the country ...*(Interruptions)* The reply given just now is not satisfactory. Will the Prime Minister reassure the country? I hope that when the question of GDP is raised, the Prime Minister will make a reply so

that the people of the country see some ray of hope. But the people of the country have lost hope ...*(Interruptions)*

**11.09 hrs.**

At this stage, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri P. Karunakaran and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: There is an atmosphere of despair among the people of the whole country. ...*(Interruptions)* The government is not willing to do anything on its own ...*(Interruptions)* The government says that our country's GDP is declining due to European Crisis ...*(Interruptions)* But, our trade with the European Union is merely 2% and rest of 98% trade is not from there ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please quickly ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I am asking the question in such a pandemonium ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: OK. Please ask the question.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: I want to know from the Hon. Prime Minister whether it is due to European Union crisis or because of the lack of government's will? Will the government bring back GDP on right track by correcting the policies or will it indulge in the formality only? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV SHUKLA: Hon. Speaker Madam, just as the Hon. Member has said that Hon. Prime Minister is an economist and he had given an assurance to the country ...*(Interruptions)* GDP was merely 4% in the year 2002-03 and there was NDA government at that time. If I produce the GDP report of the period after that phase ...*(Interruptions)* In 2010-2011, the highest GDP went up to 9.3% ...*(Interruptions)* It is alright that in 2011-2012, GDP fell down to 6.02% which is due to several reasons and

among them the biggest factor is the global factor. The situation of economy which prevailed in the whole world including China resulted in decline in GDP of all the countries ...*(Interruptions)* Conditions like that prevail not only in India ...*(Interruptions)* Now, current year will have 5% GDP and next year, it can increase up to 6.7% ...*(Interruptions)* The Government has taken several steps particularly for infrastructure development, manufacturing sector and agriculture ...*(Interruptions)* Various provisions have been made in this budget. There is a target for 2025 in the 12th five year plan to generate at least ten crore jobs in manufacturing sector. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your second question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Hon. Speaker Madam, I have to make a strong objection. Has the Minister of State right to make a wrong statement in the House? ...*(Interruptions)* He is saying that GDP was four or six percent in 2004. ...*(Interruptions)* When Hon. Atal Behari Vajpayeeji's led government got out of power, GDP was 9% ...*(Interruptions)* The Minister does not have the right to make a wrong statement ...*(Interruptions)* GDP was 8.6 percent ...*(Interruptions)* I am speaking with a lot of responsibility that when our leader Hon. Atal Behari Vajpayeeji's led government got out of power, there was no price rise in the country and GDP was 8.6% ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, you please direct the government not to make wrong statement on the floor of the Parliament, don't mislead ...*(Interruptions)* His statement should be expunged.

Hon. Speaker Madam, my second question relates to the statement made by the Reserve Bank of India that there will be a two to three percent rise in inflation as the government has reduced subsidy. ...*(Interruptions)* Subsidy on petrol and diesel has been reduced, so the Reserve Bank Governor has stated that there will be two to three rise in percent inflation ...*(Interruptions)* The government has done nothing in the name of GDP in this country ...*(Interruptions)* You have not been able to implement GDP. The government is saying that the country will defend itself on the basis of FDI ...*(Interruptions)* The people of the country have expectations from the Prime Minister of the country who is a well-known economist, when will his knowledge of economics come to help finally?

...*(Interruptions)* When will the economics of the Hon. Prime Minister benefit the country? ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

11.14 hrs.

At this stage, Shri P. Karunakaran, Shri P.K. Biju and some other hon. Members were back to their seats.

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, there is no disturbance now. Can I ask my question properly now ...*(Interruptions)* I will conclude in a minute ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Prime Minister would like to make a comment.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, the House is agitated over the conduct of the Italian authorities, and the country as a whole is agitated. I share the concern of the Members of the House. We are ready for any discussion; in whatever form, Madam Speaker, you may direct, we are ready to discuss it at a proper time; you can fix the time. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him complete.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: No. Please sit down. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down, you will get the reply. All of you cannot speak at the same time.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record. No.

...*(Interruptions)\**

\* Not recorded.



*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: What are you saying Shri Basu Deb Acharia? Please sit down.

*...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I thought the hon. Prime Minister was replying to my question. I became very happy. I have expectations from the hon. Prime Minister, the reply given by Shri Rajiv Shukla ji regarding GDP is a separate issue, the country has expectations from the hon. Prime Minister. Rajiv Shuklaji is not an economist. My question is for the Prime Minister, this question pertains to Economics. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You have asked your question.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I have an objection.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, my objection is that he quoted that GDP was 4 percent during the regime of Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee. This is wrong, please get it expunged. It was 8.6 percent. Does any Minister have the right to make wrong statements on the Floor of the House and mislead the House *...(Interruptions)* The nation wants to have the reply on GDP. I am not a student of Economics but I am a Member of Parliament. We are people's representatives and we have come prepared. I wanted to have the reply from the hon. Prime Minister. Shri Rajiv Shukla is giving a wrong reply about the regime of Atal Bihari Vajpayee ji, it doesn't look nice. Through you, I would request the hon. Prime Minister to give a reply as to why the growth of GDP has been arrested *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you making noise, your party Member is speaking.

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Madam, I hold the hon. Prime Minister in high esteem. I want to tell him that the state of GDP is not quite good. The people of the country expect the reply from you and it is also related to your subject. You are a renowned economist and also the Prime Minister of the country. Your knowledge of the economics would benefit the country. So, I beseech you

to say few words in the interest of the country. *...(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

DR. MANMOHAN SINGH: Madam Speaker, it is certainly true that in the last two years, there has been a slow down of economic activity and that is reflected in the figures of the GDP. The Economic Survey for the current year, 2013-14, the Finance Minister, in his Budget speech, and I, when I intervened during the course of reply to the President's Address, have explained at length the factors that are responsible. There are international factors; there are two crises in the international system - one was the banking crisis of 2008-09 and then, there was the Euro Zone crisis of 2011.

These things do affect our economy, but there are other factors also. There have been some domestic factors and we are trying to tackle all these problems. I would urge this House that nothing is achieved by dampening the spirit of our people; although we are in difficulties, we are confident. As the Finance Minister mentioned in his Budget Speech, we are confident that in 2-3 years' time, we will return the economy back to the robust growth path of 7-8 per cent.

*[Translation]*

DR. SANJAY SINGH: Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister that we evaluate the growth rate of the economy through the growth rate of Gross Domestic Product. There has been a decline in the growth rate due to price rise and lack of sufficient investment and the growth rate has declined notwithstanding the liberalization policy. It is a matter of great concern. The government has made several policies in this direction. However, there seems to be a shortfall in the desired efforts. Our country is predominantly an agricultural country but ironically there is a dire need to improve the basic infrastructure of agriculture. There is shortage of electricity and means of irrigation. These conditions prevail in all the states. It has an impact on the growth and also on decline in production. An increase of 25 percent was envisaged in the manufacturing sector through the National Manufacturing policy alongwith creation of 10 crore new employment opportunities in the year 2012. I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister as to what was the status of NMP last year and also the

results likely to be obtained from all such schemes in future. Can we be hopeful and if not, what are the reasons?

SHRI RAJIV SHUKLA: Madam, I fully agree with the concern raised by the hon'ble Member. Whatever efforts are made to accelerate the pace of economic growth, they are negligible, be it in the agricultural sector or in the industrial sector. Various new steps have been taken in the 12th five year plan and in the budget presented by the Minister of Finance for the manufacturing and industrial sector schemes. Special steps have been taken particularly for the infrastructure sector. As you are aware that there is a slight increase in repo rate due to inflation but the same has been reduced by 75 basis points. The Government has provided various facilities for the manufacturing sector which will definitely increase employment opportunities. The Government has prepared a roadmap upto the year 2025 wherein minimum ten crore jobs will be generated.

[*English*]

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA (Ghatal): Madam, we are discussing finance of the country and continuous slow down of the economy for the last two years, which the hon. Prime Minister has accepted. It is not only slow down but also unfettered inflation which is affecting the country. Therefore, we have two contradictory features; one is inflation and the other is slow down. Let us not build castle in the air. The Minister of State in the Ministry of Planning is speaking on behalf of the Government. I would like to know specifically from the Prime Minister what steps are being concretely conceived of to contain inflation and to move up the economy. It is not for Shri Shukla to say. Either hon. Prime Minister says it or the Minister of Finance says it because it has been an on-going process. The Government says that it is taking steps. What steps you have taken? Country is in the grip of inflation for over five years, ever since UPA has come to power. And slow down is affecting everything.

Do not outsource the reason to the international crisis. International crisis was there in 2008 but the Indian economy was completely insulated. Why the Indian economy today is so badly affected and why is the Government outsourcing the reason of the crisis to the American crisis? India is a big country. We have a domestic market.

Therefore, Madam, I wish the hon. Prime Minister tells us here and now, without building castle in the air, what he has in mind to do. He is speaking of Five Year Plan.

MADAM SPEAKER: You may ask the question.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Let the hon. Prime Minister or the hon. Finance Minister say it concretely.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Madam, Speaker, I thought, in my Budget speech the first half-a-dozen paragraphs presented a very sober assessment of the situation. This is what the Prime minister has alluded to in his statement. The crisis of 2008 did not end in 2009. In fact, it deepened in 2011-12 and world over everybody has agreed that the crisis that began in 2008 continues to envelop the whole world and as the Prime Minister said in his statement, we are not unaffected. We cannot be unaffected by that crisis. Our imports and exports amount to 44 per cent of GDP and capital inflows and outflows represent 108 per cent of GDP. Therefore, we will be affected and we are affected.

Now hon. Member said that we were insulated in 2009-10 and 2010-11 but that is not a correct assessment and I say this with respect. We tried to protect our growth by three successive stimulus packages. It is the stimulus packages which gave us high growth in those two years. But even when the stimulus packages were implemented, we were conscious of the down side. The down side is that the fiscal deficit will increase. The other down side is that inflation will increase when fiscal deficit increases. So, while in those two years if you look at the GDP number, the GDP number will be very impressive at 8.6 per cent and 9.3 per cent. The fiscal deficit also went up and consequently the inflation went up. Therefore, we have worked a package of measures to bring down the fiscal deficit, bring down inflation and re-start the growth. All this was explained in great detail in the Budget Speech. It was explained in great detail in the Economic Survey.

Inflation has three parts. First is core inflation - WPI is head line inflation. That inflation has indeed come down. The core inflation has indeed come down to four or four and a half per cent. But the inflation that affects the people.  
...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: I am answering you. Why are you interrupting me? The inflation that affects the people is really Consumer Price Index and that is high. In fact, it is over 10 per cent. It is driven by food inflation and every component of food inflation is high. Pulses inflation is high because there is a supply-demand gap in pulses. Cereal inflation is high because we have given high MSP and we are pumping cereals into the market. ...(Interruptions) If you want an answer, you must listen to me. I know that there is a demand for greater support price to farmers. No Government has doubled MSP in a period of five years than the UPA Government. No Government has done that. ...(Interruptions) We have doubled MSP prices. In the NDA Government, MSP increased by Rs.10 per year. In the UPA Government, MSP has been doubled from what it was when we took over.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you address the Chair.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: The third reason is fruits and vegetables. We have to improve the supply side. One of the reasons why inflation is high is because we do not have an effective distribution channel or a logistics chain which is one of the reasons why we say that the distribution channel and the logistics chain must be improved so that what is produced in the farm comes to the consumer in the market. We are taking a number of steps to contain food inflation and you will see the results over a period of time.

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Madam, my specific question was on the slow down. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: He has given the answer. Now, Q. No. 222.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: My question was on slow down of the economy. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: We have the discussion on the General Budget and then we will discuss it and the hon. Minister will give answers then.

...(Interruptions)

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\* Not recorded.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Dasgupta, please take your seat. Let me run the House. We will have a General discussion on the Budget and then the hon. Minister will reply to the discussion on the Budget.

...(Interruptions)

### Development of Airports

†\*222. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI A. VENKATARAMI REDDY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop airports and enhance air services and facilities in various States including Karnataka in view of the increased tourist and industrial destinations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total expenditure likely to be incurred/assistance provided in this regard along with the time by which the said projects are likely to be executed, State and location-wise;

(c) whether the Government has decided on Indo-German co-operation for development of various airports in the country and if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government has been encouraging Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the development of various airports in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including FDI received so far for the development of airports during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### Statement

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India (AAI) proposes to develop the airports including airports in Karnataka as per the details given at Annexure-I.

(c) No, Madam. No such decision has been taken by the Government.

(d) Yes, Madam. The norms prescribed to attract Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in Civil Aviation sector by the Government are indicated at Annexure-II.

(e) No FDI has come in the airport sector so far in the country.

**Annexure-I***Airports proposed to be developed by AAI*

## (a) Greenfield Airports

Sl. No.	Location	Project	Cost of project
1.	Pakyong (Gangtok), Sikkim	New Airport	Rs. 310 crores. Work in progress *PDC: June, 2014
2.	Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	New Airport	Rs. 1064 crores (at planning stage)

## (b) Modernization/expansion of Airports

Sl. No.	Location	Project	Cost of project
1.	Jalgaon, Maharashtra	New Airport	Rs.61 crores Work completed
2.	Kishangarh (Ajmer), Rajasthan	New Airport	Preparatory Stage
3.	Deoghar, Jharkhand	New Airport	Preparatory Stage
4.	Tezu, Arunachal Pradesh	Upgradation of Airport	Rs. 79 crores Work in progress PDC: Dec. 2014
5.	Mangalore, Karnataka	(i) Part parallel Taxi Track, Expansion of Apron & extension of runway, (ii) Control Tower-cum-technical block	Planning Stage Rs. 45 crores Rs.27 crores Work in progress PDC: Dec.2013
6.	Mysore, Karnataka	Construction of Terminal Building, Runway, Apron & Taxi way, ATC Tower cum Tech Block cum Fire Station	Completed Rs.81 crores
7.	Belgaum, Karnataka	Extension of runway, Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower cum Tech Block cum Fire Station & Isolation bay under joint development with Indian Navy	Planning Stage Rs.293 crores (out of this AAI share Rs. 142 crores and Indian Navy Rs.151 crores)
8.	Hubli, Karnataka	Extension of runway, Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower cum Tech Block cum Fire Stations Isolation bay.	Planning Stage Rs. 141.44 crores

(c) Greenfield Airports being developed by Private Sector/State Government

In addition, Government of India has accorded 'in-principle' approval for the construction of new Greenfield Airports under the Greenfield Airport Policy of the Government of India as given below:

Sl. No.	Location	State
1.	Mopa	Goa
2.	Gulbarga	
3.	Bijapur	Karnataka
4.	Hassan	
5.	Shimoga	
6.	Aranmuia (Pathanamthitta)	Kerala
7.	Kannur	
8.	Sindhudurg	
9.	Navi Mumbai	Maharashtra
10.	Shirdi	
11.	Dabra	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Karaikal	Puducherry
13.	Kushinagar	Uttar Pradesh
14.	Andal - Faridpur	West Bengal

As regards present status of Greenfield airports approved by Govt. of India to be developed in the country including Karnataka, the status is given at Appendix A.

\* PDC: Projected Date of Completion

#### Appendix A

*Status of Greenfield Airports in the country which have been granted in Principle' approval*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State	Present status
1	2	3
1	Mopa Airport in Goa	Government of India granted 'in-

1	2	3
		principle' approval to Government of Goa for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Mopa in Goa in March, 2000. While granting the 'in-principle' approval, it was also decided that the existing Dabolim airport would be closed for civil commercial operation after operationalisation of the new Greenfield airport. But later in the year 2010, taking into account the rapid civil aviation traffic growth in Goa, the Union Cabinet decided to continue the existing Dabolim airport. Thereafter, Govt. of Goa has initiated action for development of Mopa airport. Govt. of Goa has informed that major portion of land (1270 acres) required for the airport project has already been acquired and the residue will be completed by early 2013. Further, a Steering Committee has also been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary of Goa which has a representative of the Ministry of Civil Aviation to look into all the aspects for development of the airport. Govt. of Goa is in the process of preparation of a detailed project report, concept design, bid document, project management consultancy document etc. The state Govt. is also in the process of obtaining the necessary Environmental Clearance.
2.	Navi Mumbai International	Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval

1	2	3
airport in Maharashtra		to CIDCO - an entity of Government of Maharashtra for setting up of new Greenfield airport at Navi Mumbai airport through Public Private Partnership in July 2007. CIDCO has taken up various activities for construction of the airport such as land development by cutting of hills and filling, shifting of EHVT line, water supply, power, etc. Environment and Coastal Regulation Zone (CRZ) clearances have been obtained by the promoter on 22.11.2010. To facilitate the implementation of the project, a State level Co-ordination Committee namely, Project Monitoring and Implementation Committee (PMIC) has been constituted under the chairmanship of Chief Secretary, Government of Maharashtra. The first Meeting of the PMIC was held on 7th January, 2013.
3. Sindhudurg Airport Maharashtra		Government of India has accorded "in-principle" approval to the Government of Maharashtra for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Sindhudurg in Maharashtra in September, 2008. The State Government of Maharashtra has appointed Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation (MIDC) as nodal agency for construction of the airport. 271 hectares of land has been acquired by MIDC. The works pertaining to diversion of telephone,

1	2	3
		electricity and water supply lines has been completed. IRB Sindhudurg Airport Pvt. Ltd. (IASPL) is the concessionaire for the development of the airport project. The estimated project cost is Rs. 307.00 crores. Environment clearance from M/o Environment and Forests has been received on 21.12.2011. The airport company is in the process of finalisation of master plan to start the work.
4. Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga Airport in Karnataka.		Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to the State Government of Karnataka (GoK) for setting up of airports at Gulbarga, Bijapur, Hassan and Shimoga. The present status of these airport projects is as under: Shimoga: Project Development Agreement (PDA) between the State Government and Shimoga Airport Development Private Ltd. (SADPL) was entered into on 02.04.2008. The require land of 680 acres has already been handed over to SADPL and Lease Deed has been signed between concessionaire and GoK. SADPL has commenced project development activities viz. action regarding water supply, power supply, sewerage connection, fire fighting, road connectivity, and other activities has already been taken. The project is in an advanced stage of completion and is likely to be

1	2	3
		<p>completed by December 2013. Gulbarqa: PDA has been signed between GoK&amp; Gulbarga Airport Development Private Ltd. (GADPL). The requisite land of 670 acres has already been handed over to the GADPL. GADPL has taken action for obtaining the necessary clearances from various organizations /statutory bodies. The project is in an advanced stage of completion and is likely to be completed by May 2013. Hassan: The project of Hassan airport was entrusted to M/s Jupiter Aviation and Logistics Ltd. 960 acres of land has been earmarked for the project out of which 536.24 acres land has been handed over to the concessionaire. The cost of the project would approximately at Rs. 312.20 crores. The developer has carried out the joint survey for approximately 225 acres and survey numbers are provided to IDD, Government of Karnataka for necessary action and submitted the revised DPR alongwith financial plan to IDD on 13th June, 2011. On receipt of balance 424 Acres of land from Government of Karnataka, Developer will prepare and submit the related Engineering design to DGCA to get the permission for construction. The construction work for compound wall upto 250m has been completed.</p>

1	2	3
		<p>Bijapur: PDA has been signed on 18.01.2010 between GoK and M/s Marg Aviation Private Limited for development of the airport project. The cost of the project would approximately at Rs. 150.00 crores. Govt. of Karnataka informed that due to economic unviability of the project site the developer requested the State Govt. for exit from the project. The State Govt informed that it was considering the change of location for the proposed airport project. After finalization of the site, the work will be started Hence, as per the Greenfield Airport policy, necessary formalities for obtaining the approval of Steering Committee for the new location are required to be met afresh.</p>
5.	Kannur International Airport in Kerala.	<p>Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Government of Kerala for setting up of new Greenfield airport at Kannur in Kerala in January, 2008. The Project is to be implemented on Build Own and Operate (BOO) model. Government of Kerala had appointed M/s Kerala Industrial Infrastructure Development Corporation (KINFRA) as nodal agency for development of the airport. M/s KINFRA has formed an Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely, M/s Kannur International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (KIAL). M/s KIAL has acquired</p>

1	2	3
		1278 acres of land so far and another 783 acres of land is under acquisition. Project consultants have been appointed and are in the process of finalization of DPR, runway design estimate and other tender documents, etc. Environment clearance, MoD clearance, MHA clearance have been obtained.
6. Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh.		Government of India has granted 'In-principle' approval to Govt of Uttar Pradesh for setting up of a Greenfield International airport at Kushinagar in Uttar Pradesh in September, 2009. The total project cost of the project is Rs. 347 crores. Subsequently, Deptt. of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance has granted 'In-principle approval' for VGF support to the project.
7. Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.		Government of India has granted 'In principle' approval to M/s Gwalior Agriculture Company Ltd. for setting up of a cargo airport at Dabra in Datia/Gwalior district in Madhya Pradesh in December, 2008. The proposal is at initial stage of development of the airport.
8. Pakyong airport in Sikkim Developed by AAI		Government of India have granted approval to Airports Authority of India (AAI) for setting up of a greenfield airport at Pakyong in Sikkim in October, 2008. The airport project is delayed due to various reasons such as (i) Extended rainy season,

1	2	3
		unseasonal rains etc. (ii) Shortage of diesel and other essential construction material because of closure of NH31A due to Gorkhaland bandh from January 2009 to February, 2011 (iii) evacuation of the acquired land by State Govt. of Sikkim from Private House owners (iv) delay in widening of the approach road from Ranipool to Pakyong by State Govt. (v) damage to basic structure due to recent earthquake, etc. The construction work of the airport has already been started and likely to be completed by June 2014.
9. Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal		Government of India has granted "in-principle" approval to M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd. for setting up of a greenfield airport at Andal-Faridpur blocks of Barddhaman District in West Bengal in December, 2008. Construction of the airport has already been started. M/s Bengal Aerotropolis Project Ltd (BAPL) has awarded project Management Consultancy to M/s Changi Airport Planners & Engineers, Singapore. Approx. project cost is Rs. 280 crore. Project is in an advanced stage of completion and is likely to be completed by July 2013.
10. Karaikal International Airport in Puducherry		Government of India has granted 'in - principle' approval to M/s Karaikal Airport Pvt. Ltd. for setting up of a greenfield at the site covering areas of



1	2	3
		Ponbethy, Puthakudy and Varichikudy Revenue Villages of Karaikal region in Puducherry in February, 2011. Based on the comprehensive business plan and updated Master Plan, Karaikal International Airport Ltd. has prepared the detailed construction cost estimates in respect of Phase-I - Code 3 C, GA operation under VFR conditions-ATR42. Scheduled civil operation under IFR conditions-B747/ A300 by August, 2014. Environment impact assessment report as per TOR of MoEF is ready. Application to DGCA for site approval sent on 31.12.12. Out of 562 acres of land required, 207 acres have been acquired.
11	Shirdi International Airport, Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra.	Government of India has granted 'in-principle' approval to Maharashtra Airport Development Corporation Ltd

1	2	3
		(MADC) for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Kakdi village, Taluk Kopargaon near Shirdi, district Ahmad Nagar in Maharashtra in July 2011. Out of 352 acres of land required, 300 acres of land has been acquired. The project work started on 31.1.2011 and is likely to be completed by beginning of 2015. MADC has informed that works relating to area grading, construction of runway, taxiway, parking apron, compound wall and other related infrastructure works, area lighting, etc. and construction of terminal building, runway lighting, baggage handling, etc. has already been awarded.
12	Aranmula international Airport, Kerala	Govt. of India has granted 'In-Principle' approval in Sept 2012 for setting up of the Greenfield airport at Aranmula in Kerala.

#### **Annexure-II**

#### *Foreign Direct Investment (FDD Norms in Civil Aviation Sector*

#### A. Airports:

Sl. No.	Sector/ Activity	FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route	Other Conditions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Greenfield Projects	100%	Automatic	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation.
2.	Existing Projects	100%	FIPB beyond 74%	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation

## B. Air Transport Services:

Sl. No.	Sector/ Activity	FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route	Other Conditions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Domestic Scheduled passenger Airlines	49%, 100% by NRI	Automatic route	*
2.	Non-Scheduled Airlines			
	(a) Passenger/ Chartered	74%, 100% by NRI	49% through Automatic route Beyond 49% upto 74% FIPB Route	* Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Cargo airlines upto the limit and route.
	(b) Cargo			

## C. Ground Handling Services and Other activities:

Sl. No.	Sector/ Activity	FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route	Other Conditions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ground handling Services	74%, 100% by NRI	49% through Automatic route Beyond 49% upto 74% FIPB Route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and security clearance
2.	Maintenance and Repair Organisation	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation
3.	Flying Training Institutes/ Technical Training Institutions	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and approval of DGCA
4.	Helicopter Services/ Seaplane Services	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and approval of DGCA. Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Helicopter and Seaplane Services

\* Foreign airline are allowed to invest, in the capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services, up to the limit of 49% of their paid-up capital.

Such Investment would be subject to the following conditions:

- (i) It would be under the Government approval route.
- (ii) The 49% limit will subsume FDI and FN investment.

- (iii) The investment so made would need to comply with the relevant regulations of SEBI, such as the Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements (ICDR) Regulations/Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers (SAST) Regulations, as well as other applicable rules

and regulations.

- (iv) A Scheduled Operator's Permit can be granted only to a company:
- (a) that is registered and has its principal place of business within India.
  - (b) the Chairman and at least two-thirds of the Directors of which are citizens of India; and
  - (c) The substantial ownership an effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.
- (v) All foreign nationals likely to be associated with Indian scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services, as a result of such investment shall be cleared from security view point before deployment; and
- (vi) All technical equipments that might be imported into India as a result of such investment shall require clearance from the relevant authority in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

The above policy is not applicable to Air India.

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the Union Government for sanctioning an amount of Rs. 515 crore for the development of the airport sector in Karnataka and also for sanctioning Rs. 140 crore for the expansion scheme of the Mysore airport which is my Parliamentary constituency. But the present BJP Government in Karnataka holds a anti-developmental attitude ...(*Interruptions*) has not taken any initiative for the implementation of the same.

My question is this. Will the Ministry of Civil Aviation convene a meeting and pursue the matter of expansion scheme in Mysore airport?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, the expansion work is already going on. In some places we need some land and as soon as we get the land that work will be completed.

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH: My second supplementary is that Coorg is a tourism hub and is also the birth place of Field Marshal Cariappa. Is there any proposal before the Ministry of Civil Aviation to introduce a new airline in Coorg district?

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, there is no proposal to start any new airline in Coorg district.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri A. Venkata Rami Reddy — Not present.

SHRI SURESH ANGADI: The present BJP Government in Karnataka under the leadership of Shri Jagdish Shettar is doing an excellent work in the State. The farmers in my constituency, in the last eight years, in Belgaum have provided land to the Government of India. The Chairman and also the officials of the Airports Authority of India visited Belgaum last year. Belgaum is the oldest airport and since Independence Air India had been operating flights in Belgaum. But for the last few years, no Air India flights had been operating in my area. I would like to know from the hon. Minister if Air India is going to start flights to Belgaum. In earlier days when Shri B. Shankaranand was the Central Minister, he used to come by Air India flights only. Also, Shri Ananth Kumar was the Minister of Civil Aviation, at that time also Air India flights were operational in Belgaum. But at the present time, there are no Air India flights operating in Belgaum. I would like to know as to why my area is being neglected. Even Mahatma Gandhi also visited Belgaum and it is a very important place. Geographically, Belgaum on one side borders the State of Goa and on the other side borders the State of Maharashtra. It is like a mini Bharat. I would like to request the hon. Minister to operate Air India flights to Belgaum. The Government of Karnataka has provided all the facilities like water and police station. The BJP Government in the State is doing an excellent work in Karnataka. So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to provide this facility to Belgaum.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, the Belgaum airport is being developed jointly with the Indian Navy. Total outlay is Rs. 293 crore, out of which, the share of AAI is 142 crore and the Indian Navy is paying Rs. 151 crore. As far as asking AAI to start a flight to Belgaum is concerned, airlines decide about operating flights on commercial lines as to where they should operate the flights. I would certainly check the status and what their plans to operate flights to Belgaum are. But we do not ask airlines to fly to any particular place except North-East, Jammu and Andamans and it is up to the airlines to decide about that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Madam, I would like to ask the hon'ble Minister about Jhansi which is located in the heartland of not only Bundelkhand region but the entire country. It had the largest firing range during the British regime. Jhansi is located in the centre of the country which connects northern part of the country to South India. The construction of Satellite Airport in Jhansi will also protect Delhi. The Rani of Jhansi also had fought to protect Delhi. The hon'ble Minister always raises the issue of land but ample land is available in Jhansi and the Government can construct two airports there. The first benefit is protection and satellite airport of Delhi and the second is that it will provide an easy passage to Chitrakoot, Khajuraho, Mahoba and Kalinjar for tourists and it could emerge as a computer hub better than Madras, Hyderabad and Bangalore. Once the airport is constructed there, computer industry will flourish there. Is there any plan or conception to set up an airport at Jhansi?

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, the Airports Authority had an airport at Jhansi which was given to the Uttar Pradesh Government and they gave it to the Defence. Now we have requested the Defence as well as the Government of Uttar Pradesh to give some land adjacent to that airport so that we can have a civil enclave there and if that is there, then the Airlines will decide, if they can fly there.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Madam, I may be allowed to ask a question.

[*English*]

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY (Kolkata Uttar): Madam, this question relates to Government proposals to develop airports and enhance air services and facilities in various States. My question is this. Kolkata airport was inaugurated by the hon. President of India along with the hon. Minister Shri Ajit Singh and the Chief Minister of West Bengal on 23rd of January, 2013, on the very auspicious day of the birthday of Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose. Similarly, Chennai airport was also inaugurated. In spite of the inauguration of the airport being completed very enthusiastically, yet both these airports are not operational.

I would like to know as to when these airports will become operational. What are the difficulties being faced for which these airports are not being made operational till now. When does the Government propose to make these airports functional?

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: The authorities are collecting extra money at the Chennai airport without even it becoming operational.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam, the terminal in the Kolkata airport is being used. It has some problem with ground handling which is being sorted out. As far as the Chennai airport is concerned, as was being mentioned by the hon. Member and also who has pointed out that they are charging UDF without the airport being made operational, we have asked AAI not to charge any User Development Fee until that terminal becomes operational.

SHRI SUDIP BANDYOPADHYAY: When will the terminal in Kolkata become operational? ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI AJIT SINGH: In Kolkata terminal - I, the flights are already operating, but it is not fully operational. But they are using it. In Chennai the terminal is not being used because there is some ground handling problems but we hope to solve the problems soon. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I am grateful to you for allowing me to ask a question.

Madam, I would like to directly ask the Government of India that when airports of various types and standards have been constructed in various parts of the country, not a single domestic airport has been constructed at Kokrajhar, my parliamentary constituency.

[*English*]

There is no airport between Guwahati and Bagdogra.

[*Translation*]

The hon'ble Prime Minister is aware of the fact. Hon'ble Sonia ji, Rahuj ji and the then Minister of Home Affairs and the hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh visited Kokrajhar in July - August last year after the violence took place in Bodoland. But what did they see there. They had to take helicopter from Guwahati to reach there and for return journey from Kokrajhar to Guwahati. Therefore, I would like to know as

[English]

to why is the Government of India is so miser in establishing a domestic Greenfield Airport at Kokrajhar?

[Translation]

Will it do any harm to the country? Is India so poor? Bodoland is a Scheduled Tribal area.

[English]

It was set up in 2003 just to defeat militancy and insurgency.

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: You have made your point. You ask your supplementary now.

[Translation]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: If you want to control the militancy and insurgency then mere signing of agreement with militants will not work. You have to win the hearts of the people there.

MADAM SPEAKER: Now please let the Minister reply.

[English]

SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: I would like to know from the Government as to what steps are going to be taken to set up a domestic airport at Kokrajhar. Earlier there was an old airport at Rupsi. If you are so miserly, then you should make a statement that that population is not a part and parcel of the Indian Union ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All this will not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI AJIT SINGH: Madam Speaker, the Government will consider the issue raised by the hon'ble Member

sympathetically. The Airports Authority of India is making a plan to revive the Rupsi airport in Assam which will not only cater to the needs of Bodoland but also cover what you are referring to.

[Translation]

### Sustainable Urban Transport Project

†\*223. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has implemented the Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) under the ambit of the National Urban Transport Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the said project;

(c) the criteria fixed for selection of projects and allocation of assistance under the SUTP;

(d) the details of assistance provided by the Government to various States including Bihar under the said project during the last three years and the current year, State and year-wise; and

(e) the States in which SUTPs are likely to be taken up during the 12th Five Year Plan?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. The Sustainable Urban Transport Project has partly been implemented.

(b) The objective of the project is to strengthen capacity of Government of India, State Governments and cities in planning,, financing, implementing, operating and managing sustainable urban transport systems;; and to assist States and cities in preparing and implementing certain demonstration "Green Transport" projects as pilot project towards reduction of green house gases in the urban environment. The current demonstration cities and projects are:

\* Not recorded

State	City	Whether loan or grant	Public Transport	NMT	ITS	Integrated Development
Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Grant & Loan	✓		✓	✓
Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	Grant & Loan	✓	✓	✓	✓
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Grant	✓		✓	
Karnataka	Mysore	Grant	✓		✓	

NMT- Non Motorised Transport.

ITS - Intelligent Transport System.

In addition, proposal to include the Bus Rapid Transit System (BHTS) in Hubli-Dhairwad in Karnataka in the SUTP is at the final stage.

(c) The criteria for selection of project and allocation of assistance are as under:

- (i) Population
- (ii) Regional spread covering all parts of the country
- (iii) Demonstration effect/ value

(iv) Commitment and pro-active action by the city / State authority to implement the project.

(d) The SUTP are being implemented since 2010-2011. The details of assistance provided by the Government of India as its share to various States under the said project under JnNURM (Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission) since 2010-11 and the current year (as on 31.12.2012), State and year-wise, are as under:

(Rs. in lakh)

State	Cities	Year of Release			Total
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
Maharashtra	Pimpri-Chinchwad	Nil	2068.20	4260.20	6328.40
Chhattisgarh	Naya Raipur	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Karnataka	Mysore	Nil	176.40	294.00	470.40
Madhya Pradesh	Indore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

As far as Bihar is concerned, no city has participated for joining SUTP.

(e) All the SUTPs; are meant for implementation from May, 2010 to November, 2014 i.e. during 12th Five Year Plan also.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUDEO CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, I express my gratitude for you for giving me an opportunity to put a question on such an important issue.

Madam Speaker, there is no doubt that hon'ble Minister is an able and experienced person but I have to

say with regret that the reply of my questions given by her is misleading and unclear.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister the number of cities and towns included under the scheme being run under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission? I also want to know why more than half of the schemes under the project being implemented since the year 2005 have not been completed? What are the reasons for this? What kind of action is taken by the government against the officers concerned who did not take interest in completing these projects? I want to know from hon'ble Minister the time by

which the incomplete projects are likely to be completed.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam Speaker, the asked question was specifically related to Sustainable Urban Transport Policy (SUTP). The policy formulated by the government is within JNNURM. But now the question put by hon'ble Member is a different question. When we think about Sustainable Transport System we mean that the buses which will be pressed into service would be environment friendly. The project will be submitted by the state or the cities. We take advice of the World Bank for sustainable transport. It is reviewed. We have not given any unclear reply in this regard. The replies have been given as per question and replies have been laid on the table. Now the hon'ble Member has asked about the buses given under JNNURM. Hon'ble Member belongs to Bihar. We had provided funds as first installment for buses under JNNURM for Bihar but buses were not purchased. Despite that we want to provide more buses. If buses have not been bought using the first installment then second installment cannot be released because utilization certificate of the first installment has not been received till date. There are states which want to buy buses, have bought and are utilizing them, there are several such states, which have bought the buses but not utilized them. For example, Bengal. Like that if any other state submits any project for purchasing new buses with the second installment then it will be considered.

SHRI BHUDEO CHAUDHARY: Madam Speaker, hon'ble Minister says that certain amount of funds have been given to Bihar but the figures which have been provided shows that Bihar has not been included in it.

Madam Speaker, Bihar is a most backward state. It is right that Bihar has progressed rapidly during the period of last seven years. There is no doubt that hon'ble Chief Minister is very much aware. But in what circumstances this state with a population of ten and half crore has not been included in the list of backward states?

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to ask hon'ble Minister the time by which the backward state of Bihar is likely to be included in this scheme? I want to know this.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam, a proposal to buy buses for Patna city had been sent to us, but as

hon'ble Member of Parliament is asking, the Central Government does not give MOUD from here. It comes on behalf of a State Government or on behalf of any city. There are two different schemes in it. UIG schemes are for big cities and UIDSSMT scheme is meant for small cities. If any project is proposed to buy buses for small cities we'll definitely clear that. But DPR of many projects proposed by Bihar has not been prepared properly, that is why they were also pushed into pipeline ...*(Interruptions)* but so far as the question of purchasing buses are concerned ...*(Interruptions)* I am telling you, I'll give you ...*(Interruptions)*... it is not so, I am telling you the right thing, so far as purchasing of buses are concerned. ...*(Interruptions)* This time government has announced in the 12th Plan that more funds will be given for JNNURM buses. If the government of Bihar gives us in writing then we'll certainly consider that ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Pradeep Manjhi. Not present.

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam Speaker, question was asked regarding SUTP ...*(Interruptions)* Please listen to me. Under Sustainable Urban Transport Policy, CNG buses will be included to sustain green environment. We have not received even a single proposal for any project in this regard from Bihar government. ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Madam Speaker, the Minister has said that demands have come from different states for their cities. I want to tell the Minister that just as assistance has been given for providing buses for Pimpri-Chinchwada of Maharashtra, similarly demand has been made for providing buses from my parliamentary constituency Thane and three big cities of Navi Mumbai, Mira Bhayandar and Thane.

Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to know from the Minister whether their proposals have come to the Ministry because these cities have more than ten lakh population? Will you provide some assistance to these cities under this scheme?

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam, the government of Maharashtra has so far sent proposal for purchasing buses for only one city which we have cleared. Whatever the Hon. Member has just said ...*(Interruptions)* it is in the pipeline, this is an ongoing project. This is like

a running train, if any demand comes to us, we will definitely discuss this issue. There are a lot of projects in the pipeline and there are certain provisions which are not made merely on the basis of a single DPR or any demand coming from the State Government or the city rather a review has to be carried out in this regard. This review is done by World Bank and unless this review is done by UNDP and World Bank, no discussion takes place in this regard and this review is still being carried out. Replies on the review are yet to come and then further review is to be carried out.

It has two components which are not limited to providing buses just by giving the funds. There is a provision of demonstration also. There are some training proposals also under which training is imparted to the individuals and this training has been given in other countries like Singapore and Seoul in South Korea. After the training, the trained people are put under observation to see whether they are fit to run the buses with their kit and then the buses are handed over. It is also seen whether the state or the city is ready with CNG facility or it will be able to do it or not

[*English*]

That is in the pipeline ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, Dr. Sanjeev Ganesh Naik, you cannot go on like this. You asked your question.

...(*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: If the hon. Member is asking about some specific project, he can give me a letter afterwards. I will reply to that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Madam, I want to thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak on this issue. Through you, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister about Telangana district that in reply under SUTP, the state of Andhra Pradesh has not been shown and the population criteria has been mentioned. You please tell all the Members of Parliament as to what actually is the said criteria? Further, through you, I want to say in respect of this question that regarding the funds provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under JNNURM scheme, a lot of difficulties have been coming in the utilization and execution system since 2005 till now. A lot of works are lying incomplete due to paucity of funds or no work on the

part of contractor. What is being done by the government for quick completion of these projects? Our Karimnagar has Municipal Corporation and also has district headquarters. Under SUTP, several steps are being taken in the first stage for providing bus service and transportation. Is any facility also being planned for district headquarters in the second stage?

[*English*]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: As I told, there are certain steps for this SUT project. Some officers from Andhra Pradesh came for this training programme. The projects that have to be reviewed by the World Bank are not being done.

[*Translation*]

As the Hon. Member has asked that there are a lot of JNNURM schemes which are not being implemented properly, their commencement has been on the right track but there seems no possibility of their completion. In this regard, I can only say that State is the implementing agency and the cities local bodies have a role in it, the Union Government can only monitor it. We can issue second installment only when the utilization certificate of the first installment is received by us. There are several states from where we get the information regarding such projects that there is encroachment somewhere, at other places there is land acquisition problem and due to these reasons JNNURM scheme is running very slow. On the other hand, there are such states where JNNURM scheme is running very successfully. We have released first, second and third instalments and the work has been completed. If the Hon. Member of Parliament is specifically talking about his city and if the proposal is sent to the Union Government through the state, we will definitely look into it but if there is any direct SUTP project or any other project whose proposal is sent without the approval of Ministry of Urban Development of the state, we cannot give funds directly under JNNURM.

#### **Improving Postal Services**

†\*224. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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



(a) whether the Government has undertaken a comprehensive review of the quality and efficiency of services provided by the postal department;

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

(c) whether the customers generally prefer private courier companies over the Department of Posts for delivery of their articles as there has been inordinate delays in delivery of articles on the part of the Department of Posts particularly the speed post letters to the rural and hilly regions;

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

(e) the measures taken by the Government to improve the quality and efficiency of postal services and to check its declining share and revenue?

[English]

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

**Statement**

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) In order to improve quality and efficiency, the Department has reviewed its functioning and undertaken the following programmes to improve the quality of service:

(i) The Department of Posts has undertaken a Quality Improvement project called 'Project Arrow' which was launched in April, 2008. Project Arrow aims at comprehensive improvement of the core operations of Post Offices (set the core right) where postal transactions are done as well as the ambience {look and feel). Enhancing the quality of services in core areas lays focus on mail delivery, money remittances, savings bank and office service levels. This is intended to help the Department to emerge as a one-stop shop for retail products and offer a single window facility for banking, money remittances and other financial products and services including social and civil initiatives.

(ii) As part of operational requirement, the Department has restructured the mail network

through the 'Mail Network Optimization Project' (MNOP) to streamline collection, processing, transmission and delivery of mails to improve the quality of mail services. Under the initiative, the Department has optimized Speed Post Network and set up 89 Sorting Hubs and 107 Intra-Circle Hubs.

(iii) Sevottam - a Service Delivery Excellence Model comprising of three modules namely; Citizen's Charter containing service standards, a dynamic Grievance Redress Mechanism (GRM) and achievement of Excellence in Service Delivery has been implemented by the Department. Under the project, Citizen's Charter of the Department and computerized web-based Grievance Redress Mechanism, namely, Computerized Customer Care Centre (CCCC) were reviewed and upgraded. The upgraded GRM has been implemented in more than 14,000 offices of the Department. Service Quality Certification for selected operative -T offices has also been taken up in a phased manner.

(c) and (d) No data is available to substantiate the preference of customers for private courier companies over Department of Posts for delivery of articles. In order to ensure timely delivery, the Department has set up an extensive network to collect, process, transmit and deliver postal articles including Speed Post in urban, rural, hilly and inaccessible areas in the country. The cumulative traffic figures of unregistered, registered and Speed Post articles have increased from 658.31 crores in 2009-10 to 660.84 crores in 2010-11. The percentage of complaints to total mail traffic is 0.013% throughout the country. Such complaints are monitored and settled expeditiously in an ongoing process and this work is monitored at every level.

(e) To improve the quality and efficiency of postal services, the Department has taken a number of initiatives as indicated in reply to part (b) of the question. Restructuring of mail network for efficient and faster processing, transmission and delivery of mails, monitoring of mail routes and delivery through Test Letters and Trial Cards, Track and Trace facilities for Speed Post, sensitization of

delivery staff by training and popularization of PIN Codes among mail users has been implemented. Online mail monitoring system has been developed and implemented for monitoring booking and delivery of Speed Post and Registered mails. Automatic Mail Processing Centres have been set up in Delhi and Kolkata. Monitoring of core area activities as per defined Key Performance Indicators (KPI) under Project Arrow is now extended to more than 18,600 Post Offices. The Department has evolved and implemented a comprehensive Citizen's Charter containing service standards and dynamic Grievance Redress Mechanism to improve quality of services. As a result of these initiatives, total traffic of unregistered, registered and Speed Post articles has gone up from 658.31 crores in 2009-10 to 660.84 crores in 2010-11.

*[Translation]*

SHRI YASHBANT LABURI: Madam, my question was about the situation of the postal services in the country from the time of the British rule till now. The hon. Minister has replied at length. The postal facilities that are claimed to be provided as per the reply do not seem to be available on ground level anywhere.

Madam, most of the services mentioned thereunder are not available in the post offices in the villages in the rural areas. Through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister whether he intends to fill up the thousands of posts lying vacant in the rural areas on priority basis.

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, I would like to say only this, we are making efforts to fill up all the vacant posts wherever they may exist. As for postal assessment, there are about 21000 vacancies in the cadre out of which we have filled up 7000 vacancies in 2009-10 and we have filled-up some vacancies in 2011-12 also. But nearly 5000 posts fell vacant in 2013. We are trying to fill-them up *...(Interruptions)* The rest of the vacancies including the multi-tasking vacancies are also being filled. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Madam, I don't think there can be any improvement in the postal services till the situation regarding the steady decline in the number of employees is brought under control.

Madam, an obsolete postal law enacted during the British rule is in effect in the country. My supplementary question is whether the hon. Minister proposes to enact a new legislation to replace the old one and make efforts to run the postal department under the tenets of new law.

*[English]*

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: There is no such proposal to bring in any new laws. I might just request the distinguished Member this much. This particular Question does not relate to postal vacancies at all but if he asks me a specific question, I will provide the answer.

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Madam, it has been marked that the postal service in the tribal and hilly areas now-a-days is very poor. In the year 2011, about 1,48,381 complaints have been received out of which 67,421 are related to late delivery and 80,961 related to non-delivery of postal materials. These irregularities have resulted in the people losing the confidence towards the Indian Postal Service. Madam, no doubt, these poor services might be because of the mobile service but it could be improved if the banking pattern in the Post Offices could be taken up like the other nationalized banks so that it will directly increase the revenue of the Government.

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Now put your question. You don't have much time.

*[English]*

SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the Government has ever thought of or formulated any comprehensive working plan for the Indian Post Service in this regard?

SHRI KAPIL SIBAL: Madam, in fact, we are trying to establish the concept of a Postal Bank so that the Post Office can offer banking services to the community around which it is located. Therefore, we are trying hard in that direction. We will certainly ensure that that happens but the matter will have to be decided in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India as well as the Finance Ministry. We are taking that up.

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]***Foreign Educational Institutions**

\*225. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow the entry and operation of the foreign educational institutions in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the current status of the Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 and its salient features;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the education sector as a result of the entry and operation of these foreign institutions;

(d) the mechanism put in place to regulate the operation of these institutions in the country; and

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

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

(b) The Government has introduced The Foreign Educational Institutions (Regulation of Entry and Operations) Bill, 2010 in Parliament on 3.5.2010. The Bill seeks to put in place a mechanism to regulate the entry and operations of Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs). It intends to enable the Government to permit the entry of reputed FEIs while preventing the entry of FEIs of dubious quality. The Bill has been examined by the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Human Resource Development, which has submitted its report on 01.08.2011.

(c) The Bill ensures that only high quality foreign educational institutions are permitted to enter and offer education services in the country. The operation of sub-standard, fly-by-night operators would be curbed. Existence of high quality FEIs would contribute to enhancing existing capacity of higher education system; arresting the brain drain from the country; availability of education and

research facilities of international standards; quality gains in Indian higher educational institutions through collaborations and partnerships etc. This would also facilitate higher investments in the higher education system.

(d) and (e) Under the provisions of the Bill, no FEI would be able to impart education in India unless it is recognized and notified by the Central Government as a Foreign Education Provider (FEP). The FEI intending to operate in India should have been offering educational services for at least twenty years in the country in which the FEI is established or incorporated and accredited by an accrediting agency of that country. The FEI should have adequate financial and other resources and undertake to maintain a corpus fund of not less than fifty crore rupees or such sum as may be notified by the Central Government from time to time. No part of the surplus in revenue generated in India by the FEP shall be invested for any purpose other than for the growth and development of the educational institutions established by it in India. Repatriation of surplus is not permitted.

Every FEP is required to publish a prospectus sixty days prior to the date of the commencement of admission containing all relevant information on inter alia, the fees, deposits and other charges, the number of seats in respect of each course or programme of study, eligibility for admissions to a particular course or programme of study, the process of admission, the details of the teaching faculty, details of physical and academic infrastructure and other facilities and broad outlines of the syllabus for every course or programme of study.

All FEPs would have to offer and impart education in conformity with the standards laid down by the appropriate statutory authority, and must be of quality comparable to that offered by it in its main campus in the country. The Central Government may, withdraw the recognition of a FEP on the grounds of violation of the provisions of the proposed legislation or any other law or rules and regulations framed under the law. The proposed legislation also provides for penalties for FEIs not being FEPs which admit students or collect fees or award any degree or diploma or publish misleading advertisements.

Apart from the proposed legislation, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) had issued regulations for allowing foreign educational institutions to

collaborate with Indian institutions in technical education. Similarly, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has also finalized regulations on Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions, 2012.

#### **PPP Model for Urban Transport System**

\*226. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects undertaken/being undertaken under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) model for development of infrastructure in the urban transport system, especially in cities with population of above one lakh;

(b) whether a working group on urban transport has rejected the PPP model for developing core urban infrastructure projects;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to develop urban transport infrastructure in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The details of the Urban Transport infrastructure projects taken up under Public Private Partnership (PPP) model involving Government of India funding are as follows:

- |   |                   |
|---|-------------------|
| (i) High Speed Express<br>Link from New Delhi Railway<br>Station to Dwarka Sector-21<br>via IGI (Indira Gandhi<br>International) Airport. | Length 22.7 km.   |
| (ii) Hyderabad Metro Project  | Length 71.16 km.  |
| (iii) Mumbai Metro Line 1   | Length 11.40 km.  |
| (iv) Mumbai Metro Line 2  | Length 31.871 km. |

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) Urban Transport is inter-twined with urban development which is a State subject. As such the primary responsibility for development of Urban Transport infrastructure lies with the State Government and city

concerned. However, for improving scenario of Urban Transport infrastructure, Central Government has taken active steps like, formulation of National Urban Transport Policy, 2006, sanction of Bus Rapid Transit System Projects, traffic transit management centres, roads and flyovers under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). It has also sanctioned metro railway projects for various cities either on Government funding pattern or on PPP model.

[*Translation*]

#### **Compassionate Appointments**

\*227. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued instructions/guidelines to the Ministries/ Departments in the matter of appointments on compassionate grounds to the kith and kin of the employees dying while in service and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether several cases of giving appointments on compassionate grounds are pending in various Ministries/ Departments;

(c) if so, the details of such cases during the last three years and the current year, Ministry/Department-wise and the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether there is any ban on compassionate appointments and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is also a provision to reject or carry forward the claim to the next years and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The compassionate appointment in Government is regulated as per instructions issued vide O.M. dated 09.10.1998 as amended from time to time. All these instructions have been consolidated vide O.M. dated 16.01.2013.

(b) and (c) Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) only lays down the policy of compassionate

appointment which is implemented by the administrative Ministries/Departments while considering the cases of compassionate appointment. The Administrative Ministries/Departments are required to monitor the state of implementation of compassionate appointment under their respective jurisdiction. DOP&T does not maintain centrally, information on specific details such as the number of applications under consideration of the Union Government for appointment on compassionate grounds, department-wise.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) A claim for compassionate appointment can be carried forward to next or more years subject to fulfillment of eligibility conditions prescribed in the Scheme and availability of a vacancy under 5% quota of direct recruitment in Group 'C' posts.

#### **Decline in Air Traffic**

\*228. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report of the International Air Transport Association (IATA), the domestic air passenger traffic has declined during the past one year and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(b) whether there is a general decline in the growth of aviation sector and also in the load factor over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the present status of the proposal to develop the country as an aviation hub in the world; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to construct helipads near national highways as part of the above proposal and if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose along with the steps taken by the Government to expand both regional and international connectivity?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No such report from International Air Transport Association (IATA) has been received by the Govt.

However, the number of passengers carried by domestic airlines during 2012 was 58.80 million as against 60.70 million during 2011, thereby registering a decline in growth by 3.04 percent. The Government has taken several measures to provide impetus to the aviation industry and to ensure long term viability of the sector which include:

(i) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.

(ii) FDI by foreign airlines in the domestic scheduled and non scheduled carriers has been permitted upto 49 percent of their paid up capital.

(iii) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

(b) and (c) Marginal decline in the load factor of various airlines was witnessed during the said period (year 2012). The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Policy of developing airports as aviation hubs in the country is at an initial stage. However, in order to develop aviation hubs, Government is encouraging development of airport infrastructure by way of expansion/upgradation of existing airports including small and medium ones and setting up of new airports.

(e) There is no proposal at present to construct green field heliports near national highways. To enhance regional connectivity, Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines in 1994 with a view to ensure better connectivity to remote/regional regions of the country. Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Further, Government has already introduced a separate category of Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services in 2007, A Scheduled Regional Airline is obliged to operate in the region for which it has been granted permission. However, in operational exigencies, it can connect cities of other regions also except metro cities.

The Government has concluded Air Services Agreements with 109 countries with a view to promote international connectivity, and traffic rights from part of the

Agreement in the attached Route Schedule. Indian carriers are permitted by the government to mount their international operations from any point in India within the respective bilateral Air Services Agreements. Further, utilization of traffic rights is monitored through a devised format and is reviewed from time to time.

**Statement**

*Passenger Load Factor*

Airline	PLF	
	2011	2012
Air India	71.6	71.2
Jet Airways	73.8	72.9
Jetlite	77.6	75.4
Kingfisher	81.1	66.4
Spice jet	75.8	73.7
Go Air	77.9	75.4
Indigo	83.3	80.5
Mantra	--	14.6

**RTE Act**

\*229. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:  
SHRI M. B. RAJESH:

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

(a) the percentage of children in rural areas benefited from the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 since its implementation till date, State/UT-wise, year-wise;

(b) the details of increase/decrease in percentage of enrolment and dropout rate in schools since the implementation of the Act, State/UT-wise;

(c) whether there is a provision of providing sports complex and imparting health education under the RTE Act;

(d) if so, the details of funds earmarked and spent in this regard during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the time by which the said Act is likely to be fully implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which came into force from 1st April, 2010, provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the 6-14 age group. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE), enrolment of children in class I-VIII in rural areas increased from 14.69 crore in 2009-10 to 15.28 crore in 2011-12. State-wise details are given the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) As per the DISE, the total enrolment in classes I-VIII has increased by 6% between 2009-10 to 2011-12, while the annual average dropout rate at primary level during the same period has decreased from 9.1 and 6.5%, the State/UT-wise details of which are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for playground and play material, games and sports equipments in schools. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which has been harmonized with the provisions of the RTE Act, funds for play materials, sports equipment, etc. is provided as part of School Grant @ Rs 5,000 per annum for primary schools and Rs 7,000 per annum for upper primary schools. The State-wise details for the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The RTE Act also provides for part-time instructors for Health and Physical Education in upper primary schools for which 65,965 part-time instructors have been sanctioned under the SSA up-to 2012-13. State-wise details for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) In order to meet the timelines specified under the RTE Act, 2009, the Government has issued sanctions for school infrastructure to the States/UTs under the SSA programme for construction of 30,808 primary schools and 10,644 upper primary schools, 6.88 lakh additional classrooms, 31,678 drinking water facilities, 5.18 lakh toilets, and for the appointment of over 7 lakh teachers.

**Statement-I**

*Details on enrolment of children at elementary level in rural areas as per the DISE.*

State/UT	No. of Children enrolled in Rural areas	
	2009-10	2011-12
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	36758	35974
Andhra Pradesh	7437790	7612376
Arunachal Pradesh	260953	262892
Assam	4710960	5283784
Bihar	17876297	19649670
Chandigarh	25309	26873
Chhattisgarh	3762167	3892421
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37920	42660
Daman and Diu	14914	16051
Delhi	768514	412628
Goa	108499	109818
Gujarat	5621754	5819071
Haryana	2540438	2717607
Himachal Pradesh	918963	886870
Jammu and Kashmir	1592074	1522837

	1	2	3
Jharkhand		5824439	5730227
Karnataka		4899399	5189278
Kerala		2801273	3086004
Lakshadweep		10557	7823
Madhya Pradesh		11542123	11239096
Maharashtra		9163774	9178657
Manipur		362205	393721
Meghalaya		514516	604886
Mizoram		152287	147800
Nagaland		271320	273066
Odisha		5314836	5702018
Puducherry		85511	80845
Punjab		2089010	2670607
Rajasthan		9821405	9959618
Sikkim		110014	106805
Tamil Nadu		5934067	5676703
Tripura		570627	509553
Uttar Pradesh		27895002	30372067
Uttarakhand		1317067	1320259
West Bengal		12578926	12279122
All States		146971668	152819687

**Statement-II**

*Details on enrolment at elementary level and dropout rate at primary level as per the DISE*

State/UT	Total Enrolment at Elementary Level		% Decrease/ Increase in enrolment between 2009-10 and 2011-12	Average Annual Dropout rate	
	2009-10	2011-12		2009-10	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	56565	53332	-5.7%	1.54	N.A*

1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	10851248	11251101	+3.7%	5.75	6.17
Arunachal Pradesh	334449	341311	+2.1%	20.70	14.82
Assam	5162100	5760967	+11.6%	9.64	11.71
Bihar	19007493	20852093	+9.7%	13.44	5.68
Chandigarh	142345	156869	+10.2%	N.A.	N.A.
Chhattisgarh	4515735	4742902	+5.0%	6.20	4.93
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	52290	59994	+14.7%	2.82	2.48
Daman and Diu	26435	26459	+0.1%	2.29	2.61
Delhi	2666589	2818457	+5.7%	0.30	N.A.
Goa	178667	186005	+4.1%	5.00	N.A.
Gujarat	7814391	8376967	+7.2%	3.86	2.99
Haryana	3336753	3724481	+11.6%	0.15	N.A.
Himachal Pradesh	1036117	1005942	-2.9%	2.83	0.72
Jammu and Kashmir	1973294	1908230	-3.3%	3.47	11.33
Jharkhand	6523933	6660259	+2.1%	15.79	12.62
Karnataka	7636745	8424857	+10.3%	4.11	2.03
Kerala	3355998	3819863	+13.8%	N.A.	0.08
Lakshadweep	10557	10165	-3.7%	4.20	1.29
Madhya Pradesh	15484989	15317828	-1.1%	8.20	8.31
Maharashtra	15854058	16185891	+2.1%	3.32	1.86
Manipur	470287	508064	+8.0%	10.48	12.06
Meghalaya	606327	705616	+16.4%	17.28	15.11
Mizoram	246609	258653	+4.9%	5.28	7.04
Nagaland	401411	414405	+3.2%	11.41	6.04
Odisha	5989512	6520130	+8.9%	6.34	5.37
Puducherry	183994	180992	-1.6%	N.A.	N.A.
Punjab	2908324	3989063	+37.2%	4.73	1.80
Rajasthan	12175129	12397172	+1.8%	10.54	7.79
Sikkim	124102	125618	+ 1.2%	4.46	4.34



1	2	3	4	5	6
Tamil Nadu	9924561	9776252	-1.5%	0.15	0.98\
Tripura	663819	603580	-9.1%	8.82	6.18
Uttar Pradesh	31537647	35404745	+12.3%	16.71	11.85
Uttarakhand	1579729	1658918	+5.0%	9.93	4.93
West Bengal	15040794	14827957	-1.4%	8.66	6.61
All States	187872996	199055138	+6.0%	9.11	6.50

\*Not Available

**Statement-III***Details on expenditure on school grant under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme.*

(in lakh)

State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (up-to Dec., 2013)
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	24.02	23.91	23.76	25.49
Andhra Pradesh	4314.49	4705.94	4819.36	4623.12
Arunachal Pradesh	176.96	N.A*	205.76	220.74
Assam	2401.22	2382.77	2649.50	2382.80
Bihar	4840.35	4758.62	4990.73	4617.64
Chandigarh	10.52	10.51	9.91	12.30
Chhattisgarh	2554.19	2594.72	2615.24	2631.34
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.91	19.98	20.07	20.24
Daman and Diu	4.69	0.05	4.97	4.97
Delhi	192.12	198.58	198.37	198.80
Goa	84.26	83.89	82.78	83.37
Gujarat	3179.82	3268.76	3311.92	3312.22
Haryana	828.73	837.88	846.85	861.68
Himachal Pradesh	837.94	838.44	834.04	816.91
Jammu and Kashmir	1605.37	N.A.	1783.86	N.A.

1	2	3	4	5
Jharkhand	2941.07	3029.41	3001.87	2656.23
Karnataka	4081.73	4116.17	4125.87	4126.37
Kerala	805.90	807.92	807.94	802.75
Lakshadweep	2.63	2.91	3.01	N.A.
Madhya Pradesh	6024.07	6101.11	6194.94	6148.00
Maharashtra	6037.78	6116.87	5986.12	6362.35
Manipur	196.91	175.89	188.44	191.60
Meghalaya	486.75	639.07	607.87	628.99
Mizoram	136.90	143.49	142.15	N.A.
Nagaland	106.24	109.82	117.60	N.A.
Odisha	3735.12	3853.84	3955.13	3938.66
Puducherry	33.76	33.64	31.93	32.78
Punjab	1089.88	1143.47	1105.12	1144.48
Rajasthan	5793.66	5759.55	5747.46	4009.06
Sikkim	62.91	63.54	65.59	66.94
Tamil Nadu	2910.58	N.A.	3007.43	2979.20
Tripura	335.57	356.25	366.23	361.05
Uttar Pradesh	8085.53	8416.76	8499.44	7676.78
Uttarakhand	962.82	902.10	983.76	976.96
West Bengal	3198.45	3200.75	4202.90	4066.72
All States	68104.84	64696.62	71537.96	65980.56

\*Not Available

**Statement-IV**

*Details of health & physical education instructors sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) Programme.*

State/UT	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	32
Andhra Pradesh	-	991	2235

1	2	3	4
Arunachal Pradesh	274		-
Assam	-	2027	-
Bihar	-	-	2790
Chandigarh	-	-	-
Chhattisgarh	4216	445	274
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	28	30	2
Daman and Diu	11	7	1
Delhi	-	-	-
Goa	15	-	26
Gujarat	-	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-
Jharkhand	-	-	3663
Karnataka	1421	-	-
Kerala	1945	-	-
Lakshadweep	6	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	11630	1392	-
Maharashtra	2859	-	3356
Manipur	106	-	-
Meghalaya	241	-	-
Mizoram	404	-	-
Nagaland	211	-	-
Odisha	4433	-	-
Puducherry	37	-	-
Punjab	375	-	-
Rajasthan	-	-	-
Sikkim	108	-	-
Tamil Nadu	5392	-	-

1	2	3	4
Tripura	741	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	13769	-	-
Uttarakhand	407	65	-
West Bengal	-	-	-
All States	48629	4957	12379

[English]

**Killing of LTTE Leader's Son**

\*230. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the video/ photographs published in the media on the alleged cold blooded murder of LTTE leader Prabhakaran's son;

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

(c) whether the Government plans to raise the issue in any international forum; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) Government has noted the recent tragic pictures put out by Channel 4.

Government has conveyed to the Government of Sri Lanka on a number of occasions, the need for independent and credible investigations to be conducted in respect of allegations of human rights violations and incidents involving loss of civilian life. This was reiterated at the Universal Periodic Review of Sri Lanka at the United Nations Human Rights Council (UNHRC) in Geneva in November, 2012.

Government continues to remain engaged with the Government of Sri Lanka to advance its objective, namely, the achievement of a future for the Tamil community in Sri Lanka that is marked by equality, dignity, justice and self-respect.

**Free Seats Quota in Minority Schools**

\*231. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) whether the minority educational institutes do not come under the jurisdiction of the Right To Education (RTE) Act's 25% free seat quota;

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

(c) whether the minority schools have questioned the applicability of the said quota to them and if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to redefine the primary school sections in order to bring minority schools under the ambit of the said quota; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory (Amendment) Act, 2012, which has come into effect from 1st August, 2012, inter alia provides that subject to the provisions of articles 29 and 30 of the Constitution, the provisions of the RTE Act shall apply to conferment of rights on children to free and compulsory education. Several unaided private schools, including unaided minority schools, filed Writ petitions before the Hon'ble Supreme Court challenging various provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, including section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act which provides that private unaided schools and specified category schools

shall admit to the extent of at least 25% of the strength in class I (or pre-primary as the case may be) children belonging to disadvantaged group and weaker section from the neighbourhood and provide them free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgement dated 12th April, 2012, in the case of WP (Civil) No. 95/2010 in the case of Society for Unaided Private Schools of Rajasthan vs UOI & Anr and several Writ Petitions tagged along with, held inter alia that section 12(l)(c) of the RTE Act would not apply to unaided minority schools since it infringes the fundamental freedom guaranteed to unaided minority schools under article 30 (1) of the Constitution.

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal with the Government.

#### **Shortage of Houses for Government Employees**

\*232. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of houses for the Central Government employees in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to construct houses under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) route to overcome the shortage; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the other steps taken to ensure availability of residential accommodation to the Central Government employees in the country?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) Yes Madam. There is shortage of accommodation in cities like, Kolkata, Mumbai, Delhi, Bangalore and Chennai. The position is comfortable at other stations.

(b) The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No Madam.

(d) The following initiatives have been taken to increase availability of houses:

- (i) Construction of residential and office/commercial accommodation at Ghitorini Delhi;
- (ii) Redevelopment of old Government colonies, namely, East Kidwai Nagar, Netaji Nagar, Srinivaspuri, Mohammadpur, Kasturba Nagar, Thyagaraija Nagar and Sarojani Nagar in Delhi for utilizing the maximum available floor area ratio (FAR);
- (iii) Acquiring 96 flats of various categories in the Common Wealth Games Village, New Delhi; and
- (iv) Construction of 130 units of Type-V and Type-VI categories at Hyderabad Estate, Mumbai by demolishing 48 Type-VI flats which have been declared dangerous and meanwhile hiring 50 flats equivalent to Type-VI category to instantly meet the deficiency caused by demolition of existing flats.

#### **Statement**

##### *Details of Demand and Availability of General Pool Residential Accommodation*

##### *1. Delhi*

Status as on 08-03-2013

House Type	Stock in GP	Total Demand as on Date	Shortage/ Surplus (+)- Shortage (-) - Surplus
1	2	3	4
1	16722	16788	66
2	23716	34832	11116
3	11723	20189	8466
4	5343	9290	3947
4S	792	3117	2325
5A	1402	2148	746
5B	860	2265	1405
6A	791	1457	666
6B	146	305	159

1	2	3	4
7	181	372	191
8	125	254	129
Total	61801	91017	29216

*2. State: Maharashtra**Mumbai*

House Type	Stock in GP	Total Demand as on Date	Shortage/ Surplus (+)- Shortage (-) - Surplus
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1	2	3	4
1	2	3	4=3-2
I	1957	1752	-205
II	3217	4902	1685
III	1562	2780	1278
IV	552	657	105
IV(Spl)	64	174	110
V	241	405	164
VI	92	232	140
DS	156	141	-15
SK	11	59	48
Sub Total	7852	11102	3310

*Nagpur*

I	247	140	-107
II	930	863	-67
III	447	454	07
IV	173	151	-22
V	93	60	-33
VI	12	02	-10
Sub Total	1902	1670	-232

1	2	3	4
		<i>Pune</i>	
I	15	15	0
II	75	96	21
III	120	132	12
IV	60	52	-08
V	10	10	0
Sub Total	280	305	25
Total	10034	13077	3103

*3. State: West Bengal**Kolkata*

1	1288	430	-858
2	2489	2726	237
3	1461	1508	47
DS	97	140	43
SK	52	48	-4
4	162	402	240
5	180	260	80
6	94	138	44
Total	5823	5652	-171

*4. State: Tamilnadu**Chennai*

I	450	549	99
II	944	1506	562
III	660	1295	635
IV	379	694	315
V	138	249	111
VI	20	51	31
SK	20	100	80
DS	30	133	103

1	2	3	4
Hostel KKN	30	30	0
Total	2671	4607	1936
<i>5. State: Himachal Pradesh</i>			
<i>Shimla</i>			
I	346	319	-27
II	388	452	64
III	374	399	25
IV	96	93	-3
V	25	25	0
VI	04	04	0
Total	1233	1292	59
<i>6. U.T.: Chandigarh</i>			
<i>Chandigarh</i>			
I	415	373	-42
II	1058	1086	28
III	542	573	31
IV	109	176	67
V	70	92	22
VI	05	18	13
Total	2199	2318	119
<i>7. State: Haryana</i>			
<i>Faridabad</i>			
I	482	483	01
II	832	874	42
III	328	522	194
IV	140	155	15
V	52	61	09
VI	16	18	02
Total	1850	2113	263

1	2	3	4
<i>8. U.T.: Andman and Nicobar</i>			
<i>Port Blair</i>			
I	36	33	-3
II	63	63	0
III	88	117	29
IV	22	30	08
V	10	14	04
Total	219	257	38
<i>9. State: Assam</i>			
<i>Guwahati</i>			
I	24	23	-1
II	24	42	18
III	72	80	08
IV	24	34	10
Total	144	179	35
<i>10. State: Uttar Pradesh</i>			
<i>Lucknow</i>			
I	272	297	25
II	474	622	148
III	223	253	30
IV	90	109	19
V	32	42	10
Sub Total	1091	1323	232
<i>Agra</i>			
I	15	01	-14
II	30	32	02
III	60	47	-13
IV	14	16	02
V	05	06	01
Sub Total	124	102	-22

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
<i>Allahabad</i>				<i>Ghaziabad</i>			
I	108	95	-13	I	176	173	-3
II	413	347	-66	II	480	501	21
III	270	182	-88	III	132	175	43
IV	42	35	-7	IV	24	28	4
V	10	09	-1	V	8	9	1
VI	02	01	-1	Sub Total	820	886	66
Sub Total	845	669	-176	<i>11. State: Rajasthan</i>			
<i>Kanpur</i>				<i>Jodhpur</i>			
1	354	231	-123	I	104	104	0
II	406	328	78	II	103	99	-4
III	174	148	-26	III	92	90	-2
IV	64	42	-22	IV	22	21	-1
V	31	30	-01	V	04	04	0
Sub Total	1029	779	-250	VI	03	03	0
<i>Varanasi</i>				Sub Total	328	321	-7
I	24	10	-14	<i>Jaipur</i>			
II	60	21	-39	I	89	71	-18
III	102	53	-49	II	128	164	36
IV	12	03	-09	III	228	228	0
Sub Total	198	87	-111	IV	72	71	-1
<i>Bareilly</i>				V	24	16	-8
II	12	12	0	VI	06	03	-3
III	18	12	-6	Sub Total	547	553	6
IV	18	0	-18	<i>Bikaner</i>			
V	05	2	-3	I	06	06	0
Sub Total	53	26	-27	II	06	06	0
Total	4160	3872	-288	III	08	08	0
				IV	01	01	0



1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Sub Total	21	21	0	III	134	139	05
Total	896	895	-1	IV	52	55	03
<i>12. State: Andhra Pradesh</i>				V	12	10	-2
<i>Hyderabad</i>				Sub Total	230	281	51
I	184	73	-111	Total	532	519	-13
II	416	459	43	<i>14. Uttrakhand</i>			
III	224	271	47	<i>Dehradun</i>			
IV	32	30	-2	I	36	43	07
V	36	38	2	II	22	59	37
Hostel	32	16	-16	III	26	62	36
Total	924	887	-37	IV	04	24	20
<i>13. State: Kerala</i>				V	03	06	03
<i>Cochin</i>				Total	91	194	103
I	32	25	-7	<i>15. State: Manipur</i>			
II	116	111	-5	<i>Imphal</i>			
III	68	67	-1	I	16	17	1
IV	24	28	4	II	20	27	07
V	04	07	3	III	08	13	05
Sub Total	244	238	-6	IV	04	06	02
<i>Calicut</i>				Total	48	63	15
II	14	0	-14	<i>16. Sikkim</i>			
III	14	0	-14	<i>Gangtok</i>			
IV	14	0	-14	I	24	26	02
V	14	0	-14	II	24	79	55
VI	02	0	-02	III	40	50	10
Sub Total	58	0	-58	IV	12	25	13
<i>Trivandrum</i>				V	06	07	01
I	16	34	18	Total	106	187	81
II	16	43	27				

1	2	3	4
<i>17. Meghalaya</i>			
<i>Shillong</i>			
I	22	26	04
II	34	61	27
III	24	42	18
IV	08	23	15
V	02	04	02
Total	90	156	66
<i>18. Tripura</i>			
<i>Agartala</i>			
I	18	19	01
II	36	60	24
III	54	51	-3
IV	12	17	05
V	04	0	-4
Total	124	147	23
<i>19. State: Madhya Pradesh</i>			
<i>Bhopal</i>			
I	32	30	-2
II	52	80	28
III	60	63	03
IV	14	40	26
V	08	15	07
Sub Total	166	228	62
<i>Indore</i>			
I	111	39	-72
II	138	128	-10
III	119	117	-2

1	2	3	4
IV	26	28	2
V	08	09	1
Sub Total	402	321	-81
Total	568	549	-19
<i>20. State: Gujarat</i>			
<i>Rajkot</i>			
I	48	43	-5
II	48	48	0
III	36	31	-5
IV	08	08	0
Total	140	130	-10
<i>21. State: Nagaland</i>			
<i>Kohima</i>			
I	08	8	0
II	16	20	04
III	40	47	07
Total	64	75	11
<i>22. State: Jammu and Kashmir</i>			
<i>Sri Nagar</i>			
I	30	0	-30
II	114	58	-56
III	84	52	-32
IV	16	14	-2
V	06	0	-6
Total	250	124	-126
<i>23. Goa</i>			
<i>Goa</i>			
II	05	18	13

1	2	3	4
III	17	31	14
IV	06	12	06
Total	28	61	33
<i>24. State: Karnataka</i>			
<i>Bangluru</i>			
I	380	374	-6
II	480	723	243
III	374	613	239
IV	214	254	40
V	46	62	16
VI	04	14	10
Hostel Single	56	56	0
Hostel Double	34	29	-5
Sub Total	1588	2125	537
<i>Mysore</i>			
I	32	24	-8
II	40	38	-2
III	40	48	8
IV	16	14	-2
V	08	10	2
Sub Total	136	134	-2
Total	1724	2259	535

[Translation]

**Pending Cases with CBI**

\*233. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases of corruption are lying pending in the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) Courts;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State and year-wise during the last three years and the current year;

(c) the reasons for the pendency and the details of the steps being taken by the Government for expeditious disposal of the cases;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more number of CBI Courts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the locations identified for the purpose?

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. There are 6894 cases pending under trial across the country under Prevention of Corruption Act in various CBI courts as on 31.1.2013. The state wise and year wise details of these cases as on 31.12.2010, 31.12.2011, 31.12.2012 and as on 31.01.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) After filing of charge sheet in any case, the trial of case is a judicial process & depends on the court to finalise it. The cases of CBI are complicated and involve voluminous documents and large number of witnesses. The trial of the cases is completed with due judicial process like hearings, appearance of accused persons, witnesses, etc. on time and any delay in process leads to pendency of cases.

There were 46 Courts of Special Judge & 10 Courts of Special Magistrates functioning exclusively for the trial of CBI cases all over the country. In line with the recommendations of the Chief Justice of India, the Central Government decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for the trial of CBI cases in different states. Out of these 71 Courts, 66 Courts have started functioning.

(d) and (e) On the directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in CrI. Appeal No. 88-93 of 2003, the Government is in the process of sanctioning 22 more additional special courts in different States. The details of these 22 courts is given in the enclosed Statement-II

**Statement-I***State wise and year wise PC Act Cases pending trial as on 31.12.2010 in CBI Courts*

State/UT	<=2 yrs	>2 & <=5 Yrs	>5&<=10Yrs	>10& <=15Yrs	>15 & <=20Yrs	>20 &Yrs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	99	162	150	9	2	0	422
Arunachal Pradesh	2	9	0	0	0	0	11
Assam	39	42	58	30	9	2	180
Bihar	41	69	89	20	41	25	285
Chandigarh	39	5	6	2	1	0	53
Chhattisgarh	11	12	12	6	1	1	43
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Daman Diu	0	1	6	0	0	0	7
Goa	12	12	11	2	0	0	37
Gujrat	89	70	135	60	32	29	415
Haryana	22	18	19	2	0	0	61
Himachal Pradesh	13	6	7	0	0	0	26
Jammu and Kashmir	34	31	48	1	3	0	117
Jharkhand	78	100	155	47	53	41	474
Karnataka	49	62	110	43	7	3	274
Kerla	44	76	55	5	2	0	182
Lakshadweep							0
Madhaya Pradesh	60	75	39	0	3	0	177
Maharashtra	175	182	279	146	45	23	850
Manipur	2	3	3	3	0	0	11
Meghalaya	2	3	1	0	1	2	9
Mizoram	0	2	0	1	2	0	5
Nagaland	1	2	1	0	0	1	5
NCT of Delhi	233	414	336	227	38	5	1253
Odisha	68	83	69	8	3	1	232

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Pondichery	19	4	0	0	0	0	23
Punjab	17	56	18	1	0	0	92
Rajasthan	97	87	90	19	9	1	303
Sikkim	1	1	2	2	0	0	6
Tamil Nadu	154	128	130	43	12	6	473
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	71	104	165	81	37	45	503
Uttarakhand	18	12	7	4	2	0	43
West Bengal	129	141	173	82	96	41	662
Total	1621	1973	2175	845	399	226	7239

*State wise and year wise PC Act cases pending trial as on 31.12.2011 in CBI courts*

State/UT	<=2 yrs	>2 & <=5 Yrs	>5&<=10Yrs	>10& <=15Yrs	>15 & <=20Yrs	>20 Yrs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Andhra Pradesh	80	143	180	13	0	0	416
Arunachal Pradesh	0	9	0	0	0	0	9
Assam	41	49	59	33	11	4	197
Bihar	29	62	103	18	45	19	276
Chandigarh	29	14	5	3	1	0	52
Chhattisgarh	13	12	14	4	1	1	45
Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Daman and Diu	0	1	5	0	0	0	6
Goa	15	15	14	2	0	0	46
Gujrat	35	117	134	77	34	15	412
Haryana	8	28	24	2	0	0	62
Himachal Pradesh	0	14	0	0	0	0	14
Jammu and Kashmir	33	43	43	10	3	0	132
Jharkhand	61	104	147	59	42	37	450

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	45	49	92	50	10	1	247
Kerla	29	75	73	2	4	0	183
Lakshadweep							0
Madhaya Pradesh	68	86	34	4	3	0	195
Maharashtra	289	202	241	106	56	7	901
Manipur	4	4	3	3	0	0	14
Meghalaya	2	3	2	0	1	0	8
Mizoram	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
Nagaland	1	2	1	0	0	1	5
NCT of Delhi	133	389	336	185	87	5	1135
Odisha	52	98	56	27	4	0	237
Pondichery	15	6	0	0	0	0	21
Punjab	10	28	47	2	0	0	87
Rajasthan	67	123	85	23	12	3	313
Sikkim	0	2	2	2	0	0	6
Tamil Nadu	154	149	138	49	11	4	505
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	45	119	157	70	45	41	477
Uttarakhand	26	14	7	4	3	0	54
West Bengal	100	165	183	87	81	48	664
Total	1384	2128	2188	836	456	186	7178

*State wise and year wise PC Act cases pending trial as on 31.12.2012 in CBI courts*

State/UT	<=2 yrs	>2 & <=5 Yrs	>5&<=10Yrs	>10& <=15Yrs	>15 & <=20Yrs	>20 Yrs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11	10	6	1	0	0	28
Andhra Pradesh	69	142	189	25	0	0	425
Arunachal Pradesh	1	8	0	0	0	0	9
Assam	42	54	54	20	16	3	189

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	36	66	116	30	35	24	307
Chandigarh	22	14	4	3	1	0	44
Chhattisgarh	17	12	14	7	0	1	51
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Goa	13	14	18	1	1	0	47
Gujarat	43	110	130	84	32	14	418
Haryana	15	9	25	1	0	0	50
Himachal Pradesh	0	12	0	0	0	0	12
Jammu and Kashmir	33	41	46	18	0	0	138
Jharkhand	60	104	141	65	39	33	442
Karnataka	29	40	65	48	5	1	188
Kerala	32	62	88	0	6	0	188
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	101	68	37	1	2	0	209
Maharashtra	241	186	183	71	47	16	744
Manipur	3	5	1	4	0	0	13
Meghalaya	2	2	3	1	0	0	8
Mizoram	4	0	1	1	2	0	8
Nagaland	0	3	0	1	0	1	5
NCT of Delhi	158	282	294	155	52	25	986
Odisha	46	91	64	38	3	0	242
Pondicherry	7	20	1	0	0	0	28
Punjab	14	28	23	3	0	0	68
Rajasthan	53	114	97	24	12	0	300
Sikkim	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Tamil Nadu	136	143	138	46	13	3	479
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	134	134	151	98	68	9	594

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttarakhand	23	17	17	3	3	1	64
West Bengal	61	186	188	103	74	49	661
Total	1408	1978	2094	852	411	180	6920

*State wise and year wise PC Act cases pending triai as on 31.01.2013 in CBI courts*

State/UT	<=2 yrs	>2 & <=5 Yrs	>5&<=10Yrs	>10& <=15Yrs	>15 & <=20Yrs	>20 Yrs	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10	7	10	0	1	0	28
2. Andhra Pradesh	89	142	188	26	0	0	425
3. Arunachal Pradesh	1	8	0	0	0	0	9
4. Assam	42	55	55	18	17	2	189
5. Bihar	37	62	119	30	35	24	307
6. Chandigarh	23	13	4	3	1	0	44
7. Chhattisgarh	13	16	14	7	0	1	51
8. Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9. Daman and Diu	2	0	4	0	0	0	6
10. Goa	13	14	18	1	1	0	47
11. Gujarat	42	110	133	82	32	14	413
12. Haryana	15	29	23	0	0	0	67
13. Himachal Pradesh	4	8	0	0	0	0	12
14. Jammu and Kashmir	34	38	48	18	0	0	138
15. Jharkhand	60	104	141	65	39	33	442
16. Karnataka	31	38	65	47	4	2	187
17. Kerala	31	57	94	0	6	0	188
18. Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19. Madhya Pradesh	104	65	39	1	2	0	211
20. Maharashtra	169	198	227	75	53	14	736
21. Manipur	3	5	1	3	1	0	13



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
22. Meghalaya	2	2	2	2	0	0	8
23. Mizoram	4	1	1	1	1	0	8
24. Nagaland	0	3	0	1	1	3	8
25. NCT of Delhi	158	259	286	166	58	23	950
26. Odisha	42	98	66	38	3	0	242
27. Pondicherry	5	18	1	0	0	0	24
28. Punjab	12	26	24	3	0	0	65
29. Rajasthan	53	87	93	35	12	0	280
30. Sikkim	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
31. Tamil Nadu	146	121	139	50	15	3	474
32. Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33. Uttar Pradesh	131	132	155	100	68	8	594
34. Uttarakhand	22	18	17	3	6	1	64
35. West Bengal	59	85	186	106	47	661	
Total	1338	1915	2154	881	431	175	6894

**Statement-II**

Name of the State	Location of the Court	No. of Court proposed
1	2	3
Hyderabad Zone		
Andhra Pradesh	Visakhapatnam	01
Delhi Zone		
Rajasthan	Jaipur	02
Lucknow Zone		
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	02
	Ghaziabad	01
Mumbai Zone		
Gujarat	Ahmedabad	05
Chandigarh Zone		
Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar	01

1	2	3
Punjab	Patiala	01
Bhopal Zone		
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	01
Maharashtra	Nagpur	02
Kolkata Zone		
West Bengal	Aiipur	02
	Asansol	01
North-East Zone		
Assam	Guwahati	01
Chennai Zone		
Tamil Nadu	Chennai	01
Kerala	Ernakulam	01
Total		22

### Economic Disparity

\*234. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
DR. MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the report by S.R. Hashim Panel/Committee, constituted by the Planning Commission, the economic disparity among people has widened since the introduction of the neo-liberal economic reforms;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to review the liberal economic policies being followed by the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures taken/proposed to be taken to bring down the economic inequality amongst the people?

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 constituted an Expert Group under the Chairmanship of Professor S.R. Hashim to recommend the detailed methodology for identification of families living Below Poverty Line in the urban areas. In its report, the Expert Group observed, inter-alia, that increase in inequality in consumption expenditure during 2004-05 and 2009-10 in urban areas was higher than that in rural areas. International experience suggests that the inequalities tend to increase in the early phase of development. However, because of sound economic fundamentals, the high rate of economic growth that India witnessed recently has enormously improved the capacity to make a decisive impact on the quality of life of the masses, especially the poor and the marginalized.

(c) and (d) The 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) proposes to improve the standard of life for each citizen and accordingly focuses on 'Faster, Sustainable, and More Inclusive Growth'. Reduction of economic 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), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), 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) and social security measures like National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), Rashtriya Swasthaya Bima Yojana (RSBY) etc. The combined impact of growth and re-distribution has improved the levels of living and quality of life of the people. This is reflected in the decline in the poverty ratio by 1.5 percentage points per year during the five years 2004-05 to 2009-10 as compared to 0.7 percentage points per year during the eleven years 1993-94 to 2004-05.

#### **Exploitation of Indian Women Abroad**

\*235. SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

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

(a) the number of cases of exploitation/ harassment of Indian women working abroad reported during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the assistance being offered to women in distress overseas;

(c) the current status of the proposal to set up shelter homes for Indian women workers in distress, country-wise; and

(d) the number of women who have been benefited by such assistance/shelter homes till date?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs maintains records of Emigration Check Required (ECR) passport holders going to ECR countries for employment. Information regarding exploitation/

harassment of Indian women working in these 17 ECR countries is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The following assistance is provided:

(i) The Missions on receiving complaints first take up the matter with the company/sponsor to get it resolved amicably. If required, the matter is taken up with the concerned local authorities. Where necessary, legal assistance and counseling is also provided.

(ii) Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) has been established in all the Indian Missions for on-site welfare of emigrants in distress. The assistance provided includes short-term boarding and lodging; medical care; providing air passage to stranded Overseas Indians where essential; providing initial legal assistance in deserving cases; airlifting the mortal remains to India or the cremation/burial of the deceased Overseas Indians locally, in cases where the sponsor is unable or unwilling to meet the cost, and the family is unable to do so either; payment of penalties in respect of Indian nationals for illegal stay in the host country where prima facie the worker is not at fault; and providing the payment of small fines/penalties for the release of Indian nationals in jail/detention centre.

Around 28,000 emigrants have been benefitted from the scheme during the last three years, and Rs.37 crore have been utilized for the purpose.

(iii) Operating shelters for distressed emigrants by Missions.

(iv) An Indian Workers Resource Centre (IWRC) has been established at Dubai, UAE as a one stop service outlet for addressing the information and assistance needs of emigrants.

(c) and (d) Out of the 17 ECR countries, position relating to shelter homes and number of women benefitted in respect of major Gulf countries and Malaysia is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Number of cases of exploitation/harassment of Indian women working in 17 ECR countries during the last three years and current year*

Name of country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Bahrain	53	71	92	23	239
Indonesia	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Iraq	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Jordan	Awaited	Awaited	Awaited	Awaited	Awaited
Kuwait	1205	803	1038	99	3145
Lebanon	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Libya	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Malaysia	*	*	*	*	52
Qatar	154	36	120	Not received	310
Oman	221	198	138	26	583
Saudi Arabia Riyadh Jeddah	150 10	207 26	177 28	22 05	556 69
Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Syria	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Thailand	Nil	Nil	02	Not received	02
United Arab Emirates(UAE)	60	56	76	15	207
Yemen	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>Total</b>	<b>1853</b>	<b>1397</b>	<b>1671</b>	<b>190</b>	<b>5163</b>

\* In Malaysia during the year (2010-2012), 52 complaints have been received by the Indian Mission from Indian women.

**Statement-II**

Name of country	Number of beneficiaries during the last three years and current year	Remarks
(1)	(2)	(3)
Bahrain	209	Migrant Workers Protection Society (MWPS), NGO provides assistance to all expat women in distress in Bahrain (including Indian women) in the form of food, shelter and return air tickets. Therefore, a separate

(1)	(2)	(3)
		shelter home is not required for the Indian women workers in distress.
Kuwait	1255	There is a separate shelter for female workers in distress, where the food, clothes and other basic amenities, are provided while their complaints are resolved.
Qatar		The Mission allows workers, in utterly distressed conditions, that have no support left in Qatar to stay in the Embassy's premises till the time they are handed over to the Criminal Evidence and Investigation Department (CEID) to make arrangements for their departure.
Oman	583	Mission has hired a three bed room flat to provide shelter to the distressed Indian women workers. During their stay at the shelter, expenditure on their boarding and medical treatment is met by the Mission from the Indian Community Welfare Fund especially created for the welfare of Indian workers.
Saudi Arabia (EOI, Riyadh)	556	Indian Mission runs a Shelter for runaway housemaids and women in distress. Women kept in this shelter are provided transit accommodation, food, initial medical treatment, if needed and air-tickets etc. in case of their inability to buy the same before their departure to India.
Saudi Arabia (CGI, Jeddah)	69	The Post does not have a shelter for housemaids and women in distress. Since the Post is in a rented accommodation, such a shelter cannot be operated. Women in distress are kept in panel hospitals/clinics, provided transit accommodation, food, initial medical treatment, if needed and air-tickets etc. in case of their inability to buy the same before their departure to India.
United Arab Emirates (UAE)	508 (since inception)	A Shelter Home is in operation since 2005.
Malaysia	52	Shelter Home was set up in the year 2010. On account of low occupancy it was closed in March, 2012. Mission has made an alternative arrangement with the Malaysian NGO (Women's Aid Organization) to provide shelter to distressed and needy Indian women till their repatriation to India.

**Seat Availability in AI Flights**

\*236. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Air India (AI) operated a number of flights with less than its seating capacity during the last year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the losses suffered by the national carrier as a result thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The average passenger load factor (PLF) of Air India was 68.5 percent during 2011-12 and 71.8 percent during the period April, 2012 to January, 2013. Occupancy on a flight is determined by the market demand, level of competition, time schedule and seasonality. Full occupancy round the year in a flight is only a technical possibility, which is seldom achieved by any airline in the world.

(c) Low PLF affects the revenue earning of the airline, but it is not possible to attribute any quantum to this factor.

(d) Air India monitors the market development and carries out market studies with an objective to introduce new routes, increase number of services on existing routes, make modifications to existing schedules, adjusts seats offered on a route (by changing the aircraft) so as to match seats offered with the demand for seats. Air India has also introduced several marketing schemes to attract customers. The pricing of tickets is also reviewed on a continual basis.

[English]

#### **Aviation Weather Stations**

237. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of weather stations for aviation and airports in the country, State/UT/location-wise;

(b) whether the Government is aware that there are no aviation weather stations in various important industrial centres in the country including Rourkela in Odisha;

(c) if so, whether the Ministry has any proposals for either installation of navigation aids or weather stations to prevent potential air crashes in such places;

(d) if so, the details thereof, location-wise and the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) There are 72 Civil Aeronautical Met Stations (AMS) and Aerodrome Met Office (AMO) rendering meteorological services in India. The detail are at given in the enclosed Statement-I. In addition, there are a number of Meteorological offices, Radar stations, Upper Air stations, Pilot Balloon stations, and Automatic Weather Stations, Satellite Centers, data from which are also utilized for aviation met services.

(b) and (c) Aviation Weather stations are intended for airports only and not meant for any industrial centers. However, AAI has installed various navigational aids like Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range(VORs) & Non-Directional Beacon (NDBs) at airports and along the Air Traffic Service (ATS) routes for safe navigation of aircraft. AAI is in continuous process of modernisation of Communication Navigation Surveillance (CNS) and Air Traffic Management (ATM) systems at the airports and in Indian airspace. The Indian Meteorological Department (IMD) who provides met services at the airports has also initiated the process of upgrading the met equipment installed at the airports.

(d) and (e) The details of various navigational aids location-wise installed by AAI are given in the enclosed Statement-II. A list of airports where AAI has requested IMD to upgrade/modernise its met equipment is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *List of the Aviation Meteorological Offices of IMD 08-03-2013*

Sl. No.	Name of the Airport	State/UT	Glass of Airport Met office
1	2	3	4
Chennai FIR			
1	Bangalore (Devanahally)	Karnataka	A.M.O.

1	2	3	4
2	Chennai	Tamil Nadu	-do-
3	Hyderabad (Shamshabad)	Andhra Pradesh	-do-
4	Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	-do-
5	Agatti	Lakshadweep U.T	A.M.S.
6	Bangalore (Old)	Karnataka	-do-
7	Belgaum	Karnataka	-do-
8	Coimbatore	Tamil Nadu	-do-
9	Hubli	Karnataka	-do-
10	Hyderabad (Begumpet)	Andhra Pradesh	-do-
11	Kochi	Kerala	-do-
12	Kozhikode	Kerala	-do-
13	Madurai	Tamil Nadu	-do-
14	Mangalore	Karnataka	-do-
15	Mysore	Karnataka	-do-
16	Pondicherry	Pondicherry U.T	-do-
17	Puttaparthi	Andhra Pradesh	-do-
18	Rajahmundry	Andhra Pradesh	-do-
19	Salem	Tamil Nadu	-do-
20	Thiruchirapalli	Tamil Nadu	-do-
21	Thirupathi	Andhra Pradesh	-do-
22	Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu	-do-
23	Vijayawada	Andhra Pradesh	-do-
Mumbai FIR			
1	Nagpur	Maharashtra	A.M.O.
2	Bhopal (Bairagarh)	M.P	A.M.S.
3	Indore	M.P.	-do-
4	Jabalpur	M.P.	-do-
5	Khajuraho	M.P.	-do-
6	Raipur	Chhattisgarh.	-do-

1	2	3	4
7	Mumbai (Santacruz)	Maharashtra	A.M.O.
8	Ahmedabad	Gujrat	-do-
9	Aurangabad	Maharashtra	A.M.S.
10	Kandla	Gujrat	-do-
11	Bhavnagar	Gujrat	-do-
12	Mumbai (Juhu)	Maharashtra	-do-
13	Porbandar	Gujrat	-do-
14	Vadodara	Gujrat	-do-
15	Rajkot	Gujrat	-do-
16	Surat	Gujrat	-do-
17	Diu	Daman & Diu UT	-do-
18	Nanded	Maharashtra	-do-
Kolkata FIR			
1	Agartala	Tripura	A.M.O.
2	Bhubaneswar	Odisha	-do-
3	Kolkata	West Bengal	-do-
4	Patna	Bihar	-do-
5	Cooch-Bihar	West Bengal	A.M.S.
6	Gaya	Bihar	-do-
7	Jamshedpur	Jharkhand	-do-
8	Ranchi	Jharkhand	-do-
9	Mohanbari	Assam	A.M.O.
10	Guwahati	Assam	-do-
11	Aizwal	Mizoram	A.M.S.
12	Dimapur	Nagaland	-do-
13	Imphal	Manipur	-do-
14	North Lakhimpur	Assam	-do-
15	Passighat	Arunachal Pradesh	-do-
16	Shillong	Meghalaya	-do-



1	2	3	4
Delhi FIR			
1	Delhi (Palam)	U.T.	A.M.O.
2	Delhi (Safdarjung)	U.T.	-do-
3	Jaipur	Rajasthan	-do-
4	Lucknow	U.P.	-do-
5	Amritsar	Punjab	A.M.S.
6	Bhuntar	Himachal Pradesh	-do-
7	Dehradun	Uttarakhand	-do-
8	Fursatganj	U.P.	-do-
9	Kota	Rajasthan	-do-
10	Ludhiana	Punjab	-do-
11	Pantnagar	Uttarakhand	-do-
12	Udaipur	Rajasthan	-do-
13	Varanasi	U.P.	-do-
14	Dharamshala	Himachal Pradesh	-do-
15	Shimla	Himachal Pradesh	-do-

AMO - Aerodrome Met Office.

AMS - Aeronautical Met Station.

### **Statement II**

*The region-wise location of 93 Very High Frequency Omni Directional Range (VORs) is as follows:*

Eastern Region	North-East Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western region
1	2	3	4	5
Port Blair	Dibrugarh	Aligarh	Hyderabad	Bhuj
Jamshedpur	Barapani	Chillarky	Trichy	Jamnagar
Ranchi	Guwahati	Jalalabad	Madurai	Pune
Bhubneshwar	Agartala	Sakras	Kanchipuram	Vadodra
Patna	Dimapur	Sikandarabad	Mangalore	Ahmedabad
Gaya	Jorhat	Sampla	Bellary	Raipur
Kolkata	Silchar	Agra	Vizag-I	Surat

Kathiar	Tezpur	Gwalior	Vizag-II	Gondia
	Imphal	Lunka-I	Vijaywada	Belgaum
	Bagdogra	Lunka-II	Tirupati	Bhavnagar
	Lengpui	Chandigarh	Bangalore	Goa
	Lilabari	Udaipur	Calicut	Rajkot
		Jodhpur	Coimbatore	Nagpur
		Chakeri(Kanpur)	Trivandrum	Nanded
		Ludhiana	Gulgarba	Jalgaon
		Lucknow	Hubli	Bhopal
		Partapgarh	Shamshabad	Jabalpur
		Srinagar	Devanhalli	Mumbai
		Varanasi	Bangalore-I	Porbandar
		Leh	Bangalore-II	Aurangabad
		Jammu	Chennai	Indore
		Delhi (DPN)	Mysore	
		Delhi (DIG)	Cochin-I	
		Allahabad	Cochin-II	
		Dehradun	Rajamundry	
		Amritsar		
		Khajuraho		
		Jaipur		

*The region-wise location of 55 Non-Directional Becons (NDBs) is as follows:*

Eastern Region	North-East Region	Northern Region	Southern Region	Western region
1	2	3	4	5
Jharsuguda	Tezu	Pantnagar	Tuticorin	Kolhapur
Cooch Behar	Agartala	Udaipur	Hubli	Keshod
Kishanganj	Dibrugarh	Amritsar	Pondicherry	Songarh
Bhubneshwar	Guwahati	Shimla	Salem	Aurangabad
Ranchi	Imphal	Dehradun	Trichy	Indore

1	2	3	4	5
	Lilabari	Delhi (DP)	Coimbatore	Gondia
	Dimapur	Delhi (DH)	Mangalore	Vadodra
	Lengpui	Bhuntar	Vijaywada	Surat
	Tura	Kota	Vizag	Diu
		Ludhiana	Khammam	Kandla
		Khajuraho	Agatti	Porbandar
		Varanasi	Vikarabad	Rajkot
		Gaggal	Rajamundry	
			Calicut	
			Madurai	
			Cochin	

**Statement-III**

*The priority wise list of airports for upgradation of met facilities by Indian Metrological Department (IMD) is as follows*

Sl. No.	Airport
1	2

International airports handling wide-body aircraft operations where IMD has already initiated its modernization programme (Sl. No.1-8)

1	Amritsar
2	BIAL
3	Chennai
4	Delhi
5	Guwahati
6	HIAL
7	Jaipur
8	Mumbai

International airports located in state capitals handling airbus or other wide-body aircraft operations (Sl. No.9-12)

1	2
---	---

9	Kolkata
10	Lucknow
11	Ahmedabad
12	Trivandrum

International airports located at other places arranged in the order of airtraffic handled (Sl. No.13-20)

13	Cochin
14	Calicut
15	Coimbatore
16	Nagpur
17	Mangalore
18	Trichi
19	Varanasi
20	Gaya

Domestic airports located in state capitals arranged in the order of air traffichandled (Sl. No.21-31)

21	Bhubaneshwar
----	--------------

1	2
22	Raipur
23	Agartala
24	Ranchi
25	Bhopal
26	Imphal
27	Patna
28	Dehradun
29	Lengpui
30	Pondicherry
31	Shimla
Domestic airports where ILS Cat-I is available/proposed and arranged in the order of air traffic handled (Sl. No.32-45)	
32	Indore
33	Madurai
34	Vadodara
35	Udaipur
36	Tirupathi
37	Aurangabad
38	Dibrugarh/Mohanbari
39	Dimapur
40	Vijaywada
41	Rajkot
42	Bhavnagar
43	Jabalpur
44	Khajuraho
45	Lilabari

Domestic airports where ILS is not available or proposed in near future, thus not requiring RVR instrument, arranged in the order of air traffic handled (Sl. No.46-53)

1	2
46	Pantnagar
47	Porbandar
48	Belgaum
49	Hubli
50	Surat
51	Kandla
52	Keshod
53	Kota
Domestic airports without any IAL procedure (handling air traffic under visual meteorological conditions) arranged in the order of traffic handled (Sl. No.54-57)	
54	Kulu Manali
55	Kangra/Dharamshala
56	Ludhiana
57	Mysore

#### **Private Sector Participation in Nuclear Power Generation**

\*238. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the extent to which the private sector is participating in the supply of equipment and services for nuclear power generation in the country;

(b) whether there has been any request from the private sector to enable them to participate in nuclear power generation as a major partner; and

(c) 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) The participation of the Indian private sector in the supply of equipment and services for nuclear power generation in the country has

increased considerably over time. The Indian private sector manufactures several reactor components, equipments and systems, and provide services in core areas that include construction, fabrication and erection of equipment, piping, electrical, instrumentation, and consultancy, auxiliary and logistical services.

(b) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) in its Working Group Report on Civil Nuclear Energy (2009), inter-alia, suggested certain amendments to the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 to enable private sector participation in nuclear power generation as a majority partner.

(c) For the present, the participation of Indian private sector in nuclear power generation projects will continue to be as per the existing provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. Private sector can participate in setting up of nuclear power plants as a junior equity partner.

[Translation]

#### **Outstanding Dues Against Subscribers**

\*239. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the losses of BSNL and MTNL are mounting and they have to recover a huge outstanding dues from the subscribers;

(b) if so, the details of dues to be recovered from the customers and the amount so far recovered, separately for landline and mobile telephones during the last three years and the current year, company-wise;

(c) the details of outstanding of MTNL in Delhi and Mumbai against the Government offices and public representatives;

(d) whether the MTNL has issued notices to them for disconnection of their telephones for non-payment of dues and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to recover the balance outstanding from the subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Bharat, Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and

Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have suffered losses for the last three years. The details of outstanding dues from the customers and the amount so far realized out of these dues, during the last three years and current year are as follows:

#### **Outstanding arrears (in Rs. crores)**

Company	As on 31.3.2010	As on 31.3.2011	As on 31.3.2012	As on 31.12.2012
BSNL (Wireline)	4449	5441	5070	3976
BSNL (Wireless)	628	1261	1252	1212
MTNL (Wireline)	844	829	776	749
MTNL (Wireless)	274	273	279	278

#### **Amount recovered against Outstanding dues (In Rs. crores)**

Company	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2011-12 (upto 31.12.2012)
BSNL (Wireline)	1126	1511	1345	1754
BSNL (Wireless)	147	441	382	423
MTNL (Wireline)	87	45	86	68
MTNL (Wireless)	19	10	8	6

(c) and (d) MTNL is having outstanding dues Rs. 14.76 crore in Delhi and Rs. 4.24 crore in Mumbai recoverable from Government offices and public representatives. Action under Indian Telegraph Rules, including legal action is taken by MTNL. Normal procedure for issue of notice is also followed.

(e) Steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to recover the outstanding dues from the subscribers are as follows:

- 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 telephones.

- Graded discount scheme regarding grant of discount to defaulting customers, for clearance of old outstanding dues was introduced.
- Incentive scheme to employees of BSNL for recovery of outstanding arrears from defaulters has also been put in place.
- BSNL Circles have also been asked to utilize the services of State Government Department in recovery of outstanding dues.
- Procedure for settlement of defaulter cases through Lok Adalat has been introduced for recovery of outstanding telephone dues in respect of permanently closed connections.

#### **CCE in Schools**

\*240. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

- (a) whether the Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system of students in schools has been proposed to be adopted;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has sought reaction from the States and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether country-wide core syllabus is proposed to be introduced in Mathematics and Science and if so, the current status of the proposal; and
- (e) the time by which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (c) The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been in operation in the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools since the year 2000. CBSE had strengthened and extended the CCE under School Based Assessment to classes IX and X in 2009. The assessment under CCE is being counted towards final grades in Class X since the academic year 2010-11. The change has been made to encourage holistic development of students and reduce examination related

stress. The CCE was finalized and introduced in classes IX and X after wider consultation with all the stakeholders. In pursuance to the recommendations made by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 59th meeting held on 6th June, 2012, a Sub-Committee was constituted under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Education, Government of Haryana for the assessment and the implementation of CCE, in the context of the no-detention provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

(d) and (e) In the meeting of the Council of Boards of School Education in India (COBSE) in August, 2008, it was unanimously decided to introduce a common Core Curriculum in Science and Mathematics at Senior Secondary Level. The Core Curriculum in Science (Physics, Chemistry, Biology) and Mathematics was prepared by the COBSE and in the meeting held on 16.02.2010, the State Education Boards present in the meeting agreed to implement the same from 2011 session in their respective Boards. CBSE has been implementing the core curriculum in Mathematics and Science 2011-12 in its affiliated schools.

*[English]*

#### **Anti-Satellite Technology**

2531. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the present status of India's Anti-Satellite Technology (ASAT) capabilities; and
- (b) the steps being taken by the Government to enhance India's capabilities 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), Department of Space has no programme to develop Anti-Satellite Technology capabilities.

(b) The main objective of Indian Space Programme is for the peaceful use of outer space for national development. Hence, development of Anti-Satellite Technology is not contemplated.

**Research and Development Parks**

2532. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to open various research parks / institutes and / or Centres of Excellence in academic / other developmental sectors in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, with location of such parks, State / UT-wise and the time by which they are likely to be opened;

(c) whether such centres have been developed by the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Madras and others and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the fields of research on which these centres would revolve around;

(e) the budgetary allocations that has been made for setting up of these centres; and

(f) whether it is also a fact that the Government is considering to enhance the spending on research and development and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) An Expert Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. C.N.R. Rao was constituted to prepare

a scheme for the establishment of 50 Centres for Training and Research in Frontier Area of Science and Technology. With the approval of the Expert Committee, a Sub-Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. T. Rama-sami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology, after a rigorous and transparent system of open advertisement, selected 35 Centres from 30 Institutions for the implementation of the pilot project. Consequently, a Steering Committee under the chairmanship of the Secretary, Department of Higher Education, held interactive sessions on the detailed project proposals (DPRs), with the short-listed Institutions drawn up by the Ramasami Committee, including presentations with focus on (a) Impact issues on industry, society and research, (b) Faculty / Research Associates involved with the programme, (c) Budget for the Centre of Excellence (CoE), and (d) Unique Identity of CoE and initially selected 16 Centres for Training and Research in Frontier Area of Science and Technology. While an amount of Rs. 1.00 crore had been provided for this during the current year of 2012-13, an allocation of Rs. 100.00 crores have been made for the year 2013-14. A Statement showing the State / Institution-wise list alongwith areas of research is enclosed.

Earlier, the Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (HTM) Research Park was established under Section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956 with an aim to promote research and development in partnership with the industry, to nurture innovation, and to assist in the growth of new ventures and promote economic development.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State	Institution	Centre / Area of Research
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	International Institute of Information Technology, Hyderabad	Signals Processing
2	Delhi	Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi	Nanoscale Devices and Systems
3	Karnataka	Indian institute of Science, Bangalore	Bio-molecular Interaction Studies
4	Kerala	Centre for Bioinformatics Karyavattom Campus, Thiruvananthapuram	Computational Drug Discovery
5		National Institute of Technology, Calicut	Transportation Research
6	Odisha	National Institute of Technology, Rourkela	Tissue Engineering

1	2	3	4
7	Tamil Nadu	National Institute of Technology, Tiruchirapalli	Transportation
8		Indian Institute of Technology, Madras	Non-intrusive Diagnostics
9		Amrita Vishwavidyapeetham University, Coimbatore	Advanced Material Green Technologies
10		Coimbatore Institute of Technology, Coimbatore	Manufacturing Science
11		Anna University, Chennai	Bio-medical Applications
12		Centre of Advance Study in Marine Biology, Annamalai University	Energy and Environment
13		Thiagarajar College, Madurai	Bio-resource Management
14	Uttar Pradesh	Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur	Advance Computer Research
15		Sanjay Gandhi Post Graduate Institute of Medical Science, Lucknow	Bio-medical Science and Modern Biology
16	West Bengal	Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Kolkata	Computational Space Science

### Research Work

2533. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students engaged in academic and research institutes of science and technology are only treated scientists and the students engaged in research in other fields of much importance like agriculture, food technology, etc. are not treated as scientists;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to treat them at par in view of their contribution to the research work in the fields which play important role in the development of national economy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the information given by the Ministry of Science and Technology, Department of Science and Technology, students with M.Sc (Natural and Physical Sciences), M.Tech. (Engineering Sciences), Veterinary with M.VSc. Degree, Agricultural with M.Sc. Agriculture, Food Technology with B.Tech/M.Sc. Pharmacy (M. Pharm) are

eligible to be treated as Scientists if they are employed in a permanent position. Students who have done courses for 5 years (Graduate and Post Graduate), classified as basic sciences, and the students who complete PG Degree + 4 years Under Graduate Degree, classified as Professional courses, after completion of doctorate are also treated as scientists.

### Revamping of Madrasas

2534. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals relating to revamping/modernisation of Madrasas from the State Governments including Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on such proposals, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh and Gujarat; and

(d) the funds provided/proposed to be provided under the Madrasa Modernisation Scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Human Resource Development has received proposals from various States under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in

Madarasas (SPQEM) including from the Government of Uttar Pradesh. No proposal has been received from Gujarat. A State-wise Statement of financial assistance provided during each of the last three years and the current year is enclosed.

**Statement**

*State-wise and year-wise statement of number of Madrasas provided financial assistance during each of the last three years and current year (Rs. in lakh)*

Sl. No.	Name of State /UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 upto 31.1.2013	
		No. of Madrasas	Amount	No. of Madrasas	Amount	No. of Madrasas	Amount	No. of Madrasas	Amount
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	40	260.00	-	-	-	-
2	Assam	-	-	486	1039.00	Balance of the earlier release	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	37.5	-	-	-	-
7	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	372	347.87	Balance of the earlier release	538.6	-	-
8	Jharkhand	164	497.18	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Karnataka	-	-	160	490.17	48	210.58	-	-
10	Kerala	-	-	547	1490.09	-	-	Balance of the earlier release	776.88
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
14	Rajasthan	-	-	220	547.46	21	71.95	220	392.66
16	Tripura	129	374.18	-	-	-	-	129	199.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17	Uttar Pradesh	1356	3190.47	1758	3554.55	4539	11175.37	5020	9811.93
18	Uttarakhand	-	-	65	188.86	9	34.62	130	432.34

### Environment - Friendly Urban Development

2535. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the project "Environment-Friendly Urban Development"; and

(b) the details of infrastructure projects sanctioned by the National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) under the said project?

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

(a) and (b) The Master Plan for Delhi 2021 and Regional Plan - 2021 for National Capital Region envisage an environment - friendly urban development. The National Capital Planning Board (NCRPB) has informed that it provides loan to the State governments and their implementing agencies upto 75% of the project cost for implementing infrastructure development projects in the Capital Region (NCR) & the Counter Magnet Areas (CMA). These projects are prepared by Participating States & their implementing agencies and submitted to NCRPB for loan assistance. Various projects financed by Board includes Water sector, Sewerage, Solid Waste Management, Power (transmission & distribution), Roads, Road over Bridge's, Medical college, irrigation canal, Technical Institutions & Land Development projects etc. Since inception, NCRPB has approved financial assistance for 277 infrastructure development projects. As on 31.12.2012 out of these 277 projects, 188 projects have been completed and works on the remaining are on going.

### Salt Pan Island

2536. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether salt pan islands in Mumbai have been permitted to be diverted for housing construction;

(b) if so, whether the clearance has been obtained under CRZ regulations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

### Central Qualifying Test

2537. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans to scrap Central Qualifying Test for appointment of teachers in the Government run schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to make it compulsory to appoint only those candidates who had passed the Central Qualifying Test in order to ensure quality education and check exploitation of teachers by private schools; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) In pursuance of section 23 of the Right of Children to Free and compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has vide its notification dated 23rd August, 2010 laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher in class I-VIII in all schools, including private schools, which inter alia provides for passing of the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) as an essential qualification. Accordingly, only those persons who have qualified the TET are eligible for appointment as a teacher for classes I-VIII. There is no proposal to dispense with the condition of passing the TET.

[Translation]

**Poor Construction of DDA Flats**

2538. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has laid down any norms for the construction and maintenance of flats and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government is aware that these norms are not being followed;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Madam. Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has stated that it is following the Standard laid down norms such as Central Public Works Department (CPWD) specifications/manuals and relevant Indian Standard (IS) codes in the construction of DDA flats.

(b) DDA has informed that there has been no violation of norms.

(c) The works are being inspected by Quality Assurance Wing of DDA apart from regular monitoring/checking and constant watch by DDA field staff on duty. Provision has been made for maintenance upto 30 years for the houses allotted under housing scheme 2010 of DDA.

(d) DDA has informed that corrective steps are taken, whenever any complaint is received or deficiencies observed in respect of construction or maintenance thereof.

[English]

**AAI Dues towards Airlines**

2539 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the private airlines owe huge sums of money to Airports Authority of India (AAI);

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

(c) whether interest is being charged for the period of default;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to realise the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The total traffic and non-traffic dues of private airlines as on 31.12.2012 amounts to Rs.526.75 crores as detailed under:

Go Air	- Rs.8.55 Crores
Interglobe Aviation Ltd.	- Rs.9.26 Crores
Jet Airways	- Rs.82.17 Crores
Jet Lite	- Rs.27.62 Crores
Spicejet	- Rs.58.77 Crores
Kingfisher Airlines Ltd.	- Rs.295.50 Crores
Paramount Airways (closed)	- Rs.4.80 Crores
East West Airlines (closed)	- Rs.14.15 Crores
Mesco Airlines (closed)	- Rs.2.49 Crores
Skyline NEPC Damania Airlines (Closed)	- Rs.1.35 Crores
NEPC Airlines (Closed)	- Rs.3.04 Crores
Others	- Rs.19.05 Crores

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Interest at rate of 12 percent per annum is charged in respect of traffic dues and for non-traffic, interest is charged as per terms and conditions of agreement for the period of default which could be either 18 per cent or 12 percent per annum.

(e) The due from privately owned airlines are monitored on regular basis. In case of delay the Airports

Authority of India (AAI) issues notice to the Airlines to settle the dues. Penal interest is also charged on delay in the settlement of this bills. In case where delay persists, besides en-cashing the security deposit, the defaulting airline is put on 'Cash and Carry' basis.

[*Translation*]

### SC/ST Posts

2540. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the cadre-wise number of posts reserved for SCs/STs out of total posts under the Ministry including Air India;

(b) whether the number of reserved posts out of total posts has been fixed according to backlog rules;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for posts remaining vacant; and

(d) the steps/action taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Statement indicating the cadre-wise number of posts reserved for SCs and STs out of total posts under the Ministry's attached offices and PSUs is enclosed. However, as far as Ministry of Civil Aviation is concerned, the posts for SCs and STs

are filled according to the nominations received from Department of Personnel & Training.

(b) Yes, Madam. The relevant instructions laid down by the Government on the reservation policy are being followed by the Ministry and its attached offices & PSLs.

(c) The details of posts may be seen at Annexure. In Pawan Hans Limited (PHL) the posts have remained vacant due to non-availability of suitable candidates after completion of recruitment action. Fresh initiatives have been taken to fill up the backlog in PHL. Further, consequent upon the restructuring of Delhi and Mumbai airports and handing over the same to JVCs, a large number of employees (approximately 4000) have been reverted to Airports Authority of India (AAI). AAI is conducting a review of the manpower position consequent upon the redeployment of these surplus personnel to other establishments of AAI. In certain cadres suitable candidates are not available. Once this review is completed and posts are re-appropriated, a final picture will emerge. Due to financial crunch in Air India all recruitment actions had been put on hold since 2008. Recruitment action including filling up of backlog SC/ST vacancies, will start after completion of restructuring process.

(d) Necessary directions for filling up the vacant posts have been issued to the concerned attached offices and PSLs from time to time.

### Statement

Name of the Organization	Cadre Sanctioned Strength				Total No. of Posts reserved for SCs				Total No. of Posts reserved for STs				Number of Backlog posts (SCs)				Number of Backlog posts (STs)			
	Gro-up A	Gro-up B	Gro-up C	Gro-up D	Gro-up A	Gro-up B	Gro-up C	Gro-up D	Gro-up A	Gro-up B	Gro-up C	Gro-up D	Gro-up A	Gro-up B	Gro-up C	Gro-up D	Gro-up A	Gro-up B	Gro-up C	Gro-up D
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
DGCA	574		258	269	86		39	40	42		18	19	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
BCAS	46	24	85	02	1	Nil	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
CRS	25	30	91	Nil	Nil	03	18	Nil	Nil	01	05	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
AAI	3272	5225	6133	3396	464	704	724	432	218	338	382	228	0	3	89	08	0	01	90	16
AI Ltd	9569	7151	2588	6140	1618	1239	435	1873	675	501	204	414	48	40	54	03	57	17	23	16
PHL	193	172	134	Nil	16	24	39	Nil	5	12	23	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	04	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
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AERA Recruitment of Officers and Staff is done only on deputation basis, hence reservation policy is not applicable.

IGRUA There is a complete ban in the recruitment and promotions in organization. Pursuant to handing over the management of IGRUA to M/S CAE Canada, restructuring of organization is presently under consideration.

[English]

### **BRT Corridor**

2541. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government had approved the Delhi Government Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) corridor;

(b) if so, the contribution of central funds to the said BRTS corridor;

(c) whether the Central Road Research (institute (CRRRI) has done any study regarding the viability of BRTS corridor and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said study of CRRRI has estimated the loss of fuel due to slow-moving traffic in BRTS corridor;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the response of the Government in this regard?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) No funds have been released by Ministry of Urban Development for the Delhi BRTS Project.

(c) Ministry of Urban Development, Govt. of India, has not conducted any study through Central Road Research Institute (CRRRI) regarding the viability of BRTS corridor.

(d) to (f) Do not arise in view of the reply to part (c) of the Question.

### **Guidelines for New Mobile Connections**

2542. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether DoT has tightened rules for mobile connections and has issued new guidelines to retailers and licensees;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main idea behind issuing these rules and guidelines;

(c) whether the Government has made or proposes to make verification of subscribers mandatory by the police and the subscribers have to pay the verification fee;

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

(e) the penalty likely to be imposed on retailers and licensees for not following the rules and guidelines issued by DoT; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure that consumers are not put to any undue hardships?

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 Telecom (DoT) has issued revised instructions to Cellular Mobile Telephone Service and Unified Access Services Licensees vide letter dated 09.08.2012 on verification of Mobile Subscribers after review of existing instructions. New instructions are aimed at improving customer verification compliance. These instructions inter-alia prescribe the following:

(i) A passport size photograph should be pasted on the Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) and the documents as proof of identity and proof of address of the subscriber should be attached with the CAF.

(ii) The person at the Point of Sale has to get the CAF duly filled and signed (in case of illiterate person thumb impression) by the subscriber with date. The authorized person at PoS has to record in the CAF that he has seen the subscriber and matched the photograph

attached on the CAF with the subscriber and verified his copies of documents of proof of address and proof of identity attached with the CAF with the original and has to put his signature on the CAF & all attached documents.

(iii) The mobile connection is to be activated only after the requirement of filling up CAF and copies of documentary proof as per requirement have been fulfilled by the customer and the subscriber details have been updated in the subscriber database of the Licensee and the employee of licensee has verified the same.

(iv) After activation of SIM also the subscriber is to be tele-verified by the Licensee.

As far as retailers are concerned, they are contractors of the licensees and these instructions are not addressed to the retailers.

The detailed instructions dated 09.08.2012 are available at DoT website at <http://www.dot.gov.in/as/2012/DOC181012.pdf>

(c) No Madam.

(d) Does not arise in view of above.

(e) In these instructions, apart from the penalties prescribed in other instructions issued from time to time, the following additional provisions of penalty have inter-alia been made in these instructions:

(i) In case, the Licensee fails to intimate about the disconnection to TERM Cell within 7 days of disconnection, a penalty of Rs. 3000/- per connection per week or part thereof shall be levied.

(ii) If it is detected that the number was not actually disconnected on or before the date of confirmation/disconnection, then a penalty @ Rs. 1000 per day from the date of intimation to the Licensee to the date of actual disconnection shall be levied in addition to the penalty for non-disconnection.

The following provisions have inter-alia been reiterated in these instructions regarding point of sale/franchisees in case of forged document cases:

(i) Police complaint/ FIR shall be lodged by the Point of Sale (PoS)/Franchisee against the subscriber in case forged documents are

submitted by the subscriber and originals are also forged.

(ii) Licensee shall lodge FIR/ Complaint against the subscriber and Franchisee/PoS in case of failure of PoS/Franchisee in lodging complaint/FIR against subscriber.

(iii) The Licensee shall lodge the complaint / FIR against the Franchisee/ point of sale and financial penalty shall also be imposed in case forgery has been done by point of sale/franchisee.

(iv) In case action as above is not taken by the Licensee or Licensee itself is involved in forgery, Telecom Enforcement Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cell of DoT shall lodge Complaint/ FIR against Licensee. Penalty shall also be imposed on all such forged cases.

(v) Where it is found that the act of issuing connections was done by PoS using the document of some other subscriber or any person, or the documents were forged by the franchisee/PoS, the concerned PoS/franchisee may be terminated by the Licensee in addition to lodging of complaint / FIR against it. Other Licensees shall also terminate/ not appoint any such PoS.

(f) In the new instructions, some additional safeguards have been made in the interest of national security. There does not seem any provision leading to undue hardship to consumers.

*[Translation]*

### **Open Book Exam**

2543. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce 'open book exam system' in CBSE;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a case study based exam is also likely to be incorporated in the new system;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is not likely to increase pressure on students of class 10, class 12 and those preparing for higher education; 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 Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) proposes to introduce an Open Book Examination in Summative Assessment II of Class IX and X in March, 2014. A component of Summative Assessment II will be based on the text material supplied to the students in advance.

(c) and (d) The Open Book Examination would be implemented in the form of Open Case study-based approach in classes XI and XII. The Question Paper will have a separate section named Case Study Section which will have a set of questions based on the Case Studies related to the subject.

(e) and (f) The material for Case Studies will be communicated to the schools in advance. The CBSE would bring out guidance material for the students and parents to solve their queries and to help them in preparing for the examination. The teachers would also be trained using multiple modes. Instead of increasing pressure on students, an examination that does not require rote memorization is likely to reduce the current levels of pressure on them.

[English]

#### **Financial Assistance**

2544. DR. RATNA DE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of West Bengal has requested for financial assistance from the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The financial assistance of about Rs. 17665 crore has been provided to the State of West Bengal from the Central Government for the plan purpose based

on the request of the State Government. This assistance includes Rs.7145 crore for the Central Assistance to State Plan and Rs. 10520 crore on account of Centrally Sponsored Schemes. For the Special Plan for West Bengal under the Backward Region Grant Fund (BRGF), Rs.8750 crore has been committed over a period of 5 years.

#### **Haj Goodwill Team**

2545. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been sending Haj goodwill team to Saudi Arabia during the Haj;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has favoured doing away with this practice; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Yes.

(b) A two member Haj Goodwill delegation led by Hon'ble Minister of State for External Affairs Shri E. Ahamed visited Saudi Arabia during Haj-2012. The primary purpose of the delegation is to convey goodwill on the auspicious occasion of Haj to Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia and to Indian pilgrims. The delegation interacts with the Haj pilgrims from India, and takes up issues of concern to our pilgrims with the Saudi Arabian authorities. The delegation also has regular meetings with the Indian Hajj Mission. A report is submitted to the Government about the conduct of Hajj and recommendations for possible improvements in the ensuing Haj.

(c) and (d) Yes. Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its interim order dated May 08, 2012 has stated that the present practice of sending Goodwill Haj delegation must come to stop. If the Government of India wishes to send a message of goodwill to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia on the occasion of Haj, it may send a leader and a deputy leader.

#### **Airport Charges Paid by AI**

2546. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the annual charges paid/being paid by Air India (AI) for using the private airports at Bengaluru, Mumbai, Cochin, Delhi and Hyderabad during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Air India had entered into a long lock-in agreements with these airports even if it does not utilize fully the services including the hired gates, etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Air India to reduce its financial burden by reducing un-needed facilities; and

(d) the steps proposed to re-negotiate the agreement between Air India and private airports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of annual charges paid/being paid by Air India for using the private airports at Bengaluru, Mumbai, Cochin, Delhi and Hyderabad during the last three years and the current year are as under:

Airports	Rs. In crore			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Jan)
Delhi	36.07	44.65	52.67	70.08
Mumbai	25.57	23.48	28.83	25.33
Bengaluru	12.02	13.37	12.72	12.36
Hyderabad	3.99	4.16	5.01	3.78
Cochin	7.75	9.03	9.78	8.23

(b) The property charges are paid as per the rates certified by the Regulatory Authority and there is no specific agreement in this regard.

(c) and (d) Does not arise in view of the reply to (b) above.

#### **Reforms Under JNNURM**

2547. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the names of mandatory and optional reforms to be carried out by the States and ULBs under the JNNURM scheme along with the reasons for delay in implementation of reforms;

(b) the names of States which have not transferred the 12th Schedule functions to the ULBs;

(c) the name of States which have not conducted regular elections for ULBs;

(d) the name of States which have not enacted the public disclosure law and community participation law;

(e) whether these States are getting funds under the JNNURM scheme continuously despite the delay in implementation of reforms and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(f) whether the Government proposes to take any action against these State Governments; and

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

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

(a) Details of reforms under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is given in the enclosed Statement-I. States/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) have achieved some of the reforms as per their commitment in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) and some of the reforms are yet to be achieved or slow in implementation for various reasons viz. the reforms being resource intensive and requires political support as having impact on the States' revenue etc.

(b) to (d) Details based on Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs) of States and reports of reform appraisal agencies are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Yes, Madam. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) of JnNURM, the release of further instalment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is dependant upon receipt of Utilization Certificates (UCs) to the extent of 70% of grants (Central and State) and subject to the achievement of milestones agreed for implementation of mandatory and optional reforms at the State and ULB/Parastatal level as envisaged in the memorandum of agreement. As states and cities have not completed all reforms as per timelines, the release of installments was



withheld leading to stoppage of work and consequent cost escalation, complication of contractual obligation and poor quality of project implementation etc, the Government on 01-12-2010 approved that for the remaining Mission period, in case of UIG projects where significant progress has been made in the implementation of reforms by the States/Cities, Additional Central Assistance may be released after withholding 10% of the central share. States may use their own funds to meet the balance amount and complete the ongoing projects and obtain reimbursement of the withheld amount upon completion of reforms.

(f) and (g) JnNURM has completed its normal tenure of 7 years on 31-03-2012 and the Government has extended the period for 2 years i.e. upto 31-03-2014 for completion of ongoing projects and reforms. The States/ULBs have to complete the pending reforms within the extended period of JnNURM.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Reforms
1	2
	ULB Level Reforms
1	e-governance set up
2	Shift to Accrual Based Double Entry Accounting (lit)
3	Property Tax (85% coverage) Property Tax (90% collection efficiency)
4	100% Cost Recovery (Water Supply) 100% Cost recovery (Solid Waste)
5	Internal Earmarking of Funds for Services to Urban Poor
6	Provision of Basic Services to Urban Poor
	State Level Reforms
7	74th CAA (Transfer 12 sch. Functions) 74th CAA (Constitution of DPC) 74th CAA (Constitution of MPC)
8	Transfer-City Planning Function

1	2
	Transfer-Water Supply & Sanitation
9	Reform in Rent Control
10	Stamp Duty rationalization to 5%
11	Repeal of ULCRA
12	Enactment of Community Participation Law
13	Enactment of Public Disclosure Law
	Optional Reforms
14	Introduction of Property Title Certification System in ULBs
15	Revision of Building Bye laws - streamlining the Approval Process
16	Revision of Building Bye laws - To make rain water harvesting mandatory
17	Earmarking 25% developed land in all housing projects for EWS/LIG
18	Simplification of Legal and Procedural framework for conversion of agricultural land for non-agricultural purposes
19	Introduction of computerized process of Registration of land and Property
20	Byelaws on Reuse of Recycled Water
21	Administrative Reforms
22	Structural Reforms
23	Encouraging Public Private Participation

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	States/UTs not transferred the 12th schedule functions to the respective ULBs
1	2
1	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Assam
3	Chandigarh

1	2
4	Goa
5	Jammu and Kashmir
6	Manipur
7	Meghalaya
8	Mizoram
9	Nagaland
10	Rajasthan
11	Sikkim
12	Uttarakhand

Sl. No.	States which have not conducted regular elections for ULBs
1	Arunachal Pradesh (to be conducted in April 2013)
2	Assam
3	Meghalaya

Sl. No.	States/UTs not enacted the PDL	States/UTs not enacted the CPL
1	Chandigarh	Arunachal Pradesh
2	Goa	Bihar
3	Mizoram	Goa
4	-	Meghalaya
5	-	Puducherry
6	-	Punjab
7	-	Odisha
8	-	Uttarakhand

#### **Amnesty scheme of UAE**

2548. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

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

(a) the number of illegal Indian immigrants who have taken advantage of the amnesty scheme announced by UAE; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to bring back those Indians and the financial assistance provided/proposed to be provided to them?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Indian Mission in UAE received 3575 applications from Indian nationals, for issuing Emergency Certificates (ECs) to come back to India, making use of the Amnesty Scheme.

(b) States from where larger number of workers emigrate to Gulf countries, were requested to make provision for free air-tickets to needy and deserving workers who are permitted to leave UAE under the amnesty scheme.

25 Indian national approached the Indian Missions for air-ticket for their repatriation to India, which were provided.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has sanctioned AED 40 per applicant towards the cost incurred by the Mission for those who avail Emergency Certificates, and waived the AED 10 per applicant service charge levy for the Indian Community Welfare Fund.

#### **Aviation Turbine Fuel**

2549. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of price levels of Aviation Turbine Fuel in the last one year and associated increases or decreases in price during the period;

(b) the domestic price levels as compared to global jet fuel prices during the above period;

(c) whether the Government proposes to streamline sales tax on Aviation Turbine Fuel by bringing it under declared goods category and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the other measures taken to reduce the financial burden of fuel prices on cash strapped domestic airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) In the year 2012, the prices of ATF for domestic operations of the airlines ranged from Rs. 61169.08 to Rs. 73710.69 per Kilo litre whereas that for international operations have ranged from Rs. 50501.33 to Rs. 55222.55 per Kilo litre.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. However, to reduce the financial burden of fuel crisis, Govt. has allowed direct import of ATF by domestic carriers as actual user on actual use basis.

[Translation]

#### Opening of Polytechnic Institutes

2550. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of polytechnics functioning at present in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of polytechnics opened in various States in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) the number of proposals of various state governments pending for setting up of polytechnics in the States; and

(d) whether the Government has any plan to set up new polytechnic institutes in the country and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are 3479 polytechnics functioning at present in the country. The State-wise distribution is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The State-wise number of polytechnics opened in the country during last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Since the year 2010, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) gives approval on a yearly basis, the applications that are not approved are rejected for that academic year. Hence those applications that are rejected have to make fresh application for the next year and therefore, the pendency is nil.

(d) Under the 'Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development', the Government of India provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments, limited to Rs.12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a Polytechnic each in 300 un-served / under-served districts, subject to the respective State/UT Governments providing the land free of cost and meeting 100% of the recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crores, if any. The state-wise distribution of the 300 Districts covered under this scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-III. Also, the AICTE is processing the applications received for approval of the 275 polytechnics for the year 2013-14 from the various States.

#### Statement-I

*Number of polytechnics functioning during the year 2012-13 at present in the country, State-wise*

Sl. No.	State/ Union Territory	Number of Polytechnics
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
2.	Andhra Pradesh	405
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
4.	Assam	9
5.	Bihar	21
6.	Chandigarh	5
7.	Chhattisgarh	39
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
9.	Daman and Diu	1
10.	Delhi	17
11.	Goa	8
12.	Gujarat	115
13.	Haryana	213
14.	Himchal Pradesh	35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	14

1	2	3	1	2	3
16.	Jharkhand	23	25.	Punjab	163
17.	Karnataka	334	26.	Rajasthan	207
18.	Kerala	66	27.	Sikkim	2
19.	Madhya Pradesh	86	28.	Tamil Nadu	475
20.	Maharashtra	627	29.	Tripura	3
21.	Manipur	1	30.	Uttar Pradesh	322
22.	Meghalaya	3	31.	Uttarakhand	79
23.	Odisha	104	32.	West Bengal	89
24.	Puducherry	9	Grand Total		3479

**Statement-II**

*Number of polytechnics opened in various states in the country during last three years*

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	13	21
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	-	-
4.	Assam	0	-	01
5.	Bihar	0	03	03
6.	Chandigarh	0	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	1	03	03
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	0	-	-
10.	Delhi	1	-	-
11.	Goa	0	-	-
12.	Gujarat	11	05	10
13.	Haryana	25	26	12
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	06	06
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	03	13

1	2	3	4	5
16. Jharkhand		5	-	03
17. Karnataka		3	07	10
18. Kerala		0	03	04
19. Madhya Pradesh		11	04	07
20. Manipur		2	-	-
21. Nagaland		1	-	-
22. Meghalaya		0	-	-
23. Mizoram		0	-	-
24. Maharashtra		18	35	40
25. Odisha		4	21	14
26. Puducherry		2	-	-
27. Punjab		22	26	10
28. Rajasthan		97	32	28
29. Sikkim		0	-	-
30. Tamil Nadu		69	40	42
31. Tripura		1	1	-
32. Uttar Pradesh		27	62	62
33. Uttarakhand		1	05	09
34. West Bengal		8	07	17
Grand Total		310	302	315

**Statement-III**

Sl. No.	State	No. Of Districts identified	1	2	3
1	2	3			
1.	Delhi	05 Districts	6.	Rajasthan	15 Districts
2.	Haryana	07 Districts	7.	Uttar Pradesh	41 Districts
3.	Himachal Pradesh	05 Districts	8.	Uttarakhand	01 Districts
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	18 Districts	9.	Andhra Pradesh	01 Districts
5.	Punjab	07 Districts	10.	Tamil Nadu	07 Districts
			11.	Lakshadweep	01 Districts
			12.	Daman and Diu	01 District

1	2	3
13.	Gujarat	05 Districts
14.	Chhattisgarh	11 Districts
15.	Madhya Pradesh	21 Districts
16.	Maharashtra	02 Districts
17.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02 Districts
18.	Bihar	34 Districts
19.	Jharkhand	17 Districts
20.	Odisha	22 Districts
21.	West Bengal	11 Districts
22.	Arunachal Pradesh	14 Districts
23.	Assam	21 Districts
24.	Manipur	08 Districts
25.	Meghalaya	04 Districts
26.	Mizoram	06 Districts
27.	Nagaland	08 Districts
28.	Sikkim	02 Districts
29.	Tripura	03 Districts
Total		300 Districts

[English]

#### Socio-Economic Schemes for NER

2551. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for overall socio-economic development of North Eastern Region including Assam, sector-wise; and

(b) the estimated amount of funds required to implement these projects?

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) There has been a continued focus for overall socio-economic development of the North-

Eastern Region (NER), including Assam, as reflected in the various policy initiatives and development programmes/schemes of the Central Government and the State Governments. Substantial financial support is provided as Central Assistance (CA) under the State Plans. Funds are available under the scheme of North Eastern Council (NEC) for interstate and regional projects.

It is mandatory to earmark at least 10% of the plan budget of the Central Ministries for taking up programmes/schemes in the NER. Funds are also available under the scheme of Non-Lapsable Central Pool of Resources (NLCPR) for taking up priority projects of the States. NLCPR has been created out of the unspent balance of 10% earmarked fund for NER.

Statement indicating the allocations under the States Plans, NEC and NLCPR for taking up development schemes/projects during 2010-11 to 2012-13 is enclosed.

Central government is implementing major infrastructure projects in the NER (road, rail, power, airport etc.) under dedicated programmes for expeditious development of the region. Some of the major projects under implementation are like, National Highways Development Project (Connecting Silchar), Special Accelerated Road Development Programme for NE (SARDP-NE), Trans Arunachal Highway, Railway Gauge Conversion and Line expansion programmes, Major hydro and thermal power projects, Airport development programme, etc. These projects are at various stages of implementation, details of which are available with the respective ministries.

#### Statement

*Approved Outlay for the Annual Plans of the North Eastern States for the year 2010-11 to 2012-13*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	States	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1	Arunachal Pradesh	2500.00	3200.00	3535.00
2	Assam	7645.00	9000.00	10500.00
3	Manipur	2600.00	3210.00	3500.00

1	2	3	4	5
4	Meghalaya	2230.00	2727.00	3939.00
5	Mizoram	1500.00	1700.00	2300.00
6	Nagaland	1500.00	1810.00	2300.00
7	Sikkim	1175.00	1400.00	1877.00
8	Tripura	1860.00	1950.00	2250.00
Total		21010.00	24997.00	30201.00

*Approved Outlay under NEC and NLCPR schemes for the Annual Plan-2010-11 to 2012-13 under M/o DoNER*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	Schemes	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	NEC	700.00	700.00	770.00
2	NLCPR	800.00	800.00	880.00
Total		1500.00	1500.00	1650.00

#### **Evaluation of Quality of Education**

2552. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UGC has identified the universities and colleges for evaluating the quality of education being imparted on course level throughout the country;

(b) if so, the name of the colleges and universities identified, State-wise;

(c) whether the recognition is not granted without evaluating the level of courses in America and other developed countries whereas in India, recognition is being granted without making any evaluation in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any concrete steps for educational infrastructure and other facilities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The selective evaluation of a few courses and institutions is not a solution for improving quality. Instead, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has issued regulations, namely the UGC (Mandatory Assessment and Accreditation of Higher Education Institutions) Regulations, 2012 which make the evaluation of academic quality mandatory through the process of accreditation by independent agencies.

(c) and (d) It is true that accreditation was optional in India till now and institutions were getting recognition/approval/affiliation without getting accredited. However, with the UGC notifying the above regulations, the accreditation has become compulsory for all higher educational institutions (with more than six years of existence) other than technical educational institutions. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has approved similar regulations for technical institutions in its meeting held on 14 02.2013.

(e) During the XIth Five Year Plan, the Central Government had laid emphasis on the expansion of educational infrastructure. Nineteen new Central Universities (including State Universities converted into Central Universities) have been established during the plan period. Eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Seven new Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) and ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) have been set up. A scheme for assisting the State Universities/ State Governments for establishing a model college in the districts which have a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national level, was also implemented and 45 model degree colleges were set up. The Central Government also supported the states in setting up 279 Government Polytechnics during the XIth plan period. A Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely "National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology" was also implemented to improve the Information Technology infrastructure in Universities and Colleges.

The UGC under its various schemes releases grants to universities and colleges to improve access and quality of higher education. The UGC has reported that it implements various schemes for improving quality of higher education, such as Universities with Potential for Excellence (UPE), Colleges with Potential for Excellence (CPE), Special Assistance Programme (SAP), Assistance for

Strengthening of Infrastructure for Science and Technology (ASIST), Assistance for Strengthening of Infrastructure for Humanities and Social Sciences, etc.

[*Translation*]

**Funds for Health Infrastructure**

2553. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Bihar for development of basic infrastructure in health services in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) All the proposals were appraised and action taken is enclosed as Statement.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Proposal received from Govt. of Bihar for Development of basic infrastructure in health services under NRHM as part of PIP 2012-13 with details	Action taken on the proposals
1	2	3
1.	Construction of 11 Sick Newborn Care Unit at 11 District hospitals i.e West Champaran, Siwan, Saharsa, Sheohar, Muzaffarpur, Supaul, Madhepura, Bhagalpur, Khagaria, Purnea & Araria for Rs. 2.23 Crores.	Approved
2.	Installation of Solar water heater system in 12 SDH, 58 RH and 115 PHC for Rs. 71.23 lakhs.	Approved

1	2	3
3.	Accreditation /ISO:9000 certification of 46 health facilities for Rs. 6.00 Crores.	Approved
4.	Infrastructure up gradation of 174 delivery points i.e PHC, CHC, Referral Hospital & District Hospital for Rs. 7.66 Crores.	Approved
5.	Construction of 53 new Health Sub Centre for Rs. 8.25 Crores.	Approved
6.	Construction of 13 new Additional Primary Health Centre for Rs. 9.88 Crores.	Approved
7.	Up gradation of 9 District Hospitals for Rs. 50 lakhs.	Not Approved
8.	Setting up Infrastructure wing for Civil works for Rs. 52.8 lakhs.	Approved
9.	Up gradation of 7 DH i.e Arwal, Biharsharif, Ara, Muzzafarpur, Madhubani, Saran & Sasaram for Rs. 1.30 Crores.	Approved
10.	Renovation of Referral Hospital Sultanganj (Bhagalpur) for Rs. 15 lakhs.	Approved
11.	Strengthening of Existing 27 (21 ANM & 6 GNM training schools) Training Institutions/Nursing School for Rs. 10.99 Crores.	Approved
12.	Renovation of 5 Referral Hospital i.e Dumariya, Taraiya, Islampur, Tariyani and Tajpur for Rs. 60 lakhs.	Approved
13.	Up gradation of District Hospital Khagaria for Rs. 2.23 Core.	Approved
14.	Construction of staff quarter at 9 District Hospitals, 9 Sub Divisional Hospital & 6 Referral Hospital for Rs. 38.01 Crores.	Approved
15.	Major civil works for operational-isation of 24 hour services at PHCs for Rs. 75 lakhs.	Not Approved



1	2	3
16.	100 bedded Mother and Child Hospital (MCH) centre at Muzaffarpur, Sitamarhi and 6 Govt. Medical College i.e PMCH, NMCH, SKMCH, DMCH, ANNMCH, JLNMCH and 30 bedded Maternity Care Ward i.e PHC Katra (Dist. Muzaffarpur), APHC Mohammadpur (Muzaffarpur District) and Runisaidpur PHC (Sitamarhi District) for Rs. 10 Crores	Approved
17.	Establishment of skill lab at 20 ANM & 3 GNM training schools for Rs. 6.44 Crores.	Approved
18.	Construction of ICU building at 4 District Hospitals for Rs. 93.89 lakhs.	Approved

### 3D Image of Delhi

2554. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has initiated the Delhi 3D mapping project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether better urban planning and governance is aimed at through this project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (d) Madam, the Delhi Development Authority has informed that no such work has been initiated by it.

### Village Education Committees

2555. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Village Education Committees (VECs) have been constituted all over the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including their role in improving rural primary education;

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch awareness and advocacy campaigns to enhance public participation through VECs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the funds earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Prior to the enactment of the Right of Education to Free & Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, Village/school level committees had been constituted under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme in all States/UTs. However, under the RTE Act 2009 mandate, a School Management Committee (SMC) has to be constituted for every elementary school.

All States/UTs except Delhi have notified the constitution of the SMCs. Under the RTE Act, 2009, the SMCs have been assigned the function of monitoring the working of the school, preparing and recommending the school development plan and monitoring the utilization of the grants received by the school.

(c) and (d) Under the SSA, 0.5% of the annual district outlay is provided for community mobilization including advocacy and awareness campaigns. The States are conducting a "Shiksha Ka Haq" campaign towards this end.

[English]

### Rural and Urban Digital Divide

2556. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any programme to bridge the digital divide between urban and rural poor in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the efforts made by the Government in this regard along with the action taken to make personal computer available to poor at affordable prices?

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 Government has launched the National e-Governance Plan in 2006 to provide affordable, accessible and transparent services to the citizens in both urban and rural areas. NeGP envisages the creation of basic ICT Infrastructure backbone in the form of State Wide Area Networks (SWANs) and State Data Centres (SDCs), service provision through 31 Mission Mode Projects (MMPs) of various Departments and provision of necessary software and standards for enabling e-Services. Front-end delivery systems have been created in the form of Common Services Centres (CSCs). Recent initiatives also include the creation of Mobile Service Delivery Gateway to enable citizens to access e-Services directly through mobile phones.

(c) Spread of Digital Literacy has also been carried-out through e-Learning and Digital Literacy initiatives of the Department. There is no proposal to make personal computer available to people. However, access to e-Services has been enabled through Common Services Centres (CSCs) and Mobile Service Delivery Gateway mentioned above.

[*Translation*]

#### **Merger of Telecom PSUs**

2557. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Board of Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended the merger of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) and India Telephone Industry Limited (ITIL) with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

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

(c) the progress made in respect of the above merger so far and the time-frame fixed for their merger;

(d) whether the Government also proposes to disinvest telecom PSUs particularly BSNL; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the capital investment required for the expansion of BSNL?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) to (c) The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) in its Meeting held on 29-11-2012 has recommended to DOT/BSNL and MTNL to prepare action plan for merger of the two entities in a time bound manner. The merger has been recommended by BRPSE to harness the benefits of operational synergies between these two PSUs. Given the complexity of issues relating to surplus manpower, differences in pay scales, pension liabilities and financial obligations of the two PSUs, it is difficult to intimate a specific time frame for the execution of the same.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

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

#### **Civil Nuclear Agreement**

2558. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of countries with which India has signed Civil Nuclear Agreement;

(b) whether the Government has signed such an agreement with Kazakhstan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India will get uranium for its reactors from Middle East countries under the agreement; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Government has signed bilateral agreements on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with nine countries, namely, the United States of America, the Russian Federation, Argentina, Namibia, Canada, Kazakhstan, France, Republic of Korea and the Czech Republic.

(b) and (c) Government of the Republic of India and Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan signed an agreement on Cooperation in Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy on 15.04.2011, which provides the legal framework for bilateral cooperation in peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

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

[English]

**Status of Deemed University**

2559. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private universities which have applied for Deemed University status in the country including Karnataka during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan periods, State-wise;

(b) the number of private universities granted the Deemed University status during the above said period, State-wise;

(c) the amount of funds allotted for these Deemed Universities by UGC during these Plan periods;

(d) whether there have been any violations in appointments and pay structure by these universities in the country including Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has not received any proposal from any Private University for the status of Deemed-to-be-University under Section 3 of the UGC Act, 1956. The UGC has not recommended the Deemed-to-be-University status to any Private University.

(c) During the Xth Plan, an amount of Rs.450.67 Crores was allocated to Deemed Universities under development and non-plan heads. Similarly, during the XIth Plan, an amount of Rs.977.30 Crores was allocated to these universities.

(d) and (e) The Private and Deemed-to-be-Universities are autonomous with regard to appointments and pay structure, subject to UGC Regulations or Acts, Statutes and Ordinances governing these universities.

[Translation]

**Air Traffic in International Airports**

2560. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is tremendous pressure on runways of international airports including Delhi due to increase in air traffic;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering to construct more runways/expand existing runways in international airports in the country;

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

(d) the 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. There is no pressure on the runways at Delhi airport. However, at Mumbai airport constraint on runway capacity is felt because of single runway and a crossing runway. Constraints have also been felt in respect of Chennai, Kolkata and Goa airports.

(b) and (c) The Secondary Runway at Chennai International Airport has been extended by 1032 mtrs. Similarly, the Secondary Runway at Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose International Airport, Kolkata has been extended by 431 mtrs. Besides, Airports Authority of India (AAI) is proposes to extend and straighten the parallel taxiways at Chennai and Kolkata airports to increase the operational efficiencies and reduce runway occupancy time on the main runway, and to extend the runway at Jaipur International Airport from 2797 mtrs. to 3507 mtrs. to cater to B-747 type of aircraft.

However, there is no proposal by MIAL, the Joint Venture Company managing the CSI airport, Mumbai to construct a second parallel runway due to non-availability of land.

(d) To address the issue, Government has accorded 'in-principle' approval for the construction of new Greenfield airports at Navi Mumbai and MOPA near Goa by the State Governments.

[English]

#### **Guidelines for Recruitment of Teachers**

2561. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of teachers required to maintain the teacher-pupil ratio as per the Right to Education Act;

(b) the details of the guidelines laid down for the recruitment of teachers in the States;

(c) whether the State Governments follow the said guidelines; and

(d) 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, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, stipulates that the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) will be maintained in respect of every school at the level specified in the Schedule to the said Act. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, which has been harmonized with the RTE Act, over 7 lakh additional teacher posts have been sanctioned since April, 2010 to meet the PTR norms.

(b) to (d) In pursuance of section 23 of the RTE Act, the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has, vide its Notification dated 23rd August, 2010, laid down the minimum qualifications for a person to be eligible for appointment as a teacher for classes I-VIII, which are applicable to all schools imparting elementary education, including the schools under the State Governments. The Notification inter alia provides that only a person who qualifies the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) conducted by the appropriate Government will be eligible for appointment as a teacher for classes I-VIII.

#### **Airport Entry Permits**

2562. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is issuing Permanent Airport Entry Permits and other required passes to VVIPs/VIPs and the Embassy Personnel;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps being

taken to issue such passes to the MPs and their families also;

(c) whether any alternative arrangement has been envisaged to replace the system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Permanent Airport Entry Passes (AEPs) and other required passes are issued to VVIPs/VIPs and the embassy personnel as per requirements. For Hon'ble MPs, AEPs are issued for one attendant at Delhi and one at the constituency.

(c) and (d) A comprehensive policy on AEP has been formulated and is under active consideration of this Ministry.

#### **Rehabilitation of Poor Family**

2563. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any request for rehabilitation of poor families living on railway land near the railway tracks in various cities of Gujarat;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether his Ministry proposes to take necessary steps for the rehabilitation of these poor families in co-ordination with the Ministry of Railways and the State Government of Gujarat; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched on 02.06.2011. Under Rajiv-Awas Yojana, Central Assistance is extended to States that are willing, to assign property rights to slum dwellers and undertake reservation of land for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Groups (LIG), earmark 25 per cent of municipal budget for basic services to the urban poor/slum-dwellers and bring in legislative amendments and policy changes to redress land and affordable housing shortages for the urban poor. Fifty per cent (50%) of the cost of provision of basic civic and social infrastructure and amenities and of housing,

including rental housing and transit housing -for in-situ redevelopment in slums - would be borne by the Centre. However, for the North Eastern and Special Category States the share of the Centre would be 90%, including the cost of land acquisition, if required. The Phase I, the preparatory phase, of Rajiv Awas Yojana, which is for a period of two years from the date of approval of the scheme, i.e. till June 2013, is currently under implementation, to undertake preparatory activities; and pilot projects.

The scheme emphasizes a 'whole city', 'whole slum' approach. In respect of Central Government land it is expected that the agencies concerned will work in cooperation with the State Governments / Urban Local Body, and design suitable solutions to redevelop /relocate the slums with due property rights given to slum dwellers.

Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has received requests from various authorities for rehabilitation of poor families living on railway land near railway tracks in the cities of Gujarat under Rajiv Awas Yojana. However, proposals from State Government have not yet been received.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has drawn attention of the Central Government land-owning Ministries/Departments including Ministry of Railways to the guidelines circulated by the Ministry for preparation of innovative pilot projects under RAY, with the objective of evolving, demonstrating and establishing models that can thereafter be up-scaled. Under these guidelines pilot projects submitted by Central Government Ministries/Departments, including the Ministry of Railways and Central Public Sector Undertakings are also eligible for central assistance. Central Government land owning Ministries/ Departments have been advised to issue necessary instructions to the agencies concerned under them to explore the possibilities of preparing innovative pilot projects for redevelopment of slums on their land and seek Central assistance.

A meeting of State Ministers in charge of Housing was held to discuss various issues of implementation of RAY Scheme, including slums on various categories of land. The issue of slums on Central Government lands, including on Railway lands was taken up in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries having representation of various land-owning Ministries such as Railways, Forest, Civil Aviation, Defence etc. The Ministry of Housing and

Urban Poverty Alleviation has held several deliberations with Central / State Governments, land owning Ministries / Departments to arrive at a policy solution to redevelop / relocate the slums on their land including on Railway lands, under Rajiv Awas Yojana. A Secretary level bilateral meeting was held between Ministry of Defence and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation. The Central Government Ministries and Departments have been requested to take up slum survey and other preparatory activities and prepare pilot projects for seeking Central assistance support under the current phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana.

### **Regional Centre of CBSE**

2564. SHRI P.T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to establish a Regional Office and Training Centre of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) in Kerala;

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

(c) the further 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) A Regional Office and a Training Centre of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are planned at Thiruvananthapuram and Kochi in Kerala respectively.

### **Delhi Airport**

2565. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi International Airport has become one of the most expensive airports in the world;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and its impact on the aviation industry;

(c) whether privatization is one of the main reasons for this issue; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with 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. On compilation of charges of the airports all across the world from International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) documents 7100-2011 and the revised charges of IGI Airport, New Delhi, it is revealed that the IGI Airport, New Delhi stands at 7th for long haul international, 6th for Medium Haul International and 19th for Short haul international from the top. Further, to ease the burden on passengers, Development Fee which is being levied at Delhi airport has been revised from @. Rs.200/- per embarking domestic passenger to Rs 100/- and from @Rs.1300/- per embarking international passenger to Rs.600/- w.e.f. 01.01.2013. This will further lead to decrease in the ranking of Delhi airport in terms of charges.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Arrears of Pay Scale**

2566. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the stalemate prevailing in the payment of arrears of the Sixth Pay Commission to the university and college teachers and equivalent cadres working under the State Governments;

(b) if so, whether the Government has agreed to give 80 percent of the additional expenditure to be incurred by the State Governments;

(c) if so, whether the Government has released any amount as its share to the State Governments including Rajasthan;

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

(e) if not, the time by which the said amount is likely to be released to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The State Governments had been demanding that the Central support of 80% of payment of arrears for salaries to teachers in State universities and colleges be de-linked from the condition

of enhancement of retirement age to 65 years. The stalemate has been resolved and the condition relating to enhancement of age of retirement to 65 years has been delinked from the payment of Central share of arrears as decided by Central Government. A letter dated 14.08.2012 has been sent to all State Governments to take further necessary action in this regard, which is available on the Ministry's website at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/ReimbursementArrears\\_14082012.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/ReimbursementArrears_14082012.pdf)

(b) Yes, Madam. The Central Government is committed to bear 80% of the additionality on account of arrears to be paid to teachers for implementation of the revised University Grants Commission (UGC) pay scales for the period 1.1.2006 to 31.3.2010. The amount however, can be released to State Governments only as reimbursement, after the States have paid the arrears to the teachers.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. Till date, the Central Government has reimbursed an amount of Rs.98.22 crore to the State Government of Himachal Pradesh. No amount has been released to Rajasthan or any state other than Himachal Pradesh.

(e) Funds can only be released subject to fulfilment of all the conditions and furnishing of requisite information and the prescribed undertaking by the State Governments.

[*English*]

#### **Revamping AICTE**

2567. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to improve the skill framework to make it employment oriented; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Government has issued a notification regarding the implementation of the National Vocational Educational Qualification Framework (NVEQF). Subsequently, the All India Council for Technical Education

(AICTE) has notified "Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College Courses(s) and Skill Knowledge Provider (SKP) Regulations, 2012." The aim of the skill framework is to make education employment oriented.

(b) As on date, the AICTE has registered 29 SKPs and 349 vocational Institutions under these Regulations.

#### **Phone Tapping**

2568. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has direct access to all telephone conversations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the guidelines for interception of telephonic conversations;

(c) the action taken by the Government against unlawful phone tapping; and

(d) the measures taken by the Government to protect the rights of privacy of individuals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, Lawful interception and monitoring of the telephone conversation 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) and (d) The unlawful interception is a punishable offence under section 26 of Indian Telegraph Act 1885, with imprisonment for a term which may extend up to three years, or with fine, or with both.

#### **Schemes for Community Participation**

2569. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any schemes for community participation in areas where nuclear power plants are being proposed; 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited has taken up welfare activities around all nuclear power plants and rehabilitation & resettlement activities at new project sites. The activities include initiatives in education, health, social welfare sectors and improvements in infrastructure e.g. drinking water schemes, village approach roads etc. Training programmes on tailoring, stitching, computer education etc. are also conducted for the skill development of the local people.

#### **Broadband with Advance Features**

2570. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI R. DHUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Indian telecom companies do not figure anywhere in broadband services rolled out for consumers with smart phones, laptops and tablet computers in Asia-Pacific region; and

(b) if so, the details thereof 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) Indian telecom companies can provide broadband services in Asia Pacific region as per policy of the country and as per their commercial decision. No such record is maintained by Department of Telecommunications. However, among others, followings are joint ventures of Indian companies for providing telecom services in Asia pacific region:

- i) United Telecom Limited, Nepal a joint venture company of Indian companies Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), Tata Communications Limited, Telecommunications Consultants India Limited and a local Nepalese company.
- ii) Mahanagar Telephone Mauritius Limited, Mauritius, a 100% subsidiary of MTNL.
- iii) Joint Ventures of Bharti AirTel in Bangladesh and Sri Lanka.

**SARAL to Study Oceans**

2571. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has successfully launched the oceanographic satellite 'SARAL'; and

(b) if so, the details and objectives 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. The Satellite with Argos and Altika (SARAL) has been successfully launched on 25th February, 2013 at 18:01 hrs, onboard Indian Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) C-20 from Satish Dhawan Space Centre (SDSC), Sriharikota.

(b) SARAL is an oceanographic satellite jointly developed by Indian Space Research organization (ISRO) and the French Space Agency CNES. The satellite, weighing 407 kg, carries three payloads, namely ALTIKA (a Ka band altimeter) for studying the sea surface topography, ARGOS a data collection platform and a Solid State C-Band Transponder (SCBT) used for calibration of Ground Radars at SDSC, SHAR. The satellite is built by ISRO, whereas CNES contributed the ARGOS and ALTIKA payloads.

The main objective of SARAL satellite is to develop and launch a joint Indo-French oceanographic satellite for applications like marine meteorology and sea state forecasting, climate monitoring, continental ice studies, environmental monitoring, protection of biodiversity and improvement in maritime security.

[*Translation*]

**Irregularities in NET**

2572. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether university students have accused the University Grants Commission (UGC) of indulging in malpractices while conducting the National Eligibility Test (NET); and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) There have been grievances of some candidates regarding final qualifying criteria of the National Eligibility Test (NET) held in June 2012 by the UGC. The University Grants Commission (UGC), has informed us that it had intimated the candidates in the Notification for UGC-NET, held in June 2012, that the candidates were required to obtain minimum marks separately in Paper-I, Paper-II and Paper-III as given below:

Category	Minimum Marks (%) to be obtained		
	Paper-I	Paper-II	Paper-III
General	40(40%)	40(40%)	75(50%)
OBC	35(35%)	35(35%)	67.5(45%) rounded off to 68
SC/ST/PWD	35(35%)	35(35%)	60(40%)

It was also mentioned in the notification that "only such candidates who obtain the minimum required marks in each paper separately, as mentioned above, will be considered for final preparation of result. However, the final qualifying criteria for Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) and eligibility for Lectureship shall be decided by the UGC before declaration of result."

The UGC has further informed us that complaints were received on the fixing of final qualifying criteria, after the conduct of the examination. A committee was set up by the UGC to examine the complaints and on the basis of recommendations of the said committee, it declared a supplementary result on 12/11/2012, which was in addition to the candidates declared as qualified in earlier result dated 18/09/2012. Some candidates have filed cases in High Courts stating that the final qualifying criteria for NET has been changed, and the matter is sub-judice.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also informed us that it has received a complaint relating to fraud in paper checking of UGC-NET examination, held in December, 2012. However, on examination of the complaint, the UGC has found that the complaint pertains to the NET examination held on 23/12/2012 which was



conducted by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR).

#### **Proposals for Promoting Education**

2573. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Maharashtra for promoting education in the State during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals pending as on date; and

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

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

[English]

#### **Construction of Carriage Way**

2574. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has started the construction of the carriage way between Alipur-Narela road and Western Yamuna Canal;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the site is cleared of encroachments; and

(d) if, so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) DDA has informed that the proposed road having 80 Mtr. Right of Way (RoW) called as Urban Extension Road No.1. (UER-II) from Delhi Karnal Railway line to Sannoht, has been constructed with 7.32 Mtr. Carriage way on either side of central verge.

From Sannoht to Western Yamuna Canal, V the road is yet to be taken up by DDA.

(c) and (d) DDA has also informed that there are no encroachments in this stretch of land, except a Sr. Secondary School at Sannoht which is on the alignment of this road and the school building is likely to be shifted to the new building which is under construction at an alternative site allotted by DDA.

#### **Vacation of Spectrum**

2575. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the present status of vacation of spectrum in possession of Armed Forces and its auction;

(b) whether there has been inordinate delay in setting up of alternative network for the armed forces in the country to ensure vacation of spectrum by them;

(c) if so, whether the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has given any suggestion to set up monitoring mechanism for the proposed work in view of delay being done by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL);

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being 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) As per Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) signed between Ministry of Defence and Department of Telecommunication (DOT) on 22nd May 2009, Ministry of Defence has released (10+10) MHz spectrum for 2G and 20 MHz for 3G. The auction of 3G spectrum has already been completed in 2010. Auction of 2G spectrum was held in November 2012 and further auction of 2G spectrum is scheduled in March 2013.

(b) to (e) The Cabinet Committee on Infrastructure (CO) in its meeting held on 3rd December 2009 approved the following:

- i. Setting up of an alternate exclusive, dedicated Optical Fibre Cable (OFC) based communication for Defence services for release of spectrum
- ii. Financial approval of Rs 9175.16 Crore (Rs 1077.16 Crore for Air Force and Rs 8098.00 Crore for Army & Navy) for laying of an alternate communication network for Defence services in the period of 36 months and approved budgeting of same in budget of DoT.
- iii. The assets created will belong to DoT during currency of project and after the completion of project these assets will be transferred to Ministry of Defence as book transfer.

Further, the CCI, in its meeting held on 3rd July 2012, has given the financial approval of Rs 5236 crore over and above Rs 8098 crore, already approved by CCI on 3.12.2009, for laying of alternate communication network in a period of 36 months.

#### **Fake Enrolment**

2576. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fake enrolments of students have been reported in the Government schools across the country;

(b) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise and the Government's reaction thereto;

(c) whether there is any proposal to conduct any pilots to explore alternative methods of education funding by the Government including vouchers, direct cash-transfers, etc.;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent fake enrolments in future and for removal of the present fake enrolments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No State/UT government has reported fake enrolments in government schools in the last 3 years.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school, for which norms and standards have also been specified.

(e) As per the RTE Act, 2009 each school has a School Management Committee, of which 75% members are parents. The increased parental and community involvement is expected to improve the functioning of the schools and introduce greater transparency and public scrutiny.

#### **Fire Accidents at Airports**

2577. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a major fire broke out in one of the hangars at Begumpet airport in Hyderabad recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the loss estimated;

(c) the details of other such incidents in other airports in the country during the last three years and the current year; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken to avoid such fire accidents at airports in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A major fire accident occurred in Hangar No. 3 located in premises of Begumpet Airport, Hyderabad on 17.12.12 at about 2315 IST (11:15 PM). Total seven aircraft comprising one helicopter Augusta 139 of Government of Andhra Pradesh and six training aircraft (04 airworthy and 02 non-airworthy) belonging to Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy were destroyed. According to the preliminary report given by Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, the total financial loss works out to be about Rs. 5 crores for Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Rs. 63 crores for Andhra Pradesh Aviation Corporation Ltd., Govt. of Andhra Pradesh and Rs. 3 crores for Airports Authority of India.

(c) No such incident reported during the last three years and the current year.

(d) Following instructions regarding fire prevention and protection to airport infrastructure including aircraft hangars have already been issued to all airports vide Fire Order No. 5 of 2012. Some of the major instructions are as follows:

- Joint monthly inspection by a team comprising of executives from fire, civil and electrical/electronic engineering.
- to check functioning of the fire dampers, in the AHU i.e. testing and inter-locking with blower motor.
- Officer-in-charge of the respective airports undertake an in-depth survey, annually to assess the adequacy/augmentation of fire fighting facilities such as water supply sources, capacity of water storage tank, hydrant/wet riser/sprinkler system.
- Fire detection/alarm system, First Aid Fire Fighting Appliances or any other Fire Fighting Equipment/Accessories to combat fire or to ensure effective fire protection.

#### **UNSC Expansion**

2578. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the United Nations Security Council (UNSC) reforms;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to put across to the international community India's credential for permanent membership of the UNSC;

(c) the reaction of the permanent members of the UNSC thereto; and

(d) the likelihood of India getting a permanent membership in UNSC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The issue of reform of the UN Security Council is being discussed in inter-governmental negotiations which started in the UN General Assembly in March 2009, mainly due to efforts by India and other like-minded countries. In December 2009, we were able to build support for upgrading the negotiations to text-based negotiations. So

far, eight rounds of the inter-governmental negotiations have taken place. In these meetings, a large number of the Member States have expressed their preference for a reform model based on expansion in both the permanent and non-permanent categories of membership. The Chair of the inter-governmental negotiations is expected to call for the next round of negotiations soon.

(b) We have been working with other like-minded countries for building support among the UN membership for expansion of the UN Security Council in both categories of its membership as well as for our candidature for permanent membership of an expanded Security Council. As part of these efforts, India is a member of the G-4, along with Brazil, Germany and Japan. India is also a member of the L.69 Group of pro-reform developing countries, which have been engaged with the African Union (AU), the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) and others to proactively push for early reforms of the Council.

(c) Among the permanent members of the Security Council, UK, France, USA and Russia have supported the candidature of India for permanent membership of an expanded Council at the highest level. As regards China, in joint statements issued with India at the highest level, it has been mentioned that the Chinese side understands and supports India's aspirations to play a greater role in the United Nations, including in the Security Council.

(d) A large number of countries have supported India's initiatives for reform of the Council as well as endorsed its candidature for permanent membership. This has been expressed in various forms and fora including in bilateral discussions with the Government of India. India's performance as a non-permanent member of the Security Council during 2011-2012 has also significantly strengthened India's claim to permanent membership. However, a pre-requisite for India being considered for permanent membership of the UNSC is an agreement being reached among the UN membership on the nature and size of expansion of the Security Council, in accordance with the provisions of the UN Charter. Accordingly, India has been actively making efforts to build support among the UN Member States for an urgent reform and expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories of its membership.

**Infrastructure Sharing by BSNL and MTNL**

2579. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the infrastructure services provided separately by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to other private telecom service providers across the country;

(b) the details of the charges/fees to be paid by private companies for availing infrastructure services, company-wise;

(c) the details of arrears against private telecom companies as on date, operator-wise; and

(d) the steps taken to recover the said arrears?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) BSNL and MTNL provide passive infrastructure services to other private telecom providers.

(b) The charges/fees to be paid by private telecom service providers for availing infrastructure services from BSNL and MTNL vary from location to location and depend on the terms and conditions of the Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Agreement signed by these PSUs with different private service providers.

(c) and (d) The details of arrears / outstanding dues of BSNL and MTNL against the private telecom service providers are given in the enclosed Statement. BSNL and MTNL pursue at various levels to recover their arrears.

**Statement**

*Details of arrears / outstanding dues of BSNL & MTNL against Private Telecom Service Providers for hiring infrastructure sites*

Private Telecom Service Providers	Arrears of BSNL (as on 31.1.2013) (in Rs crores)	Arrears of MTNL (as on 28.2.2013) (in Rs crores)
1	2	3
Bharti Airtel	7.97	0.37

1	2	3
Aircel	5.18	-
Idea	4.88	-
TTSL	3.63	0.21
Reliance	3.34	4.40
Vodafone	2.43	4.35
Videocon	1.40	0.17
Datacom	1.31	-
MTS	0.11	-
Uninor	0.09	-
BPL	-	8.06
Etisalat	-	0.16

[*Translation*]

**Affiliation to Colleges/Institutes**

2580. SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms laid down for affiliation to colleges/institutes with various universities;

(b) the number of colleges/institutes affiliated to universities in Bihar;

(c) whether various universities in the country are overburdened with the number of colleges affiliated with them;

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to reduce the number of colleges affiliated to each university;

(e) the status of the institutes affiliated with such State universities on their becoming central universities;

(f) whether the Government has reviewed the prescribed norms for affiliation in the recent past; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the Affiliation of colleges by Universities Regulations, 2009, which is available on <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/gazetteofIndia24-04-12.pdf>.

(b) The total number of colleges/institutes affiliated to various universities in Bihar is 706 as per information supplied by the UGC.

(c) Yes, Madam. In many State Universities, the number of affiliated colleges exceed 100, thereby putting a lot of stress on the teaching, learning and examination infrastructure of the universities.

(d) Apart from issuing the Regulations above, the UGC also implements a scheme for declaring colleges satisfying certain conditions, as autonomous colleges, which reduces the load on the affiliating university. However, the primary responsibility of creating new affiliating universities or converting the existing colleges into universities lies with the State Governments.

(e) As per the Central Universities Act, 2009, three State Universities, namely the Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya (Bilaspur), the Doctor Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya (Sagar) and the Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University (Srinagar) were established as bodies corporate under this Act by the same names, without any changes in their territorial jurisdiction. Section 4(f) of the said Act specifically preserves the affiliation of colleges with respective universities even after their conversion into Central Universities.

(f) and (g) Yes, Madam. The UGC has amended the Regulations in 2012 by UGC (Affiliation of Colleges by Universities) (1st Amendments) Regulations 2012. These Regulations are available at <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/gazetteofIndia24-04-12.pdf>

[English]

### **My Stamp Scheme**

2581. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Post has any proposal to introduce the facility of converting personal photographs as legally valid stamps, 'My Stamp';

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such stamps prepared/issued so far;

(c) whether the facility is extended to all post offices in the country;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Postal Department to generate more revenue and to reduce its losses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) 'My Stamp' was introduced in the country during the World Philatelic Exhibition in 2011 in Delhi. 'My Stamp' has two parts - the value part having a regular postage stamp and the personalized part which could be a thumbnail photograph of the customer, logos of institutions, images of artwork, heritage buildings, famous tourist places, historical cities, wildlife, animals and birds etc. The personalized part only is not a legally valid stamp.

(b) So far 12,17,496 'My Stamps' have been prepared/issued.

(c) No, Madam. The facility is offered in selected post offices, generally for a limited period during special events, at the discretion of the Heads of Postal Circles.

(d) No, Madam. It is a special product for which special equipment and training are required.

(e) The following steps are being taken by the Postal Department to generate more revenue and to reduce its losses:

(i) Quality monitoring and improvement.

(ii) Marketing and Tie ups.

(iii) Introduction of New products and services.

(iv) Improving technology infrastructure for delivering better and newer services.

(v) Capacity building to enable better service quality and delivery.

### **Air Cargo**

2582. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish Air Cargo terminals at various airports in the country including Raipur Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and present status of proposals, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has sought additional land for the Cargo terminal at Raipur Airport and expansion/construction of additional runway/taxi track and apron; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. 24 airports have been identified for establishment of Cargo Terminals by carrying out minor modifications to the redundant Passenger Terminals. These

airports are (Jammu and Kashmir - Srinagar), (Punjab - Amritsar), (Uttar Pradesh - Lucknow, Varanasi), (Rajasthan - Jaipur), (Gujarat - Ahmedabad and Surat), (Tamil Nadu - Chennai, Coimbatore, Trichy and Madurai), (Kerala - Trivandrum and Calicut), (Karnataka - Mangalore), (Maharashtra - Pune and Aurangabad), (Andhra Pradesh - Vizag), (West Bengal - Kolkata), (Odisha - Bhubneshwar), (Bihar - Gaya), (Goa - Goa), (Jharkhand - Ranchi), (Chhattisgarh - Raipur) and (Assam - Guwahati). The present status is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Airports Authority of India has requested the Government of Chhattisgarh for providing 2206 acres of land for development of Raipur Airport in phases. 1158 acres for Phase I development and 1048 acres for Phase II development.

#### **Statement**

*Status of the Airports Identified for Undertaking Domestic Cargo Operations as per AAI Domestic Cargo Handling AAI Domestic Cargo Handling Policy*

Sl. No.	Name of the Airport	Status
1.	Trichy	Commissioned on 01.12.2011.
2.	Mangalore	To be commissioned in March, 2013.
3.	Srinagar, Visag, Ahmedabad	Construction/Modification in Progress.
4.	Lucknow, Chandigarh, Surat, Pune, Goa, Coimbatore, Trivandrum, Guwahati.	Cargo Potential Feasibility Study completed.
5.	Amritsar, Jaipur, Varanasi, Aurangabad, Calicut, Madurai, Chennai, (Bhubneshwar, Ranchi, Gaya, Raipur	Cargo Potential Feasibility Study yet to be carried out.

#### **Indian Board of Accreditation**

2583. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is going to set up a Indian Board of Accreditation (IBA) for technical education;

(b) if so, the aims and objectives behind setting up of IBA; and

(c) the time by which the IBA is likely to be functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in its 30th Council meeting held on 30.10.2012 resolved to set up the Indian Board of Accreditation (IBA) for technical education.

(b) The proposed objective of the Indian Board of Accreditation (IBA) is to assess and accredit the Technical Institutions and/or institutions of technical and professional education or one or more of their units, i.e. departments, institutions, programmes, etc.

(c) The time frame can not be established for this at present.

[Translation]

**UN Military Observer Group**

2584. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) has failed to maintain the sanctity of the Line of Control (LoC);

(b) if so, whether over past two and a half decades, the UNMOGIP has done nothing to maintain the sanctity of the LoC;

(c) if so, whether UNMOGIP has not passed any strictures while taking note of ceasefire violations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan (UNMOGIP) was established under a UN Security Council Resolution and was meant to supervise the Cease Fire Line established in Jammu and Kashmir under the Karachi Agreement of July 1949. Following the signing of the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan, both countries have resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral

negotiations. It was also agreed that the Line of Control resulting from the ceasefire of December 17, 1971 shall be respected by both sides, and that neither side shall seek to alter it unilaterally, irrespective of mutual differences and legal interpretations. The Government of India holds the view that UNMOGIP's role has been overtaken by the Simla Agreement and the consequent establishment of the Line of Control.

[English]

**Scholarship to Students**

2585. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the salient features of the Direct Benefit Scheme (DBS) being implemented by the Union Government to grant scholarship to the students of Dalit, Tribal and Minority communities etc. for higher studies;

(b) the details of the amount of scholarship and total number of beneficiaries in various States under DBS since its launch, category-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the details of mechanism evolved by the Government in coordination with other Ministries to maintain exact data of the beneficiaries of DBS?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Rollout has begun since 1st January, 2013 in 43 Districts and in 26 identified Schemes that include Scholarships, entitlements and other benefits. The Scholarship schemes for higher studies which are being implemented under the Direct Benefit Transfer Programme for Dalit, Tribal and Minority communities etc. are as under:

Sl. No.	Ministry/ Department	Name of the Scheme
1	2	3
1	M/o Social Justice & Empowerment	Post Matric Scholarship for SC Students. National Overseas Scholarship Schemes for SC Students. Post Matric Scholarship for OBCs. Top Class Education Scheme.

1	2	3
2	M/o Human Resources Development, D/o Higher Education	Scholarship to Universities/College Students. Fellowship Schemes of UGC. Fellowship Schemes of AICTE
3	M/o Tribal Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme for ST Top Class Education System. Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship.
4	M/o Minority Affairs	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme. Maulana Azad National Fellowship. Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme.
5	M/o Labour and Employment	Scholarship to the Children of beedi workers.

(b) Although, a lot of scholarships already were released to beneficiaries much before the launch of Direct Benefit Transfer Programme, the Scheme-wise details of the amount of scholarship disbursed for higher studies

since the launch of Direct Benefits Transfer (1.1.2013) is enclosed as Statement. The total number of persons benefited thereby in some of the identified schemes under DBT is as below:

Name of the Ministry	Name of the Scheme	Total No. of Beneficiaries benefitted
Ministry of HRD-Higher Education	Scholarship to Universities/College Students.	29571
	Fellowship Schemes of UGC.	2477
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	22588
	Top Class Education for ST students	13
	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Candidates	84
Ministry of Minority Affairs	Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme	38
	Post Matric Scholarship for Minority Students	297
Total		55,068

(c) A DBT Monitoring and Information System (MIS) has been created for the purpose of maintaining data related to DBT roll out. The concerned Ministries are required to collect, verify and upload the data pertaining

to DBT roll out status in the districts onto the DBT MIS System and maintain the digitized database of beneficiaries at department level.



**Statement**

*Scheme-wise detailed Report for the period of 1st Jan 2013 to 4th March 2013 for the Scholarship Schemes pertaining to Higher Studies under DBT*

Name of the Scheme / State	Net Amount (Rs.)
1	2
Fellowship Scheme Of UGC	17,84,000.00
Puducherry	17,84,000.00
Merit cum Means Scholarship for Minorities	60,147.00
Chandigarh	147.00
Rajasthan	60,000.00
Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Students	1,31,53,813.00
Delhi	2,74,240.00
Haryana	34,24,945.00
Madhya Pradesh	51,19,429.00
Maharashtra	41,43,199.00
Puducherry	1,92,000.00
Post Matric Scholarship for SC	7,11,84,775.00
Andhra Pradesh	35,454.00
Daman and Diu	11,700.00
Delhi	23,13,800.00
Haryana	3,74,53,309.00
Karnataka	74,010.00
Madhya Pradesh	20,30,841.00
Maharashtra	35,81,327.00
Puducherry	8,41,511.00
Punjab	2,43,78,910.00
Rajasthan	4,63,913.00
Post Matric Scholarship for ST	1023644
Karnataka	4,600.00

1	2
Madhya Pradesh	10,19,044
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	5,35,400.00
Puducherry	5,35,400.00
Student Scholarship for University and College Students	18,900.00
Maharashtra	18,900.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>Rs.8,77,60,679.00</b>

Source: NACH-APB Transactions, UIDAI

**Awarding of Degrees by Madrasas**

2586. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the degree awarded by the Madrasas are recognised as eligibility for any public sector employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No degrees are awarded by the Madrasas. However, the certificates/qualifications of the State Madrasa Boards which have been granted equivalence by the corresponding State Education Boards to that of their Secondary and Senior Secondary qualification, have been equated with corresponding levels of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE), The Council of Boards of School Education in India (COBSE) and other School Examination Boards, for the purpose of employment and entry to higher levels of education. The necessary notification has been issued by the Ministry of Human Resource Development and the Department of Personnel and Training vide their O.M. No. 42012/13/2007-Estt. (D) dated 23.2.2010.

[Translation]

**Conversion of ISM into IIT**

2587. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad has bloomed into a full fledged engineering institute offering courses in almost all disciplines;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal for conversion of ISM into an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) as has already been strongly recommended by the evaluation and review committee of Prof. S. Sampat in 1994;

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

(d) the time by which the ISM is likely to be converted into IIT?

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

(b) and (c) The Indian School of Mines (ISM), Dhanbad with the approval of its Finance Committee, Executive Board and General Council had forwarded a proposal to the Ministry for the conversion of the Indian School of Mines (ISM) Dhanbad into the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Dhanbad.

The Evaluation and Review Committee (ERC) set up by the Government of India in 1994, headed by Prof. S. Sampat (Ex-Director IIT, Kanpur and IIT, Madras) had recommended that the ISM be declared an Institution of Eminence and National importance.

(d) The proposal for the conversion of the ISM into an IIT was discussed in the meeting of the Council of NTs held on 7th January, 2013 and it was decided that the proposal is to be examined by a Committee.

#### **Shifting of Chemical Units**

2588. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has given any directions regarding shifting of the chemical units out of old Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the list of chemical units functioning in Delhi;

(c) the details of the chemical units which have not complied with the directions of the Delhi High Court as on date; and

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

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 House.

#### **Fake Caste Certificates**

2589. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the instances/cases of using fake caste certificates including Scheduled Tribe certificates in educational institutions for getting reservation benefits have come to the notice of the Government in various States including Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether investigations into these instances/cases have been ordered/ completed;

(d) if so, whether some officials of these institutions have been found involved in such incidents and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the erring persons/officials in the matter; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to take any policy decision to counter these problems throughout the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) While such instances have been reported, the data about instances/cases of using fake caste certificates including Scheduled Tribe certificates in educational institutions for getting reservation benefits is not centrally maintained, since universities / educational institutions are created and controlled both by Central and

State Governments. Moreover, issuance and verification of caste certificates is the responsibility of the concerned State Governments / Union Territory Administrations. Further, the Universities/educational institutions are autonomous entities, which have powers to lay down rules of admissions through ordinances. Therefore, the States/universities/educational institutions have full powers to initiate action against the officials involved in such cases.

(f) Universities/educational institutions, being autonomous bodies, are competent to take necessary action in all academic and administrative matters. The Government has no role to play in the day to day governance of the universities/educational institutions. However, the Government of India has issued various circulars from time to time for proper issuance and verification of Caste Certificates. Further, the "National Academy Depository Bill, 2011" to establish an electronic depository of the National Database of Academic Qualifications has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 05-9-2011. The depository facilitates online verification and authentication of academic qualifications issued by academic institutions and thereby control incidence of fake certificates and degrees. Moreover, the Ministry of Tribal Affairs has informed us that it has also circulated the instructions of the Supreme Court to streamline the procedure for the issuance of social status certificates (ST certificates), then scrutiny and their approval to all the State Governments / UT Administrations. The DoPT has also issued instructions to all the States / UTs regarding the verification of caste certificates by the District Authorities.

[English]

#### **Growth Rate of Various States**

2590. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the growth rate of various States in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) whether the growth rate of Andhra Pradesh is lower than the national average; and

(c) if so, 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) The growth rate of various States in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The average growth rate of Andhra Pradesh during the 11th Five Year Plan is 8.2 per cent per annum which is higher than the national average of 8.0 per cent per annum during this period.

#### **Statement**

##### *Annual Average Growth rate of various States during 11th Five Year plan*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Growth rate (%)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	8.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	8.5
3	Assam	6.8
4	Bihar	9.9
5	Chhattisgarh	7.7
6	Goa	9.1
7	Gujarat	9.5
8	Haryana	9.0
9	Himachal Pradesh	8.0
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5.9
11	Jharkhand	9.3
12	Karnataka	7.2
13	Kerala	8.2
14	Madhya Pradesh	9.2
15	Maharashtra	8.6
16	Manipur	6.2
17	Meghalaya	7.8
18	Mizoram	10.8
19	Nagaland	6.2
20	Odisha	7.1

1	2	3
21	Punjab	6.7
22	Rajasthan	8.5
23	Sikkim	22.8
24	Tamil Nadu	7.7
25	Tripura	8.9
26	Uttar Pradesh	7.1
27	Uttarakhand	12.8
28	West Bengal	7.3
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	10.4
30	Chandigarh	8.1
31	Delhi	11.5
32	Puducherry	9.1
All-India GDP (2004-05 base)		8.0

#### **Direct Transfer of Benefits**

2591. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Direct Cash Transfer of subsidies is aimed at plugging leakages, diversion and corruption;

(b) if so, whether the banks have been insisting on documentary proof from the poor despite having an Aadhaar Card;

(c) if so, whether several States have told the Government that the system is not efficient enough and it will be a harassment for common man trying to open a bank account; and

(d) if so, the action taken or 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) Yes. The Direct Cash Transfer of subsidies is expected to plug leakages, diversion and corruption. However, as per Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, Department of Fertilizers and Ministry

of Petroleum and Natural Gas, direct transfer of subsidy in cash to the beneficiaries is not being provided at present.

(b) to (d) As per Department of Financial Services, Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued 'Know Your Customer' guidelines to Banks wherein banks have been, inter-alia, advised to follow customer identification procedure to be carried out at different stages, i.e., while establishing a banking relationship; carrying out a financial transaction or when the bank has a doubt about the authenticity/veracity or the adequacy of the previously obtained customer identification data.

The letter issued by the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAT) containing details of name, address and Aadhaar number is one of the documents permitted by RBI for the purpose of customer identification. It has also been provided for by RBI that if the address on the document submitted for identity proof by the prospective customer is same as that declared by him/her in the account opening form, the document may be accepted as a valid proof of both identity and address. If however the address indicated on the document submitted for identity proof differs from the current address mentioned in the account opening form, a separate proof of address should be obtained. Copy of RBI's letter dated 10.12.2012 is enclosed as Statement.

#### **Statement**

*Reserve Bank of India*  
*www.rbi.org.in*

RBI/2012-13/322

DBOD.AML.BC. No. 65/4.01.001/2012-13

December 10, 2012

The Chairmen / CEOs of all Scheduled Commercial Banks (Excluding RRBs)/Local Area Banks / All India Financial Institutions

Dear Sir,

Know Your Customer (KYC) norms/Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Standards/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligation of banks under Prevention of Money Laundering Act (PMLA), 2002

Please refer to the Master Circular DBOD.AML.BC No 11/ 14.01.001/2012-13 dated July 02, 2012 on Know

Your Customer (KYC) norms / Anti-Money Laundering (AML) Standards/Combating of Financing of Terrorism (CFT)/Obligation of banks under PMLA, 2002. The KYC guidelines were formulated to protect the financial system against threat of money laundering/terror financing and Trauds. However, it has been brought to the notice of Reserve Bank that some of the provisions made in this regard or their implementation by banks have led to avoidable inconvenience to public and also hindered the efforts at financial inclusion.

2. In this connection, we invite your attention to para 101 (extract enclosed) of the Second Quarter Review of Monetary Policy 2012-13 announced on October 30, 2012, proposing to review the existing KYC norms for simplifying them within the provisions of PML Act/Rules and international standards. Accordingly, it has been decided to effect the following modifications in the existing provisions:

- (i) Opening of new accounts - Proof of identity and address - An indicative list of the nature and type of documents/ information that may be relied upon for customer identification is given in Annex I of the aforesaid Master Circular. Paras 2.4 (h) and 2.4 (i) of the Master Circular clearly state that the said list is only indicative and not exhaustive. For accounts of individuals, separate sets of indicative documents have been listed for identity and for address verification in Annex I. Consequently, banks have been calling for separate documents for verification of identity and address even though the documents for identity proof (Passport, Drivers' Licence etc.) also carry the address of the individual concerned. In view of this, customers frequently complain about the requirement of producing two sets of documents, one each for identity and address proof.

To ease the burden on the prospective customers in complying with KYC requirements for opening new accounts, it has now been decided that:

- a) If the address on the document submitted for identity proof by the prospective customer is same as that declared by him/her in the account opening form, the document may be

accepted as a valid proof of both identity and address.

- b) If the address indicated on the document submitted for identity proof differs from the current address mentioned in the account opening form, a separate proof of address should be obtained. For this purpose, apart from the indicative documents listed in Annex I of the Master Circular, a rent agreement indicating the address of the customer duly registered with State Government or similar registration authority may also be accepted as a proof of address.
- (ii) Introduction not Mandatory for opening accounts - Before implementation of the system of document-based verification of identity, as laid down in PML Act/Rules, introduction from an existing customer of the bank was considered necessary for opening of bank accounts. In many banks, obtaining of introduction for opening of accounts is still a mandatory part of customer acceptance policy even though documents of identity and address as required under our instructions are provided. This poses, difficulties for prospective customers in opening accounts as they find it difficult to obtain introduction from an existing account holder.  
  
Since introduction is not necessary for opening of accounts under PML Act and Rules or Reserve Bank's extant KYC instructions, banks should not insist on introduction for opening bank accounts of customers.
- (iii) Acceptance of Aadhaar letter for KYC purposes - Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has advised Reserve Bank that banks are accepting Aadhaar letter issued by it as a proof of identity but not of address, for opening accounts. As indicated at para 2 (i) above, if the address provided by the account holder is the same as that on Aadhaar letter, it may be accepted as a proof of both identity and address.
- (iv) Acceptance of NREGA Job Card as KYC for normal accounts - In terms of para 2.7 (B) (b) of

the Master Circular, accounts opened on by on the basis of NREGA Job Card are subject to limitation applicable to 'Small Accounts' as prescribed in our circular DBOD AML.No.77/14.01.001/2010-11 dated January 27, 2011. This has caused inconvenience to customers, who are mostly from rural areas.

In modification of instructions quoted above, banks are advised that they may now accept NREGA Job Card as an 'officially valid document' for opening of bank accounts without the limitations applicable to Small Accounts'.

- (v) Accounts with Introduction - The provisions for opening of bank accounts with restrictions on total credits and outstanding balance, with introduction from an existing account holder or other evidence of identity and address to the satisfaction of the bank, were made to help persons who were not able to provide 'officially valid documents' for opening accounts. In view of provisions for 'Small Accounts' being included in the PML Rules, the extant instructions for opening of 'Accounts with Introduction' as prescribed in our circular DBOD.No.AML.BC.28/14 01.001/2005-06 dated August 23. 2005 and in paragraph 2.6 of the Master Circular stand withdrawn.

It has been brought to our notice that banks are not promoting opening of 'Small Accounts' for greater financial inclusion. Banks are, therefore, advised to open 'Small Accounts' for all persons who so desire. It is reiterated that all limitations applicable to 'Small Accounts' should be strictly observed.

3. Banks should review their KYC policy in the light of the above instructions and ensure strict adherence to the same.

Yours faithfully.

(Sudha Damodar)

Chief General Manager

End: As above

### **Slowdown in Industry**

2592. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether shortage of land/manpower, infrastructure constraints, etc. are main reasons for slowdown of industry in the country;

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

(c) the future plan of action of the Government for expansion of industries under various schemes like Small Scale Industries, Public Private Partnership, etc. in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Shortage of land/manpower, infrastructure constraints, etc. are some of the reasons for slowdown of industry in the country;

(c) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) has set up a target of 10.0 percent growth in the manufacturing sector. The Plan envisages higher growth of all industry segments including Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs). Towards this end, various policy initiatives, strengthening of ongoing schemes and new interventions are being undertaken. In addition to infrastructure sector, a need for further expansion of Public Private Partnership (PPP) is envisaged. This is already being done under various schemes such as Scheme for Integrated Textile Parks (M/o Textiles), Industrial Infrastructure Upgradation Scheme, Delhi-Mumbai Industrial Corridor Project (D/o Industrial Policy and Promotion), Petroleum, Chemicals & Petrochemicals Investment Regions and Plastic Parks (D/o Chemicals and Petrochemicals) and others.

Major schemes being implemented for expansion of MSME Sector are Clusters Development Programmes, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises.

[Translation]

**Misuse of RTI**

2593. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the cases of obtaining information for personal gains under the Right to Information (RTI) Act and harassing the respectable citizens of the country by misusing the media;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to check misutilisation of the RTI Act?

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) Some concerns have been reported in the media that RTI is being misused. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also suggested in Civil Appeal No.6454 of 2011 (Central Board of Secondary Education Vs. Aditya Bandhopadhyay and Others) that the Act should not be allowed to be converted into a tool of oppression or intimidation of honest officials striving to do their duty.

(c) RTI Act has enough provisions to deny access to information which may harm personal interests.

**Aerocity near IGI**

2594. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various security agencies including Delhi Police, Aviation Research Centre and Intelligence Bureau have raised apprehensions about a possible

security threat posed by constructions under Aerocity project in the vicinity of Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the details of the points highlighted by the security agencies;

(c) whether the construction on the above project has been completed despite apprehensions raised by the security agencies and bookings in the hotels are being made without obtaining necessary security clearance and required licences; and

(d) if so, the action 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) to (d) A Committee has been constituted by this Ministry comprising various security agencies to examine the civil aviation security implications of the upcoming Aerocity project being developed by the Delhi International Airport Ltd. (DIAL). As per the recommendations of the Committee DIAL has been directed to take the following measures to address the security concerns:

(i) All the entities operating from the Aero-city will submit their security programme as per the security requirements to BCAS for approval and commence operations subject to BCAS approval after security infrastructure and trained manpower are in place. The security programme shall clearly spell out the requirement of various security equipments e.g. HHMD, DFMD, X Ray BIS, CCTV, ETD etc. with their specifications as well as standards of training for security personnel before deployment. The security plan should also consider the various requirements of Delhi Police as part of the security programme.

(ii) All entities will maintain strict access control for all buildings through biometric entry passes/cards readers system. It will be the responsibility of management of Hotels/Building to install

biometric card readers and issue entry cards to all its employees.

- (iii) All the necessary security equipment will be installed by the management of each building and BCAS will ensure this part of security programme before approval.
- (iv) All persons entering into the buildings of aero-city area will be subjected to thorough security check and the procedure will be part of security programme.
- (v) All employees, before providing employment in aero-city area will be security vetted and updated records shall be scrupulously maintained by the management in this regard. The details of the personal information will be made available to Delhi Police as and when required, by the management.
- (vi) No fire arms will be allowed into buildings of aero-city except for Government armed personnel deployed for duties.
- (vii) Toughened glasses with bullet proof film/screen shall be installed in all the windows facing runway.
- (viii) Only authorized persons will have access to roof tops and security arrangements during VVIP movements will be implemented by Delhi Police by deploying armed personnel on roof tops of the hotels/buildings facing run way.
- (ix) All buildings in the aero-city area will have dedicated security wing to ensure implementation of all desired security procedures. BCAS will ensure strict applications of the terms and conditions for security personnel before approving security programme.
- (x) The utility building of DIAL (which is not covered by and security cover) will have to apply same security procedures as prescribed for aero-city. BCAS will issue directions accordingly.

However, construction is not complete and commercial operations have not commenced so far.

#### **Security Tests by BCAS**

2595. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of safety and security at airports in the country;

(b) whether the Government has been conducting examination for the security personnel of various agencies operating in and from airports;

(c) if so, the details and the outcome thereof, agency-wise during each of the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether majority of officials failed the aviation security test conducted by the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security recently;

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

(f) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the challenges of aviation security?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Counter Terrorism and Contingency Plans to deal with hijack situation; Bomb Threats are in place for ensuring the security at the airports. These plans/procedures meet the standards set by ICAO.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) to (e) Details are enclosed in Statement-I to IV.

(f) As per the requirement of International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) Annexure 17, the security personnel of Airlines, ASG and Airport Operator are trained and certified in the Aviation Security in various courses like Basic AVSEC, Screeners Certification, Supervisor, Management, Instructor and Auditor.



**Statement-I**

**Training Record of AVSEC Training Conducted Till 31st Dec 2010**

Month	AVSEC Basic (12 Days)		AVSEC Induction (5 Days)		AVSEC Basic Crew (6 days)		Screeners Training (3 days)		Inline Screeners Trg. (3 days)		AVSEC Basic Refresher (Refresher-2 days)		AVSEC Basic Crew		Total										
	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Appe-ared	Pas-sed									
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	
CISF	1435	688	747	0	0	0	0	0	0	2819	1199	1620	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4254	1887	2367
Air India	103	16	87	217	217	0	0	0	0	390	209	181	0	0	0	0	0	0	196	196	0	0	906	638	268
Jet Airway	235	141	94	31	31	0	0	0	0	468	278	190	0	0	0	0	0	0	145	145	0	0	879	595	284
Kingfisher	239	157	82	8	8	0	0	0	0	412	314	98	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	128	0	0	787	607	180
Indigo	191	89	102	148	148	0	0	0	0	268	178	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	128	128	0	0	735	543	192
GO Air	43	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	176	86	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	105	105	0	0	324	199	125
Spicejet	153	62	96	158	158	0	0	0	0	178	103	75	0	0	0	0	0	0	192	192	0	0	686	515	171
DIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	129	97	32	318	258	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	447	355	92
MIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	148	88	60	195	113	82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	343	201	142
GHIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	47	12	58	39	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	117	86	31
BCAS	0	0	0	41	41	0	24	18	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	59	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2404</b>	<b>1161</b>	<b>1243</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>603</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>5047</b>	<b>2599</b>	<b>2448</b>	<b>571</b>	<b>410</b>	<b>161</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>894</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>9543</b>	<b>5685</b>	<b>3858</b>

\*Total Personnel Trained = 9543

## Statement-II

## Training Record of AVSEC Training Conducted till 31st Dec 2011

Month	AVSEC Basic (12 Days)		AVSEC Induction (5 Days)		AVSEC Basic Crew (6 days)		Screeners Training (3 days)		Inline Screeners Trg. (3 days)		AVSEC Basic Refresher (Refresher-2 days)		AVSEC Basic Crew		Total										
	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Total	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Total	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Total	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Total									
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	
CISF	2051	1356	695	0	0	0	0	0	0	3120	1884	1236	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5171	3240	1931
Air India	893	395	498	591	591	0	687	687	0	213	118	95	75	50	25	121	121	0	196	196	0	0	2776	2158	618
Jet Airway	434	255	179	31	31	0	1603	1430	173	425	192	233	0	0	0	311	249	62	2671	2571	100	5475	4728	747	
Kingfisher	337	251	86	8	8	0	992	929	63	371	237	134	0	0	0	278	247	31	685	684	1	2671	2356	315	
Indigo	391	213	178	253	250	3	713	697	16	232	144	88	0	0	0	151	135	16	388	386	2	2128	1825	303	
GO Air	159	96	63	0	0	0	153	153	0	114	54	60	0	0	0	33	32	1	152	126	26	611	461	150	
Spicejet	317	158	159	225	203	22	639	565	74	150	150	0	0	0	0	59	54	5	192	192	0	1582	1322	260	
DIAL	255	130	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	115	94	21	119	64	55	244	244	0	0	0	0	733	532	201	
MIAL	63	55	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	189	22	167	189	137	52	113	95	18	0	0	0	554	309	245	
GHIAL	27	25	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	37	37	0	37	11	26	0	0	0	0	0	0	101	73	28	
BCAS	298	164	134	41	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	339	205	134	
Total	5225	3098	2127	1149	1124	25	4787	4461	326	4966	2932	2034	420	262	158	1310	1177	133	4284	4155	129	22141	17209	4932	

\*Total Personnel Trained = 22141

**Statement III**

**Training Record of AVSEC Training Conducted till 31st Dec 2012**

Month	AVSEC Basic (12 Days)			AVSEC Induction (5 Days)			AVSEC Basic Crew (6 days)			Screeners Training (3 days)			Inline Screeners Trg. (3 days)			AVSEC Basic Refresher (Refresher-2 days)			AVSEC Basic Crew			Total			
	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	Appe-ared	Pas-sed	Fail	
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	
CISF	3350	2167	1183	0	0	0	0	0	0	2837	1797	1040	0	0	0	289	289	0	0	0	0	0	6476	4253	2223
Air India	1194	428	766	89	89	0	317	316	1	138	56	82	0	0	0	26	26	0	2611	2611	0	0	4375	3526	849
Jet Airway	435	352	83	89	77	12	96	92	4	458	274	184	0	0	0	404	359	45	1953	1953	0	0	3435	3107	328
Kingfisher	87	63	24	0	0	0	9	9	0	166	118	48	0	0	0	142	120	22	265	265	0	0	669	575	94
Indigo	469	200	269	214	214	0	1099	1093	6	386	226	160	0	0	0	264	249	15	703	703	0	0	3135	2685	450
GO Air	56	31	35	16	16	0	83	83	0	94	48	46	0	0	0	80	71	9	142	142	0	0	481	391	90
Spicejet	371	155	216	217	185	32	504	492	12	248	235	13	0	0	0	155	158	1	534	534	0	0	2033	1759	274
DIAL	61	23	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	48	2	360	182	178	120	119	1	0	0	0	0	591	372	219
MIAL	106	58	47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	228	126	102	120	84	36	0	0	0	0	454	269	185
GHIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	60	34	26	70	70	0	0	0	0	0	130	104	26
CIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	54	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	64	54	10
BIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	51	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	51	14
BCAS	250	76	174	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	76	174
Total	6389	3554	2835	625	581	44	2108	2085	23	4377	2302	1575	777	447	330	1674	1545	129	6208	6208	0	0	22158	17222	4936

\*Total Personnel Trained = 22158

**Statement-IV****Training Summary 2013**

Month	AVSEC Basic (12 days)			AVSEC Basic Crew (6 days)			Screeners Training (3 days)			Inline Screeners Trg (3 days)			Total		
	Appeared	Passed	Fail	Appeared	Passed	Fail	Appeared	Passed	Fail	Appeared	Passed	Fail	Appeared	Passed	Fail
CISF	368	126	242.	0	0	0	320	231	89	0	0	0	688	357	331
Air India	133	22	111	0	0	0	56	19	37	0	0	0	189	41	148
Jet Airway	31	13	18	0	0	0	62	43	19	0	0	0	93	56	37
Kingfisher	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indigo	29	10	19	0	0	0	33	20	13	0	0	0	62	30	32
GO Air	14	7	7	0	0	0	28	17	11	0	0	0	42	24	18
Spicejet	42	6	36	0	0	0	47	24	23	0	0	0	89	30	59
DIAL	20	2	18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	2	18
MIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
GHIAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NSOPs	36	21	15	0	0	0	51	23	28	0	0	0	87	44	43
<b>Total</b>	<b>673</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>466</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>220</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1270</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>686</b>

*[English]***Quality of Education**

2596. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the World Bank, the condition of the quality of education in the country still leaves a lot to be desired;

(b) if so, the Government's response thereto;

(c) the shortcomings/deficiencies noticed by the Government in the field of education and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the action plan formulated/being formulated by the Government for raising the standard of education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The World Bank, as an external funding agency for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), has been regularly associated with the holding of six monthly Joint Review Missions (JRMs) to review the status of implementation of these programmes in the country.

Successive JRMs of the SSA have appreciated the efforts of the Government in the field of access, reduction in number of out-of-school children, increase in retention and improvement in school infrastructure under the SSA. However, further strengthening and focus on the quality of education at the elementary level has been recommended, especially for tracking learning outcomes of the students.

(d) To improve the quality of education, the SSA provides for additional teachers as per pupil-teacher ratio, regular in-service training of teachers, teacher grants, academic support to teachers through Block Resource Centres (BRCs) and Cluster Resource Centres (CRCs), and periodic assessment of student achievement levels in sample national studies for classes III, V & VIII.

**Non-Conductive Civil Aviation Environment**

2597. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:  
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI EKNATH M. GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an apprehension that high costs of aviation operations, congestion and poorly developed air navigation services in the country would be a deterrent in foreign airlines picking up stakes in Indian aviation sector;

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

(c) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the problems in attracting foreign investment to the aviation sector;

(d) the number of global airlines that have cut flights to India due to nonconductive environment including high airport charges, stiff taxes on jet fuel and low fares; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. At present, there is no congestion of air traffic at Indian airports. The Air Navigation services provided by AAI in India are at par with the services provided in the world.

(c) The measures taken by the Government to attract Foreign Direct Investment (TDI) in Civil Aviation sector are enclosed as Statement.

(d) and (e) No such trend has been observed.

**Statement***Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) Norms in Civil Aviation Sector***A. Airports:**

Sl. No.	Sector/ Activity	FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route	Other Conditions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Greenfield Projects	100%	Automatic	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation.
2.	Existing Projects	100%	FIPB beyond 74%	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation

**B. Air Transport Services:-**

Sl. No.	Sector/ Activity	FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route	Other Conditions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Domestic Scheduled passenger Airlines	49%, 100 % by NRI	Automatic route	*
2.	Non-scheduled Airlines			
	(a) Passenger/ Chartered	74%, 100 % by NRI	49% through Automatic route	*Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Cargo airlines upto the limit and route.
	(b) Cargo		Beyond 49% upto 74% FIPB Route	

**C. Ground Handling Services and Other activities:**

Sl. No.	Sector/ Activity	FDI Cap/ Equity	Entry route	Other Conditions
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ground handling Services	74%, 100 % by NRI	49% through Automatic route Beyond 49% upto 74% FIPB Route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and security clearance.
2.	Maintenance and Repair Organisation	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation
3.	Flying Training Institutes/ Technical Training Institutions	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and approval of DGCA

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Helicopter Services/ Seaplane Services	100%	Automatic route	Subject to Sectoral regulations notified by Ministry of Civil Aviation and approval of DGCA. Foreign airlines are allowed to participate in the equity of companies operating Helicopter and Seaplane Services

\* Foreign airline' are allowed to invest, in the capital of Indian companies operating scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services, up to the limit of 49% of their paid-up capital.

Such Investment would be subject to the following conditions:

- (i) It would be under the Government approval route.
- (ii) The 49% limit will subsume FDI and FII investment.
- (iii) The investment so made would need to comply with the relevant regulations of SEBI, such as the Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements (ICDR) Regulations/Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers (SAST) Regulations, as well as other applicable rules and regulations.
- (iv) A Scheduled Operator's Permit can be granted only to a company:
  - (a) That is registered and has its principal place of business within India.
  - (b) The Chairman and at least two-thirds of the Directors of which are citizens of India; and
  - (c) The substantial ownership an effective control of which is vested in Indian nationals.
- (v) All foreign nationals likely to be associated with Indian scheduled and non-scheduled air transport services, as a result of such investment shall be cleared from security view point before deployment; and
- (vi) All technical equipments that might be imported into India as a result of such investment shall require clearance from the relevant authority in the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

The above policy is not applicable to Air India.

*[Translation]*

#### **Towers Along Border by Neighbouring Countries**

2598. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI PASHUPATINATH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the neighbouring telecom companies particularly of China and Pakistan have made their presence and set up a large number of mobile towers along the Indian border;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in addition to spillage of mobile signals, the presence of such companies pose a serious security threat as the equipments installed by them could be used for espionage;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the details of mobile towers installed by the Government on border areas in various States including Rajasthan to counter the moves of neighbouring countries and provide better signal quality?

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) Inputs indicate that the Mobile towers have been set up by 'U' Fone, 'Telenor' and 'Yuang' mobile service providers inside Pak territory.

(c) to (e) The spill over of mobile signals from foreign countries enable the use of mobile SIM cards of corresponding countries from within the territory of India without having to pass through Indian Telecom Service Providers and thus such communications can not be monitored.

Prior to July 2008, No service zone of 500 Meters width along the International border within Indian territory for wireless/ mobile service was there. Vide letter dated 11-07-2008 Department of Telecom (DoT) has lifted the restriction and accordingly TSPs are permitted to deploy their telecom equipments in border areas including Pak and China border, as per their techno-commercial interests, however, they have to ensure that their radio signal(s) fade out or become unusable within a reasonable distance across such borders. Proposals in this respect are not required to be sent to the Government.

[English]

#### **Trained Teachers**

2599. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of trained teachers in Government schools in the States including Punjab;

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

(c) the number of untrained teachers engaged on contractual basis in teaching under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan at present, State-wise and the measures taken to train them;

(d) whether the Government provides any financial assistance for training of untrained teachers and is so, the details thereof including the funds provided/being provided for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to provide trained teachers to all the Government schools in the country during the current Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Since the inception of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a total of 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned till 2012-13, against which 12.86 lakh teachers have been recruited up to 31.12.2012. The State-wise list of teacher posts sanctioned as well as recruited under the SSA including Punjab is enclosed as Statement-I.

(c) to (e) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) - 2011-12 (Provisional), the number of untrained teachers engaged on a contractual basis, State-wise, at the elementary level is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The SSA provides for Rs.6000/- per teacher per year for two years, for the training of untrained teachers to enable them to acquire the professional qualification through the open distance learning mode. Statement-III of funds allocated for the training of untrained teachers during the last three years, State-wise, is enclosed.

#### **Statement-I**

*State-wise Cumulative Sanctions & Recruitment of teachers till 31 December, 2012*

Sl. No.	State	Teacher Posts	
		Sanctioned	Recruited
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	39189	27402
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6153
3	Assam	48808	40756
4	Bihar	403413	198035
5	Chhattisgarh	67507	57193
6	Goa	179	179
7	Gujarat	58688	31430
8	Haryana	13435	11286
9	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3653
10	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	40501
11	Jharkhand	120396	81974



1	2	3	4
12	Karnataka	29055	24278
13	Kerala	2925	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	173855	94745
15	Maharashtra	42091	15387
16	Manipur	2871	2719
17	Meghalaya	13262	9050
18	Mizoram	2485	2175
19	Nagaland	3147	2936
20	Odhisha	89901	79817
21	Punjab	14090	11488
22	Rajasthan	114132	100889
23	Sikkim	724	405
24	Tamil Nadu	33214	26374
25	Tripura	6980	6435
26	Uttar Pradesh	423553	264466
27	Uttarakhand	14316	5046
28	West Bengal	198253	136630
29	Andaman Nicobar	210	198
30	Chandigarh	1390	1060
31	Dadra Nagar Haveli	937	452
32	Daman Diu	119	42
33	Delhi	7104	3136
34	Lakshadweep	38	17
35	Puducherry	48	37
Total SSA		1982904	1286344

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State / UT	Contractual untrained teachers
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	22

1	2	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10533
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1700
4.	Assam	758
5.	Bihar	281
6.	Chandigarh	49
7.	Chhattisgarh	22013
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
9.	Daman and Diu	5
10.	Delhi	18
11.	Goa	8
12.	Gujarat	56
13.	Haryana	208
14.	Himachal Pradesh	3594
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12755
16.	Jharkhand	71980
17.	Karnataka	11
18.	Kerala	122
19.	Lakshadweep	14
20.	Madhya Pradesh	125
21.	Maharashtra	2438
22.	Manipur	162
23.	Meghalaya	6320
24.	Mizoram	3660
25.	Nagaland	666
26.	Odisha	35054
27.	Puducherry	14
28.	Punjab	2159
29.	Rajasthan	2248
30.	Sikkim	463

1	2	3	1	2	3
31.	Tamil Nadu	211	34.	Uttarakhand	1819
32.	Tripura	5	35.	West Bengal	42588
33.	Uttar Pradesh	124233	Total		346296

**Statement-III**

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	State	Training of Untrained Teachers		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	6.42
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	264.84	261.60
3.	Assam	600.00	0.00	600.00
4.	Bihar	1766.28	1696.26	4705.20
5.	Chhattisgarh	804.42	450.00	602.70
6.	Delhi	87.32	0.00	0.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	217.62
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	238.73	1193.64	600.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	841.32
10.	Madhya Pradesh	678.83	815.04	906.06
11.	Maharashtra	0.00	411.12	320.22
12.	Manipur	108.00	108.00	108.00
13.	Meghalaya	280.00	666.48	439.98
14.	Mizoram	34.38	70.32	96.00
15.	Nagaland	51.00	60.00	60.00
16.	Odisha	732.96	1856.52	1212.48
17.	Sikkim	75.30	193.26	41.22
18.	Tripura	0.00	1272.84	180.60
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2100.00	2794.00	2956.80
20.	West Bengal	0.00	1140.00	1500.00
Total		7557.21	12992.32	15656.22

### Sea Plane Service

2600. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the status of sea plane service in the country;
- (b) whether the Government has received any proposal for introduction of sea plane services in the country including Kerala;
- (c) if so, the details thereof along with the sectors/ locations identified for the same; and
- (d) the time by which the proposals are likely to be materialized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) M/s. Maritime Energy Heli Air Services Pvt. Ltd. are operating Amphibian Aircraft Services in Andaman and Nicobar Islands for Andaman and Nicobar Administration. The details of the route flown are as follows:

1. Port Blair-Havelock-Port Blair
2. Port Blair- Hutbay-Port Blair

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) Govt of Kerala is rolling out its Seaplane project for providing last mile connectivity by air to its destinations across the State and to provide the service initially in the priority circuit consisting of the three airports of Trivandrum, Cochin and Calicut and the primary destinations Viz. Astamudi, Punnamada, Kumarakom, Munnar, Bolgatty and Bekal in the state.

(d) In Principle Approval for Kerala Sea Plane Project has been granted on 30.01.2013.

### Difficulties faced by NRIs in AI Flights

2601. SHRI A. SAMPATH:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is aware of the difficulties faced by the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) during their journey by Air India flights;
- (b) if so, the details of the complaints received by

the Government in this regard during each of the last three years and the current year, case-wise;

(c) the number of complaints resolved and relief provided to the aggrieved persons and the action taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government against the erring airlines during the above period; and;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. However, no separate data is maintained of the complaints received by Air India from the Non-Resident Indians.

Complaints in the nature of delay/cancellation of flights, missing baggage, increase in fares etc are at times received by the airlines. In order to handle such complaints, there is a well defined Complaint Handling Procedure in place in airlines and every effort is made to take the complaint to its logical conclusion at the earliest. In case of cancellation of flights, the passengers of cancelled flights are given option viz. to travel on other Air India flights or on other airlines, subject to seat availability/ full refund of fare/ free rescheduling on Air India flights.

Air India Express (AIE) services are being used by NRIs, especially those who are working in the Middle East. To address the complaints of AIE passengers, a new initiative has been started on 15.12.2012, whereby passengers can file their complaints by e-mail to the address [ixmailstominister@nic.in](mailto:ixmailstominister@nic.in). This mail service is being monitored at a very high level. As on date, 45 complaints have been received and 43 of these have been redressed. Besides, various measures have been introduced for improvement and as a result thereof, the on-time performance of AIE has gone above 85 percent and schedule integrity is close to 100 percent during the last four months.

### Strength of SC/ST Staff

2602. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the details of sanctioned staff strength in his Ministry, Group-wise;

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

(c) the number of posts vacant meant for SCs/STs, as on date and the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill up these vacant posts for SCs/STs?

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) Madam, the sanctioned staff strength of the Ministry Group-wise is as under:

Group	Sanctioned Strength
A	13
B	43
C	72

(b) Madam, the details are as under:

Strength on which reservation applies	Representation earmarked as per DoPT guidelines		Actual Representation as on date in the Ministry	
	SC (15%)	ST (7½%)	SC	ST
117	18	9	23	12

(c) Madam, no posts meant for SCs/STs are vacant as on date.

(d) Madam, the question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Equal Benefits to Reserved Categories**

2603. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any directives have been issued by the Government for strict compliance of the provisions of reservation in jobs for the Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and OBC communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the directives issued in this regard;

(c) whether the benefits of reservation are given uniformly to all the communities/ classes for which reservation in posts are meant for;

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

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government for effective implementation of the provisions of reservation for SC/ST/OBC?

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. Instructions have been issued to all Ministries/ Departments of the Central Government to strictly observe the reservation policy and other Orders relating to, representation of reserved categories. Instructions also exist that cases of negligence or lapses in the matter of following reservation and other orders relating to the reserved categories should be viewed seriously and be brought to the notice of appropriate authorities and suitable action be taken promptly. Procedure prescribed for filling vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are to be strictly observed so that such vacancies are filled by candidates belonging to these communities only.

(c) and (d) Reservation is uniformly provided to all communities of Scheduled Castes (SCs), Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in direct recruitment at the rate of 15%, 7.5% and 27%, respectively, in the services of Central Government. In case of promotion, reservation is uniformly available to SCs and STs at the rate of 15% and 7.5%, respectively.

(e) The instructions provide for appointment of Liaison Officers in each Ministry/ Department to ensure effective implementation of the reservation policy for Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes and for Other Backward Classes. Instructions also provide to set up a Special Cell within the Ministry/ Department to assist the Liaison Officer in discharging of his duties effectively. In addition, Department of Personnel and Training also centrally monitors the representation of Scheduled Castes/ Scheduled Tribes/ Other Backward Classes in the central services.

[Translation]

**Financial Position of Air India**

2604. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present financial status of Air India and its restructuring plan;

(b) whether the Ministry has sought more budgetary allocation for strengthening Air India (AI);

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

(d) whether AI has not been able to spend the allocated amount completely during the 11th Five Year Plan;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the number of times the national carrier has been infused with funds along with the purposes for which the funds have been utilised during each of the last three years and the current year;

(f) whether salaries/perks of AI employees are still pending to be released; and;

(g) if so, the details thereof, category-wise and the time by which these are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Air India's financial and operational performance during April-December, 2012 has shown improvement in comparison to the corresponding period of 2011. As per the provisional data available, Air India's net losses declined from Rs.5850.79 crores to Rs.4740.30 crores (improvement of Rs. 1110.49 crores), the cash losses declined from Rs.4539.75 crores to Rs.3414.25 crores (improvement of Rs.1125.5 Crores) and the EBIDTA (Loss) declined from Rs.1699.36 crores to Rs.768.46 crores (improvement of Rs.930.89 crores). The Passenger Revenue went up by Rs.680.13 crores (improvement of 8.1 percent) and the

Passenger Load Factor also improved from 68.4 percent to 70.4 percent.

Despite improvement in operational performance, Air India continues to face the liquidity crunch due to cash losses.

The Government considered the Financial Restructuring Plan and Turn Around Plan of Air India on 12.04.2012 and approved the following:

(i) Induction of upfront equity of Rs 6,750 crores, including Rs 1,200 crores provided in the budget of 2011-12 and already released, in the financial Year 2011-12. (ii) Equity for Cash deficit support of Rs. 4,552 crores from FY 2012-13 to FY 2017-18. (iii) Equity for already guaranteed 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 to be issued by Air India Limited to the financial institution, Banks, LIC, EPFO, etc. In case of GOI guaranteed NCDs, Government outgo will be Rs 11,951 crore towards interest and Rs 7400 crore towards principal with NPV of Rs 8,637 crore on both principal and interest (as on September 30, 2012 at a discount rate of 8 percent).

(b) and (c) As per the Turn Around and Financial Restructuring Plan, Government is required to infuse the equity of Rs.11014 crores during 2012-13. So far equity amounting to Rs.6000 crores has been infused in the current year. Accordingly, a further requirement of Rs.5014 crores for this year has been conveyed to the concerned Ministry.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. During 11th Plan period (2007- 2012) Air India has been provided Gross Budgetary Support of Rs.3200 crores (Rs.800 crores during 2009-10, Rs.1200 crores during 2010-11 and Rs.1200 crores during 2011-12) in the form of equity and AI has fully utilised this amount.

(f) and (g) Salary upto January, 2013, has been paid to all categories of employees of Air India. Productivity Linked Incentive (PLI) to all categories of employees has been paid upto June 2012 and has been discontinued w.e.f. 1st July 2012 in accordance with the Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) implemented by the Company. Full Layover Allowance has been paid to Pilots upto August, 2012 and the Cabin Crew upto July, 2012. Pending revision

of pay and allowances of licensed category of employees like Pilots, Engineers, Cabin Crew, ad-hoc payment of 75 percent of the allowances has been made upto November 2012, subject to adjustment against the final payable amount.

Ad-hoc payments for the months of July 2012 to November 2012 have also been made to non-licensed categories of employees in respect of the differential salaries, pending final adoption of the revised pay and allowances of the Justice Dharmadhikari Committee Report and the same will be adjusted against the final amount payable.

#### **Indians Missing Abroad**

2605. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) the number of Indian citizens missing in the foreign countries during each year of last three years, country-wise;

(b) the steps taken to trace them and ascertain their whereabouts;

(c) the details of those who have been traced; and

(d) the details of such requests pending with various countries?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The number of Indian citizens missing in foreign countries during each year of last three years, country-wise as obtained from 90 Indian Missions/ Posts abroad is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) As and when any complaint is received in the Missions, the matter is taken up with the company/sponsor/ employer, jail/ immigration authorities etc. for investigation in the host country to trace their whereabouts. The updated information regarding the missing Indian citizens is conveyed to the concerned complainant.

(c) The country-wise details of the 291 Indian citizens traced are as follows: Australia-3, France-1, Italy-3, Kuwait-39, Malaysia-10, Nicosia-2, Qatar-199, Sweden-1, United Arab Emirates-16, United Kingdom-16 and United States of America-1.

(d) The country-wise details of the untraced 141 persons are as follows: Afghanistan-1, Australia-3, Canada-1, Denmark-1, Greece-1, Guatemala-1, Indonesia-1, Japan-1, Kuwait-1, Malaysia-28, Qatar-1, United Arab Emirates-99 and United States of America-2.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Country	Indian Mission/Post	Number of Indian Citizens Missing		
			2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Afghanistan	Kabul	-	-	1 (not traced)
2	Australia	Canberra	-	3 (2 traced and 1 not traced)	3 (1 traced and 2 not traced)
3	Canada	Ottawa	-	-	1 (not traced)
4	Denmark	Copenhagen	-	-	1 (not traced)
5	France	Paris	-	-	1 (traced)
6	Greece	Athens	-	-	1 (not traced)
7	Guatemala	Mexico	1(not traced)		
8	Indonesia	Jakarta	-	-	1 (not traced)

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Italy	Rome	-	-	3 (all traced)
10	Japan	Tokyo	-	-	1 (not traced)
11	Kuwait	Kuwait	18(all traced)	8 (all traced)	14(13 traced one not traced)
12	Malaysia	Kuala Lumpur	12 (2 traced and 10 not traced)	12 (4 traced and 8 not traced)	14(4 traced and 10 not traced)
13	Nicosia	Cyprus	-	-	2(traced)
14	Qatar	Doha	41 (all traced)	74 (all traced)	85(84 traced and one not traced)
15	Sweden	Stockholm	-	-	1 (traced)
16	United Arab Emirates	Abu Dhabi	23 (5 traced and 18 not traced)	44(4 traced and 40 not traced)	48(7 traced and 41 not traced)
17	United Kingdom	London	4	8	4
18	United States of America	New York	-	-	3(one traced and 2 not traced)

#### **Inactive Telephone Numbers**

2606. SHRI ADHI SANKAR:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI HARI MANJHI:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) the number of pre-paid and post-paid telephone connections separately in the country, State and company-wise;

(b) whether the telecom companies including MTNL and BSNL in each State have disconnected or proposes to disconnect inactive connections;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the number of connections de-activated/ disconnected so far, State and company-wise along with the reasons therefor;

(d) the detailed guidelines of TRAI in this regard for both post-paid and pre-paid numbers;

(e) whether the telecom companies are fully adhering to these guidelines; and

(f) if not, the nature of violations and the action taken by the Government against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **Filling of Vacant posts in CIC**

2607. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:  
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission has not filled several vacancies;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the sanctioned and actual strength in CIC during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and category-wise;

(c) whether on account of shortage of adequate employees and increasing number of RTI applications, the performance of CIC is being adversely affected;

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

(e) whether the Government is of the view that the

increasing number of RTI applications is practically becoming a problem for various departments; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to resolve the issue?

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)

Year	Sanctioned strength	Actual no. of persons in place
2010	116	Regular & co- terminus- 54 Outsourced /Contract- 99 Total-153
2011	Regular posts - 144 Multi Tasking Staff (on outsource basis) - 16 Total -160	Regular & co- terminus- 41 Outsourced /Contract- 88 Total -129
2012	Regular posts - 144 Multi Tasking Staff (on outsource basis) - 16 Total -160	Regular & co-terminus- 33 Outsourced/Contract- 114 Total -147
2013	Regular posts - 144 Multi Tasking Staff (on outsource basis) - 16 Total -160	Regular & co -terminus- 31 Outsourced/Contract- 105 Total -136

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;

(c) whether the cellular telephone operators have raised their objections on the refarming of spectrum;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto?

[English]

#### **Refarming of Spectrum**

2608. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has announced refarming of spectrum;

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 National Telecom Policy (NTP) 2012 stipulates, among others, refarming of spectrum and allotment of alternative frequency bands to service providers from time to time to make spectrum available for introduction of new technologies for telecom



applications. Further, based on the TRAI recommendations, their further clarifications and Telecom Commission recommendations, the Government has decided that the existing telecom service providers be given the option of retaining up to 2.5 MHz of spectrum in the 900 MHz band at the time of renewal of license, subject to payment of auction determined price and further subject to participation and bidding by the holders of 900 MHz band in the auction.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, some of the incumbent telecom operators and their association had raised issues, among others, investment, service continuity for rural areas, impact on quality of service, etc.

(e) The issues raised by such operators and their association were also considered while taking the decision mentioned in part (a) and (b) above.

*[Translation]*

**Ban on Admission of Mentally Retarded Children in Schools**

2609. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

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

(a) whether 40 per cent mentally retarded children are banned from admission into Government and recognised schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the admission of such children in Government and recognised schools through provision of reservation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No Madam. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, including mentally challenged children. The Inclusive Education Programme under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) covers Children with Special Needs (CWSN) including mentally challenged children. The key thrust is on providing inclusive quality education to all CWSN in general schools, irrespective of kind, category and degree of disability. The SSA supports a

wide range of approaches, options and strategies for education of CWSN. This includes special training, in the form of school readiness programmes for CWSN, home based education (HBE) etc, the ultimate aim being mainstreaming of all CWSN in neighbourhood schools. Hence, the SSA has adopted a zero exclusion policy.

The SSA provides Rs. 3000/- per disabled child as a funding norm in a financial year to meet the special learning needs of such children, with Rs. 1000/- earmarked for the engagement of resource teachers. The interventions under the SSA for inclusive education include the identification of CWSN, functional and formal assessment, the special training of CWSN, the provision of aids and appliances, teacher training, the appointment of resource teachers, therapeutical support, barrier free access, community mobilization, parental counselling and escort/transport allowance.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for 'Inclusive Education for Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)' is being implemented from 2009-10 to enable CWSN to pursue further four years of secondary schooling (classes IX to XII), after completing eight years of elementary schooling, in an inclusive and enabling environment.

**Provisions of RTE Act**

2610. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:  
SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

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

(a) whether there is a provision for providing uniforms, books and mid-day meal to the children studying in the Government schools free of cost and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether these facilities are also being provided to the children belonging to the deprived sections and weaker sections who are studying in the private schools under any Act;

(c) if not, whether the Government is likely to take any decision in this regard as the said children are eligible for the said facilities;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the State Governments are required to reimburse the fee of those students belonging to the economically weaker sections and other specified classes who are admitted to private unaided schools as mandated by the RTE Act and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) supports State/UT Governments for providing free textbooks to girls, SC, ST and BPL children in government and government-aided schools and free uniforms for all girls and children belonging to SC/ST & BPL families, in States/UTs where such a scheme was not being run by the State/UT before the SSA was introduced. There is no proposal to extend these provisions to private unaided schools under the SSA. The mid day meal is provided to all children studying in Government, Government aided, local body schools, the National Child Labour Project (NCLP) centres and special training centres including madarasas/maqtabs, supported under the SSA.

(e) The State/UT Governments reimburse the private unaided schools admitting 25% children from weaker sections and disadvantaged groups under Section 12(1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, as per norms notified by the concerned State/UT Government. So far, 10 States/UTs have notified their norms.

#### **China made Kits**

2611. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether several kits of Chinese made are being used in Aakash tablets; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the justification of naming it indigenous tablet?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Madam, at present, under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT) scheme, a project is being implemented by IIT Bombay for achieving the following deliverables after acquiring the LCADs (Aakash-2) for teacher empowerment:

- (i) The acquisition and testing of low cost access cum computing devices; and
- (ii) The hardware & software optimization of low cost access cum computing devices.

In the first phase 1,00,000 tablets are being acquired for the purpose of testing by users all over India in different climatic and usage conditions.

The purchase order from the IIT Bombay does not mandate a "Made in India" device. The emphasis has always been on devices that meet a certain set of specifications, pass the quality criteria, and are made available at a price equal to or lower than the price arrived at during the tender process initiated by the IIT Jodhpur which had envisaged 50% manufacturing in India and 50% supplies from outside India.

Also, in such devices, the key is not the hardware but the software that is made available on the device itself. The hardware merely provides a platform and the full value delivered by the Askash device is a function of the applications available on it. None of the major components of Aakash such as the Processor, the LCD Screen, the Touch Panel, the Memory, the Battery etc., are manufactured in India. Hence, the only activity that could be undertaken in India is the design of the motherboard, assembly, and a host of applications to make it a powerful educational device. Keeping in mind that the Aakash 2 tablet is meant for educational purposes, the IIT Bombay has already developed and deployed quite a few educational applications on the Aakash 2 tablet.

#### **AI Loans**

2612. DR P. VENUGOPAL:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of borrowings of Air India on various accounts including acquisition of new aircraft, working capital requirement, and dues to oil companies;

(b) the total exposure of Public sector banks to AI;

(c) the unrecovered dues of AI from various Ministries, its departments its aided institutions and Public

sector enterprises of Central and State Governments as on date; and

(d) the steps taken by Air India to turn around and perform?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Presently Air India borrowings on account of working capital requirement and on account of acquisition of aircraft is Rs. 15,000 crores (approx.) and Rs. 20,000 crores (approx.) respectively. The total dues of the oil companies are about Rs. 4,200 crores which includes dues for 3 months credit period also.

(b) The total exposure of public sector banks to Air India is approx. Rs.5,000 crores.

(c) The unrecovered dues of AI from various Ministries, Departments, aided Institutions and PSEs of Central/State Governments is about Rs. 300 crores.

(d) Some of the steps being taken by Air India to improve its operational and financial performance are: (i) Implementation of Fuel Efficiency & Gap Analysis conducted with the help of IATA, (ii) Critical analysis of fuel consumption on all flights by setting up a Fuel Council and Fuel Manager (iii) Route rationalization of erstwhile Air India & Indian Airlines routes and elimination of route network involving parallel operations, (iv) Rationalization of certain loss making routes, (v) Induction of brand new aircraft on several domestic & international routes to increase passengers appeal, (vi) Phasing out of old fleet and consequential reduction in maintenance cost, (vii) Freezing of employment in non-operational areas (viii) Redeployment of staff to curb in fructuous expenditure (ix) Enhanced utilization of new fleet resulting in production of higher ASKM, (x) Curtailment of overtime and certain staff perks and relocation of officers from abroad to India; (xi) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations (xii) Leveraging the assets of the Company to increase MRO revenue and revenue from Company's real estate properties.

### **Telecom Services in Rural Areas**

2613. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:  
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:  
SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:  
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the target fixed for expansion of telecom services under the 11th Five Year Plan could not be achieved, both in urban and rural areas in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor particularly in rural areas, State/UT-wise along with the funds allocated and spent during the said period;

(c) the action plan formulated and the funds allocated by the Government for expansion of telecom services in rural, backward and tribal areas along with the target fixed for 12th Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(d) the details of villages connected and those yet to be connected with telephones separately with landline and mobile telephones as on date, State/UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government has signed/ proposes to sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Centre for Development of Telemetric for providing technical consultancy to provide telecom services in uncovered villages; and

(f) if so, the detail thereof and the action taken to facilitate all the villages in the country both with landline and mobile telephones?

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 target fixed for expansion of telecom services under the 11th Five Year Plan has been achieved both in urban and rural areas in the country.

A Statement indicating the overall targets fixed and achievements made as on 31.03.2012 is given below:

	Target at the end of Eleventh Five Year Plan	Achievement as on 31st March, 2012
Total Subscribers Numbers	600 million	951.34 million
Rural Subscribers Numbers	200 million	330.82 million
Rural Tele-density	25%	39.26%

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

(c) One of the stated objectives of National Telecom Policy 2012 is to increase rural teledensity from the current level of around 39 percent to 70 percent by 2017.

National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project is planned to connect all the 2,50,000 Gram panchayats in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of PSUs viz. BSNL, RailTel and Power Grid and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks, for providing broadband connectivity. The project will be funded by USOF and initial estimated cost of project is Rs.20,000 Crore in 2 years. The network thus created will be supplemented by appropriate technology to ensure a bandwidth of at least 100 Mbps at each Gram Panchayat. Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all categories of service providers. These access providers/service providers like mobile operators, Internet Service Providers (ISPs), cable TV operators, content providers can launch various services in rural areas. Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance etc. will be provided. The project is being executed by a Special Purpose Vehicle (SPV) namely Bharat Broadband Network Limited (BBNL), which has been incorporated on 25.02.2012 under Indian Companies Act 1956.

Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA) has identified 2199 locations in 9 states which are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE) and do not currently have any coverage by any service provider. These locations have been identified for installing towers and mobile equipment keeping in view the security and maintenance considerations. BSNL has already installed Mobile Towers at 363 locations. Mobile services is envisaged to be made

available to general public as well as security personnel around these locations. State-wise detail of these locations is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) 5,81,610 villages out of the 5,93,601 [i.e. 97.97%] inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001 have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs), as on 31.01.2013 with subsidy support from USOF. The details of villages where VPTs have been provided and where VPTs are yet to be provided are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

About 56,397 villages in the country are yet to be connected with mobile services as per the survey carried out by the Department of Telecommunication. The State-wise details of such villages are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) USOF has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with Centre for development of Telematics (C-DOT) on 1st November, 2012 for preparation of mobile network to be used for benchmarking of USOF subsidy. A scheme would be proposed after receiving the report from C-DoT for extending financial support from USO Fund for provisioning mobile communication services in balance inhabited uncovered villages of the country.

Reconciliation of the Village Public Telephones (VPTs) working in the inhabited villages as per Census 2001 was carried out taking into account the existing VPTs and those provided under Bharat Nirman. Agreement(s) has been signed with BSNL on 27.02.2009 for provisioning of VPT facility in all remaining inhabited uncovered villages as per Census 2001 with subsidy support from USOF. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) is to provide VPTs in remaining technically feasible inhabited villages (as per Statement-II) under the scheme by September 2013.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise details of Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected locations identified by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA):*

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of locations identified by MHA	Towers already commissioned by BSNL
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	227	3
2	Bihar	184	0

1	2	3	4
3	Chhattisgarh	497	351
4	Jharkhand	782	0
5	Madhya Pradesh	22	6
6	Maharashtra	60	3
7	Odisha	253	0
8	Uttar Pradesh	78	0
9	West Bengal	96	0
Total		2199	363

**Statement-II**

*State-wise numbers of VPTs provisioned as on 31.01.2013*

Name of the State	No. of inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001	No. of VPTs provided	No. of VPTs yet to be provided
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	501	352	149
Andhra Pradesh	26613	25102	1511
Assam	25124	24679	445
Bihar	39032	38932	100
Jharkhand	29354	28807	547
Gujarat	18159	18051	108
Haryana	6764	6678	86
Himachal Pradesh	17495	17408	87
Jammu and Kashmir	6417	6384	33
Karnataka	27481	27449	32
Kerala	1372	1372	0
Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986	131
Chhattisgarh	19744	18192	1552
Maharashtra	41442	40645	797

1	2	3	4
Meghalaya (NE-I)	5782	5106	676
Mizoram (NE-I)	707	704	3
Tripura (NE-I)	858	858	0
Arunachal Pradesh (NE-II)	3863	2774	1089
Manipur (NE-II)	2315	2171	144
Nagaland (NE-II)	1278	1263	15
Odisha	47529	44941	2588
Punjab	12301	12065	236
Rajasthan	39753	39568	185
Tamilnadu (TN Circle)	13837	13837	0
Chennai Metro	1655	1655	0
Uttar Pradesh	97942	97742	200
Uttarakhand	15761	15366	395
West Bengal (WB Circle)	37062	36481	581
Kolkata Metro	893	613	280
Sikkim (WB Circle)	450	429	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,93,601</b>	<b>5,81,610</b>	<b>11,991</b>

NE: North East

TN: Tamil Nadu

WB: West Bengal

**Statement-III**

*State-wise Summary of Villages Uncovered with Mobile Services as per the survey carried out by TERM Cells of DoT*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Service Area	No. of uncovered villages
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	3786
2	Assam	2976
3	Bihar	271

1	2	3
4	Jharkhand	5308
5	Gujarat	1938
6	Haryana	32
7	Himachal Pradesh	1997
8	Jammu and Kashmir	636
9	Karnataka	1197
10	Kerala	0
11	Madhya Pradesh	1771
12	Chhattisgarh	5460

1	2	3
13	Maharashtra	5394
14	Meghalaya	3257
15	Mizoram	584
16	Tripura	180
17	Arunachal Pradesh	2382
18	Nagaland	451
19	Manipur	1040
20	Odisha	6734
21	Punjab	100
22	Rajasthan	3153
23	Tamilnadu	197
24	Uttar Pradesh	5014
25	Uttarakhand	1419
26	West Bengal	886
27	Sikkim	13
28	Andaman and Nicobar	221
Total		56,397

#### **Disinvestment of Air India**

2614. DR THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for disinvestment of Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the present status of the proposal;

(c) whether the interests of all the employees will be protected in case of such development; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. Presently, there is no such proposal.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### **Setting up of Higher Educational Institutions**

2615. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up higher educational institutions in the country including Jharkhand during the 12th Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make education in higher educational institutions affordable for the poor students in the country including Jharkhand; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) in consultation with the Planning Commission has decided that in the 12th Plan, the focus must be on consolidation of newly created Central Educational Institutions (CEIs) set up in the 11th Plan and quality improvement, rather than on the creation of new CEIs. However, the on-going schemes to set up new institutions are being continued.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to set up a Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) during the XI and XII plan period, Model Degree Colleges are being set up in these EBDs in partnership with the State Governments. Details of the 374 Districts are available at [http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/xiplanpdf/newmodelcollegesEBD\\_16nov09.pdf](http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/xiplanpdf/newmodelcollegesEBD_16nov09.pdf). Twelve such districts have been identified in Jharkhand. However, as informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), no proposal from the State Government of Jharkhand has been received so far.

Under the scheme of sub-mission on Polytechnics, the MHRD provides a one-time financial assistance per polytechnic to the States/Union Territories for setting up new polytechnics, in 300 un-served and underserved districts of the country. A list of the 300 districts is enclosed as Statement. In the state of Jharkhand, financial assistance

has been provided for setting up new polytechnics in all 17 eligible districts.

Under the scheme to establish twenty new Indian Institutes of Information Technology I

(IIITs), on a Not-for-profit Public Private Partnership (N-PPP) mode, the MHRD had invited proposals from all the State Governments. The proposals of seven states namely Assam, Tripura, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Himachal Pradesh for setting of IIITs in the PPP mode has been received and approved by MHRD. Jharkhand has identified the land for setting up the IIITs, but it has yet to identify the industry partners.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During the XI Plan, the Central Government has introduced a new Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students

with the objective to provide financial assistance to meritorious students from low income families to meet a part of their day-to-day expenses while pursuing higher studies. The Central Government has also launched a scheme in 2009 to provide full interest subsidy during the period of moratorium (i.e., course period plus one year or six months after getting job, whichever is earlier) on loans taken by students belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) from Scheduled Banks under the Educational Loan scheme of the Indian Banks' Association, for pursuing any approved courses of studies from recognised institutions in India.

The UGC too implements scholarships for students from socially disadvantaged sections such as Post-Graduate Scholarships for SC/ST Students in professional courses, Post doctoral Fellowships for SC/ST students, and Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST students.

<b>Statement</b>	Tirap	Karimganj
<i>List of 300 Unerved and Underserved Districts</i>	Lower Dibang Velly	Hailakandi
	Kurung Kumey	Udalgiri
1. Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Anjaw	Chirrang
Middle & North Nicobars	Upper Subansiri	Baska
Nicobars	4. Assam	Kamrup Rural
2. Andhra Pradesh	Dhubri	Nagaon
Ranga Reddy	Goalpara	Karbi Anglong
3. Arunachal Pradesh	Barpeta	Golaghat
Tawang	Nalbari	5. Bihar
West Kameng	Darrang	Araria
East Kameng	Marigaon	Banka
Lower Subansiri	Sonitpur	Begusarai
East Siang	Lakhimpur	Darbhanga
Upper Siang	Dhemaji	Gopalganj
Dibang Valley	Tinsukia	Jamui
Lohit	Sibsagar	Aurangabad
Changlang	North Cachar Hills	Katihar



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Khagaria	Thoubal	Rewari
Kishanganj	Imphal East	10. Himachal Pradesh
Lakhisarai	Ukhrul	Lahul & Spiti
Madhepura	Chandel	Kullu
Madhubani	6. Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur
Nawada	Bastar	Kinnaur
W. Champaran	Bilaspur	Sirmaur
E. Champaran	Dantewada	11. Jammu and Kashmir
Samastipur	Janjgir -champa	Anantnag
Sheohar	Kanker	Badgam
Sitamarhi	Koriya	Baramula
Siwan	Raipur	Doda
Supaul	Surguja	Kathua
Vaishali	Bijapur	Kupwara
Munger	Narayanpur	Punch
Sheikhpura	Jashpur	Udhampur
Nalanda	7. Daman and Diu	Pulwama
Bhojpur	Diu	Rajauri
Buxar	8. Gujarat	Bandipora
Rohtas	Narmada	Ganderbal
Bhagalpur	Tapi	Kulgam
Gaya	Junagad	Shopian
Kaimur (Bhabua)	Kheda	Ramban
Jehanabad	Navsari	Kishtawar
Arwal	9. Haryana	Reasi
Saran	Yamuna Nagar	Samba
24. Manipur	Kurukshetra	12. Jharkhand
Senapati	Fatehabad	Giridih
Tamenglong	Panchkula	Godda
Churachandpur	Kaithal	Gumla
Bishanpur	Panipat	Slmdega

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Pakaur	Barwani	Kendrapara
Palamu	Rajgarh	Jagatsinghpur
P. Singhbhum	Sehore	Jajpur
Sahibganj	Raisen	Nayagarh
Chatra	14. Maharashtra	Puri
Deoghar	Akola	Gajapati
Dumka	Hingoli	Baudh
Garhwa	15. Meghalaya	Sonapur
Hazaribagh	East Garo Hills	Nuapada
Lohardagga	Ri Bhoi	Kalahandi
Jamtara	South Garo Hills	Nabarangapur
Khunti	West Khasi Hills	Malkangiri
Ramgarh	16. Mizoram	Angul
13. Madhya Pradesh	Mamit	Mayurbhanj
Sheopur	Champhai	Bolangir
Shivpuri	Kolasib	Beragarh
Rewa	Lawngtlai	Koraput
Umaria	Serchhip	Bhadrak
Mandasaur	Saiha	Balasore
Sahajapur	17. Nagaland	Khandmal
Dindori	Mon	19. Punjab
Datia	Tuansang	Kapurthala
Dewas	Wokha	Nawanshahr
Katni	Dimapur	Faridkot
Anoopur	Phek	Fatehgarh Sahib
Alirajpur	Peren	Barnala
Hosangabad	Longleng	Muktsar
Sidhi	Kiphere	Mansa
Vidisha	18. Odisha	20. Rajasthan
Tikamgarh	Sambhalpur	Pratapgarh
Panna	Debagarh	Nagore

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Jalor	Dharmapuri	Pilibhit
Baran	Karur	Shahjahanpur
Bhilwara	Perambalur	Kheri
Bundi	25. Uttrakhand	Hardoi
Dausa	Pithoragarh	Unnao
Dhaulpur	26. Lakshadweep	Fatehpur
Dungarpur	Lakshadweep	Pratapgarh
Hanumangarh	27. Uttar Pradesh	Barabanki
Jaisalmer	Kannauj	Ambedkar Nagar
Jhunjhunun	Auraiya	Bahraich
Karauli	Kaushambi	Basti
Tonk	Shrawasti	Deoria
Banswara	Balrampur	Ghajipur
21. Delhi	Siddharthnagar	Varanasi
North	Sant Kabir Nagar	Mirjapur
North East	Maharajganj	Gonda
Central	Kushinagar	Azamgarh
West	Sant Ravi Das Nagai	Balia
New Delhi	Kanpur Dehat	28. West Bengal
22. Sikkim	Etah	Dakshin Dinajpur
West District	Sonbhadra	Jalpaiguri
North District	Jyotiba P. Nagar	Uttar Dinajpur
23. Tripura	Hamirpur	Maldah
South Tripura	Chitrakoot	Birbhum
Dhalai	Bijnor	Nadia
North Tripura	Moradabad	North 24 Parganas
24. Tamil Nadu	Rampur	Bankura
Theni	Agra	Puruliya
Thiruvapur	Firozabad	Medinipur
Villupuram	Mainpuri	South 24 Parganas
Tiruvannamalai	Budaun	Total Districts-300

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*[English]***Security of Critical Information Infrastructure**

2616. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
 KHATGAONKAR:  
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:  
 SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Government has organised a national meeting in December 2012 for its officials handling critical information infrastructure in States and at the Centre;

(b) if so, the details outcome thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the decisions at the meet;

(d) whether the Government proposes to rope in private players in cyber security; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A meeting of Chief Information Security Officers of Central Public Sector Units as well as from the States was held on 17 Dec 2012 to provide exposure to them on the challenges to Critical Information Assets arising from cyber space. A Joint Working Group (JWG) involving academia and industry was formed to draw guidelines for protection in line with international best practices.

(c) In line with the task assigned, the JWG has held several meetings and also initiated actions to have meetings with sectoral stakeholders in respect of protection of critical information infrastructure.

(d) and (e) The Government has taken the initiative to engage with Private Sector to enhance cyber security. The Report of the Joint Working Group (JWG) on Engagement with Private Sector on Cyber Security was released by National Security Advisor (NSA) on 15 October, 2012. The Report of the JWG sets out a "Roadmap" for

public-private partnership (PPP) on cyber security. The recommendations include 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 & certification facilities for IT products. Pursuant to the above recommendations, a permanent Joint Working Group was set up on 29 November, 2012 and has commenced functioning.

*[Translation]***Promotion of Sanskrit Language**

2617. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: 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 reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has formulated or is contemplating to formulate any new scheme for the development and propagation of Sanskrit language and if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose; and

(d) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government for the development and propagation of Sanskrit language in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. The number of students enrolled in Government owned Sanskrit institutions has increased and the grant released by the Govt. of India for Sanskrit education to various institutions has also increased correspondingly.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) The Government of India is promoting the 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 Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vdiya Pratishthan (MSRWP). Ujjain. Further there are 1057 Sanskrit Colelges/ 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). The details of financial assistance extended to the Universities during the last three years are as under:

(Rupees in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of Institution/ Universities	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi,	8510.00	8748.00	10800.00
2	The Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, New Delhi,	1714.61	1798.00	2057.20
3	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati	1779.07	1448.36	1869.32
4	Kameshwar Singh, Darbhanga Sanskrit Vishwaivdyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar	Nil	Nil	196.36
5	Shri Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Kalady, Kerala	Nil	285.94	Nil
6	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Puri, Odisha	105.50	85.76	235.25
7	Sampurnanad Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	90.00	138.85	Nil
8	Maharishi Sandipani Rashtriya Veda Vdiya Pratishthan (MSRVVP),	1200.00	1200.00	1200.00

*[English]***Development of Heritage Settlements**

2618. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has allocated/proposes to allocate financial assistance for development of some heritage settlements in Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, location and State-wise and the details of work undertaken/ likely to be undertaken

with the help of said assistance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Development of Heritage areas is one of the admissible components under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) sub-mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). Details of projects approved in the State of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka under Heritage component of JnNURM are as under:

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Project	Approved Cost	Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Road widening on Outer Ring Road and Inner Ring Road under Charminar Pedestrianisation project, Hyderabad	3510.00	1228.50
2.	Karnataka	Heritage and Urban Renewal at Heritage Core, Mysore.	3897.00	3117.60

**Housing**

2619. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI A. K. S VIJAYAN:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the cost of housing in the country is escalating and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(b) whether cases of swindling/cheating of the buyers by unscrupulous builders and property dealers have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a lack of regulation and legislation to deal with the real estate firms and builders in the country;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes stringent regulation and legislation to protect the buyers from unscrupulous builders and property dealers and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to make it mandatory for the private builders to construct certain percent of the flats for economically weaker sections and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) National Housing Bank (NHB) RESIDEX which tracks the movement of residential prices in select cities, indicates that average annual increase in the price of houses during 2011 and 2012 was 12.3% (Base Year - 2007). These residential prices are market driven and based on demand and supply factors.

In order to facilitate supply of affordable housing stock and ease the prices for the urban poor, Government of India is implementing the following schemes:

- Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) with its two components

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP)

- The scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)
- Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme (AHP)

Also to increase availability of cheap credit to the urban poor to enable them to construct/purchase houses, Government of India is implementing the Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP), soon to be rechristened as Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY).

(b) to (e) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the primary responsibility of State Authorities to address the cases of swindling/cheating of the buyers by unscrupulous builders and property dealers.

The Real Estate projects approval/implementation is governed by respective State Town & Country Planning Acts, Development Authority Acts and other such legislations, totally within the jurisdiction of the respective State Governments.

The Real Estate transactions are governed mainly by Contract Act and remedy under Indian Penal Code (IPC), Criminal Procedure Code (CrPC), Consumer Protection Act and other similar Acts are available to deal with the real estate firms and builders in case of breach of contract.

The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is aware of cases of swindling/cheating of the consumers by unscrupulous builders and property dealers. Therefore in order to ensure consumer protection, bring in transparency and fair and ethical business practices in real estate transactions, the Ministry has mooted a Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Bill. The Bill aims to establish a regulatory oversight mechanism to enforce disclosure, fair practice and accountability norms in the real estate sector, and to provide an adjudication machinery for speedy dispute redressal. However no time frame for its finalization can be assigned at this juncture.

(f) This Ministry has advised States to reserve at least 15% of residential FAR / FSI or 35% of dwelling units for EWS / LIG categories whichever is higher, with a system of cross-subsidization in all future housing projects.

**Night Shelters**

2620. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of night shelters in the country and the number out of them run by the Government separately, State-wise;

(b) whether these night shelters, especially those run by the Government Hack basic facilities required during summer/winter/rainy-season;

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

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve the condition of these shelters?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to provide shelters to houseless households. Government of India does not run any night shelters nor does the Government of India maintain details of night shelters in the country.

(b) to (d) In light of the above, Questions do not arise.

**Upgradation of Polytechnic Institutes**

2621. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposals from the various State Governments including Punjab and Haryana for financial assistance for upgradation of polytechnic institutes in these States;

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

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

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

(b) The state-wise list of proposals received for financial assistance for the upgradation of infrastructure facilities in the polytechnics is given below:

State/UT	Proposal Received
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar	1
Andhra Pradesh	88
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	9
Bihar	12
Chandigarh	2
Chhattisgarh	12
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Daman and Diu	1
Goa	4
Gujarat	20
Haryana	17
Himachal Pradesh	9
Jammu and Kashmir	6
Jharkhand	13
Karnataka	77
Kerala	57
Madhya Pradesh	37
Maharashtra	54
Manipur	1
Meghalaya	2
Nagaland	3
NCT of Delhi	9
Odisha	13
Puducherry	3
Punjab	21
Rajasthan	26
Sikkim	2

1	2
Tamil Nadu	58
Tripura	2
Uttar Pradesh	72
Uttarakhand	38
West Bengal	37

(c) The Government has approved a scheme for providing financial assistance upto Rs.2.00 crores per polytechnic to upgrade infrastructure facilities in 500 public funded polytechnics and partial financial assistance has been released to 500 such polytechnics.

[*Translation*]

#### **Dispute on Issuance of UID Card**

2622. SHRI RAMKISHUN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a confusion among the Ministries over the issuance of UID and Smart Card;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to resolve the issues;

(c) whether issuance of the two kinds of Identity Cards to the citizens of the country is likely to put an additional burden on the State Exchequer; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is issuing Unique Identification Numbers (called Aadhaar numbers) to all residents as a developmental initiative. Aadhaar is a Unique Identification Number linked to a person's demographic and biometric information. This number is communicated to the resident through a letter. UIDAI does not issue any cards.

The Registrar General, India (RGI) is creating a National Population Register (NPR) of persons usually residing in India under the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Cards) Rules, 2003 read with the Citizenship Act, 1955. The Government is

considering a proposal to issue Resident Identity Cards to usual residents enrolled in the NPR, which would carry the Aadhaar number also. EFC has appraised the proposal to issue Resident Identity Cards and has recommended the same. The Union Cabinet has considered this proposal on 31.01.2013 and has directed that the proposal may, in the first instance, be considered by a Group of Ministers (GoM). The GoM has since been constituted.

#### **Shortage of Teachers**

2623. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:  
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:

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

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of teachers in primary, upper primary and secondary level schools in the country including Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan;

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

(c) the number of teachers required for the primary, upper primary and secondary level schools during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has allocated the funds earmarked for the purpose during the last three years, till date and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and year-wise;

(e) the percentage of teacher attendance in these schools during the above period, State-wise; and

(f) the action plan being formulated by the Government to fill up these vacancies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme for universalising elementary education, 19.82 lakh teacher posts have been sanctioned since 2001-02 for elementary classes, against which 12.86 lakh teachers have been recruited. The State-wise list of teachers sanctioned as well as recruited under the SSA (i.e. covering primary and upper primary levels) is enclosed as Statement-I. The information regarding teacher shortage



in government schools at secondary level is not centrally available.

(d) A Statement showing the State-wise and year-wise allocation of funds towards teachers' salaries under the SSA during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-II (a). The statement showing the State-wise and year-wise release of funds under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a programme for universalisation of access to secondary education launched in 2009, including teachers' salaries, at the secondary level, during the last three years and the current year is enclosed as Statement-II (b).

(e) As per an independent study conducted by Ministry of Human Resource Development in 2008-09 the average attendance rate of teachers was 81.7% and 80.5% in primary and upper primary schools, respectively. The State-wise position is enclosed as Statement-III.

(f) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, stipulates that the prescribed pupil-teacher ratio will be maintained in respect of every school. The States have, therefore, been advised to rationalize deployment of teachers and expedite the recruitment of teachers against posts sanctioned under the SSA as well as the State sector vacancies to address the problem of teacher shortage and urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. Under the RMSA, 40,018 additional teacher posts have been sanctioned.

#### **Statement-I**

##### *State-wise Cumulative Sanctions & Recruitment of teachers till 31 December, 2012*

Sl. No.	State	Teacher Posts	
		Sanctioned	Recruited
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	39189	27402
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7262	6153
3	Assam	48808	40756
4	Bihar	403413	198035
5	Chhattisgarh	67507	57193
6	Goa	179	179

1	2	3	4
7	Gujarat	58688	31430
8	Haryana	13435	11286
9	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3653
10	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	40501
11	Jharkhand	120396	81974
12	Karnataka	29055	24278
13	Kerala	2925	0
14	Madhya Pradesh	173855	94745
15	Maharashtra	42091	15387
16	Manipur	2871	2719
17	Meghalaya	13262	9050
18	Mizoram	2485	2175
19	Nagaland	3147	2936
20	Odhisha	89901	79817
21	Punjab	14090	11488
22	Rajasthan	114132	100889
23	Sikkim	724	405
24	Tamil Nadu	33214	26374
25	Tripura	6980	6435
26	Uttar Pradesh	423553	264466
27	Uttarakhand	14316	5046
28	West Bengal	198253	136630
29	Andaman Nicobar	210	198
30	Chandigarh	1390	1060
31	Dadra Nagar Haveli	937	452
32	Daman Diu	119	42
33	Delhi	7104	3136
34	Lakshadweep	38	17
35	Pudducherry	48	37
Total SSA		1982904	1286344

**Statement-II (a)**

*State-wise and year-wise statement of funds allocated under SSA towards teachers' salaries during the last three years and current year*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar	120.6	104.4	291.96	401.88
2	Andhra Pradesh	26139.63	62126.1414	90744.83	117793.38
3	Arunachal Pradesh	4855.2	8212.595	18597.0684	17974.56
4	Assam	0	7976.4	25254.336	48506.65
5	Bihar	138112.79	199437.01	327737.61	397714.05
6	Chandigarh	1258.45	1804.324	2231.186	3901.71
7	Chhattisgarh	49652.048	85124.29	87696.074	98541.48
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	324.75	427.425	1060.02	561.75
9	Daman and Diu	68.67	95.43	210.06	220.50
10	Delhi	34.2	1050.165	8140.64	8884.65
11	Goa	268.5	282.6	625.08	1084.20
12	Gujarat	0	6550.74	26622.08	102755.37
13	Haryana	24163.01	26158.845	35949.33	43610.71
14	Himachal Pradesh	4435.44	7471.8	9199.926	9638.55
15	Jammu and Kashmir	31674.6	47371.812	67721.88	76681.72
16	Jharkhand	46484.28	49758.26	58676.4	59911.92
17	Karnataka	38643.62	46259.527	46760.67	63899.53
18	Kerala	0	5486.44	15466.9	3712.45
19	Lakshadweep	30.1	47.5	134.82	89.80
20	Maharashtra	4707.3	27565.49	73506.18	35205.10
21	Manipur	15.6	1625.043	5250.42	7921.68
22	Meghalaya	3459.78	8640.39	9562.38	9415.08
23	Mizoram	1666.58	2532.62	6891.90	8205.00
24	Madhya Pradesh	72617.295	118941.48	162304.34	190414.61
25	Nagaland	270.84	4425.822	4822.75	1679.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
26	Odisha	42371.1	57593.601	58615.713	58360.03
27	Pondicherry	53.52	76.71	135.4152	169.08
28	Punjab	7844.33	16272.12	37625.4	28534.64
29	Rajasthan	151962.48	193332.23	256001.4	289343.13
30	Sikkim	556.96	1830.471	2283.36	2337.50
31	Tamil Nadu	25690.5	51610.725	79641.755	77331.76
32	Tripura	4265.1	6441.55	8054.2602	9494.42
33	UP	248670.35	370198.38	502762.469	704770.99
34	Uttaranchal	15002.24	25769.9765	32191.08	22241.64
35	West Bengal	66516.463	167324.8577	225081.027	201021.01
Total		1011936.326	1609927.171	2287850.724	2702330.14

**Statement-II (b)**

*State-wise fund release from 2009-10 to 2012-13 for all interventions under RMSA.*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Fund released under RMSA including teacher salaries			
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 11.3.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.64	1.05	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	15.05	311.57	328.32	354.65
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1.89	26.98	20.24	23.66
4	Assam	8.70	19.35	83.46	103.85
5	Bihar	19.64	77.27	23.50	137.66
6	Chandigarh	0.10	0.45	2.35	0.70
7	Chhattisgarh	58.12	15.25	344.69	165.45
8	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.20	1.26	0.45
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.31	1.29	0.55

1	2	3	4	5	6
10	Delhi	0.00	0.71	3.97	0.00
11	Goa	0.51	0.54	3.12	0.00
12	Gujarat	2.94	10.69	15.25	82.05
13	Haryana	5.33	23.00	175.56	101.12
14	Himanchal Pradesh	3.74	38.50	57.66	20.36
15	Jammu and Kashmir	11.02	26.40	96.36	109.36
16	Jharkhand	9.41	69.43	17.94	0.00
17	Karnataka	74.43	19.47	48.90	56.41
18	Kerala	10.33	15.13	19.10	15.27
19	Lakshadweep	1.10	0.05	0.74	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	97.58	196.19	242.39	461.23
21	Maharashtra	3.50	13.47	73.99	9.85
22	Manipur	18.54	25.26	38.13	43.01
23	Meghalaya	1.86	0.00	12.39	1.60
24	Mizoram	17.21	19.08	36.23	63.92
25	Nagaland	11.87	5.24	28.26	16.62
26	Odisha	8.04	89.83	128.87	215.43
27	Puducherry	1.82	1.87	1.96	0.72
28	Punjab	25.25	188.25	89.40	258.44
29	Rajasthan	19.38	52.96	146.89	87.04
30	Sikkim	2.70	4.26	6.92	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	55.18	77.05	197.19	276.14
32	Tripura	9.98	25.26	7.23	47.11
33	Uttar Pradesh	36.10	49.43	204.48	220.87
34	Uttarakhand	3.52	76.01	34.07	96.64
35	West Bengal	12.99	0.00	2.74	0.00
	Others	1.30	1.85	3.91	5.10
	Total	549.13	1481.95	2499.81	2975.24

**Statement-III***Percentage of teachers' attendance*

States	Teachers	
	Primary Schools	Upper Primary Schools
Andhra Pradesh	78.1	77.3
Assam	79.2	55.2
Bihar	75.8	74.9
Chhattisgarh	75.7	73.5
Delhi	95.0	NA
Gujarat	70.0	87.6
Haryana	86.9	91.9
Himachal Pradesh	80.0	88.0
Jammu and Kashmir	80.8	83.1
Karnataka	83.9	84.0
Kerala	84.5	85.3
Madhya Pradesh	70.4	67.0
Maharashtra	87.8	87.1
Odisha	87.4	86.6
Punjab	83.5	78.1
Rajasthan	81.1	79.8
Tamil Nadu	86.6	89.6
Uttar Pradesh	77.8	82.6
Uttarakhand	83.0	77.7
West Bengal	96.3	98.1
Overall	81.7	80.5

NA: Not Available

*[English]***Nuclear Test by North Korea**

2624. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a serious view of the nuclear test done by North Korea recently as an act which has adverse impact on peace and stability in the region;

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

(c) whether India suspects Pakistan of helping North Korea to develop its uranium enrichment programme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) The Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK) conducted a nuclear test on 12 February 2013. The Government of India expressed deep concern on the nuclear test, noted that DPRK acted in violation of its international commitments and called upon it to refrain from such actions which adversely impact peace and stability in the region.

(c) and (d) The Government has highlighted the role of clandestine proliferation activities in international fora from time to time. The Government monitors all developments which have a bearing on national security and is committed to taking all necessary steps to safeguard the nation's security.

*[Translation]***Atomic Power Generation**

2625. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the technology adopted in the atomic power sector is costlier in India vis-a-vis that of Russia, China and other developed countries;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to set up and make projects operational in the Country on the lines of Russia, China and other developed countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. The cost of nuclear power, inter-alia, depends on the type of technology, life of plant, cost of fuel etc. The levelised cost of power from indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors is comparable to that from nuclear power plants in developed countries and such cost in respect of Light Water Reactors (LWRs) being set up in the country with foreign technical cooperation is also expected to be so.

(b) and (c) Do no arise.

[*English*]

**Security Threat to Kudankulam  
Power Plant**

2626. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any security threat to Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KNPP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any anonymous threat letter has been received in KNPP;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government/KNPP to enhance the security of the plant and personnel?

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) Though there is no specific security threat to KKNPP at present, Department of Atomic Energy installations and its residential colonies continue to remain potential targets of outfits and elements inimical to the interest of India.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam, on 15.05.2012, 03.01.2013 and 08.01.2013 anonymous letters were received at KKNPP threatening to bomb blast at plant and kidnap senior officials.

(e) In view of the threat, additional security personnel of Central Government and Government of Tamil Nadu

have been placed in the plant as well as in the colony area. Constant additional vigil is being maintained.

[*Translation*]

**Violence in Universities**

2627. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether there has been an increase in the incidents of violence in the universities of the country including University of Allahabad during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to maintain peaceful atmosphere in the universities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. According to the University Grants Commission, in general, there has been no increase in the incidents of violence in the universities of the country. The Central Government does not monitor the incidents reported in State Universities, since control of violence and maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of State Governments. Out of 40 Central Universities controlled and funded by the Central Government, only two, viz, Allahabad University and Hemvati Nandan Bahuguna University, Garhwal, have reported an increase in the incidents of violence and manhandling of teachers, over last year.

(c) Since the maintenance of law and order is the responsibility of State Governments, especially the district administrations, the Central Government promptly conveys to them whenever any such incidents are reported in Central Universities. The responses of district and state administrations have been responsive and cooperative in all the cases. In the case of Allahabad University, the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) has also deputed a fact-finding team, which has since submitted its report, and necessary corrective action has been taken.

*[English]***Sale of Gold Coin by Post Offices**

2628. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether India Post sells gold coins of various denominations in the country;

(b) if so, the details of gold coins in terms of weight sold by India Post during 2011-12 and 2012-13 so far;

(c) the details of per gram rate at which the gold was procured and sold by the India Post during the said period; and

(d) the details of the revenue earned by the India Post during the said period from such sale?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The details of gold in terms of weight sold by India Post during 2011 -12 and 2012-13 is given below:

Year	Gold sold (in gms.)
2011-12	6,36,630
2012-13 (upto 6th March 2013)	8,43,572

(c) India Post does not procure gold but offers the service on "sale or return" basis in association with a business partner selected through due process. The rates of gold coins are fixed denomination wise and revised on daily basis.

(d) The details of the revenue earned by India Post during 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given below:

Year	Revenue earned by India Post (in lakh Rs.)
2011-12	731.41
2012-13 (upto 6th March 2013)	1311.53

*[Translation]***Retirement of Information Commissioners**

2629. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several Information Commissioners are expected to retire in the coming months;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any transparent policy has been framed for the selection of Information Commissioners of the Centre and in the States; 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 following Information Commissioners in Central Information Commission are retiring during 2013:

Sl. No	Name and Designation	Date of Retirement
1.	Smt. Annapurna Dixit, Information Commissioner	05.06.2013
2.	Sh. Satyananda Mishra, Chief Information Commissioner	04.09.2013
3.	Sh. M.L. Sharma, Information Commissioner	07.09.2013
4.	Smt. Deepak Sandhu, Information Commissioner	18.12.2013

(c) and (d) As per Section 12(3) of the RTI Act, 2005, the Chief Information Commissioner and Information Commissioner in the Central Information Commission shall be appointed by the President on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of (i) the Prime Minister, Chairman of the Committee; (ii) the Leader of Opposition of Lok Sabha; and (iii) a Union Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

As per Section 15(3) of the RTI Act, the State Chief Information Commissioner and the Information Commissioner in the State Information Commission shall

be appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of a Committee consisting of (i) the Chief Minister, Chairman of the Committee; (ii) the Leader of Opposition in the Legislative Assembly; and (iii) a Cabinet Minister to be nominated by the Chief Minister.

[*English*]

**Admission of Poor Students in  
Higher Education**

2630. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

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

(a) whether the Government has any plan to make a comprehensive data of students belonging to poorest families who get admission in higher studies/education under various schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to provide the higher education/studies to students belonging to poorest families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (d) The All India Higher Education Survey has been launched, which, inter-alia, includes a provision for the collection of data on the students belonging to the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the Other Backward Classes and the Religious Minorities, who are admitted in institutions of higher learning.

(c) The Government provides scholarships, Fellowships, 'freeships', interest subsidy on education loans, coaching and remedial courses, etc. to students from poor families to enable them to pursue higher studies.

**Harassment of Street Vendors**

2631. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) whether street vendors are being harassed in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has also received a representation from the National Association of Street Vendors of India alleging forceful eviction and harassment of street vendors by some of the State Governments including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(d) whether the Government has requested the State Governments not to evict or harass the vendors/hawkers till the Central legislation for street vendors is enacted; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has received representations regarding harassment of street vendors by some of the State Governments/Municipal Corporations from various Hawkers Associations including the National Association on Street Vendors of India. However, the Ministry, of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has not received any representation in the matter related to Government of Andhra Pradesh. This Ministry has forwarded such representations to the respective State/UT.

Governments for talking appropriate action as per the provision of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors 2009.

(d) and (e) Aiming at protection of livelihood rights and provision of social security to urban street vendors, Government of India has come up with revised National Policy on Urban Street Vendors, 2009, All the States including Andhra Pradesh have been impressed upon by the Government for implementation of National Policy on Urban Street Vendors.

In order to protect the rights of urban street vendors and to regulate street vending activities, The Street Vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of street Vending) Bill, 2012 was introduced in Lok Sabha on 6th September, 2012. Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha has referred the Bill to the Standing Committee on Urban Development for examination.



**CBI Investigation Abroad**

2632. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cases referred to CBI for investigation in foreign countries during the last two years and the current year; and

(b) the details of the cases in which CBI has filed chargesheet, so far, case-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No case has been referred to CBI for investigation in foreign country during last two years i.e. 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 31.1.2013).

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

**Unrecognised Schools**

2633. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) the total number of unrecognised schools in the country, State-wise;

(b) the total number of students studying in these schools; State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has done any study of the funds required by these schools for completely adhering to various provisions of the Right to Education (RTE) Act norms including maintaining minimum level of infrastructure;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereon;

(e) whether many of these schools, including budget schools, might face closure because of their inability to adhere to stringent norms under RTE and consequently a huge number of students might be forced to drop out from these schools;

(f) if so, the details thereof and this Government's reaction thereto;

(g) whether sufficient capacity exists in Central and State Government schools to absorb the students who might drop out as a result of possible closure of these schools; and

(h) if so, the details thereof and if not, the corrective steps being taken by the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, 25,928 unrecognised schools across the country have reported school data, indicating an enrolment of 28.40 lakh children, the state-wise details of which are enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Private schools, including unrecognized schools, are subject to the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and would have to take steps to fulfill the norms and standards specified under the Act at their own expense.

(e) to (h): The norms and standards for schools specified under the RTE Act, 2009 are minimalist in nature, and every school is required to adhere to them from the viewpoint of providing quality education to children. The unrecognized schools are also required to seek recognition under the RTE Act and have been given a three year time-window to complete their infrastructure requirements as per the norms and standards of the Act.

It is the responsibility of the State Government/local authority to provide free and compulsory elementary education to all children in the 6-14 age group in a neighbourhood school, including the children enrolled in schools which close down due to non-adherence to the RTE norms and standards.

**Statement**

*State-wise details on unrecognized schools and enrolment as per the DISE, 2011-12.*

State/UT	No. of Unrecognized schools	Enrolment in unrecognized schools
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	NA	NA

1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	2,577	3,19,816
Arunachal Pradesh	NA	NA
Assam	10,069	6,82,213
Bihar	12	2,415
Chandigarh	NA	NA
Chhattisgarh	30	1741
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	NA	NA
Daman and Diu	NA	NA
Delhi	NA	NA
Goa	NA	NA
Gujarat	NA	NA
Haryana	603	77,004
Himachal Pradesh	1	27
Jammu and Kashmir	NA	NA
Jharkhand	1,905	4,02,361
Karnataka	NA	NA
Kerala	957	1,47,804
Lakshadweep	NA	NA
Madhya Pradesh	NA	NA
Maharashtra	297	20,549
Manipur	114	14,599
Meghalaya	19	783
Mizoram	7	227
Nagaland	NA	NA
Odisha	1,460	2,15,463
Puducherry	NA	NA
Punjab	6,202	767338
Rajasthan	125	8710
Sikkim	NA	NA

1	2	3
Tamil Nadu	212	20,734
Tripura	NA	NA
Uttar Pradesh	195	48,800
Uttarakhand	283	16,263
West Bengal	860	93,657
Total	25,928	28,40,504

(N A: Not Available)

**Public Grievances Redressal**

2634. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Standing Committee of Secretaries on Public Grievances Redressal observed that much attention is not being given to the subject of public grievances redressal by various Ministries/ Departments/ Offices;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the action taken by the Government to enforce the guidelines issued by the Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG);

(d) the details of grievances received online through PG Portal during the last three years by the Ministry of Urban Development, Social Justice and DDA; and

(e) the number of grievances pending for more than four months and the action taken to redress pending grievances?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Standing Committee of Secretaries in 1999 had observed that Public Grievances Redressal' was not given much attention. This concern of the Standing Committee of Secretaries was circulated to all Ministries/Departments on 30th October, 1999. Thereafter, the Government took several steps to improve upon the situation and prominent among these include the following:

- (1) From October, 1999 to May, 2005, 12 Guidelines were issued on the subjects of (i) making Grievance Redress Mechanism more effective; (ii) taking prompt action on public grievances; (iii) prompt disposal of public grievances; (iv) time limit of acknowledging public grievances; (v) publicity to the public grievance mechanism and so on.
- (2) In 2005, Centralized Public Grievances Redress and Monitoring System, (CPGRAM), was created. The System has since been improved and upgraded five times, and is accessible at <http://pgportal.gov.in>. It connects 105 Ministries/Departments/Organizations and 7,250 subordinate/ field offices across the country. The System, inter alia, facilitates (i) monitoring of pending grievances (ii) Online lodging of grievance by citizen, (iii) immediate acknowledgement (iv) sending of reminders by citizens (v) viewing the status on redressal, (vi) feedback from citizen after receiving redress.
- (3) Holding regular Review Meeting on pendencies in all Ministries/Department/ Organizations by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG).
- (4) Providing Hands-on-Training by Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances (DARPG) to personnel, in all Ministries/Department/Organisations on the use of the "CPGRAM" System.
- (d) The details of grievances received during last three calendar years (1st January to 31st December), as available from CPGRAMS, are as follows:

Organisation	2010	2011	2012
Delhi Development Authority	150	320	185
Ministry of Urban Development	708	1128	1435
Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment	311	588	656

(e) The number of grievance pending for more than four months as on 6th March 2013, for Delhi Development Authority is 371; for Ministry of Urban Development is 785 and for Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment is 437.

Under the Grievance Redress Mechanism existing in Government of India, the Public Grievances are redressed by the Ministries/Department/Organisations concerned, in a decentralized manner, and the action for redressal of grievances is taken by concerned Ministries / Departments / Organizations.

#### **National Telecom Policy**

2635. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
DR. ARVIND KUMAR SHARMA:  
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI ARJUN MEGHWAL:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

- (a) whether the Government has announced New Telecom Policy to boost telecom sector;
- (b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof;
- (c) whether the Government has taken a comprehensive review of the existing tariff framework which proposes to introduce free National Roaming Services and released a Pre-Consultation Paper and invited suggestions/comments from various stakeholders;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the new tariff framework for National roaming is likely to be introduced in the country;
- (e) whether the telecom service providers have raised their concerns in this regard; and
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that the call tariff are not increased by operators to compensate the national free roaming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-12) has been approved by the Government on 31.5.2012. Copy of the same is available on DoT web-site 'www.dot.gov.in'. Salient features of NTP-12 are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (f) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had issued a Pre-Consultation Paper on "Review of Tariff for National Roaming" on 20.12.2012. The comments received from the stakeholders were considered and a comprehensive consultation process has been initiated by issuing a "Consultation Paper on Review of Tariff for National Roaming" on 25.2.2013 on which the comments of the stakeholders are to be received latest by 18.03.2013. Therefore, the process of consultations is presently underway and further details would be available only after the process is concluded by TRAI.

### **Statement**

#### *Salient Features of National Telecom Policy-2012 Licensing, Convergence and Value Added Services*

- Strive to create One Nation - One License across services and service areas.
- Achieve One Nation - Full Mobile Number Portability and work towards One Nation -Free Roaming.
- To orient, review and harmonise the legal, regulatory and licensing framework in a time bound manner to enable seamless delivery of converged services in technology and service neutral environment. Convergence would cover:
  - Convergence of services i.e. convergence of voice, data, video, Internet telephony (VoIP), value added services and broadcasting services
  - Convergence of networks i.e. convergence of access network, carriage network (NLD/ ILD) and broadcast network
  - Convergence of devices i.e. telephone, Personal Computer, Television, Radio, set top boxes and other connected devices.
- To move towards Unified Licence regime in order to exploit the attendant benefits of convergence, spectrum liberalisation and facilitate delinking of the licensing of Networks from the delivery of Services to the end users in order to enable operators to optimally and efficiently utilise their networks and spectrum by sharing active and passive infrastructure. This will enhance the quality of service, optimize investments and help address the issue of the digital divide. This new licensing

regime will address the requirements of level playing field, rollout obligations, policy on merger & acquisition, non-discriminatory interconnection including interconnection at IP level etc. while ensuring adequate competition.

- Put in place a simplified Merger & Acquisition regime in telecom service sector while ensuring adequate competition.
- To facilitate resale at the service level under the proposed licensing regime - both wholesale and retail, for example, by introduction of virtual operators - in tune with the need for robust competition at consumer end while ensuring due compliance with security and other license related obligations.
- To delink spectrum in respect of all future licences. Spectrum shall be made available at a price determined through market related processes.
- To frame appropriate Policies for new licensing framework, migration of existing licensees to new framework, exit policy, measures for ensuring adequate competition etc. in consultation with TRAI.
- To facilitate convergence of local cable TV networks post digitalisation.
- To put in place an appropriate regulatory framework for delivery of VAS at affordable price so as to fuel growth in entrepreneurship, innovation and provision of region specific content in regional languages.
- To put in place a framework to regulate the carriage charges, which are content neutral and based on the bandwidth utilisation. This will also encourage non value added services such as provision of data and information over the mobile platform.
- Reposition the mobile phone from a mere communication device to an instrument of empowerment that combines communication with proof of identity, fully secure financial and other transaction capability, multi-lingual services and a whole range of other capabilities that ride on them and transcend the literacy barrier.

#### **Spectrum Management**

- Ensure adequate availability of spectrum and its allocation in a transparent manner — through market related processes. Make available additional 300

MHz spectrum for IMT services by the year 2017 and another 200 MHz by 2020.

- To move at the earliest towards liberalisation of spectrum to enable use of spectrum in any band to provide any service in any technology as well as to permit spectrum pooling, sharing and later, trading to enable optimal utilisation of spectrum through appropriate regulatory framework.
- To undertake periodic audit of spectrum utilisation to ensure its efficient use.
- To refarm spectrum and allot alternative frequency bands or media to service providers from time to time to make spectrum available for introduction of new technologies for telecom applications.
- To prepare a roadmap for availability of additional spectrum every 5 years.

#### Broadband And Rural Telephony

- Increase rural teledensity from the current level of around 39 to 70 by the year 2017 and 100 by the year 2020.
- To recognise telecom, including broadband connectivity as a basic necessity like education and health and work towards 'Right to Broadband'.
- Provide affordable and reliable broadband-on-demand by the year 2015 and to achieve 175 million broadband connections by the year 2017 and 600 million by the year 2020 at minimum 2 Mbps download speed and making available higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps on demand.
- Provide high speed and high quality broadband access to all village panchayats through a combination of technologies by the year 2014 and progressively to all villages and habitations by 2020.

#### R&D, Manufacturing And Standardization Of Telecommunication Equipment

- Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development, IPR creation, testing, standardization and manufacturing i.e. complete value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value

addition of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively.

- Create a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom products and services during the 12th five year plan period.
- To promote setting up of Telecommunications Standard Development Organisation (TSDO) as an autonomous body with effective participation of the government, industry, R&D centres, service providers, and academia to drive consensus regarding standards to meet national requirements including security needs. It will facilitate access for all the stakeholders in the International Standards Development Organisations and act as an advisory body for preparation of national contributions for incorporation of Indian requirement/IPRs/standards in the international standards.
- Provide preference to domestically manufactured telecommunication products, in procurement of those telecommunication products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.

#### Telecom Infrastructure/ Row Issues, Green Telecom, Clear Skyline, Mitigation Efforts During Disasters and Emergencies

- To work towards recognition of telecom as Infrastructure Sector for both wireline and wireless and, extension of the benefits available to infrastructure sectors to telecom sector also, to realize true potential of ICT for development.
- To facilitate increased use of alternative sources (Renewable Energy Technologies) of energy for powering telecom networks through active participation of all the stakeholders - the government, the telecom industry and the consumer for green telecommunications. Sector specific schemes and targets for promotion of green technologies will be finalised in consultation with Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) and other stakeholders.

## Quality of Service and Protection of Consumer Interest

- To strengthen the regulator for ensuring compliance of the prescribed performance standards and Quality of Service (QoS) parameters by the Telecom Service Providers
- To formulate a Code of Practice for Sales and Marketing Communications to improve transparency as well as address security issues relating to Customer Acquisition
- To undertake legislative measures to bring disputes between telecom consumers and service providers within the jurisdiction of Consumer Forums established under Consumer Protection Act.

## Security

- To create an institutional framework through regulatory measures to ensure that safe-to-connect devices are inducted into the Telecom Network and service providers take measures for ensuring the security of the network.
- To ensure security in an increasingly insecure cyber space, indigenously manufactured multi-functional SIM cards with indigenously designed chips incorporating specific laid down standards are considered critical. The whole electronics eco-system for this and other purposes, starting from the wafer fab needs to be built and hence is viewed as a key policy objective and outcome.

## Skill Development and Public Sector

- To assess the manpower requirement at different skill and expertise levels by partnering with National Skill Development Council and industry to identify the relevant needs of the sector and prepare a roadmap.

## Cloud Services

- To recognise that cloud computing will significantly speed up design and roll out of services, enable social networking and participative governance and e-Commerce on a scale which was not possible with traditional technology solutions.
- To take new policy initiatives to ensure rapid expansion of new services and technologies at

globally competitive prices by addressing the concerns of cloud users and other stakeholders including specific steps that need to be taken for lowering the cost of service delivery.

## Telecom Enterprise Services, Data Use New Technologies and IPV 6 Compliant Networks

- To facilitate the role of new technologies in furthering public welfare and enhanced customer choices through affordable access and efficient service delivery. The emergence of new service formats such as Machine-to-Machine (M2M) communications (e.g. remotely operated irrigation pumps, smart grid etc.) represent tremendous opportunities, especially as their roll-out becomes more widespread.
- To recognize the importance of the new Internet Protocol IPv6 to start offering new IP based services on the new protocol and to encourage new and innovative IPv6 based applications in different sectors of the economy by enabling participatory approach of all stake holders.

## Financing of Telecom Sector

- To create a Telecom Finance Corporation as a vehicle to mobilize and channelize financing for telecom projects in order to facilitate investment in the telecom sector.
- To rationalize taxes, duties and levies affecting the sector and work towards providing a stable fiscal regime to stimulate investments and making services more affordable.

## Role of Regulator, Changes in Legislation

- To review the TRAI Act with a view to addressing regulatory inadequacies/ impediments in effective discharge of its functions.
- To undertake a comprehensive review of Indian Telegraph Act and its rules and other allied legislations with a view to making them consistent with and in furtherance of the above policy objectives.

## Operationalisation of the Policy

- To take suitable facilitatory measures to encourage existing service providers to rapidly migrate to the

new regime in a uniformly liberalised environment with a level playing field.

- Policy will be operationalized by bringing out detailed guidelines, as may be considered appropriate, from time to time.

#### **Auction of Slots**

2636. DR. AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated and announced the policy guidelines for slot allocation at various airports and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether changes are proposed to be brought in especially with regard to hoarding of slots, etc. and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether information on available slots is proposed to be provided online by the airport operators and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether any preference will be given to airlines providing connectivity to non-metro cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam, The Government has already formulated and announced the policy guidelines for Slot Allocation. A copy of the (Guidelines is available in the Ministry's website "<http://civilaviation.gov.in/>").

(h) Some modifications in the Guidelines have been suggested by Airport / Airlines Operators. However, no changes have been proposed by the government at present.

(c) and (d) No Madam. There are no such proposals at present.

#### **Shortage of Teachers under SSA**

2637. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the teachers posts sanctioned by the Union Government under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have not been filled up by some States so far;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken up with right earnest the non-filling of teachers posts by some States; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Some of the States which have reported large number of vacancies of teachers sanctioned under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are Bihar [2.05 lakh], Jharkhand [0.38 lakh], Madhya Pradesh [0.79 lakh], Uttar Pradesh [1.59 lakh] and West Bengal [0.61 lakh].

(b) and (c) The Central Government has laid emphasis on expediting the recruitment of teachers by the State Governments and carrying out the redeployment of existing teachers. All these States have conducted the mandatory Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) for the recruitment of teachers, except West Bengal, where this test is scheduled to be held on 31.3.2013.

#### **Online Entrance Examinations**

2638. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that a number of higher educational institutions in the country are now conducting entrance examinations online;

(b) if so, whether the Government is considering any norms for the conduct of these examinations and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has undertaken any study of the hardships being faced by the handicapped students from rural areas and economically weaker sections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Joint Entrance Examinations (JEE)-Main 2013 for admission to the under-graduate (UG) engineering programmes in the National Institutes of Technology (NITs), the Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IIITs), and other Centrally Funded Technical Institutes (CFTIs) is being conducted by the Central Board

of Secondary Education (CBSE) in online mode in 31 cities as well as in offline mode in 82 cities all over the country and abroad. The alternative option of offline examination is also available to the candidates who do not want to appear in the online mode examination. Amanuensis (scribe) belonging to Class XI of Commerce / Humanities stream without Mathematics will be provided on request to the visually handicapped (blind) candidates appearing in JEE (Main) and one hour extra time will be allowed to them.

The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is conducting the Common Management Admission Test (CMAT) twice a year for admission in the AICTE approved institutes for the academic session of 2013-14. The Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) are conducting a computerised Common Admission Test (CAT) for admission to the IIMs since 2009. For the benefit of the disabled candidates, Testing Assistive devices (TA devices), also known as technical aids, are designed to directly enable people with disabilities to perform a particular task successfully. Magnifying Screens are provided by the CAT test centres for the Visually Impaired students.

#### **Unauthorised Grants to Colleges**

2639. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds of over rupees one crore have reportedly been released/granted allegedly to certain colleges unauthorisedly by the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of those colleges;

(c) whether the Government/UGC has conducted any investigation into the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof and the action taken against those officials who have been found guilty; and

(e) the mechanism put in place by the Government/UGC to check recurrence of such lapses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the information received from the University Grants Commission (UGC), it

has made certain payments to Patel Memorial National College of Patiala and Shri Baldev PG College, Varanasi that appear to be unauthorized and irregular.

(c) and (d) An enquiry committee headed by Dr. S. Satyam, Retired Secretary, Govt. of India has been constituted by the UGC to look into the matter, the findings of which have not been received yet. Simultaneously, two First Information Reports (FIRs) have been lodged in Indraprastha Estate Police Station. The responsibility for these lapses can be fixed only after the enquiry committee submits its report and police investigation is completed.

(e) As informed by the UGC, it has decided to make systemic changes in its systems and procedures, and strengthen internal controls. It has been decided to make payment to Universities/Colleges only through electronic transfers. It is also issuing sanction letters in triplicate, one along with the Grant-in-aid bill to the bank, one to the recipient institution along with the covering letter of the concerned bank and the third copy is returned to the UGC along with the payment voucher for record.

#### **Funds for Innovative Research Work**

2640. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission is holding unspent funds meant for setting up of Innovation Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for delay in setting up of these universities;

(c) whether the Government proposes to disburse the funds to existing Premier Higher Educational Institutions for innovative research work; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has not earmarked any funds for setting up such universities. The Central Government has introduced the 'Universities for Research and Innovation Bill' in the Parliament on 21.5.2012, to provide for the establishment and incorporation of Universities for Research and Innovation. The delay has occurred since the formulation of the legislative proposal required



extensive consultations with all stakeholders and the Bill has not yet passed.

(c) and (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has introduced a new Scheme entitled "Innovation Universities" from 2012-13 (for XIth plan period). The scheme is meant only for existing universities. Innovative research programmes are covered under any of the three following categories of financial assistance under the scheme:

1. Innovative Project	One time grant up to Rs.25 crores permitted for utilization over a period of five years.
2. Innovative Programme	Grant of Rs.25 crores to Rs. 100 crores permitted for utilization over a period of five years.
3. Innovation University	Grant of Rs.100 crores to Rs. 300 crores permitted for utilization over a period of five years.

[Translation]

#### Rolling Out Services in Rural Areas

2641. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the total number of private operators in Indian telecom sector under various categories and the details of their respective entry years; circle-wise;

(b) the percentage of market share of these private

operators in comparison to BSNL and MTNL separately in urban and rural segments;

(c) the number of operators both public and private who have fulfilled the obligation to roll out services in rural areas, operator-wise and the number of villages covered by them, operator and State-wise;

(d) the action taken by the Government against those telecom operators who have not started services in the rural areas, operator and State-wise;

(e) the expenditure incurred by BSNL and MTNL on advertisement during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and the results achieved thereof; and

(f) the role played or likely to be played by the workers in the BSNL and MTNL management to improve market share and profitability?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) There were a total of 39 CMTS (Cellular Mobile Telephone Service) and 240 UAS (Unified Access Service) Licences before the Supreme Court's cancellation of licences vide its order in WP(c) No. 423/2010 dated 02.02.2012. The quashed licences were allowed to continue their operations by Supreme Court from time to time. Vide order dated 15.02.2013, Supreme Court has allowed licences in respect of which spectrum has been won in auction, to continue to operate and remaining licences to discontinue operation forthwith. Certified copy of the order of the Supreme Court dated 11.03.2013 is awaited. This will have an implication on the number of licences operational for the present.

(b) The market share of wireless private operators and public operators as on 31st December 2012, in rural and urban segments are given below:

Service Providers	Urban Subscribers Base' (in millions)	Market Share	Rural Subscribers Base(in millions)	Market Share	Total Subscribers Base(in millions)	Market Share
BSNL	65.37	12.26%	34.55	10.42%	99.92	11.56%
MTNL	5.3	0.99%	0	0%	5.3	0.61%
Private	462.45	86.74%	297.05	89.58%	759.5	87.83%
Total	533.12		331.60		864.72	

The market share of wireline private operators and public operators as on 31st December 2012, in rural and

urban segments are given below:

Service Providers	Urban Subscribers Base' (in millions)	Market Share	Rural Subscribers Base(in millions)	Market Share	Total Subscribers Base(in millions)	Market Share
BSNL	14.15	59.36%	6.89	99.18%	21.04	68.34%
MTNL	3.46	14.50%	0	0.00%	3.46	11.22%
Private	6.23	26.15%	0.06	0.82%	6.29	20.43%
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.84</b>		<b>6.95</b>		<b>30.79</b>	

The market share of ISPs private operators and public operators as on 31st December 2012, in rural and urban segments are given below:

	Internet Subscribers (in million)	Market Share
BSNL & MTNL (PSU)	15.04	59.37%
Other PSUs #	0.004	0.01%
Private	10.29	40.62%
<b>Total</b>	<b>25.33</b>	

# ERNET India, Guj Info Petro Ltd (GPIL), Power Grid Corporation of India, Railtel Corporation of India Ltd., Software Technology Parks of India, West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Co. and Kerala State Electronics Dev. Corp. Ltd.

(c) and (d) The Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS)/ Unified Access Service (UAS) License condition mandate DHQ (District Headquarter) based roll out obligations. The terms and conditions of the license inter-alia provide that:

- (i) The choice of DHQs/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% of DHQs/towns shall lie with the operator.
- (ii) There is no requirement of mandatory coverage of rural areas.

There are separate conditions for roll out in the auction of the 3G/BWA Spectrum. After auction of 3G/BWA spectrum, the CMTS/ UAS Licences of the respective successful bidders has been amended. As per amendment in the UAS /CMTS Licences issued to successful bidders

in the 3G / BWA spectrum auction, Roll out obligations inter-alia provided that:

- (i) For 3G Spectrum for category A, B & C service areas Licence(s): The Licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall ensure that at least 50% of the DHQ in the service area will be covered using the 3G Spectrum, out of which at least 15% of the DHQs should be rural Short Distance Charging Areas (SDCA), within five years of the Effective date. Rural SDCA is defined as an area where 50% of the population lives in the rural areas.
- (ii) For BWA Spectrum service area(s) for category A, B, & C service areas Licence(s). The Licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall ensure that at least 50% of the rural short distance charging area (SDCA) are covered within five years of the Effective Date using the BWA Spectrum. Coverage of a rural SDCA would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded by the municipal/local body limits should get the required street level coverage.

The Effective Date shall be the date when the right to use awarded spectrum commercially commences i.e. the date of issue of the amendment letter to respective 3G/ BWA successful bidder.

Since the period of five years is yet to elapse, there is no ground for action by Government at this stage.

(e) The expenditure incurred by BSNL on advertisement during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement.

The details in respect of MTNL on advertisements and promotion of the products/services are given below:

Financial Year	Delhi (in crore)	Mumbai (in crore)
2009-2010	12.82	21.49
2010-2011	8.26	18.94
2011-2012	11.46	6.06

(f) The steps taken by BSNL (Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited) are given as below:

With a view to improve the quality of service and ensure customer satisfaction, some of the unions and associations observed the month of May 2011 as the Customer Delight Month and later on the whole financial year 2011-12 was declared as the Year of Customer Delight in BSNL. Subsequently, the unions and associations extended the Customer Delight Year for one more year.

The steps taken by MTNL (Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited) are given as below:

Workers are being emphasized to improve services and provide better customer care. Technological

upgradation of equipment is being done by them time to time as per induction of new technologies and services for improving customer satisfaction.

These steps being taken by BSNL & MTNL includes:

- Workers are guided to offer new technical features, speed, efficient service, proper customer care, billing etc that will lead to positive word of Mouth communication, which in future may precipitate to increased market share and profitability.
- Workers are being inspired to work towards increasing MTNL's operational revenue and decrease administrative and operative expenditure.
- The workers are being made to market MTNL products by each one of them by bringing two connections every month and also introducing at least one sale agent every six months. With this goal, activities like Ek Nayi Pehal in which the participating employees are being felicitated with certificates based on their performance are being encouraged.
- The workers are advised to wear a "Happy Face" in their day to day actions.

#### **Statement**

*The expenditure incurred by BSNL on advertisement during the last three years*

Sl. No.	Name of Telecom Circles	Name of State Covered	Expenditure (in Rs.)		
			2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andaman and Nicobar	Andaman and Nicobar	107,983	170,428	59,502
2	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	157,971,017	99,529,288	17,666,466
3	Assam	Assam	39,398,482	53,072,122	9,061,034
4	Bihar	Bihar	13,744,357	11,388,746	8,176,363
5	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	9,308,304	3,997,514	3,082,937
6	Gujarat	Gujarat	108,322,097	16,790,233	4,366,528
7	Haryana	Haryana	20,152,081	18,035,665	7,516,949
8	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	6,889,180	3,476,977	512,288

1	2	3	4	5	6
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	2,758,907	1,366,524	123,950
10	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	5,379,585	8,198,237	3,169,008
11	Karnataka	Karnataka	124,583,578	55,001,641	17,877,734
12	Kerala	Kerala	61,283,496	20,033,359	3,083,453
13	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	301,168,633	123,110,506	2,708,021
14	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	12,383,252	14,295,116	283,339
15	NE-I	Tripura, Mizoram, Meghalaya	1,547,788	3,651,552	2,354,505
16	NE-II	Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland	1548967	2374353	982581
17	Odisha	Odisha	51,800,284	37,752,457	15,790,136
18	Punjab	Punjab	16,791,131	14,343,089	8,253,051
19	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	85,458,222	71,041,602	3,072,989
20	Tamil Naidu	Tamil Naidu	43,256,270	25,218,933	9,028,912
21	Chennai Telecom District	Tamil Naidu	109,457,997	33,034,030	2,448,213
22	UP (East)	UP	103,109,483	113,035,668	37,888,742I
23	UP (West)	UP	19,900,842	15,283,471	6,355,945I
24	Uttaranchal	Uttaranchal	5,680,525	6,917,349	1,572,64
25	West Bengal	West Bengal	36,013,235	22,324,073	10,675,281
26	Kolkata Telecom District	Kolkata District	116,974,963	81,897,516	18,557,050
Total			1,454,990,659	855,340,449	194,667,625

### Imbalance in Technical Education

2642. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:

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

- (a) whether imbalances exist in technical education in the country;
- (b) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (c) the number of colleges providing technical education in the country as on date, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up technical educational institutes in those areas of the States which have comparatively less number of the said colleges; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Technical Institutions have been established in different part of the country on the demand of academia, Industry and the public in general. There are 86 Centrally Funded Technical Institutions (CFTIs) in the

country. The details of these CFTIs is available on the Ministry's website(www.mhrd.gov.in). The State-wise list showing the number of technical institutions granted permission by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is given in the enclosed Statement. Around 85% of the technical institutions imparting technical education are unaided private institutions. The AICTE grants approval to all such applicants who fulfil the statutory norms and standards prescribed for the establishment of the new technical institutions.

(d) and (e) Under the scheme of "Sub-Mission of Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development" the Ministry provides financial assistance to the State/UT Governments, limited to Rs. 12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a polytechnics in 300 unserved districts / underserved districts, subject to the respective State/UT Governments providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non- recurring expenditure beyond Rs.12.30 crores, if any.

**Statement**

Sl. No.State/ Union Territory		Number of Institutions
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2811
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	3
3.	Assam	43
4.	Bihar	76
5.	Chhattisgarh	130
6.	Delhi	101
7.	Goa	14
8.	Gujarat	510
9.	Haryana	643
10.	Himchal Pradesh	90
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	45
12.	Jharkhand	55
13.	Karnataka	921

1	2	3
14.	Kerala	401
15.	Madhya Pradesh	690
16.	Maharashtra	1601
17.	Manipur	4
18.	Meghalaya	6
19.	Odisha	366
20.	Punjab	483
21.	Rajasthan	555
22.	Sikkim	6
23.	Tamil Nadu	1758
24.	Tripura	4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	1473
26.	Uttarakhand	204
27.	West Bengal	291
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2
29.	Chandigarh	12
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3
31.	Daman and Diu	1
32.	Puducherry	39
Grand Total		13341

[English]

**Round Table on Legal Education**

2643. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government had set up a 'Round Table on Legal Education';

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its terms of reference;

(c) whether any reports/suggestions have been made in this regard and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for implementation of those suggestions/recommendations;

(e) the current status on the proposal to make para-legal education a component of vocational education;

(f) the details of the modalities worked out in this regard; and

(g) whether the Government has discussed the matter with the State Governments for proper implementation and if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development had constituted a "Round Table on Legal Education" in the year 2009. Its Terms of Reference (TOR) were to advise and make recommendations on transforming the legal education system in the country and implementation thereof, to consider aspects of legal education such as curriculum design and delivery as well as the examination system so that graduating students are equipped with the knowledge and the confidence to fit in a wide range of roles vis-a-vis diverse traditional and emerging opportunities.

(c) The Round Table on Legal Education recommended inter-alia that the University Grants Commission (UGC) must set up an Expert Committee to prepare a comprehensive syllabus for BA (Law); that the LL.M course of one year duration proposed by the UGC be improved upon and made more comprehensive; that a Vocational Education Committee may be constituted to prepare a comprehensive syllabus for the para-legal courses and suggest the duration and the structure of the course.

(d) to (f) Based on the decisions of the Round Table, the UGC constituted an Expert Committee under the Chairmanship of Prof. Jose Verghese, Ex. Vice-Chancellor, National Law University, Raipur. The Committee finalised and submitted the report containing the scheme and syllabus for B.A. (Law) non-professional, scheme of

vocational diploma programme for paralegals (2 years), scheme of vocational certificate programme for paralegals (1 year) and guidelines for introduction of one year LL.M degree programme. The report was considered and approved by the UGC.

(g) As of now no such discussions with States have been held.

#### **Radiation from Towers**

2644. SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

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

(a) whether permissible limit for radiation from mobile towers in India is well above the safe limit;

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

(c) whether over 1.5 lakh cell towers are yet to get radiation certificate; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government against erring service Providers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, the permissible limit for radiation from mobile towers in India is 1/10 of the safe limits prescribed by International Commission on Non-Ionizing Radiation Protection (ICNIRP) and as such, our standards are tougher than being adopted by many other countries based on ICNIRP.

(c) and (d) Telecom Service Providers submit the compliance to the mobile tower radiation norms by way of submission of self-certificate for each and every Base Transmitting Station (BTS) to the respective Telecom Enforcement, Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cell of Department of Telecommunication (DoT). The periodicity of submission of self-certificate is 2 years and the current block of 2 years is ending on 31.03.2013.

**Sociology of Sanitation in School  
Curriculum**

2645. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to include "Sociology of Sanitation" as a sub-subject in schools and colleges to address the complexities of the issue;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to include the "Sociology of Sanitation" as a sub-subject in schools and college curricula. However, the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005 stresses the importance of creating awareness about sanitation among schoolchildren. It envisages that the schools must have minimum facilities that include essential furniture, basic amenities (toilets, drinking water) and so on. At the primary stage, 'sanitation' is integrated with living in a holistic perspective as part of Environmental Studies and various issues regarding sanitation are mentioned in the Social and Political Life Textbooks at the Upper Primary stage.

**Elections to Students Unions**

2646. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has received representations from students of various Universities including Jamia Millia Islamia, Banaras Hindu University and Allahabad University for revival of students' unions and conduct of students' union election during the 2013-14 session;

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

(c) whether the Government would revive the students' unions in above universities in view of huge demands for the same from various quarters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per available information, the Ministry of Human Resource Development has not received any representation of this nature from the students of Central Universities including the Jamia Millia Islamia, the Banaras Hindu University and the Allahabad University.

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

(c) As the Central Universities (CUs) are Autonomous Bodies, each established through an Act of Parliament and governed by the relevant Act, Statutes and Ordinances, all the CUs are competent to take decisions on academic and administrative matters including election of the Students' Union/Council. The Government has no role to play in such matters.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

*[Translation]*

**Non-Metro Airports**

2647. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to develop some non-metro airports in the country in order to promote tourism;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the locations identified for the purpose; and

(c) the details of the financial allocations made for this purpose along with the time by which these airports are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Airports Authority of India has plans to further develop/expand some of the non-metro airports in the country. Details of development of Non-metro Airports is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The details of financial allocations made during 2012-13 is given in the enclosed Statement-II. No definite time frame can be given in this regard as the matter involves various factors.

**Statement-I****Status of Development of Non-Metro Airports**

As on January, 2013

Sl. No.	Airport	Status of work		
		Completed	Ongoing	Planned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	Renovation of Terminal Building & expansion of apron	Nil	New Civil Enclave
2.	Agartala (Tripura)	Technical Block cum ATC tower, extension of apron and strengthening of runway.	Nil	Hanger for A-321 type of aircraft.
3	Amritsar (Punjab)	-C/o New Terminal Building, Extension of runway and Expansion of apron.	Development of Cargo Complex. Parallel Twy from runway34 beginning upto TwyF.	
4	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	-New Integrated Terminal Building, Apron and strengthening of runway.	Nil	Runway extension.
5	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	-C/o New Integrated Terminal Building, extension of runway, apron and link taxiway etc.	Nil	New ATC Tower cum tech. block, Fire Station, M.T.
6	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	Strengthening and Expansion of apron and taxiway.	-C/o New Domestic Terminal Building	ATC Tower cum Tech. Block, MT pool.
7.	Chandigarh	- Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building. - Expansion of Apron, yet to be commissioned.	New Civil Air Terminal Complex. (Mohali Side)	Nil
8.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	- Expansion & modification of existing T/B, c/o part Parallel taxiway, extension and strengthening of Apron	Nil	New Integrated T/B & Apron on the other side of Runway.
9.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	-C/o New T/ B, apron and Strengthening and extension of runway.	Nil	Nil



1	2	3	4	5
10	Dibrugarh (Assam)	-Terminal Building, Apron and strengthening of runway.		Extension of runway, Hanger for A-321 type of a eft.
11.	Goa	Nil	New Integrated T/B.	ATC tower cum Tech Block - C/o parallel taxi track, link taxi tracks and rapid exit taxiways. Expansion of Apron.
12	Guwahati (Assam)	- Modification of existing T/B, Extension of Runway, apron, Isolation Bay.	C/o Aircraft Maintenance hanger alongwith apron.	Fire Station, ATC Tower cum Tech Block, International Terminal Building, parallel taxi track and Cargo Shed
13	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	C/o of Integrated T/B, extension of runway, new Apron and link taxi track.	Nil	Nil
14	Imphal (Manipur)		Expansion of T/Build Expansion of apron & link twy. Fire Station, Boundary Wall around newly acquired land.	Hanger for A-321 type of aircraft with Apron.
15	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	- C/o New International T/B, apron, link taxi track and part parallel taxi track.	- Extension & strengthening of runway for wide body aircraft Cat 'E' i/c provision of cat-II lighting system.	Expansion of New International Terminal Building.
16	Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)	- C/o New apron and link taxi track	- Construction of new Terminal Building.	Nil
17	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	- C/o New integrated T/B & car park, Apron, part parallel taxi track .	Property wall around AAI Land.	Nil
18	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	- C/o New Integrated T/B, Apron and extension of runway.	— Expansion of apron	Control Tower cum Technical Block.

1	2	3	4	5
19	Mangalore (Karnataka)	- Construction of a new Integrated Terminal Building, Apron & Taxi way, Tech Block cum control tower, Fire Station.	New ATC Tower cum Tech Block.	Part parallel Taxi Track & Expansion of Apron.
20	Mysore (Karnataka)	- Construction of Terminal Building, Runway, Apron & Taxi way, Tech Block cum control tower, Fire Station.	Nil	Runway extension
21	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	- C/o New international arrival hall, Expansion of existing T/B.	Nil	New Tech. Block cum Control Tower
22	Port Blair	-Expansion and strengthening of apron	Const. of Hanger, Annexe Building, Apron/Link Twy etc. for ICG.	New Integrated T/B and expansion of Apron
23	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	C/o New Integrated T/B Commissioned, runway extension and new apron.	Nil	Runway extension & Apron expansion.
24	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	Expansion/Strengthening of apron.	C/o New Integrated T/B, ATC Tower	Existing T/Build to be converted to cargo & Airlines /AAI offices after Commissioning of NITB.
25	Srinagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	- Expansion & modification of Terminal Building, apron and car park.	- Construction of cargo complex and expansion car park.	Nil
26	Surat (Gujarat)	- New Terminal Building, Extension of Runway & apron.	Nil	Nil
27	Trivandrum (Kerala)	- Construction of New International Terminal Building and Part parallel taxi track.	Nil	Extension of parallel Twy/ Existing Apron
28	Trichy (Tamilnadu)	- Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Extension of Apron.	Nil	Nil
29	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	Construction of New Terminal Building, apron, link taxi track, isolation bay, Extension of runway and Tech. Block and Control Tower.	Nil	CISF Barracks & Married accommodation, Dog Kennel.

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	- Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Apron.	Nil	Nil
31.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	- Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building, Extension of runway, Expansion of apron.	New ATC cum Tech. Block.	Nil
32.	Vadodara (Gujarat)		New Integrated Terminal Building complex, parallel taxiway, expansion of apron.	ATC tower cum Technical Block.
33.	Agatti/ Lakshadweep	Construction of Terminal Building, Runway Strengthening and recarpeting, Technical Building cum control tower & fire station	Nil	Extension of runway, new apron, Relocation of terminal building, Control Tower.
34.	Akola (Maharashtra)	Modification of existing terminal building and other allied buildings, Expansion of Apron.	Nil	Runway extension-Planning stage.
35.	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Expansion & modification of existing terminal building	Nil	Extension of runway, Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower Cum Tech Block, Fire Station.
36.	Cooch Behar (West Bengal)	Construction of New Terminal Building, Runway strengthening.	Nil	Nil
37.	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Expansion of apron and construction of link taxiway	Nil	Face lifting of Terminal Building, and city Side.
38.	Gondia (Maharashtra)	Passenger lounge module I & II, Fire Station, Residential Quarters, Construction of hanger & Extension of runway & part parallel taxi track.	Extension & strengthening of Runway and parallel Taxi way.	Nil
39.	Hubli (Karnataka)	Expansion & modification of existing Terminal Building	Nil	Extension of runway, Construction of New Terminal Building, ATC Tower Cum Tech Block, Fire Station.

1	2	3	4	5
40	Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	Expansion of apron.	Expansion & Modification of terminal building.	Extension of Runway. Construction of New Civil Air Terminal.
41	Kullu(Himachal)	Construction of new terminal building, Resurfacing of runway, Construction of new Apron and taxiway	Nil	Nil
42	Patna (Bihar)	Re-carpeting of Runway, Taxiway & Apron and Link Taxiway.	Nil	
43	Rajahmundry (AndhraPradesh)	Construction of New Terminal Building	Nil	Extension of Apron and Link/track-
44	Rajkot (Gujarat)		Nil	Construction of new terminal & Extension of Runway & Apron.
45	Vijayawada (AndhraPradesh)	New apron & Extension & strengthening of runway.	Expansion of Terminal Building	New Terminal Building.
46	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	Strengthening of Rwy & Extension of Apron. Construction of New Apron & Installation of ILS.	New Integrated Terminal Building	Nil
47	Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)	Nil	Nil	Extension of Rwy & associated facilities for the operation of AB-320 aircraft.
48	Pondicherry (U.T.)	Extension & strengthening of Rwy for operation of ATR72 type of aircraft.New Terminal Building completed and inaugurated on 9.02.2013.		Further extension of runway for operation of AB-320 type of aircraft.
49	Bagdogra (West Bengal)	Expansion of Apron for parking of 4 (A-321), 1 (IL-76) & 2 Helicopter parking.	Nil	Nil
50	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	Construction of New Apron for 3 parking stands. Construction of New Terminal Building.	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
51	Silchar (Assam)	Runway extension on either end upto 7500 ft		New Domestic T/Building & other works.
52	Cuddapah(AndhraPradesh)	Runway & apron works, for ATR72 type of aircraft.	Pre-fabricated New Terminal building. ATC Tower cum Technical block and fire station.	Nil
53	Warangal(AndhraPradesh)	Nil	Nil	Extension of Rwy & associated facilities for the operation of ATR class of aircraft
54	Pantnagar (Ultrakhand)	Runway extension to cater for ATR 72 type of aircraft, Renovation of Terminal Building and Provision of Ground Lighting.	Nil	Nil
55	Leh (Jammu and Kashmir)	Construction of Civil Apron, Car Park	Nil	Construction of New Terminal Building
56	Barapani (Meghalaya)	New Terminal Building.	Provision of wall fencing for newly acquired land.	Upgradation of airport for operation of A-320 type of aircraft.
57	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	Development of Airport for operation of ATR type of aircraft.	Nil	Nil
58	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)			Development of Airstrip for operation of ATR type of aircraft in Phase 1.
59	Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh)	Nil	Development of Airport for open of ATR type of aircraft	Nil
60	Silchar Assam)	Nil	Apron Extension.	Nil
61	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	Nil	Nil	Apron Extension

1	2	3	4	5
62	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	Nil	Nil	Development of airport for operationalization of ATR-72 type of Aircraft.
63	Belgaum (Karnataka)	Expansion and modification of existing terminal building	Nil	Extension of Runway, construction of new terminal building, ATC tower-cum-tech block-cum-fire station and isolation bay under joint development with Indian Navy.
64	Hubli (Karnataka)	Expansion and modification of existing terminal building	Nil	Extension of Runway, construction of new terminal building, ATC tower-cum-tech block-cum-fire station and isolation bay.
65.	Calicut (Kerala)	Strengthening of Runway, Expansion and modification of International Terminal building for integrated operations.	Nil	Construction of new International arrival hall (tender stage).

## Note:

1. All planned works are subject to availability of land from the State Government/ IAF(MOD), traffic demand and budgetary Support Where ever applicable
2. Further detail if required, may be obtained from Directorate of Engineering.

**Statement-II**

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	Airport	B.E 2012-13
1	2	3
1	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	0.00
2	Agartala (Tripura)	3.70
3	Amritsar (Punjab)	9.25
4	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	0.51
5	Belgaum (Karnataka)	1.10
6	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	1.20
7	Bhubaneswar (Odisha)	22.20
8	Chandigarh	4.50
9	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	5.10
10	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	0.50
11	Dibrugarh (Assam)	2.40
12	Goa	64.90
13	Guwahati (Assam)	6.28
14	Hubli (Karnataka)	0.60
15	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	4.34
16	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	5.51
17	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	2.02
18	Imphal (Manipur)	6.70
19	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	11.78
20	Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)	25.11
21	Manglore (Karnataka)	2.40
22	Mysore (Karnataka)	0.09
23	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	0.00
24	Portblair	0.69
25	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	9.15
26	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	8.20

1	2	3
27	Sri Nagar (Jammu and Kashmir)	0.10
28	Surat (Gujrat)	6.05
29	Trivandrum (Kerala)	18.85
30	Trichy (Tamil Nadu)	0.13
31	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	0.10
32	Vishakhapatnam (Andhra Pradesh)	0.00
33	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	0.40
34	Vadodara (Gujrat)	15.05
35	Agatti (Lakshadweep)	0.00
36	Akola (Maharashtra)	0.20
37	Cooch Behar (West Bengal)	0.02
38	Dimapur (Nagaland)	1.00
39	Gondia (Maharashtra)	11.51
40	Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	2.70
41	Kullu (HP)	0.10
42	Patna (Bihar)	0.60
43	Rajamundry (AP)	2.30
44	Rajkot (Gujarat)	0.60
45	Vijaywada (AP)	0.00
46	Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)	17.06
47	Tuticorin (Tamilnadu)	0.02
48	Pondicherry (UT)	5.02
49	Bagdogra (West Bengal)	0.40
50	Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)	0.50
51	Silchar (Assam)	0.50
52	Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)	4.82
53	Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)	0.00
54	Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)	1.00
55	Leh (Jammu and Kashmir)	0.20

1	2	3
56	Barapani (Meghalaya)	3.05
57	Jalgaon (Maharashtra)	10.00
58	Kishangarh (Rajasthan)	0.05
59	Tezu (Arunachal Pradesh)	7.00
60	Jamnagar (Gujarat)	0.50
61	Jharsuguda (Odisha)	0.35
Total		308.41

### Migration of People to Cities

2648. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of people are moving towards cities and towns from rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of rise in urban population in comparison to other developing countries;

(c) whether the Government has any policy for providing housing/basic facilities and employment to the migrated population and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to check the influx of people to the cities and towns including Delhi; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) The population of cities has been growing on account of several factors including migration from rural to urban areas. The information on migration has not been published by Census of India for Census 2011. The percentage of people living in urban areas in India has increased from 27.8% in 2001 to 31.16% in 2011. During the corresponding period, the change in level of urbanization, as per the United Nations, World Urbanization Prospects, The 2011 Revision, in some developing countries is given below:

Sl. No. Name of Country		Percentage Urban Population	
		2001	2011
1	2	3	4
1.	India	27.8	31.16
2.	Pakistan	33.1	36.2
3.	Srilanka	15.7	15.1
4.	Bangladesh	23.6	28.4
5.	Ethiopia	14.7	17.0
6.	Kenya	19.9	24.0
7.	Madagascar	27.1	32.0
8.	Rwanda	13.8	19.0
9.	Uganda	12.1	15.0
10.	Zimbabwe	33.8	39.0
11.	Cambodia	18.6	20.0
12.	Myanmar	27.2	32.0
13.	Vietnam	24.4	31.0

(c) The Government of India supports development of towns through the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) which was launched in 2005-06 and seeks to improve urban infrastructure, housing, transport and urban basic services. The JNNURM comprises sub-Mission-I on Urban Infrastructure and Governance and sub-Mission-II on Basic Service for Urban Poor and covers 65 identified towns apart from Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which covers other towns.

(d) and (e) It is not the policy of Government to either check or facilitate migration to the cities as the process of migration is driven by demographic and economic factors and distortions in the process may have undesirable consequences on economic growth and development.



### Sharing Pattern of SSA

2649. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has substantially reduced the Central share of grant under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) over the years;

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

(c) whether the Union Government is considering to review its decision and proposes to reimburse the additional burden of States including Gujarat;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time frame fixed for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Centre State funding pattern for the centrally sponsored scheme of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) was to taper off from 65:35 at the beginning of the 11th Plan to 50:50 by the end of the 11th Plan. However, the Central Government revised the provision in the light of the funds which would be required to meet the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and decided to continue with a 65:35 Centre State sharing pattern (90:10 for North Eastern Region States), applicable from 2010-11 upto 2014-15.

(c) to (e) The State of Gujarat is also receiving Central funds on a 65:35 (Centre: State) pattern under the SSA.

### Blocking of URL

2650. SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Internet Service Providers (ISPs) to block 73 URLs or web addresses linked to articles and blogs on the Court order;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons behind the blocking of such URLs;

(c) whether the Government has also blocked other URLs on web addresses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken by the Government to ensure right to freedom of expression and speech?

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): 73 URLs were blocked in compliance of a court order issued by Second Additional District Judge, Dabra, Gwalior. The court order was issued pursuant to a Civil Suit (16A of 2012) and subsequent application filed in the court of the District Judge, Darba, Gwalior.

(c) and (d) In the year 2013, Government has blocked other 121 URLs in compliance of court orders. In addition, 60 URLs hosting video/trailer of controversial movie "Innocence of Muslims" were blocked under the provisions of section 69A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 and rules notified therein.

The provisions of the Information Technology Act, 2000 protect the democratic processes and freedom of speech and expression as well as citizen's rights as enshrined in the Constitution of India. Further, the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Blocking for Access of information for Public) Rules, 2009 published under section 69A of the Information Technology Act provides provision for review of the orders passed under this section for blocking of information for public access. The Government has also filed a petition in the Court of Additional District Judge, Dabra, Gwalior for review of the order dated 29.01.2011 passed by the Court for blocking of 73 URLs.

*[Translation]*

### Housing Society Scam

2651. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi High Court has directed to constitute special investigation team under DIG of CBI to investigate into the scam in group housing societies in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CBI has constituted any special investigation team to investigate into this scam; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the updated status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Madam, a Division Bench of Hon'ble Delhi High Court while hearing a Writ Petition (C) No. 10066/2004 titled Yogiraj Krishna CGHS Ltd. vs. DDA & others passed an order on 02.08.2005 and gave directions to the Director, CBI to formulate a Special Investigation Team headed by an officer not below the rank of DIG to enquire into affairs of 135 Cooperative Group Housing Societies (CGHS).

(b) to (d) The cases related to CGHS were registered in Anti-Corruption Division, Special Crime Division and Economic Offence Division on the orders of the Director, CBI.

Investigating Officers supervised by DIG, EOW Delhi Region have investigated the affairs of Co-operative Group Housing Societies and a total of 202 Regular cases pertaining to the CGHS were registered.

Out of the above 202 Regular cases, 03 cases have ended in conviction and 01 case has ended in acquittal. In 02 cases accused have been discharged and 05 cases were closed. Rest 191 cases are under various stages of trial in the Hon'ble Court of Law.

#### **Complaints in JNNURM**

2652. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints from various States including Uttar Pradesh regarding the implementation of works under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. Complaints have been received from States like Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Puducherry, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal etc regarding the implementation of works under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).

The projects under JnNURM are implemented by State Government/Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) in accordance with their rules and procedures. The Government of India forwards the complaints/conveys the shortcomings/deviations if any, in implementation of project to the State Government for proper rectification and suitable action thereon as per the rules and procedures of the State Government.

#### **Revenue from Telecom Operators**

2653. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO: SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the revenue earned by the Government from telecom companies under various head/charges during the last three years and the current year, head-wise;

(b) the total amount outstanding including spectrum charges, licence fee and interest against the telecom operators separately from GSM & CDMA as on date;

(c) the names of the operators along with the amount recovered and to be recovered from them, operator-wise;

(d) whether the Government has proposed to penalize the defaulting operators who have not paid the amount and issued notices to them;

(e) if so, the details of notices issued and penalties imposed on telecom operators, operator-wise; and

(f) the other steps taken by the Government to recover its dues from 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) The details of revenue earned by the Government during last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The details of outstanding amount and interest are enclosed as Statement-II and Statement-III.

(d) and (e) Penalty is calculated as per terms and conditions of relevant Licence Agreement. The details of penalty imposed are enclosed as Statement-IV.

(f) Most of the aforesaid dues are under litigation.

**Statement-I**

I. Spectrum Usage Charges (Rs. in Cr)			
F.Y. 2009-10	F.Y. 2010-11	F.Y. 2011-12	F.Y. 2012-13
3,519.03	*1,09,319.42	4,856.05	**6,889.28

\* This includes Rs. 106262.26 Cr received as auction money.

\*\* This includes Rs. 1706.92 Cr received as auction money for 2G Spectrum.

## II. License Fee\* (Rs. in Cr)

F.Y. 2009-10	F.Y. 2010-11	F.Y. 2011-12	F.Y. 2012-13
10,128.13	10,297.86	11,413.23	8,540.71

(up to 3rd Qr.)

\* These are MIS figures

**Statement-II***Outstanding Amount of Spectrum Usage Charges/Licence Fee against the Telecom Service Providers*

(Rs. in Cr.)

Telecom Service Provider	Spectrum Usage Charges(SUC)									License Fee		
	GSM			CDMA			Total SUC			Principal	Interest	Total
	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total	Principal	Interest	Total			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Aircel	40.42	20.61	61.03			0	40.42	20.61	61.03	0	0	0
Bharti Airtel	432.21	235.84	668.05			0	432.21	235.84	668.05	1,450.68	1,156.83	2,607.51
BSNL	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	990.46	1,102.49	2,092.95
Dishnet Wireless	0	0.13	0.13			0	0	0.13	0.13			0
Etisalat DB	4.00	1.85	5.85			0	4	1.85	5.85	15.48	4.73	20.21
HFCL	0	0	0	4.03	9.82	13.85	4.03	9.82	13.85			0
Idea	3.09	4.61	7.70			0	3.09	4.61	7.70	216.04	204.32	420.36
Loop Telecom	0.64	0.29	0.93			0	0.64	0.29	0.93			0
MTNL	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	48.85	54.35	103.20
Reliance Comm.	0.08	0.12	0.20	54.94	139.89	194.83	55.02	140.01	195.03	796.41	664.79	1,461.20
Reliance Telecom	0	0.04	0.04			0	0	0.04	0.04	58.06	44.29	102.35
S.Tel	3.41	1.83	5.24			0	3.41	1.83	5.24	7.22	2.49	9.71
Sistema Shyam Ltd.		0		0	30.78	30.78	0	30.78	30.78	27.5	9.1	36.60
Spice Communication	0	0.54	0.54			0	0	0.54	0.54			0
Tata Teleservices (Mah) Ltd.	0	0	0	21.82	75.45	97.27	21.82	75.45	97.27	25.44	26.67	52.11

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Tata Tele- services Ltd.	0	0	0	24.17	82.1	106.27	24.17	82.1	106.27	170.13	181.92	352.05
Unitech Wireless	8.66	4.36	13.02				0	8.66	4.36	13.02	16.14	22.06
Videocon Telecommunication	0.68	0.66	1.34				0	0.68	0.66	1.34	19.74	26.95
Vodafone	408.77	255.39	664.16				0	408.77	255.39	664.16	252.45	457.85
Total	901.96	526.27	1,428.23	104.96	338.04	443.00	1,006.92	864.31	1,871.23	4,094.60	3,670.51	7,765.11

**Statement-III**

*Outstanding amount of One Time Spectrum Charges for Spectrum beyond 4.4 MHz in respect of GSM Spectrum*

(Rs. in Cr)

Sl. No.	Telecom Service Provider	One time spectrum charges			Amount of 1st equated annual instalment
		Principal	Interest	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Aircel	1,351.51	0	1,351.51	582.43
2	Bharti Airtel	5,201.24	0	5,201.24	1758.07
3	BSNL	6,911.86	0	6,911.86	1282.98
4	Dishnet Wireless	14.25	0	14.25	1.98
5	Idea	1,882.00	0	1,882.00	726.36
6	Loop Mobile(l) Ltd	606.72	0	606.72	606.72
7	MTNL	3,205.71	0	3,205.71	916.48
8	Reliance Telecom	173.46	0	173.46	62.60
9	Spice Communication	231.50	0	231.50	84.45
10	Vodafone	3,599.40	0	3,599.40	2093.61
Total		23,177.65	0.00	23,177.65	8115.68

Note: The Operators have been given an option of deferred payment .The 1st instalment has not been paid by the operators which have been taken as outstanding dues. The matter is sub-judice.

**Statement-IV**

(Rs. in Cr)

*Penalties imposed in respect of outstanding Spectrum Usage Charges/License Fee*

Telecom Service Provider	GSM	CDMA	LF	Total
Aircel	20.09	0.00	0.00	20.09
Bharti	205.99	0.00	196.68	402.67
BSNL	0.00	0.00	951.96	951.96
Dishnet	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Etisalat	1.99	0.00	9.18	11.17
HFCL	0.00	1.14	0.00	1.14
Idea	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Loop	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.32
MTNL	0.00	0.00	42.25	42.25
Reliance Comm.	0.08	33.29	399.86	433.23
Reliance Telecom	0.00	0.00	32.20	32.20
S.Tel	1.71	0.00	4.4	6.11
Sistema Shyam Ltd.	0.00	14.94	17.14	32.08
Spice	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Tata Teleservices (Mah.) Ltd.	0.00	13.98	0.00	13.98
Tata Teleservices Ltd.	0.00	12.99	0.00	12.99
Unitech Wireless Ltd.	4.22	0.00	9.50	13.72
Videocon Telecommunication Ltd.	0.37	0.00	11.81	12.18
Vodafone	213.64	0.00	0.00	213.64
<b>Total</b>	<b>448.41</b>	<b>76.34</b>	<b>1,674.98</b>	<b>2,199.73</b>

*[English]***Permission to Export Monazite**

2654. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per guidelines of Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB), no individual or company or entity is permitted to export Monazite;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that some individuals/companies are unauthorisedly exporting Monazite without any licence and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether cases of some individuals or companies who have been allowed to keep sand which contain Monazite after removing other minerals from it have come to the notice of the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Monazite is a 'Prescribed Substance' under Sec. 2(g) of Atomic Energy Act 1962 read with the Gazette Notification No.S.O.61(E) dated 20.01.2006. The Atomic Energy (working of the mines, minerals and handling of prescribed substances) Rules 1984 govern the grant of licences for mining, milling, processing and/or handling any ore, mineral, or other material from which prescribed substance can be extracted. The term 'handling' includes manufacture, possession storage, usage, transferring by sale or otherwise, export, import, transport or disposal of the said substance. Since Monazite is a 'prescribed substance', the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Government of India, as a policy, has restricted all activities in respect of this substance to Government entities only. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, is the only organisation that has been permitted till date to export monazite. The Department has not permitted any other individual or company or entity to export Monazite.

(c) No, Madam. While the DAE has not given export licences to any private entities, reports have appeared in certain sections of the press suggesting illegal exports of monazite. The DAE has initiated steps to put in place comprehensive systems to check any such exports, through appropriate pre-export regulatory checks, and radiation monitoring at Ports.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Department has allowed the following entities to store Monazite-tailings within the plant premises where such tailings are stored in trenches in an isolated location within the plant premise with institutional control of AERB and topped with silica rich sand:

- i. M/s Trimex Sands Pvt. Ltd., Srikakulam, Andhra Pradesh
- ii. M/s Kerala Minerals and Metals Limited, Chavara, Kerala
- iii. Authoor Plant of M/s V.V.Minerals, Tamilnadu

iv. M/s V.V.Minerals, Yellapetta, Andhra Pradesh

v. M/s Miracle Sands and Metals, Tamilnadu

(f) These storage sites are fenced to avoid unauthorized access. Radiation-caution boards are displayed and radiation levels in and around these sites are periodically monitored. The radiation-level at the monazite enriched storage sites are also checked during the regulatory inspection by AERB to check whether they are comparable with the natural background levels.

*[Translation]*

#### **Higher Fees charged by Schools**

2655. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the public schools are charging excess fees from the disabled students;

(b) if so, whether the Government has laid down any guidelines in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No such instances have come to the notice of the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE). However, the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the CBSE state that the fees charged should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the schools.

(b) and (c) Education being a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, and the majority of schools being under the jurisdiction of the State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments/ Union Territories to take appropriate decisions in this matter. However, the CBSE issues circulars from time to time in this regard.

*[English]*

#### **AI Loss Making Routes**

2656. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued notices to the Government and Air India on alleged irregularities in the purchase of aircraft and surrendering profitable routes to private carriers;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the response of the Government thereto; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to restore Air India into profits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The Centre for Public Interest Litigation has filed a Petition for Special Leave to Appeal (C) No.25545 of 2012 in the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India against the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi's judgment dated 01.6.2012 in Writ Petition (C) No.2302 of 2010 and has raised the following questions of law:

i) Whether the High Court erred in not directing a criminal investigation into the actions of Civil Aviation Ministry regarding Air India?

ii) Whether the High Court erred in holding that PAC would take a call on the issue?

(c) The Government has approved the Turn Around Plan (TAP) and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) of Air India which focuses on cost reduction and improved operational performance. Government has also decided to infuse more equity into Air India under FRP.

[Translation]

#### Housing Scheme by CGEWHO

2657. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of various housing schemes under the Central Government Employees Welfare Housing Organization (CGEWHO) for providing houses to central Government employees in different parts in the country including Delhi, Gurgaon and Noida;

(b) whether the said schemes are being implemented as per stipulated plan;

(c) if so, the time schedule for allotment of the said houses, scheme-wise; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As reported by CGEWHO, housing schemes under the organization to provide houses to Central Government Employees in different parts of the country are as under:

Housing projects where construction is in progress are: Housing projects under planning are:

- |                          |                       |
|--------------------------|-----------------------|
| i. Chennai (Ph-II);      | i. Vishakapatnam;     |
| ii. Mohali (Ph-I);       | ii. Meerut (Ph-II);   |
| iii. Bhubaneswar (Ph-I); | iii. Greater Noida;   |
| iv. Meerut (Ph-I);       | iv. Chennai (Ph-III); |
| v. Kolkata (Ph-II);      | v. Mohali (SAS Nagar) |
| vi. Bhubaneswar (Ph-II); |                       |
| vii. Mohali (Ph-II)      |                       |

(b) and (c) As reported by CGEWHO schemes are planned after conducting a demand survey and thereafter making attempts to acquire land from State Government Authorities. In case of non-availability of land from State Government Authorities, housing schemes are planned as turnkey projects wherein land is also provided by the construction agency. Hence no definite time frame can be planned for such housing schemes. Allotment of houses under each Scheme is made to eligible applicants after the draw. The specific allocation of dwelling unit number in a particular project is made at the time of the completion of the project. Allotment has been made in the following housing schemes:

Schemes	Time Schedule
i. Chennai (Ph-II);	Within three months after formal closure of the scheme, allotment has been made in all the schemes.
ii. Mohali (Ph-I);	
iii. Bhubaneswar (Ph-I);	
iv. Meerut (Ph-I);	
v. Kolkata (Ph-II);	
vi. Bhubaneswar (Ph-II); and	
vii. Mohali (Ph-II);	

(d) CGEWHO housing schemes are initially planned with an anticipation of getting the processes completed as per estimates and plan. However, prior permission has to be obtained from statutory municipal and development authorities and No Objection Certificates from related state departments like fire, airport, environment etc. before commencement of construction. Even after the completion of the works, the requisite completion/occupancy certificate from the statutory authorities and subsequent service connections viz. electricity, water, sewage etc. also get delayed which are beyond the control of CGEWHO.

[English]

### **Vocational Courses**

2658. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:

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

(a) whether the Government has adopted new vocational courses in a big way in the current curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the vocational courses in the education system are being taught which aims at getting employment in the industrial establishment without facing any difficulty;

(d) if so, whether the Government has conducted any study to know such courses help students to get jobs in industrial establishment without facing any difficulty and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any law to enforce industrial establishments to take students who come out of vocational colleges and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) whether any work has been undertaken to know the rapid development taking place in the field of vocational courses across the country including Andhra Pradesh and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Vocationalisation of Higher Secondary Education", was approved by the Government on 15.9.2011. The specific objective of the scheme is to enhance the employability of youth through competency-based modular vocational

courses; to maintain their competitiveness through the provisions of multi-entry, multi-exit learning opportunities and vertical mobility/ inter changeability in qualifications; to fill the gap between the educated and the employable; and to decrease the pressure on academic higher education. Under the scheme, demand driven modular vocational courses have been identified and developed in collaboration with Industry/employers. These courses are offered through Higher Secondary classes in Government, Government -Aided and Private Schools. The scheme involves the establishment of new vocational schools, strengthening existing vocational schools, the capacity building of vocational education teachers, the development of a competency-based curriculum and teaching material, and the development of a MIS for monitoring and evaluation.

(d) On the basis of the lessons emerging from the review of the erstwhile scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education by the Centre for Educational Research Planning and Action (1999) and the recommendations of the Group of State Education Ministers on National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (2011), a Pilot under the Scheme was launched in September, 2012 in 40 schools in Haryana in four industry sectors i.e. Information Technology (IT)/Information Technology Enabled Services (ITeS), Automotive, Security and Retail. The curriculum and courseware for the job roles in the above sectors has been prepared jointly by Pandit Sunderlal Sharma Central Institute of Vocational Education and the Central Board of Secondary Education with inputs from the Sector Skill Councils/industry. In addition preparatory work has been initiated in West Bengal, Assam, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh for the Introduction of vocational education under the scheme.

(e) No. However, under the Apprentices Act 1961 industrial establishments are required to engage persons having 10+2 vocational course for apprentice training provided they have requisite number of a) managerial persons (including technical and supervisory persons) employed in a designated trade, b) management trainees engaged in the establishment and c) totality of training facilities available in a designated trade.

(f) A Report of the Group of State Education Ministers in charge of Vocational Education was submitted to Ministry in September, 2011. The Report deals with



implementation of various components of National Vocational Education Qualification Framework including competency based curriculum, National Occupation Standards, assessments and certification of vocational courses and role of State Governments etc.

*[Translation]*

**Problems faced by Public and Private Aviation Companies**

2659. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the problems and shortcomings faced by both private and public sector civil aviation companies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any draft for overall development of the civil aviation sector;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make air travel accessible and trouble free for passengers; and

(f) the action plan to create additional passenger carrying facilities lost as a result of closure of Kingfisher airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. A Working Group was constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Civil Aviation with Finance Secretary; Secretary, Financial Services; Secretary, M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas; DGFT and Joint Secretary, Civil Aviation to discuss the factors causing stress in civil aviation and to suggest solutions to the same.

(c) to (e) Based on the recommendation of the Working Group, the Government has taken several measures to revive the aviation industry and ensure long term viability of the sector.

(i) Director General of Foreign Trade has allowed direct import of ATF by airlines on actual user basis.

(ii) FDI by foreign airlines in the domestic scheduled and non scheduled carrier has been permitted upto 49 percent of their paid up capital.

(iii) ECB upto \$ USD 1 billion has been permitted for the airlines to meet their working capital requirement.

(f) Operation in domestic sector has been deregulated. As such airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines.

**Situation of Economy**

2660. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting of the Planning Commission was held to assess the situation of the economy in the backdrop of economic recession and drought like condition in the country; and

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

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) Planning Commission has not held any specific meeting to assess the National Economy in the backdrop of economic recession and drought like condition in the country in the recent past. However, meetings of the Full Planning Commission and National Development Council held on 15th September 2012 and 27th December 2012 respectively, considered the draft 12th Five Year Plan Document, which provides the assessment of Economic Situation also.

*[English]*

**Air Services**

2661. SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:  
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:  
SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:  
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to unveil a policy to encourage low cost regional air connectivity to remote places across the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether the regional air routes as well as destinations have been identified by the Government;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such policy would be implemented; 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) to (e) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence to Route Dispersal Guidelines laid down by Government in 1994 with a view to ensure better connectivity to remote regions of the country. According to these guidelines, all scheduled operators are required to deploy in the North Eastern region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep (Category-II routes) at least 10 percent of their deployed capacity on trunk routes (Category-I routes). Further, at least 10 percent of the capacity thus required to be deployed on Category-II routes, is required to be deployed for connectivity exclusively within these regions (Category -II A). All scheduled operators are required to deploy at least 50 percent of their deployed capacity on trunk routes (Category-I routes) onto Category III routes.

Further, to enhance regional connectivity in the country, Government has already introduced a separate category of Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services in 2007. The Scheduled Regional Operator are bound to operate mainly in the region for which they have been granted permission, however, in operational exigencies, they can connect cities except metro cities of other regions also.

#### **HIV Infected Children in Schools**

2662. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether instances of ill-treatment of children afflicted by HIV/AIDS virus and denial of admission to such children in various schools have been reported in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure that such incidents do not take place in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per information available with the National AIDS (Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome) Control Organisation (NACO), 61 children infected by HIV were denied admission in schools in various instances, between 2008-09 to 2011-12. The State wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Central Board of Secondary Education conducts an advocacy programme to sensitize Principals and teachers to ensure that students with HIV/AIDS are treated with dignity and respect. Further, the National AIDS Control Organisation (NACO) and the State AIDS Control Societies along-with their State/District level network also conduct advocacy programmes with various stake holders including school Principals and teachers.

#### **Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of children infected by HIV who were removed from the schools during 2008-09 to 2011-12
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Gujarat	4
3.	Haryana	9
4.	Kerala	4
5.	Maharashtra	1
6.	Uttar Pradesh	3
7.	West Bengal	13
Total		61

*[Translation]***Uniform Curriculum**

2663. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to implement uniform curriculum in the Government/private schools of the country wherein the moral education, character building and patriotism will be incorporated;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) There is no proposal to enforce a uniform curriculum in the Government/private schools of the country. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) does not differentiate between Government-run and Private Schools and prescribes exactly the same curriculum in the Government-run and private schools of the country. However, schools not affiliated to CBSE follow State curriculums which are not uniform. The National Curriculum Framework, 2005 brought out by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) recommended an integrated and holistic approach for nurturing universal human values and constitutional values at all stages of education to ensure the all round development of students and the building of a healthy society. The new syllabi and textbooks for all subjects at all stages have been developed in consonance with the above principles of National Curriculum Framework, 2005. Education for peace has been recommended as a strategy to make values contextually appropriate. The entire school curriculum including school ethos, policies and practices, teacher's behaviour, attitudes and values, teaching activities in and out of the classroom and teaching of different subjects should enable students to imbibe and develop such values for living in harmony with oneself and others as responsible citizens instead of teaching it as a separate subject. The State Councils of Educational Research and Training (SCERT) faculty, teacher educators, and teachers are being oriented by the NCERT to reinforce such values appropriately through integrated pedagogical practice. The NCERT has also finalized a framework on 'Education for Values in Schools'.

*[English]***Development of Mumbai**

2664. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for integrated development of Mumbai to bring it at par with international standards;

(b) if so, the broad features and details of the plan, indicating phase-wise details and targets conceived thereunder;

(c) the steps taken/being taken in that direction;

(d) the amount allocated of this purpose to the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the details of funds spent during the above period;

(f) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (g) The details of schemes implemented by Ministry of Urban Development for Mumbai so as to upgrade water supply, sewerage system, drainage system, roads & flyovers etc. are as under:

(i) Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG), a sub-mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), 26 projects have been sanctioned for Mumbai at a total cost of Rs.5358.48 crore wherein Additional Central Assistance (ACA) committed is Rs.1875.47 crore. ACA of Rs.1635.86 crore has been released.

Government has approved the proposal of Ministry of Urban Development to mandate continuation of JNNURM to sanction new project and capacity building activities till 31st March 2014.

- (ii) Under the second stimulus package announced by the Government of India in January, 2009, the States, including Maharashtra, as a one-time measure have been provided financial assistance for purchase of buses for their urban transport system under the scheme for providing central financial assistance for procurement of buses for urban transport under JNNURM. The financing is meant exclusively for City Bus Service and Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for all Mission Cities.

The Brihan Mumbai Electric Supply & Transport Undertaking (BEST) and Navi Mumbai have been sanctioned 1150 modern Intelligent Transport System (ITS) enabled buses under JnNURM. Details are as under:

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	City / Organisation	Total Fleet sanctioned	Total Cost Approved in CSMC	Deli-very of buses	Central Share (ACA) Approved	Total released
1	BEST	1000	284	1000	99.40	57.85
2	Navi Mumbai	150	40.5	150	14.18	12.16

- (iii) Two metro rail projects on Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode and one Metro Rail Project on Joint Venture between Centre and State Government in the state of Maharashtra have been approved. The details are as under:

Sl. No.	Project	Project Details	Present Status	Fund Sanctioned /released
1	Mumbai Metro Rail Project Line-1 Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar Corridor	The total length of the corridor is 11.40 km and completion cost is Rs. 2356.00 cr. The project is under implementation on Public Private Partnership (PPP)/BOOT format by Mumbai Metro which is a Joint Venture of M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd., M/s Veolia and Mumbai Metropolitan Region Development Authority (MMRDA). The Central Government has approved VGF amounting to 20% of the project cost i.e. Rs.471 crore as special Additional Central Assistance(ACA)	Overall 85% work has been completed and the line is likely to be commissioned by later half of the year 2013.	Out of total Viability Gap Funding (VGF) of Rs. 471 crore, Central Government has released Rs.235.50 crore and Rs.75 crore during the financial year 2009-10 & 2011-12 respectively
2	Mumbai Metro Line-2 (Maharashtra) Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd Corridor	The total length of the corridor is 31.871 km and the estimated completion cost is Rs.7660.00 crore. Line-2 is a joint Venture comprising M/s Reliance Infrastructure Ltd., SNC Lavalin, Canada & Reliance Communication Ltd.	Project has been approved, however, work is not yet started.	Government of India has approved Rs. 1532 crore VGF however not yet released.

- (iv) The Brihan Mumbai Storm Water Drainage (BRIMSTOWAD) Project, for improvement of storm water drainage in Mumbai was approved

on 12.07.2007 at an estimated cost of Rs.1200.53 crore out of which an amount of Rs.1000 crore has already been released.

**WAKF properties**

2665. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether as many as 123 Wakf properties are in possession of the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and Land and Development Office;

(b) if so, whether there has been a long standing demand from Central and Delhi Wakf Boards to transfer these properties to Wakf Board; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which these properties are likely to be transferred to Wakf Board?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) An order for transfer of 123 properties (62 properties of DDA and 61 properties of Land and Development office) to Delhi Wakf Board on perpetual lease basis @ Rs. 1/per acre per annum has been stayed by Hon'ble High Court in Writ Petition (Civil) No. 1512/1984 titled "Inderprasta Vishwa Hindu Parishad Versus Union of India & others".

In view of the above, no time-frame can be given at this stage.

[Translation]

**Enrolment of Students in Higher Education**

2666. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students who have been enrolled in the higher education in the country;

(b) the percentage of students enrolled in the higher education in comparison to the other countries;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any target for increasing enrolment in higher education; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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 number of students enrolled

in higher education in the country during 2009-10(Provisional) is 2,07,40,740. As per the provisional report on the All India Survey on Higher Education, the number of students enrolled in the country is estimated to be 2,66,50,953 in 2010-11, based on data collected up to 31st July, 2012.

(b) As per the annual publication "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education" of the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of the 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 (2012) published by UNESCO Institute for Statistics, the GERs of China and Sri Lanka are 26 and 15 respectively against the World Average of 29 for the year 2009-10. The GER is estimated to be 18.8 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.

(c) and (d) The Approach paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan has recommended that an additional enrolment of 10 million could be targeted in higher education during the Twelfth Plan period.

**National Eligibility test**

2667. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the candidates having Botany and Zoology subjects in Post Graduation are allowed to appear in National Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any scheme to include Botany and Zoology subjects in place of Life Science; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) have informed us that the candidates having Botany and Zoology subjects in Post

Graduation are allowed to appear in the CSIR-UGC NET, conducted by the CSIR, in the main subject area, namely 'Life Sciences'.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The UGC-CSIR NET is conducted in five basic science subjects, namely Chemical Sciences, Earth Sciences, Life Sciences, Mathematical Sciences and Physical Sciences. The candidates having post graduation in the indicated subject specialisations are eligible to appear in these subjects. The subject "Life Sciences" has many subject specialisations such as Biochemistry, Biodiversity and Taxonomy, Biotechnology, Botany, Genetics, Microbiology, Physiology, Zoology etc. and candidates who have done masters in any of the above are eligible to appear in the UGC-CSIR NET for "Life Sciences".

[English]

#### **Directorate of Radiation Safety**

2668. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has signed any Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the State Governments for setting up of Directorate of Radiation Safety in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details in this regard along with the names of States;

(c) the details of the terms and conditions along with the aims and objectives of said MoU; and

(d) the number of persons engaged in various diagnostic centres in these States including Odisha and Gujarat who will be benefited by the said MoU?

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 Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) has signed MOUs relating to setting up of Directorate of Radiation Safety (DRS) with the States of Kerala (1999), Madhya Pradesh (2010), Tamil Nadu (2010), Mizoram (2011), Punjab (2011), Chhattisgarh (2012), Gujarat (2012), Himachal Pradesh (2012), Maharashtra (2013) and Odisha (2013).

(c) The objective underlying the setting-up of the State-level DRS is to strengthen the safety regulatory control over medical diagnostic X-ray facilities in view of the large number of diagnostic X-ray units/facilities spread across the country and the accelerated growth in their numbers. The terms and conditions of the MoU call for the State Government to set up a DRS with required staff with specified designations and academic and professional qualifications. The DRS is responsible for pursuing with the medical X-ray installations registration/renewal with AERB; verifying the conditions stipulated by AERB before registration/renewal of registration; sending information to AERB about inspections of diagnostic X-ray installations in the State on a quarterly basis; organising public awareness programmes on radiation safety etc.

(d) The MoUs between AERB and the State Governments provide for in the Directorate of Radiation Safety a Director, Radiation Safety Inspectors, Technical Assistants and support staff. The State Government will determine the required numbers of Radiation Safety Inspectors, Technical Assistants and support staff. With formation of State-level Directorate of Radiation Safety, including in the states of Gujarat and Odisha, the users of medical diagnostic X-ray equipment will benefit from safe operation of medical diagnostic X-ray equipment from the radiological safety perspective.

#### **Admission in Nursery Classes**

2669. SHRI SULTAN AHMED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the admission in nursery in Metropolitan cities particularly in Delhi is a great concern of the parents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure the nursery admission to all the children;

(d) whether there is any proposal to include Nursery Admission under RTE Act from the coming session;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI

THAROOR): (a) to (c) Section 12(l)(c) of the RTE Act provides that unaided schools and specified category schools shall admit to the extent of atleast 25% of the strength in Class 1 (or pre-primary class, as the case may be), those children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups, and provide them free education, till the completion of Elementary Education.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Question does not arise.

(f) Nursery admissions are presently under the ambit of State Governments.

#### **New Institutes**

2670. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new institutes sanctioned during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) the number of proposals pending for sanction and their present status;

(c) the number of institutes that have been sanctioned during the above period especially in Bihar;

(d) whether the Government has asked AICTE to minimize the sanction procedure keeping in mind the quality of the institutes; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has approved 643, 357 and 201 new institutions during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 respectively.

(b) A total of 287 applications have been received by the AICTE for their approval for the year 2013-14. All the applications are undergoing scrutiny in the AICTE.

(c) The number of institutions sanctioned by the AICTE in Bihar during 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 is 0, 8 and 34 respectively.

(d) and (e) The AICTE is a statutory autonomous body established by the AICTE Act, 1987, for the proper

planning and co-ordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country. The AICTE has introduced e-governance systems for its approval process of establishing new technical institutions to ensure that the entire process of approval is transparent and accountable and also to ensure that the minimum sanctioned procedure is adopted, keeping in mind the need to ensure the quality of the technical institutes.

#### **Improvement in Teaching Techniques**

2671. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken to improve the curriculum design and teaching techniques in the Government schools of the country;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any study on the shortcomings of the RTE Act; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) On the basis of the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, the syllabi and the textual materials have been developed for classes' I-XII in all school subjects during 2006, 2007 and 2008. The orientation/training of teachers was under taken through EDUSAT videoconferencing and the orientation of Master Trainers through the face-to-face mode focussing on content, style, exercises and illustrations highlighting the development of critical thinking and self-reflection in a Constructivist approach. Various teaching-learning strategies including role play, discussion, field work, demonstration, use of puppets, role of theatre etc. were adopted. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken steps to improve the curriculum design and teaching techniques. The Board has also been conducting various training programmes for all schools including the Government Schools to orient teachers and principals to follow Child-Centered methods and follow the Constructivist approach of teaching, which will enable the child to imbibe learning inside the classroom from her experiences.

(b) and (c) The Government had made an analysis of the various achievements since the commencement of

the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 in April, 2010, which was reported in the documents titled "RTE: The 1st Year", released in April, 2011, and "RTE: The 2nd Year" released in April, 2012, giving a status update on the various educational indicators and the steps taken for the implementation of the RTE Act.

#### **Proposal for Nashik Pune Railway Line**

2672. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a proposal was sent by the Railways to Planning Commission in April, 2012 for a new railway line between Nashik and Pune;

(b) if so, the present status of the proposal;

(c) the time by which final approval will be given; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) Yes Madam, the project proposal was submitted to the Planning Commission by the Ministry of Railways for according 'in-principle' approval. However, keeping in view the huge shelf of on-going new line works which have not been completed on account of resource constraints, the Planning Commission had returned project proposals, including the above proposal, seeking clarification on prioritization and committed sources of funding. Hence, the project proposal is no longer pending with the Planning Commission.

#### **Orphans under RTE Act**

2673. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether orphans are given any priority under the RTE Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free

and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, a provision has been made for setting up residential schools / hostels in special circumstances. States like Andhra Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland and Uttarakhand have also notified orphans as a disadvantaged group, eligible for admissions in private schools under section 12(1)(c) of the RTE Act.

#### **BSUP and IHSDP**

2674. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines for identification of beneficiaries and allotment of houses under the Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) projects in the JNNURM scheme;

(b) whether beneficiary surveys are not conducted for some BSUP projects;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the manner in which beneficiaries are identified;

(d) whether the Government is aware that some of the houses are being allotted to ineligible beneficiaries under the scheme and if so, the details thereof and the total loss to the exchequer;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry in this regard and if so, the action taken against those responsible for such misdeeds; and

(f) the details of current method adopted by the Government to publicise the scheme and ensure that only eligible beneficiaries are allotted houses under the BSUP and IHSDP projects'?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Guidelines circulated for Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) has the provision of selection of beneficiaries and the State Urban Development Agencies (SUDA) District Urban Development Agencies/



Urban Local Bodies. (ULBs)/Government Nodal Agencies are authorized by the State Governments for this purpose.

(d) and (e) No conclusive instance of any house allotted to ineligible beneficiary under the scheme has come to the notice of this Ministry and hence no loss to the exchequer has been calculated. As such, no enquiry has also been conducted.

(f) It is upto the respective State Governments/UTs to adopt appropriate methods to publicise the scheme so that only eligible/ intended beneficiaries are allotted houses under the BSUP and IHSDP projects.

*[Translation]*

#### **Protest against Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant**

2675. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether strong protest is being registered by local farmers and fishermen against setting up of Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant;

(b) if so, whether they are still adamant on protest even after being given enhanced compensation;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the above project is costlier than the thermal and hydel power projects of the country; and

(e) if so, 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) There have been protests by a section of the local people against setting up of the Jaitapur nuclear power plant.

(b) and (c) The preparation for disbursement of the enhanced compensation to the land title holders has been started. However, certain groups ideologically opposed to nuclear power are continuing their opposition to the project.

(d) and (e) The cost of the Jaitapur Nuclear Power project will be arrived only after conclusion of the on-going techno-commercial discussions between the Nuclear

Power Corporation of India Limited and the French side. The effort is to arrive at a viable tariff regime comparable to that of contemporary thermal and hydel power projects in the region.

#### **Opening of Higher/Technical Institutions for Minorities**

2676. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up higher and technical educational institutes in the country for the welfare of minorities during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the funds incurred in this regard; and

(c) the number of such educational institutes proposed to be opened during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Government has sanctioned institutions of higher/technical education in Minority Concentration Districts. Under the scheme of establishment of 374 Model Degree Colleges in districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio of Higher Education below the national average, 12 proposals were received and approved for setting up Model Degree Colleges in Minority Concentration Districts viz. East Kameng in Arunachal Pradesh; Cachar, Hailakandi, Karimganj, Morigaon, Darrang, Nagaon, Bongaigaon, Dhubri and Goalpara in Assam; Bijnor in Uttar Pradesh; and Leh (Ladakh) in Jammu and Kashmir. An amount of Rs.45.33 crores has been sanctioned under the Central/University Grants Commission's share upto December, 2012.

Under the Scheme of Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, 54 new Polytechnics have been approved in Minority Concentration Districts out of the 57 proposed in 13 States. An amount of Rs.315.16 crores has been released so far. State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

As per the XII Five Year Plan approved by the National Development Council (NDC), the focus will be on consolidation of the existing institutions rather than creating new ones.

**Statement***Status of Scheme of Setting up of Polytechnics in Minority Concentration Districts*

(Rs. in Crores)

Sl. No.	State	No. of Eligible Districts	No. of Districts Covered	Grant released
1.	Delhi	1	Consent of State Govt. Not received for providing land and incurring expenditure.	
2.	Uttar Pradesh	13	13	135.35
3.	Maharashtra	1	1	11.00
4.	Andman and Nicobar Islands	1	Refused by the State Govt.	
5.	Bihar	6	6	35.35
6.	Jharkhand	3	3	21.35
7.	Odisha	1	1	10.12
8.	West Bengal	7	7	28.62
9.	Arunchal Pradesh	6	5(Consent of State Govt. for providing land and incurring expenditure not received for 1 district)	20.125
10.	Assam	9	9	18.00
11.	Manipur	6	6	12.12
12.	Mizoram	2	2	16.00
13.	Sikkim	1	1	7.125
Total		57	54	315.16

*[English]***Electrification of Schools**

2677. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a provision under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to provide electricity to schools;

(b) if so, the details of the funds allocated for electrification of schools during the last three years;

(c) the number of schools which have been

electrified so far as a result thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government plans to make electrification of schools mandatory under SSA in the coming years and 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) to (e) The provision of electricity in schools is the responsibility of the State Government / Union Territory Administrations concerned. Electricity connections to schools are provided in convergence with the schemes

of the Ministry of Power by State governments. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) the sanction of buildings for new schools includes internal electrification costs, as per State Government norms. The SSA has also provided funds for the internal electrification in existing schools, where justified.

#### **International Telecom Regulations**

2678. SHRI P. KUMAR:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to sign the International Telecom Regulations;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of the regulations;

(c) whether the Government has held discussions with the stakeholders in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) At the end of the ITU's World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12) at Dubai in December 2012, India did not sign the ITRs. However, it made the statement, as detailed below:

"India supports the proposed ITRs and the Resolutions 1,2,4 and 5. We support the broad thrust of Resolution plenary 3 regarding an enabling environment for the greater growth of the Internet, particularly its recognition of the multi-stakeholder nature of the Internet and its wider social and economic impact within and across countries around the world. India considers that this resolution should reflect the current and emerging global realities and the dynamics of the Internet. We need to consider the wider ramifications of this Resolution before taking a decision on signing of the ITRs. We would therefore like to undertake necessary consultations at home before announcing our final decision."

Salient features of ITRs:

The ITRs have Preamble and 10 Articles. The provisions under articles contain regulations, article wise as below:

1. Purpose and scope of the regulations
2. Definitions
3. International network
4. International Telecommunication Services
5. Safety of life and priority telecommunications
  - 5A. Security and robustness of networks
  - 5B. Unsolicited bulk electronic communications
6. Charging and accounting
7. Suspension of service
8. Dissemination of information
  - 8A. Energy efficiency/e-waste
  - 8B. Accessibility
9. Special arrangements
10. Final provisions

(c) Yes, the government held discussions with Stakeholders while preparing the inputs for the conference and also during the conference for taking government's position. However, post WCIT, no formal meeting or consultation has taken place with stakeholders so far.

(d) Prior to WCIT-12 and during WCIT-12 conference, the DoT took inputs from various stakeholders such as concerned government departments viz. Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DeitY), National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) Ministry of External Affairs (MEA), Telecomm-unication Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI), several Industry Associations and Civil Society members before deciding not to sign the ITRs.

Post WCIT-12, no new consultations have taken place, and hence there is no change in the government's stand so far on ITRs.

[*Translation*]

#### **Modernization of State Universities**

2679. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:  
SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to prepare a flagship scheme to modernize the State universities and technical and vocational educational institutions on the lines of Central universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the scheme is likely to be launched?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Ministry of Human Resource Development has formulated a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS), namely the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) to improve the quality of state universities, colleges and other institutions including technical and vocational institutions. A copy of the draft scheme is available on the Ministry's website at [http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload\\_files/mhrd/files/rusa\\_0.pdf](http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/rusa_0.pdf)

(c) The new CSS can only be launched after the approval of the Planning Commission and the Cabinet and no definite time frame can be fixed at this juncture.

#### **Self-Defence Training To Students**

2680. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to impart training in self- defence to the students, both boys/ girls, of Central Schools in various parts of the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken any steps in this direction;

(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) to (d) The Kendriya Vidyalayas have a provision for utilizing the services of Instructors in Judo-Karate and Taekwondo to impart training to students in these martial arts.

#### **JNVs in Makeshift Buildings**

2681. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the details of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) functioning in the makeshift buildings, State-wise and the measures taken to shift them in permanent buildings?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): A total of 77 Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs), in the country are functioning, from makeshift buildings. The State-wise details are enclosed as Statement. The construction of the permanent buildings for the 62 JNVs is under progress. In the case of 9 JNVs, land has not been provided by the concerned district authorities, while for 2 JNVs, land had been allotted but work could not be started due to the unsuitability of the offered land. 4 JNVs are proposed to be constructed under the Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of JNVs functioning at temporary site*

Sl. No.	State	No. of JNVs Functioning at Temporary Site
1	2	3
1.	Chhattisgarh	2
2.	Madhya Pradesh	2
3.	Odisha	7
4.	Himachal Pradesh	3
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	2
6.	Punjab	2
7.	Andhra Pradesh	1
8.	Haryana	1

1	2	3
9.	Rajasthan	1
10.	Uttarakhand	2
11.	Uttar Pradesh	2
12.	Bihar	8
13.	Jharkhand	4
14.	West Bengal	9
15.	Maharashtra	2
16.	Gujarat	2
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	8
18.	Assam	6
19.	Manipur	1
20.	Meghalaya	2
21.	Mizoram	2
22.	Nagaland	6
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tripura	1
Total		77

[English]

#### **Anomaly in PAY**

2682. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representation regarding anomaly with respect to grade pay of the Library Information Assistants after implementation of Sixth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to remove pay anomalies of this cadre?

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

(b) and (c) In the representation it was demanded that Library Information Assistants who had been granted a Grade Pay of Rs4200/- in Pay Band-2 (Rs.9300-34800) consequent to 6th Central Pay Commission recommendations, be granted Grade pay of Rs. 4600/- in Pay Band-2. The issue raised in the representation required examination by the Ministry of Culture, who are the Nodal Ministry on the issue, and was accordingly sent to them for further processing in consultation with the Department of Expenditure.

#### **Funds to NGOs**

2683. SHRI SUBASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the details of the schemes and the norms/guidelines for grants in-in-aid/financial assistance thereunder to various Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country in the field of education;

(b) the details of the grants/financial assistance provided under these schemes by the Government to NGOs in the country including Karnataka in the field of education during each of the last three years and the current year, Scheme/NGO and State-wise;

(c) the details of the NGOs found involved in various irregularities alongwith the nature of irregularities committed and the action taken against them, State-wise;

(d) the mechanism put in place by the Government to check the irregularities committed by the NGOs; and

(e) whether the Government proposes or has any proposal to review the norms/ guidelines for grant-in-aid/ financial assistance to the NGOs in the field of education and if so, the details thereof?

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

[*Translation*]

**PPP Projects**

2684. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has been incurring losses from the Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such projects where the losses are being incurred by the Government and the reasons therefor;

(c) the existing institutional framework to monitor the PPP projects with a view to safeguard the interests of public exchequer and the consumers/users;

(d) whether the Government proposes to revise its PPP model policy; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the other corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The Guidelines for an Institutional Mechanism for Monitoring of Public Private Partnership projects to be followed by all Ministries, Departments, statutory authorities and Public Sector Undertakings have been issued by the Government. These Guidelines have created an institutional framework to ensure compliance of the concession agreements for PPP Projects mainly with a view to safeguard the interests of the public exchequer and the consumers/ users. The Guidelines require the Project Authorities to create a two-tier mechanism for monitoring the performance of PPP Projects. This should consists of:

- (i) PPP Projects Monitoring Unit (PPP PMU) at the project authority level; and
- (ii) PPP Performance Review Unit (PPP PRU) at the Ministry or State Government level, as the case may be.

PMU should submit monthly reports to the PRU and the PRUs should compile them every quarter for review. The respective Ministries have been advised to send a quarterly compliance report to the Planning Commission with a copy to the Ministry of Finance. The Planning Commission, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, will prepare a summary of these reports, along with recommendations relating to further action/ improvements, which would be placed before the CCEA once every quarter.

(d) and (e) 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.

[*English*]

**Common Entrance Test for PG/M. Phil/Ph.D**

2685. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up a committee of vice-chancellors of Central Universities for admission to Post-Graduate, M.Phil and PhD courses in Central Universities across the country;

(b) if so, whether the said committee has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the main recommendations of the report;

(d) the present status of these recommendations and the reaction of the Government thereon;

(e) whether there is a proposal to introduce common entrance test for admission in under-graduate courses and if so, the details thereof; and

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

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

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) The Committee has recommended, inter alia, that admission in Post Graduate Courses may be made on the basis of the performances in the Common Entrance Test and the qualifying graduate examination with suggested weightage of 50% to each. The Common Entrance Test (CET) may consist of the scholastic aptitude and knowledge of relevant subjects in which admission is sought. Admission in M.Phil./Ph.D. should be based on the performance in the National Eligibility Test of the University Grants Commission and the Junior Research Fellowship examination of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Universities would be free to conduct their own interviews, however, the weightage of the interview should not be more than 15 per cent.

(d) and (f) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies established through their respective Acts and are governed by their Acts and Statutes and Ordinances made thereunder. All academic matters including admission of students are decided by the statutory authorities of the Central University concerned. Accordingly, the report of the Committee has been forwarded to all concerned including the University Grants Commission for appropriate action. In the academic year 2012-13, 7 new Central Universities joined the Common Entrance Test, while for the Academic year 2013-14, this number has gone by a further three to a total of 10.

(e) In the meeting of the Council of Vice Chancellors of the Central Universities held on 25.10.2012, it was decided to utilize the experience of seven new Central Universities in conducting the Common Entrance Test, for holding such test for all the Central Universities at Undergraduate and Postgraduate levels.

#### **Poverty Estimation by World Bank**

2686. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government does not use the international poverty norms set by the World Bank to estimate the number of poor in the country;

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

(c) the major differences between the methods adopted by the Government and the World Bank in this regard; and

(d) the details of estimated poverty in the country by these two methodology?

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) Planning Commission does not use the international poverty norms set by the World Bank to estimate number of poor in the country primarily because international poverty line does not distinguish between rural and urban areas or between different States of the country.

The Planning Commission estimates poverty at the national and state level with reference to poverty line defined in terms of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as recommended by the experts from time to time. The Planning Commission estimates poverty from the large size sample survey on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) after an interval of approximately five years. On the basis of data of two latest surveys, the percentage of people living below poverty line in the country has declined from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 29.8% in 2009-10.

The World Bank estimate poverty in the member countries on the basis of the international poverty line in order to monitor progress in reducing poverty worldwide. As per the World Bank database, the Indian population living below International poverty line of U.S. \$ 1.25 a day has declined from 41.6% in 2004-05 to 32.7% in 2009-10.

#### **Spectrum Management and Licensing Framework**

2687. SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate any national policy for "Spectrum Management and

Licensing Framework" to bring transparency in spectrum auction and pricing and reviewing the revenue sharing model;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Apex Court of the country has issued instructions to take concrete steps regarding the process of auction and its pricing;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government proposes to auction all spectrum together instead in piecemeal manner; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The National Telecom Policy (NTP-2012) envisages delinking of spectrum in respect of all future licences and, making spectrum available at a price determined through market related processes.

(c) to (f) The Supreme Court of India in its judgment dated 2nd February 2012 in WP(Civil) No. 423 of 2010 quashed the licenses granted to the private respondents on or after 10.1.2008 pursuant to two press releases issued on 10.1.2008 and subsequent allocation of spectrum to the licensees. It further directed that TRAI should make fresh recommendations for grant of licence and allocation of spectrum in 2G band in 22 Service Areas by auction, as was done for allocation of spectrum in 3G band.

As per the directions of the Supreme Court and a consequential reference made by DoT on 3.2.2012 to TRAI, TRAI submitted its recommendations dated 23.4.2012 on 'Auction of Spectrum' and further recommendations on 12.5.2012. These Recommendations were considered by the Telecom Commission and the Recommendations of the Telecom Commission were placed before the EGoM and the Cabinet. The auctions were held for 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands during November 2012. There was

no participation in the 800 MHz band during November 2012 auction

Further, in its order dated 15.2.2013, the Supreme Court directed that the entire spectrum released as a result of quashing of the licenses on 02.02.2012 should be auctioned without further delay. Accordingly, it has been decided that a separate auction will be held for the balance of spectrum in 1800 MHz band in compliance with the direction of the Supreme Court in its order dated 15.02.2013.

#### **New Airlines**

2688. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any applications/requests from any States or private entities for permission to start operations of new airlines in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has acceded to all such requests;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with their present status and if not, the reasons therefor, proposal-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) No application from any State Govt to start new airlines in the country has been received in the Ministry during the said period. Receipt and consideration of applications for starting new airlines is an ongoing and continuous process and the proposals complying with the existing guidelines are granted permission to start new airlines.

The details of applications for scheduled/regional passenger airlines since 2010 and their status are as under:



Year	Name of the applicant	Status
1	2	3
2010	M/s Air One Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Requisite information has not been furnished by the applicant.
2010	M/s Religare Aviation	Permission granted.
2010	M/s King Airways	Security Clearance awaited.
2010	M/s Freedom Aviation Pvt. Ltd.	Permission granted.
2010	M/s Indus Aviation	Permission granted.
2011	M/s Air Pegasus	Permission granted
2011	M/s Karina Airlines International Ltd.	Permission granted
2011	M/s Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd.	Permission granted.
2011	M/s Swajas Charter	Not Complying with eligibility criteria hence returned.
2012	M/s Volk Airlines	Incomplete proposal which was returned.
2012	M/s LepI Projects Limited	Permission granted.
2012	M/s ABC Aviation and Training	Permission granted.
2012	M/s North East Shuttle: Regional	Permission granted.
2012	M/s Deccan Charters Pvt. Ltd.	Pending.
2013	M/s ZAV Airways	Requisite information has not been furnished by applicant.

**Airports and Air Services**

2689. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:  
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and details of airports in the country and the number out of them which are operational;

(b) the expenditure incurred and losses suffered by the Government on maintenance of unused airports in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) the details of unused airports made operational by the Government during the above period and the details of unused airports proposed to be made operational during the next three years;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to use the idle airports including code shares with regional carriers or operators of air taxis;

(e) whether the Union Government has received requests from various State Governments to connect more and more cities in their respective States with air links;

(f) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year along with the new routes on which the Government proposes to provide air connectivity; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the services on the said routes are likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) There are 463 airports/airstrips in India including that of Airports Authority of India (AAI) (97), Defence (138), State

Governments (161), Joint Venture (6), and Private Airports/ airstrips (61). Out of this 281 airports including 65 AAI Airports, 6 Joint Venture airports, 90 Defence airfields, 67 State Government airports and 53 Private airstrips are operational as per information available. There are also 26 Civil Enclaves which are owned, managed and maintained by AAI.

(b) Details of expenditure incurred and losses suffered on maintenance of unused airports of AAI are given in the enclosed Statement-I and II.

(c) and (d) In the last three years, three airports of AAI, namely, Mysore in Karnataka, Jalgaon in Maharashtra and Pudduchery were made operational. Two unused airports, namely, Kadapa in Andhra Pradesh and Tezu in Arunachal Pradesh are presently taken up for operationalisation. Government of India has also accorded in principle approval for development of 15 Greenfield airports as given in the enclosed Statement-III. AAI is regularly pursuing with various airlines to commence

operations to some of the developed non-operational airports in the country.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. Union Government has received requests from various State Government for development of airports/ air connectivity with more and more cities. The details in this regard are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(g) Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence to Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulations of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. 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 the Route Dispersal Guidelines.

**Statement-I**

*Expenditure Incurred on Maintenance of Unused Airports during last three year and current year*

(Rs in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Airports	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	B.E 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2		Passighat	2.28	0.00	0.00	0.00
3		Tezu	0.28	0.25	0.36	0.65
4	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	0.92	3.70	0.95	3.71
5		Donakonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6		Nadirgul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7		Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Assam	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9		Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Bihar	Jogbani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11		Raxaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12		Muzaffarpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Gujarat	Dessa (Palanpur)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Jharkhand	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16		Deoghar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18		Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19		Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	Aizawl (Tural)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1.79	7.00	3.57	2.72
22	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Tamil Nadu	Vellore	0.13	0.18	0.14	0.07
24	Tripura	Kailashar	0.81	0.01	0.00	0.00
25		Kamalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26		Khowai	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29		Balurghat	0.09	1.75	0.65	0.16
30		Cooch Behar	1.58	5.94	1.71	6.94
31		Malda	0.52	0.48	0.26	2.20
Total			8.48	19.31	7.64	16.45

**Statement-II***Losses of Unused Airports during last three year and current year*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Airports	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	B.E 2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Arunachal Pradesh	Daparizo	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2		Passighat	2.26	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3		Tezu	0.28	0.25	0.41	0.65
4	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	0.92	3.69	3.70	3.71
5		Donakonda	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6		Nadirgul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7		Warangal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Assam	Rupsi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9		Shella	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Bihar	Jogbani	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11		Raxaul	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12		Muzaffurpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Gujarat	Dessa (Palanpur)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Jharkhand	Chakulia	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16		Deoghar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Madhya Pradesh	Khandwa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18		Panna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19		Satna	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Mizoram	Aizawl (Tural)	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Odisha	Jharsuguda	1.78	6.98	2.33	2.71
22	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Tamilnadu	Vellore	0.13	0.18	0.16	0.07
24	Tripura	Kailashar	0.46	0.01	0.00	0.00
25		Kamalpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26		Khowai	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	West Bengal	Asansol	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29		Balurghat	0.09	1.75	0.14	0.16
30		Cooch Behar	1.55	5.94	4.28	6.66
31		Malda	0.52	0.43	0.44	2.14
Total			8.07	19.23	11.46	16.10

**Statement-II**

*Greenfield Airports in the country which have been granted 'In Principle' approval*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project and State
1	2
1	Mopa Airport in Goa
2	Navi Mumbai International airport in Maharashtra
3	Sindhudurg Airport in Maharashtra
4	Gulbarga Airport in Karnataka.
5	Bijapur Airport in Karnataka.
6	Hassan Airport in Karnataka.

1	2
7.	Shimoga Airport in Karnataka.
8.	Kannur International Airport in Kerala.
9.	Kushinagar International Airport in Uttar Pradesh.
10.	Dabra Airport, Gwalior, Madhya Pradesh.
11.	Pakyong airport in Sikkim (Developed by AAI)
12.	Durgapur International Airport in West Bengal
13.	Karaikal International Airport in Puducherry
14.	Shirdi International Airport, Ahmednagar District in Maharashtra.
15.	Aranmula International Airport, Kerala

**Statement-IV**

*Details of Airports / Air Connectivity for which requests has been received during the last three years & current year from State Govt.*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Year	Name of Airports	Remarks
1.	Rajasthan	2009	Kishangarh	Land acquisition in progress by State Govt.
2.	Tamilnadu	2010	Coimbatore	Land acquisition in progress by State Govt.
3.		2010	Tuticorin	State Govt. is acquiring land.
4.	Union Territory	2010	Agatti	Expert Appraisal Committee has recommended the proposal for environment and CRZ clearance. Formal approval of MoEF is awaited. Request for acquisition of 10 acres land and permission for construction work in lagoon area (20.84 acres) sent to Lakshadweep Administration.
5.	Odisha	2011	Jharsuguda	Land acquisition is in progress..
6.	Andhra Pradesh	2011	Tirupati	Land partly handed over. Remaining land acquisition is in progress.
7.	Punjab	2012	Ludhiana	State Govt. to provide land for expansion and upgradation
8.	Jharkhand	2012	Deoghar	MOU Signed. Land acquisition is in progress.
9.	Karnataka	2012	Belgaum	MOU signed. Land acquisition is in progress.
10.		2013	Hubli	State Govt. has handed over land to AAI. DPR under preparations.

[Translation]

**Complaint against Private Educational Institutes**

2690. SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has received certain complaints against private educational institutes allegedly violating the norms prescribed by the University Grants

Commission (UGC) and All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) in the country including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of such institutes which have violated the norms during the last three years and the current year, State, year and Institute-wise;

(c) the action taken/initiated by the Government against such institutes for violation of such rules/norms, State and Institute-wise; and

(d) the further measures taken/being taken by the Government to check the activities of private educational institutes?

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 laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Airprox Incidents**

2691. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be Pleased to state:

(a) whether Airports Authority of India officials have allegedly been fudging airprox data over the last few years;

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

(c) the details of airprox incidents investigated during the above period and the action taken against air traffic controllers responsible for airprox during the above period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check recurrence of airprox incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Details of airprox incidents for 2010, 2011, 2012 and January 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Steps taken to check airprox incidents are as under:

1. Equipage of aircraft with TCAS (Traffic Alert and Collision Avoidance System) provides collision avoidance protection, generates traffic alert and suggests avoiding action to pilots. It also permits pilots to have situational awareness about traffic.
2. Air Traffic Control Centres are equipped with Safety Alert tools which generate alerts to controllers well before two aircraft come in close proximity.
3. Integration of radar data from various Radars has provided improved radar surveillance thus enabling controllers to continuously see aircraft on their display and have better situational awareness.
4. Cross coupling / remote operation of VHF frequencies has provided reliable communication between aircraft and the controllers.
5. Data Link Communication System which is used to issue pre-departure clearances to aircraft via Data Link, has been implemented at metro airports. The system eliminates human errors and ensures enhanced safety and efficiency of operations.
6. Integration of data from various Radars has provided enhanced, overlapping radar surveillance enabling controllers to continuously see aircraft on their display and have better situational awareness.
7. ATS Interfacility Data link Communications (AIDC) which is a data link application, has been provided at ATC Centres. This has capability to exchange flight data between automated ATC systems located at different Air Traffic Control Centres. It has reduced the controllers workload and eliminated human errors during inter units coordination.
8. Performance Based Navigation Standard Instrument Departures (PBN-SIDs) and Standard Arrivals (STARs) has reduced workload of controllers and pilots and enhanced safety and efficiency of aircraft operations through segregated structured traffic flow through control areas.

**Statement***Airprox 2010*

Sl. No.	Date	Location	Brief of Incident	Cause of Incident	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	05-01-2010	140 NM South of Varanasi	Breach of separation between UAE332 from Dubai to Manila and IGO257 from Delhi to Bhubaneswar at the crossing of ATS routes A791 and L759. Category C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Revised estimate of UAE332 was not passed and aircraft was not changed over to Varanasi ACC at transfer of control point;</li> <li>Non-appearance of UAE332 on Varanasi Radar.</li> </ul>	<p>a) Radar and procedural controller were subjected to corrective training.</p> <p>b) A technical study was carried out to find out reasons and possible solution for non-appearance of aircraft on Varanasi radar.</p>
2.	22-01-2010	52 NM North-East of Varanasi	IAC410 from Patna to Delhi was inadvertently climbed through the level of reciprocal traffic JLL391 from Delhi to Guwahati Category C	Human error on the part of Varanasi radar controller to miss the reciprocal traffic	Radar controller was subjected to corrective training to rectify his shortcomings in handling of traffic in busy traffic scenario.
3.	22-01-2010	Kolkata TMA	RA between IGO205 & AFL554 on 22-01-2010 in Kolkata RSR Category C	Human error on the part of Kolkata radar controller to miss the reciprocal traffic	Kolkata radar controller was subjected to corrective training to rectify his shortcomings in handling of traffic in reciprocal configuration and radar setting procedure.
4.	09-02-2010	76 NM North-East of Mangalore	There was a reduction in standard radar separation between BAW119 from London to Bangalore and UAE596 from Bangalore to Dubai near GUNIM on ATS route N563.	Human error on the part of Mangalore radar controller to miss the reciprocal traffic.	<p>a) Radar controller was subjected to corrective training to rectify his shortcomings in handling traffic in reciprocal configuration.</p> <p>(b) The incident was included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme.</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
5.	16-02-2010	150 NM South-East of Mumbai	<p>Category C</p> <p>There was a reduction in standard separation between KFR2802, ATR, from Goa to Pune and VU-NWB, HN-74 from Mumbai to Cochin near. EPKOS crossing point of ATS routes W67 &amp; W17S.</p> <p>Category C</p>	<p>Human error on the part of Mumbai ACC (South) Planning controller to miss the crossing traffic at EPKOS.</p>	<p>a) Involved controller was subjected to corrective training both theory as well as practical.</p> <p>b) The incident was included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme.</p>
6.	19-02-201	75 NM North-East of Ahmedabad	<p>Category C</p> <p>There was a reduction in standard radar separation between KFR3151 from Pune to Delhi and UAE302 from Dubai to Pudang near ARADO the crossing point of ATS routes A347 &amp; A791.</p> <p>Category C</p>	<p>Human error on the part of Ahmedabad radar controller to miss the crossing traffic</p>	<p>a) Radar controller was subjected to corrective training.</p> <p>b) Procedural controller was counselled on Team Recourse Management.</p>
7.	20-02-2010	Approx. 15 NM north of IID VOR in Indore Tower	<p>Category C</p> <p>There was a reduction in standard separation between JAI2228 from Delhi to Indore and JA12509 from Indore to Raipur at around 15 NM north of IID VOR</p> <p>Category C</p>	<p>Failure on the part of the Pilot of JAI2228 to main level as per instruction from Indore Tower.</p>	<p>Action to be initiated by DGCA against the erring pilot.</p>
8.	05-04-2010	Approx. 35 NM south of Delhi	<p>Category C</p> <p>Reduction in standard separation between Kingfisher 3354 from Delhi</p>	<p>Lack of coordination between approach controller and Area</p>	<p>a) Involved controllers subjected to corrective training;</p> <p>b) Coordination procedure between</p>



1	2	3	4	5	6
			to Bhubaneswar was climbing and Air India 941 from Hyderabad to Delhi was descending. Category C	controller.	approach and Area Control centre amended.
9.	09-04-2010	Mumbai Oceanic Airspace	Reduction in standard separation between Conдор 326 from Frankfurt to Male and Qatari 030 from Doha to YMMML over crossing point of two ATS routes Category C	Human error on the part of controller to overlook the conflicting traffic	a) Involved controllers subjected to corrective training; b) The incident was included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme.
10.	22-04-2010	200 NM South of Delhi	The incident took place while Pelican, IL-86, from Agra to Pune was climbing and Phantom, Sukhoi-30, from Ozar to Bareilly was maintaining VFR altitude (both Defence aircraft) Category C	Controller fail to provide traffic information about VFR fighter flight to Pelican.	a) Involved controller was subjected to intensive counselling on separation of VFR and IFR flights. b) The incident was included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme.
11.	06-06-2010	Mumbai Oceanic Airspace	Reduction in standard separation between Air Mauritius 744 from Mauritius to Delhi and N876H from Nairobi to Chennai over crossing point of two ATS routes. Category C	Human error on the part of controller to overlook the conflicting traffic	a) Involved controllers subjected to corrective training; b) The incident was included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme.

1	2	3	4	5	6
12. 10-07-2010	Mumbai	Jet Airways flight 2119 from Chennai to Mumbai descended through the level of Air India flight 174 also from Chennai to Mumbai which was orbiting in the same area. Category C	Controller error - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Incorrect clearance</li> <li>• Missed the orbiting traffic in the nearby area</li> </ul>	a) corrective training to Controller on handling traffic in approach during peak traffic period b) Controller to issue clearance through PBN procedure, which has built in vertical separation	
13. 06-09-2010	Kolkata	Breach in standard separation between Malaysian 6147, Tashkent to Kuala-lumpur and Elal 081, from Tel Aviv to Bangkok. Category C	Controller missed the conflicting traffic over converging point	a) Corrective training to controller regarding surveillance of Flight Progress board. b) Error on the part of Yangon controller for not informing Kolkata about the breach in separation on receipt of estimate. c) Review of LOA between Yangon & Kolkata	
14. 15-09-2010	Chennai	Breach in Standard separation Qatari 623 from Kuala Lumpur to Doha passed through the level of reciprocal traffic TWG2653. Category C	Controller missed the reciprocal traffic	a) Corrective training to Controller on handling of reciprocal traffic b) One supervisor has been provided in Oceanic Control Centre during peak traffic) Flight Progress Board modified to accommodate more strips	
15. 15-09-2010	Chennai	Breach in standard separation Kingfisher 2496 from Vizag to	KFR2496 was maintaining incorrect altitude, which went	a) Uni-direction route is being worked out between Vizag & Chennai b) Action to be taken by Naval authorities	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Chennai and Jet Airways 2773 from Chennai to Vizag. Category C	un-noticed by Vizag ATC (Navy).	against Vizag ATCOs Investigation procedure by DGCA, to investigate military controller, is pending
16.	17-09-2010	Chennai	Breach in standard separation Go Air 205 from Delhi to Bangalore and In diGo 259 from Hyderabad to Bangalore. Category C	Judgmental error by Controller while authorising descent in weather deviation	(c) Corrective training to Controller on handling of traffic during weather deviation and surveillance of aircraft on radar Action against GoAir pilot by DGCA Establishment of Bangalore ACC
17.	11-10-2010	Approx. 13 NM North-West of Mumbai	Due to sudden drop in visibility, Indigo 214 on final runway 14 was advised to discontinue approach and given left turn heading 270 instead of right turn heading 090, thereby resulting in conflict with the succeeding arrival on runway 14. Category C	Immediate action was initiated by controller to resolve the conflict but breach in standard separation could not be prevented. It was a human error.	a) Involved controllers subjected to corrective training; b) Procedure for management of traffic during change of runway was amended to stop recurrence; c) The incident was included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme.
18.	06-11-2010	Approx. 130 NM south-west of Delhi	The incident took place between Edelweiss 50, from Zurich to Phuket and Air Mauritius 744 from Mauritius to Delhi at the intersection of ATS rout; L333 and A347 Category C	Attentional slip on the part of the RSR controller to miss the crossing traffic at same level	a) Involved radar controller sensitized on maintaining alertness all the time. b) The relieving controller was sensitized to scan the entire airspace of the sector before taking over watch. c) The incident was included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme

1	2	3	4	5	6
19. 13-11-2010	Chennai ACC	Reduction in standard separation between JA1515 from Kolkata to Bangalore descending to F230 and SEJ528 from Bangalore to Kolkata climbing to F210. SEJ528 continued the climb beyond the cleared level which resulted in conflict with JA1515. Category C	Non-adherence of ATC clearance on the part of Pilot of SEJ528.	DGCA to initiate action against pilot of SEJ528.	
20. 22-11-2010	Mumbai	JA1521, B738, Jeddah to Mumbai on ATS route L505 was given descent without taking into cognizance the reciproc VI traffic CPA001, B747, Hong Kong to Dubai Category C	Human error on the part of the controller to miss the reciprocal traffic while descending JA1251.	<p>a) The RSR controller was subjected to corrective training on human factors with special emphasis on his/ human weakness;</p> <p>b) All controllers advised to follow ATMC 4 of 2011 scrupulously;</p> <p>c) GM (ATM) Mumbai airport advised to use Threat and Error Management (TEM) in determining the day-to-day risks and best ways to mitigate them.</p>	
21. 02-12-2010	Over Hyderabad	Breach of separation between CPA042 from Chennai to Delhi and VTISH from Rajamundry to Mumbai Category C	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of surveillance on potential conflicting traffic by OJT1 and Trainee Controller</li> <li>Poor flight progress strip marking</li> </ul>	<p>a) Involved controller subjected to corrective training and sensitized on maintaining alertness all the time.</p> <p>b) The incident was included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme.</p>	

## Airprox Data 2011

Sl. No.	Date	Location	Brief of Incident	Cause of Incident	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	16-01-2011	Between NIPAD and OPONI Nagpur TMA Mumbai FIR	The incident took place on ATS route G450 between NIPAD and OPONI when SEJ803, B738 was given climb to F300 from F280 overlooking the reciprocal traffic IG0319, A320, which was maintaining F290. Category C	Error on the part of Nagpur RSR controller to miss the reciprocal traffic. There were about 5 aircraft around that area and 21 aircraft were identified by the controller. Some of the aircraft disappeared from the radar screen.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Station advised to use Threat and Error Management (TEM) in determining the day-to-day risks and best ways to mitigate them.</li> <li>2. Proper briefing from relieving officer was emphasised and reiterated.</li> <li>3. Before giving any climb/descent scanning of radar screen emphasised again.</li> <li>4. Aircraft may advised to fly offset by 10 NM or more on bi-directional routes before initiating climb/descent.</li> <li>5. Close coordination between planning and radar controller emphasised before effecting any level change.</li> <li>6. The RSR controller was subjected to corrective training.</li> </ol>
2.	10-02-2011	Near DONSA Mumbai OCC Mumbai FIR	ELY071 Type-B762, LLBO-VABB on airway G450 EST DONSA-0110 at FL290 reported on HF traffic at DONSA crossing left to right 3 NM at FL290. Traffic was UAE408 Type-B777, OMEDB-YMML on airway L894 EST DONSA-	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Non display of FPS of ELY081 at correct position on FPS Board,</li> <li>• Fatigue induced due to long hours of working on active control position during heavy traffic,</li> <li>• Lack of surveillance on SDD by ADS/CPDLC controller as he remained</li> </ul>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Re-sectorization of OCC recommended.</li> <li>2. The OCC (S) controller was counseled and instructed to prepare a case study of the incident and give a presentation highlighting actions which could have helped in avoiding this incident.</li> <li>3. The OCC controller was subjected to training under OJTI.</li> </ol>

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	24-02-2011	115 NM North West of BBS Kolkata ACC Kolkata FIR 115 NM from BBS radial 310	0114 FL290. Category C IG0256, A320, from VEBS to VIDP on route L759/W49 while climbing to FL360 reported RA while approaching FL350 with respect to JA118 B738 from VIDP to WSSS which was maintaining FL350 the aircraft descended to FL340. Category C	occupied with handling of ADS/CPDLC messages. • Poor scanning of screen by radar controller. • Poor coordination between planning & radar controller. • FPSs were not updated	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Both radar &amp; planning controllers subjected to corrective training.</li> <li>Scanning of SDD, utilization of FPS, close coordination between &amp; planning controllers reiterated.</li> <li>The incident was taken up as case study in monthly refresher course.</li> </ol>
4.	01-03-2011	West of CEA Kolkata ACC Kolkata FIR	P1A276, A310, from OPKR to VGZR on route G450 was descended to FL330 but was observed descending upto F323 resulting in a breach of separation with QFA1. QFA1 followed TCAS and descended upto F315. Category C	Failure on the part of PIC of PIA276 to adhere to ATC clearance. PIC of PIA276 intimated that FMS behaved erroneously.	CAA Pakistan has been advised to initiate action.
5.	02-03-2011	Approx. 4 miles from touchdown runway 10 IGI Airport Delhi Delhi FIR	Observing A1C840 catching up with preceding aircraft JA12644 on ILS runway 11, radar	a) Non-adherence of speed control by flight crew of AIC840 and JA12644; b) Wrong assessment	A special sensitization programme was held at IGI airport to discuss each and every aspect of the incident, including consequence of wrong turn, SOP and missed approach procedure.

1	2	3	4	5	6
			<p>controller inadvertently advised AIC840 to turn left (instead of right) on a heading of 180 thereby resulting in conflict with IGO 192, arrival on ILS runway 10. Category B</p>	<p>of performance characteristics of ATR-72 by radar controller;</p> <p>c) Releasing AIC840 to tower controller by radar controller while AIC840 was catching up fast with the preceding landing aircraft JAI2644.</p> <p>d) Specifying wrong direction of turn to AIC840.</p> <p>e) Non-adherence of standard missed approach procedure by radar controller when the aircraft was on ILS.</p>	<p>2. GM (ATM) IGI Airport was advised to carry out operational risk assessment to identify new hazards which might have been encountered during operations.</p> <p>3. SOP for segregated mode of operations amended.</p>
6.	14-03-2011	Mumbai TAR Mumbai FIR	<p>There was a breach of separation between JA1316, B737 from Jodhpur to Mumbai and GOVV 111, A320, from Mumbai to Jaipur. GOW111 was given climb to F100 and JA1316 was descended to F110. However JA1316 inadvertently descended</p>	<p>Error on the part of PIC of JA1316 to descent below the level cleared by Mumbai ATC.</p>	<p>DGCA may initiate action against PIC of JA1316</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
			upto F106. Category C		
7.	15-04-2011	Approx. 130 NM South-West of Delhi	The incident took place between Austrian 26, B772, from Bangkok to Vienna and Mahan Air 5045, A306, from Teheran to Bangkok. Category C	Controller missed the conflicting reciprocal traffic. Such situations occur when controllers handle a small workload - particularly after a traffic peak.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involved controller subjected to corrective training;</li> <li>2. ATMC4 issued on handling of traffic in reciprocal track.</li> <li>3. Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</li> </ol>
8.	14-05-2011	Approx. 30 NM South-west of Delhi	Reduction in standard separation between Emirates 510 from Dubai to Delhi and GO Air 172 from Mumbai to Delhi. Category C	Read-back error by the flight crew, which was not corrected by controller resulting in late detection of conflict	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involved controller subjected to corrective training;</li> <li>2. Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</li> </ol>
9.	14-05-2011	Approx. 200 NM North of Kolkata	Reduction in standard separation occurred between Kingfisher 3168, from Guwahati to Mumbai and Bangladesh 702, from Kathmandu to VGHS. Category C	Error on the part of the Kolkata RSR. controller to overlook the conflict at the crossing point of two aircraft. No radar coverage in the area.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involved radar controller subjected to corrective training;</li> <li>2. Radar coverage in the area will be provided by installing radar at Katihar</li> </ol>
10.	16-05-2011	Approx. 180 NM North-west of Delhi	The incident took place between Go Air 154 from Delhi to Srinagar and British Airways 3457 from London to Delhi.	Controller issued clearance to Go Air 154 in place of Go Air 145 as both are similar sounding. A case typical of call sign Confusion.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involved controller sensitized on call sign confusion;</li> <li>2. Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</li> <li>3. DGCA need to initiate action against</li> </ol>



1	2	3	4	5	6
			Category C		airlines for not using similar callsign in the same area at the same time.
11. 03-06-2011	Approx. 25 NM south of Ahmedabad	SEJ 884, B738, VECC-VAAH at F90 and IGO215, A320, VABB-VAAH, was at F080 were holding 20-25 NM south of Ahmadabad due to weather & poor visibility. Subsequently data block of IGO 215 was showing F084 which the controller failed to notice. Another aircraft JAI2003 in the same area was instructed to descent to F080. This resulted in breach of separation between these three aircraft. Category C	Poor handling of traffic by radar controller.	Involved controllers subjected to additional training for handling traffic during bad weather condition.	
12. 24-06-2011	Chennai Oceanic airspace	The incident took place between Emirates 405, from Singapore to Dubai and Silk Air 477 from Shamshabad to Singapore. Category B	Failure on the part of OCC controller to take into cognizance reciprocal traffic Silk Air 477 before authorizing climb to UAE405. Silk Air 477 was not equipped with ADS/CPDLC	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Involved controller, subjected to corrective training;</li> <li>2. ATMC 4 issued on handling of traffic in reciprocal track.</li> <li>3. Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</li> <li>4. Installation of ADS-B at Port Blair is considered by AAI to have surveillance coverage over a large portion of Bay of Bengal</li> </ol>	

1	2	3	4	5	6
13. 29-06-2011	Approx. 150 NM North-west of Chennai	The incident took place between Air India 803, from Delhi to Bengaluru and Spice Jet 501 also from Delhi to Bengaluru. Category C	High volume of traffic, large area of surveillance and poor radar coverage in the area contributed to the incident.	1. Radar system constraints will be removed once new ATM Automation system at Chennai is operational. 2. Area of surveillance will reduce on introduction of upper/lower airspace in Chennai FIR. 3. Involved controller subjected to corrective training;	
14. 24.08.2011	Approx. 130 NM North North-West of TTVVOR Trivandrum ACC	While descending UAE522, B77W, Dubai to Trivandrum from FL370 to FL350, missed crossing traffic UAE421, A322, Perth to Dubai at FL360 which was not painting on radar momentarily. Category C	1. Momentary loss of situational awareness as UAE421 was not painting at that moment. 2. Unreliable radar coverage in a particular sector. 3. Poor coordination between Planning and radar controller.	1. Both radar & planning controller subjected to corrective training; 2. Limitation of radar equipment & effective coordination between radar & planning controller reiterated through circular & refresher class.	
15. 13-09-2011	Approx, 100 NM South-West of Vizag Chennai ACC	1G0523, A320, Chennai to Kolkata on route A465 maintaining F290 was approved left deviation before DOKET. LLR9601, CRI, Vizag to Chennai on route V009 while climbing to F300 reported traffic at F290. 1G0523 also reported traffic 15 NM left climbing through her level.	1. Volume of traffic with radar controller was heavy with only one sector operating in ACC; 2. Due to poor radar coverage in the area none of the aircraft was painting on radar, resulting in loss of situational awareness to the radar controller; 3. Failure on the part	1. Both radar & planning controller subjected to corrective training; 2. Limitation of radar equipment & effective coordination between radar & planning controller reiterated through circular & refresher class.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Category C	of planning controller to warn radar controller about the conflict as he has approved F300 to a departing traffic from Vizag.	
16. 01.10.2011	Approx. 230NM North-West of Calicut Mangalore RSR	UAE421.B773, AXB348, B738, and AXB344, B737, were maintaining FL360, FL370 and FL350 respectively. RSR controller inadvertently instructed AXB348 to descend to FL330 instead of AXB344. AXB348 followed the instruction thereby resulting in conflict with the reciprocal traffic UAE421. Category C	Error on the part of the radar controller to issue descent clearance to wrong aircraft, which was not realized by him due to similar sounding call sign (AXB348 and AXB344) to same destination Calicut.	1. Simulator exercise emphasizing on similar call sign aspect in the procedural simulator was given to the concerned controller for a fortnight. 2. After completion of simulator training, concern controller was subjected to 10 days corrective training by training in-charge. 3. ATMC 10 of 2011 issued to cope with Call sign confusion.	
17. 02-10-2011	Kolkata ACC	Conflict over OTABA between KFR511, A320, VABB-VECC via G450 and IGO011, A320, VIDP-WSSSS via L759 was overlooked by Kolkata ACC controller due to non display of FPL in flight progress board. Category C	1. Conflict at the crossing point OTABA was missed by the planning controller due to non-display of FPS. 2. Lack of VHF and radar coverage in the area is also contributing factor.	1. Coordination procedure between Nagpur, Kolkata and Varanasi changed. 2. New ACC Sector is being established by bifurcating west sector into two sectors. 3. Incident included in sensitization programme as case study. 4. Involved controller subjected to corrective training.	

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	05.11.2011	Shortly after departure from Delhi TAR	IG0277, A320, Delhi to Bengaluru, after departure from RWY 28 was climbed to FL070 due to previous slow moving non RNAV departing aircraft VTUPR, which was climbing to FL080. AIC111, Bill, Delhi To London after departure from RWY 29 was initially climbed to FL060, and subsequently cleared to FL070. TAR controller misunderstood AIC111 as south bound departure instead of west bound. Both the aircraft converge at the same level resulting in generation of RA. Category C	High traffic density, mix of slow and fast moving traffic coupled with assumption by the controller about the route of Air India 111 resulted in the conflict.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Concerned controller was subjected to corrective training.</li> <li>2. The Incident was included in sensitization programme.</li> <li>3. The concerned controller was advised to give a presentation on RA/TA and his experience of incident.</li> <li>4. To explore feasibility of extending the warning time of conflict alert.</li> <li>5. Work load of TAR position may be reduced by opening new Approach departure position</li> </ol>
19.	05.11.2011	Approx. 10 NM north east of Hyderabad Hyderabad ASR	VUAVC, B737, VOHK-VOBG ATD 0915 was climbing to cleared level FL100. Later aircraft was advised to climb FL210. GEC8415 VOHS-OMSJ ATD 0917 cleared to climb to FL100. Controller noticed that VUAVC without informing maintaining FL90 and	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Non adherence of ATC instruction by IAF B737, coupled with poor avoidance action by the radar controller.</li> <li>2. DGCA has been advised to take up with IAF regarding violation of instruction by Hakimpet ATCO.</li> <li>3. Involved controllers subjected to training on avoiding actions. Coordination procedure between Shamshabad and Hakimpet is being reviewed.</li> </ol>	

1	2	3	4	5	6
			forming traffic for GEC8415. Controller took avoiding actions. Category C		
20.	15-11-2011	Kolkata RSR	QTR640, B777, from Doha to Singapore at FL350 estimating LEMAX 0816 was given climb to FL370. JLL843, B738, from Chennai to Kolkata at FL370 estimating LEMAX 0812. At time 0813 both flight responded to RA. Category C	controller missed to conflict at the crossing point	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Both radar and planning controller was subjected to corrective training.</li> <li>2. Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</li> <li>3. Use of intercom for all safety significant information recommended.</li> <li>4. Contract for new automation system with all safety nets for Kolkata airport likely to be awarded by end of April 2012.</li> </ol>
21.	09-12-2011	Mangalore RSR	At 2358 UTC UAE533, A332, from VOCL to OMDB at FL380 reported taking evasive action on receiving RA. The conflicting traffic was JAI529, B738, from OOMS to VOTV climbing from FL330 to FL390. JAI529 also reported receiving RA. Category C	Direct routing to JAI529 from IGAMA to Trivandrum couples with poor radar surveillance. Non-availability of conflict alert in the system prevented the detection once controller missed it.	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Mangalore Upper ACC is manned from Chennai on 24 hour basis.</li> <li>2. New ATM Automation system with safety nets being commissioned at Mangalore.</li> <li>3. Involved controller subjected to corrective training;</li> </ol>

## Airprox Data 2012

Sl. No.	Date	Location	Brief of Incident	Cause of Incident	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	03-01-2012	Cochin	Reduction in standard separation between Indian Air Force Embraer from Garuda Cochin to Delhi and Air India 520, Airbus 319 from Bangalore to Cochin.	Wrong Position Report by Indian Air Force Embraer Remained Un-Detected by Cochin Controller.  Categorization: C	a) Change in SOP suggested for departures from Garuda; b) Installation of Radar (TAR)/ ADS-B in progress at Cochin; c) Concerned controller subjected to corrective training for error on his part; d) DGCA advised to take up with IAF for error committed by pilot. e) Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.
2.	09-02-2012	Trivandrum	Reduction in standard separation between AAI, Dornier, which carrying out calibration of VOR and Emirates 520, A330 from Dubai to Trivandrum being vectored to establish the Localizer.	Back of coordination between ATC and pilot of calibration aircraft, coupled with non adherence of ATC instruction by pilot  Categorization: C	a) Instruction issued to handle calibration of NAV aids in a more professional manner by effective coordination between ATC and pilot of calibration flight. b) The concerned controller subjected to corrective training for mishandling the situation; c) The license of pilot & co-pilot suspended;
3.	09-03-2012	Delhi	Reduction in standard separation between Kamair 115, B762, from Kabul to Delhi and Go Air 154, A320, from Delhi to Srinagar.	Controller overlooked the reciprocal traffic which was on a direct track to point ASARI.  Categorization: C	a) Action initiated to increase spacing between inbound and outbound routes from Delhi to ASARI; b) Controllers advised not to approve direct routing between DPN and ASARI; c) Concerned RSR controller subjected to corrective training;

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	16-03-2012	Bangalore	Reduction in standard separation between Jet Lite 234, B737 from Chennai to Bengaluru and Indigo 151, A320, from Shamshabad to Bengaluru.	Indigo aircraft executed descent which was meant for Jet Lite aircraft. There was heavy traffic congestion. Categorization: C	<p>d) Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</p> <p>a) Hear back error by pilot and controller;</p> <p>b) Sensitization of controllers and pilots recommended.</p> <p>c) Review of coordination with IAF for using VOR 185 (D) during peak traffic period.</p> <p>d) Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</p>
5.	27-03-2012	Nagpur	The incident took place between Indigo 245, from Raipur to Indore and Indigo 126 from Bengaluru to Delhi.	Radar controller missed the conflict due to poor radar surveillance. Categorization: C	<p>a) Controller advised to follow thumb rules for effective descent to aircraft passing through crossing routes;</p> <p>b) The RSR controllers subjected to corrective training.</p> <p>c) Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</p>
6.	18-04-2012	Mumbai	Reduction in standard separation between Royal Jordanian Flight No. 194 Airbus-330, Amman to,Colombo and Sri Lankan Flight 228, Airbus-340, Dubai to Colombo on the same route.	Incorrect estimate was generated by automation system and controller initiated level change based on that. Categorization: C	<p>a) Necessary software changes in automation system initiated;</p> <p>b) Controller advised to verify estimates as per position report &amp; update flight progress board as per block timings based on type of aircraft;</p> <p>c) Concerned controller subjected to corrective training for error on his part;</p> <p>d) Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</p>
7.	26-04-2012	Delhi	Reduction in standard separation between Go Air Flight 344,	Instruction to Go Air 355 was inadvertently executed by Go Air 344.	<p>a) The concerned controller counselled to be more careful;</p> <p>b) The license of pilot and co-pilot</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
			Airbus-320, from Patna to Delhi and Spice Jet Flight 946, Boeing-738, from Kathmandu to Delhi.		suspended;
8.	01-08-2012	Indore	Reduction in standard separation between Spice Jet Flight 1053, Dash 8B, from Hyderabad to Indore and Spice Jet Flight 2225, Q400, from Delhi to Indore. Categorization: C	<p>Categorization: C</p> <p>Instruction meant for Spice Jet Flight 1053 was inadvertently executed by Spice Jet Flight 2225. Change of sequence of aircraft by Indore Tower controller at the last moment was also a contributory factor.</p> <p>a) ATS In-Charge counselled for prompt reporting of incidents; b) Concerned controller subjected to corrective training for error on his part;</p>	
9.	17-08-2012	Kolkata	Reduction in standard separation between Indian Air force Illusion 76, from Bagdogra to Bidar and Indi Go Flight 319, Airbus 320, from Mumbai to Kolkata. Categorization: C	<p>Change of altitude of Indi Go Flight was overlooked by planning controller while allotting cruising level to Air Force Illusion 76. Display of incorrect level in the flight progress strip was also contributory factor.</p> <p>a) Concerned Planning controller subjected to corrective training for error on his part; b) Radar controller was sensitized to follow TCAS procedure; c) A controller was counselled for taking initiative in correcting the FPS of radar controller so as to identify conflict beyond radar coverage.</p>	
10.	27-08-2012	Kolkata	Reduction in standard separation between Air India Flight 772, Airbus 319, from Bengaluru to Kolkata and IndiGo Flight 011, Airbus 320, from Delhi to Singapore. Categorization: C	<p>Planning controller missed the conflict at the crossing point as 5 minutes change in estimate was not passed by Chennai Area Control Centre. Radar controller also missed the conflict.</p> <p>a) Both the Radar and planning controllers were subjected to corrective training. b) Chennai ACC controller sensitized to pass change in estimates as per LOA. c) Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</p>	



1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	31-08-2012	Delhi	Reduction in standard separation between Pakistan International Airlines Flight 892, Airbus 310, from Lahore to Bangkok and Spicejet Flight 2222, DH8D, from Amritsar to Delhi.	Inappropriate allocation of level to Spicejet flight by Delhi ACC controller.	<p>a) Change in LOA suggested for departures from Amritsar;</p> <p>b) ADS-B has been installed at Amritsar to keep a surveillance on simultaneous departures from Lahore and Amritsar;</p> <p>c) Vertical jurisdiction of Amritsar Approach Control is being raised upto F200 to resolve conflicting traffic from Lahore and Amritsar.</p> <p>d) Concerned ACC controller subjected to corrective training for error on his part;</p> <p>e) Incident included in sensitization programme as case study.</p>
12.	11-09-2012	Cochin	Reduction in standard separation between Air India Express Flight 474, B738, from Calicut to Cochin and Gulf Air Flight 271, DH8D, from Cochin to Bahrain.	<p>Momentary loss of situational awareness by the controller as a result of deviation of Air India Express flight from normal track due to weather.</p> <p>Categorization: C</p>	<p>a) Approach controller was subjected to corrective training.</p> <p>b) Incident included in sensitization programme as case study with emphasis on weather deviation procedure for controllers.</p>
13.	22-10-2012	Varanasi ACC	Breach of separation between LLR9811, ATR, from Delhi to Lucknow and VTKSJ, C90A, from Ranchi to Delhi at 10NM east of LKL	<p>Error on the part of 'A'controller to allocate level without the knowledge of Planning controller. The incident may be categorized as 'C as controller took</p> <p>Categorization: C</p>	<p>a) A' controller warned for not coordinating with planning controller before advising descent traffic to Lucknow ATC.</p> <p>b) Planning controller advised to keep a track on 'A' controller for information to be passed to adjacent ATS centre.</p> <p>c) Coordination procedure between Varanasi and Lucknow w.r.t. descent</p>

1	2	3	4	5	6
				avoidance action in time.	traffic for Allahabad being revised and LOA amended.
				d)	A separate SOP will be prepared by Lucknow and Varanasi ATS In-Charge for traffic to/from Allahabad.
				e)	ADS-B has already been installed at Lucknow for better situational awareness of the controllers.
14.	04-11-2012	Coimbatore Airport	Breach of separation between IG0294, A320, from Coimbatore to Mumbai and SEJ109, B738, from Mumbai to Coimbatore at 13 NM North-West of Coimbatore.	Approach controller did not follow the standard procedure and pilot did not read back ATC clearance. The incident may be categorized as 'C' as vertical separation was 700 feet	a) Approach controller subjected to corrective training. b) Pilots of IG0294 may be warned and sensitized for not reading back the ATC clearance and adhering to ATC clearance. Such airports where radar is not there read back of clearance become very important. c) Proficiency checks and sensitization of controllers on handling approach traffic by CHQ through a training session. d) The incident included as a case study in the monthly sensitization programme.
15.	10-11-2012	Delhi TAR	The incident occurred between IG0212, VIDP-VABO, AIC469, VARP-VIDP and GOW116, VOBL-VIDP at approximately 13 NM South-East of Delhi.	Approach departure controller did not follow the standard procedure and pilot did not follow ATC clearance. The incident may be categorized as 'C' as vertical separation was 600 and	a) Approach Departure Controller was counselled to be careful about destination/route of departing traffic and restricting climb of departing traffic upto his vertical jurisdiction only. b) Approach Departure Controller shall restrict departing traffic upto his/her vertical limit only and then hand-off aircraft

1

2

3

4

5

6

700 feet respectively.

- c) to Approach arrival Controller.  
In order to remind himself/herself, before giving climb to higher level Approach Departure Controller shall check the route of the aircraft by clicking B3 on the destination of the data block of the aircraft.
- d) GM (ATM) IGI shall issue a circular on Para b) and c) above for strict compliance of controllers and SOP may be amended accordingly.
- e) PIC and Co-Pilot of IG1212 may be warned by DGCA for not following ATC instruction and creating a dangerous situation.
- f) This may be taken up as a case study in the coming monthly sensitization programme for other to learn lesson from the mistake committed by the controller and pilot.

## Airprox Data 2013

Sl. No.	Date	Location	Brief of Incident	Cause of Incident	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	11-01-2013	Kolkata Area Control	Reduction in standard separation between THA923, B777 from Frankfurt to Bangkok and MAS170,B738 from Kuala Lumpur to Kathmandu when On-the Job Training was in progress	The Incident is under investigation	Controller's Radar Rating is suspended. New guidelines have been issued for prevention of incidents during the on-the-job Training.
2.	11-01-2013	Chennai Area Control	Reduction in standard separation between Qatar Airlines QTR302, A320 from Doha to Colombo and Air India A1C266, A319 from Male to Bangalore.	The Incident is under investigation	Controllers' Ratings are suspended.
3.	17-01-2013	Kolkata Area Control	Reduction in standard separation between Qatar Airlines QTR6342, B777 from Doha to Kolkata and Quality Airlines TAY052, B777 from Hong Kong to Dubai	The Incident is under investigation	Controller's Radar Rating is suspended.

**Telecom Licences to New Operators**

2692. SHRI RATAN SINGH:  
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:  
 SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:  
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
 SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO:  
 SHRI PRAHLAD JOSHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved and implemented the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on the issue of licences to new private telephone operators for creating the competitive atmosphere in telecom sector in the country;

(b) if so, the main features of the recommendations and the action taken so far on these recommendations;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the telecom operators whose licences have been cancelled by the Supreme Court verdict are still utilising the spectrum and providing services;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor, company-wise and circle-wise; and

(f) the action taken by the Government against such operators and the penalty imposed/likely to be imposed on them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) TRAI submitted its recommendations dated 16.04.2012 on Unified License (UL). The Key features of recommendations are:

- (i) De-linking of spectrum from the license;
- (ii) Unified license on National level, Service Area level and District level;
- (iii) Classes license for service like VSAT, PMRTS, INSAT-MSS;

(iv) Licenses through authorization for voice mail, audio tax, video-tax and other value added services;

(v) Guideline for migration of existing licenses to new regime.

As a first step Unified License (Access Services) has been finalized for successful new entrants in the auction of spectrum in 900, 1800, 800 MHz bands.

After further examination of TRAI recommendations, it has been decided to grant Unified License with the option to the applicant to choose one or more than one or all services covered under Unified License, which also includes National Level services like NLD (National Long Distance), ILD (International Long Distance) etc. The UL is de-linked from the spectrum.

(d) to (f) Information is being collected.

**Mismanagement of Pilots**

2693. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
 DR P. VENUGOPAL:  
 SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
 SHRI P. KUMAR:  
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is under utilisation and mismanagement of pilots in Air India and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is also a fact that some pilots fly over 90 hours while there are many who fly around 30 hours a month and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether some zones are facing shortage of pilots whereas some zones are having excess pilots and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether cases of violation of weekly rest norms of pilots by Air India have come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details as well as the action taken in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for effective utilisation of the services of pilots?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. However, due to grounding of six B787 aircrafts, the pilots who were flying these aircraft are under-utilized for the time being.

(b) No Madam. There are occasions when a pilot flies less hours in a month owing to justifiable reasons. However, such a Pilot is detailed for more flying in the subsequent months. Similarly, a Pilot who had flown more hours than the basic average is utilized less in the subsequent months, so that by the end of a quarter, there is equalization of hours.

(c) Presently, Air India has just sufficient number of Pilots to meet its schedule requirements.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Crew route allocation is released by Air India headquarters to the regions as per the schedule prepared by its Planning Department. On the basis of this allocation, the Pilots are detailed by the regions for operation of flights taking into account the optimum utilization and equalization of flying hours. Also with a view to eliminate human interfare and subjectivity, a computerized crew management system has been started for roster duty of pilots.

#### **Saving Facilities in Post Offices**

2694. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:  
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) whether postal savings facilities are available in all the post offices functioning in the country including rural areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and if not, the steps taken by the Government to make such facilities available in all post offices;

(c) the comparative details of postal saving accounts and the amounts deposited respectively in rural and urban post offices, State-wise; and

(d) the measures being adopted by the Government for promoting postal savings in the rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Madam, as on 31.3.2012, out of 153,218 post offices functioning in the country including rural areas, postal savings facilities are available in 153182 post offices.

(b) State-wise detail of total number of post offices and number of post offices in which postal savings facilities are available may be seen in the enclosed Statement-I. A very few post offices where these facilities are not available were opened for the specific purpose of mail operations, and savings facilities are available in the nearby post offices.

(c) The comparative State-wise details of Saving Bank accounts and amount deposited therein in rural and urban post offices as on 31.3.2012 may be seen in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) Central and State Governments take various measures from time to time to promote and popularise small saving scheme through print and electronic media as well as by holding melas, seminars, meetings and providing training to the various agencies involved. Following specific measures were taken in last two years to make the small saving schemes more attractive:

1. The rate of interest on Post Office Savings Account (POSA) has been increased from 3.5% to 4%. The ceiling of maximum balance in POSA 1 lakh in single account and 2 lakh in joint account has been removed.
2. The maturity period for Monthly Income Scheme (MIS) and National Savings Certificate (NSC) has been reduced from 6 years to 5 years.
3. A new NSC instrument, with maturity period of 10 years, has been introduced.
4. The annual ceiling on investment under Public Provident Fund (PPF) Scheme has been increased from Rs.70,000 to Rs.1 lakh.
5. Liquidity of Post Office Time Deposit (POTD) - 1, 2, 3 & 5 years - has been improved by allowing pre-mature withdrawal at a rate of interest 1% less than the time deposits of comparable maturity. For pre-mature withdrawals between

6-12 months of investment, Post Office Savings Account (POSA) rate of interest has been allowed.

6. The rate of interest on Small Savings Schemes has been aligned with Government-Security rates of similar maturity with a spread of 25 basis points (bps) in all schemes except 10 Years National Savings Certificates (IX-Issue) and Sr. Citizens Savings Scheme where the spread of 50 bps and 100 bps has been given respectively (100 bps are equal to 1%). Interest rate for every financial year will now be notified before 1st April of that year. The Interest Rates of Small Savings Schemes notified from 1.4.2012 are given below:

Scheme	Rate of Interest in % w.e.f. 1.4.2012
Savings Account Deposit	4.0
1 year Time Deposit	8.2
2 year Time Deposit	8.3
3 year Time Deposit	8.4
5 year Time Deposit	8.5
5 year Recurring Deposit	8.4
5 year Sr. Citizens Savings Scheme	9.3
5 year Monthly Income Accounts	8.5
5 year National Savings Certificates (VIII-Issue)	8.6
10 year National Savings Certificates (IX-Issue)	8.9
Public Provident Fund	8.8

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of Postal Circle	Name of State	Total No. of Post offices	No. of Post offices offering POSB facilities
	1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	15973	15973
2	Assam	Assam	4013	4013
3	Bihar	Bihar	8935	8933
4	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	3144	3143
5	Delhi	Delhi	545	542
6	Gujarat	Gujarat	8979	8976
7	Haryana	Haryana	2261	2261
8	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	2778	2778
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	1691	1691
10	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	3096	3096
11	Karnataka	Karnataka	9679	9679
12	Kerala	Kerala	5067	5066
13	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	8314	8314

1	2	3	4	
14	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	12566	12552
		Goa	258	258
15	North East	Tripura	708	708
		Nagaland	328	328
		Mizoram	389	389
		Arunachal Pradesh	299	299
		Meghalaya	490	490
		Manipur	698	698
16	Odisha	Odisha	8163	8163
17	Punjab	Punjab	4017	4017
18	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	10324	10323
19	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	10996	10996
20	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	17726	17726
21	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	2719	2708
22	West Bengal	West Bengal	8853	8853
		Sikkim	209	209
		<b>Total</b>	<b>153218</b>	<b>153182</b>

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	Name of Postal Circle	Name of State	No. of Saving Bank accounts in rural Post office as on 31.03.2012	Amount deposited in Saving Bank accounts in rural Post offices as on 31.03.2012 (Rs in Crores)	No. of Saving Bank accounts in urban Post office as on 31.03.2012	Amount deposited in Saving Bank accounts in urban Post offices as on 31.03.2012 (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	13989142	7435.66	9855166	104842.35
2	Assam	Assam	3219050	2263.17	1394203	238.16
3	Bihar	Bihar	10219205	4864.53	8397841	4907.86



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Chhattisgarh	Chhattisgarh	936908	236.24	970478	234.51
5	Delhi	Delhi	76723	16.42	2196170	10578.84
6	Gujarat	Gujarat	4014871	2263.61	4001109	4693.18
7	Haryana	Haryana	821403	323.31	912620	405.67
8	Himachal Pradesh	Himachal Pradesh	2204659	375.41	1845869	5457.13
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	606301	1025.62	669035	1163.28
10	Jharkhand	Jharkhand	2899401	1278.32	1710090	1957.87
11	Karnataka	Karnataka	6572471	3903.52	5935323	8195.53
12	Kerala	Kerala	7632974	5170.79	3297510	3060.86
13	Madhya Pradesh	Madhya Pradesh	8805181	3126.94	7734496	23350.95
14	Maharashtra	Maharashtra	11040582	6933.72	12685699	26050.38
		Goa	225416	533.50	171088	949.39
		Tripura	319769	280.51	240607	309.49
		Nagaland	5870	0.06	59151	4.20
15	North East	Mizoram	44399	52.00	123615	101.00
		Arunachal Pradesh	64866	101.20	52469	171.40
		Meghalaya	112467	108.24	114736	342.89
		Manipur	126982	2.00	226983	4.74
16	Odisha	Odisha	5183894	2423.91	1960282	2256.23
17	Punjab	Punjab	1993510	5558.03	3498973	22634.48
18	Rajasthan	Rajasthan	8199279	3840.21	5193228	4692.45
19	Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu	8392324	6624.51	20954925	8856.40
20	Uttar Pradesh	Uttar Pradesh	9376005	14140.15	8229491	6285.27
21	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand	1718049	459.32	1427152	462.26
22	West Bengal	West Bengal	14029430	42464.36	6012612	22865.42
		Sikkim	46716	50.40	20021	27.14
		Total	122877847	115855.66	109890942	265099.33

**Four Year Course for Honours Programme**

2695. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL  
KHATGAONKAR:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:  
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) whether academic council of University of Delhi has decided to have a four year course for honours programme instead of three years;

(b) if so, the purpose for which this step has been initiated;

(c) whether the council has also decided to have two year and three year baccalaureate degree;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the council will also allow inter-disciplinary work and extra-curricular activities including sports for four year honours course; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the programme aims at knowledge development, which cuts across the domains of traditional courses, as well as skill and value-building. It requires the students of all disciplines to undertake certain mandatory courses in order to meet the needs and challenges of the modern society and the nation. The programme is designed in such a way that it blends practical application with high-end knowledge, facilitating the students either to seek jobs, to become entrepreneurs or to undertake high-end research.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Nomenclature of the degree awarded on completion of two, three and four years will be, the Associate Baccalaureate, the Baccalaureate and the Baccalaureate with Honours/B.Tech., respectively. The University has informed that it shall implement the programme in

compliance with Section 22(3) of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, which stipulates that the Universities can confer such degree as may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, be specified by the Commission by notification in the official Gazette. The above degrees are presently not specified by the UGC.

(e) and (f) The University has informed us that the programme is an effort to ensure that the students undertake interdisciplinary learning. In addition to this, extra-curricular and co-curricular activities shall also earn credit for the students towards their degree.

**Relaxation in Air Service Norms**

2696. SHRI A. SAI PRATHAP:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the air service norms are being relaxed to let international airlines fly any aircraft to India;

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

(c) the salient features of the new civil aviation policy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal to relax air service norms to let international airlines fly any aircraft to India.

(c) The Ministry of Civil Aviation is in the process of formulation of the National Civil Aviation Policy.

**Ties with Neighbours**

2697. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has called for friendly ties with neighbouring countries; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response received so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) The Government accords top priority to India's relations with the neighbouring countries and is committed, at the highest levels, to strengthen friendly ties with them covering various aspects including political, security, economic, cultural, trade and investment etc.

Our bilateral aid and assistance and capacity-building programmes have contributed to further cementing these relations. As an active development partner, India is involved in various projects in these countries.

#### **Job Creation**

2698. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether according to an Industry study, India's job creation has declined by over 21% during 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for this downfall; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to create more jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Planning Commission is not aware of such an Industry study.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

(d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan (2012-17) aims at creating 50 million non-farm work opportunities during the plan period. The Plan has identified certain labour intensive manufacturing sectors like Textile and Garments, Leather & Footwear, Gems & Jewellery, Handloom & Handicrafts and Food Processing Industries for generating substantial employment. The Plan has also identified the need for simplifying the regulatory framework and ensuring labour market flexibility without compromising fairness to labour. It focuses on skilling those entering the labour force to enhance the employability of the youth. These steps are expected to have a positive impact on creation of more jobs in the medium term.

#### **Shortage of Faculty in NITs and IITs**

2699. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) the number of National Institutes of Technology (NITs) running in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether NITs and Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) including newly created IITs are facing acute shortage of faculties;

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

(d) the details of sanctioned strength and in position of teaching staff in each of these institutes, IITs-wise and NITs-wise;

(e) whether the Government has taken any corrective steps to overcome the shortage of faculty in these institutes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are 30 National Institute of Technology (NITs) functioning in the country. The list of NITs running in the country, State-wise is enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The NITs and the Indian Institutes of Technology (NTs) including the newly created NTs are facing a shortage of faculty. Against a sanctioned faculty strength of 6076 and 6117, there is a shortage of 2608 and 3034 in IITs and NITs, respectively. The main reason for this shortage is that the minimum qualification for recruitment of faculty in these Institutions is a Ph.D. and the number of Ph.D. candidates in Engineering is less than the requirements in these Institutes. Moreover, many of the students, after completion of their B.Tech. / M.Tech. programmes, get placements in companies / corporations and do not opt for the teaching profession.

(d) The institution-wise details of sanctioned strength and filled positions of teaching staff in IITs and NITs are enclosed as Statement-II.

(e) and (f) The recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and the vacancies keep arising due to retirement, resignation and additional requirements on account of enhanced students' strength. The Institutions are engaging contract, adjunct and visiting faculty as well as using the online mode of teaching to overcome these shortages. To make the teaching profession more attractive, the faculty are encouraged to undertake consultancy and are given

start-up financial support. Recently, the Government has decided to allow the faculty, working under the Central Government or Central Autonomous Bodies, to join the newly set-up Central Educational Institutes on a long term deputation basis. The Institutes are engaging Lecturers on a contract basis with M.Tech. qualification to make up for shortages. These contract Lecturers are expected to complete their Ph.D. and then join as regular faculty after following due selection procedures.

**Statement-I**

*The details of 30 National Institute of Technology (NITs), State-wise;*

Sl. No.	Name of the NIT	States
1	2	3
(A) 20 Old NITs		
1.	National Institute of Technology - Agartala	Tripura
2.	Motilal Nehru National Institute of Technology - Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh
3.	Maulana Azad National Institute of Technology - Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh
4.	National Institute of Technology - Calicut	Kerala
5.	National Institute of Technology - Durgapur	West Bengal
6.	National Institute of Technology - Hamirpur	Himachal Pradesh
7.	Malaviya National Institute of Technology - Jaipur	Rajasthan
8.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar National Institute of Technology -Jalandhar	Punjab
9.	National Institute of Technology - Jamshedpur	Jharkhand
10.	National Institute of Technology - Kurukshetra	Haryana
11.	Visvesvaraya National Institute of Technology -Nagpur	Maharashtra
12.	National Institute of Technology - Patna	Bihar
13.	National Institute of Technology - Raipur	Chhattisgarh
14.	National Institute of Technology - Rourkela	Odisha
15.	National Institute of Technology - Silchar	Assam
16.	National Institute of Technology - Srinagar	Jammu and Kashmir
17.	Sardar Vallabhbai National Institute of Technology -Surat	Gujarat
18.	National Institute of Technology Karnataka - Surathkal	Karnataka
19.	National Institute of Technology - Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
20.	National Institute of Technology - Warangal (B) 10 new NITs established in the year 2010	Andhra Pradesh
21.	National Institute of Technology - Arunachal Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh (Pampum Pare)
22.	National Institute of Technology - Delhi	Delhi (Dwarka)
23.	National Institute of Technology - Goa	Goa (Farmagudi)
24.	National Institute of Technology - Manipur	Manipur (Imphal)
25.	National Institute of Technology - Meghalaya	Meghalaya (Sohra)
26.	National Institute of Technology - Mizoram	Mizoram (Aizwal)
27.	National Institute of Technology - Nagaland	Nagaland (Dimapur)
28.	National Institute of Technology - Puducherry	Puducherry (Karaikal)
29.	National Institute of Technology - Sikkim	Sikkim (Ravangla)
30.	National Institute of Technology - Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand (Pauri Garhwal)

**Statement-II**

*The details of Sanctioned Strength and In Position of Teaching Staff in IITs and NITs; State-wise*

Sl. No.	Name of the Institutes	Sanctioned	In position (Regular)	vacant
1	2	3	4	5
(A)	IITs			
1.	IIT - Bombay	778	536	242
2.	IIT-Delhi	771	386	385
3.	IIT - Kanpur	429	346	83
4.	IIT - Kharagpur	1004	526	478
5.	IIT - Madras	800	511	289
6.	IIT-Guwahati	442	258	184
7.	IIT - Roorkee	575	354	221
8.	IIT (BHU) - Varanasi	557	241	316
9.	IIT - Gandhinagar	90	16	74
10.	IIT - Hyderabad	90	89	1
11.	IIT - Indore	90	49	41
12.	IIT - Jodhpur	90	28	62

1	2	3	4	5
13.	IIT-Mandi	90	22	68
14.	IIT - Patna	90	67	23
15.	IIT - Ropar	90	39	51
16.	IIT - Bhubaneshwar	90	0	90
(B) 30 NITs				
17.	NIT - Agartala	318	115	203
18.	MNNIT-Allahabad	362	208	154
19.	MANIT - Bhopal	355	202	153
20.	NIT - Calicut	279	203	76
21.	NIT - Durgapur	320	181	139
22.	NIT - Hamirpur	198	110	88
23.	MNIT-Jaipur	306	166	140
24.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar NIT - Jalandhar	207	113	94
25.	NIT-Jamshedpur	246	97	149
26.	NIT - Kurukshetra	298	113	185
27.	VNIT - Nagpur	335	185	150
28.	NIT - Patna	173	77	96
29.	NIT - Raipur	290	89	201
30.	NIT - Rourkela	369	235	134
31.	NIT-Silchar	153	103	50
32.	NIT - Srinagar	198	82	116
33.	SVNIT - Surat	296	170	126
34.	NITK-Surathkal	375	195	180
35.	NIT-Tiruchirappalli	393	234	159
36.	NIT - Warangal	420	205	215
37.	NIT - Arunachal Pradesh	22	0	22
38.	NIT-Delhi	25	0	25
39.	NIT-Goa	22	0	22
40.	NIT - Manipur	22	0	22

1	2	3	4	5
41.	NIT - Meghalaya	22	0	22
42.	NIT - Mizoram	22	0	22
43.	NIT - Nagaland	22	0	22
44.	NIT - Puducherry	22	0	22
45.	NIT - Sikkim	22	0	22
46.	NIT-Uttarakhand	25	0	25

**Grounding of Aircraft**

2700. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
 DR PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:  
 SHRI KHAGEN DAS:  
 SHRI P. KUMAR:  
 SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
 DR P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether many aircraft of Indian Airlines and its subsidiary Alliance Air have been grounded recently and if so, the number of aircraft so grounded;

(b) whether many of the grounded aircraft need repairs and fitment of new spare parts apart from periodic overhauling and if so, whether the Indian Airlines and Alliance Air are in the process of purchasing spares for the grounded planes;

(c) if not, whether this delay in procurement of spares is a deliberate act to effect savings; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of grounded aircraft of erstwhile Indian Airlines and Alliance Air are as under:

*Erstwhile Indian Airlines*

Type of aircraft	No. of Aircraft on Ground
A-319	04
A-320	02
A-321	01

*Alliance Air*

Type of aircraft	No. of Aircraft on Ground
CRJ 700	02
ATR 42-320	04

(b) These aircraft are grounded due to requirement of Engines, APUs and other components. Air India has already placed orders for the required spares for the grounded aircraft.

(c) No, Madam.

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

**Increase in Telecom Tariff**

2701. SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:  
 SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
 SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the private mobile companies operating in the country have arbitrarily increased the call rates of

their mobile service, special value vouchers and are changing their tariff plans frequently for both post-paid and pre-paid services;

(b) if so, the details thereof, operatorwise and the reasons for such increase along with the guidelines of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in this regard;

(c) whether the public sector telecom companies are likely to follow suits in view of the increase in spectrum charges; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to protect the interest of consumers?

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 current tariff framework, tariff for mobile services is under forbearance except for national roaming where ceiling tariff has been specified. Mobile operators have the flexibility to offer different tariffs depending on the market conditions and other commercial considerations. Tariff for mobile services are offered as a bouquet consisting of various components. The revisions carried out by mobile operators may be in one or more of the price items and the same may be different for different operators and for different service areas. Recently, some telecom access service providers hiked certain components of mobile tariff. In many cases, the hike is in the nature of withdrawal of concessions, reduction of free minutes and/or reduced validity in Special Tariff Vouchers. Such hikes, however, have not substantially altered the average outgo per outgoing minute.

The Service Providers are required to report to the Authority any new tariff/changes in the tariff within 7 days after its implementation for information and record of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) after conducting a self check to ensure that the tariff plans are consistent with the regulatory principles in all respects which, inter-alia, include non-discrimination, non-predation and Interconnection Usage Charges (IUC) compliance.

(c) As of now, no increase in tariff is contemplated by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Social Economic Development of Naxalite Areas**

2702. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA:  
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain naxal affected States have sent proposals to the Union Government for socio-economic and infrastructure development of their States;

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

(c) whether the Government has developed management information system for online monitoring of implementation of major developmental schemes in these States;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the socio-economic impact of the implementation of the schemes in naxal affected districts in the country; and

(f) the proposed funds allocation to further improve the situation during the year 2013-2014?

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 Government initiated the Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Selected Tribal and Backward Districts in November, 2010. The IAP initially covered 60 districts which were subsequently raised to 82 districts of nine States viz. Andhra Pradesh (8), Bihar (11), Chhattisgarh (10), Jharkhand (17), Madhya Pradesh (10), Maharashtra (2), Odisha (18), Uttar Pradesh (3) and West Bengal (3). These 82 districts also include Left Wing Extremist (LWE) affected districts. The proposals for taking up projects under the IAP are considered by a District level Committee headed by the District Collector and consisting of Superintendent of Police of the district and District Forest Officer as Members.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A Management Information System (MIS) has been developed by the Planning Commission for monitoring the implementation of projects taken up under the IAP. The District Collector/District Magistrate of the district concerned uploads the data on



the portal of MIS which can be reached at <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>. The monitoring of other development schemes/programmes in these areas is being done in accordance with the guidelines of the respective schemes/programmes.

(e) The IAP was initiated in November, 2010 and the Planning Commission has not conducted any impact study of this programme. However, as per information available, total number of 108685 projects have been sanctioned against which 104589 projects have been taken up and 73448 projects have been completed in these 82 districts till date.

(f) The IAP is currently extended to 2012-13 with a block grant of Rs. 30 crore per district as it was initiated as a short-term intervention. The Finance Minister, in his Budget Speech 2013-14, has announced providing Rs.1000 crore as Additional Central Assistance for LWE affected districts.

[English]

#### **Mid-Day Meal Scheme**

2703. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRIMATI POONAM VELJIBHAI JAT:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:

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

(a) the existing funding pattern between the States and the Centre under Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS);

(b) the number of schools along with the number of children benefitted by the MDMS during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether enrolment in schools has increased after introduction of this scheme;

(d) if so, the details of such increase during the said period, year-wise and Statewise;

(e) the funds allocated/utilised under the said scheme during the above period, Statewise/year-wise;

(f) whether the Government proposes to expand MDMS to the secondary level and if so, the details thereof;

(g) the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(h) whether the Government proposes to reimburse the amounts to States including Gujarat which has spent more than its share under the scheme; and

(i) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The expenditure under the Mid Day Meal Scheme on foodgrains, transportation, Management Monitoring & Evaluation (MME) and kitchen devices is borne in full by the Central Government. The cost of cooking, payment of honorarium to the cook-cum-helpers, and construction of kitchen-cum-stores is shared between the Central Government and the North Eastern Region States on a 90:10 basis and other States/UTs on a 75:25 basis.

(b) The number of schools and the number of children benefitted by the MDMS during the last three years and current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) and (d) The enrolment of students in schools depends on several interventions of the Government in the field of education, health and nutrition and also on economic development, demographic changes, expansion of the private sector in elementary education etc.

(e) The details of funds released and utilized under the Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) The Planning Commission has not approved the proposal to extend the Mid Day Meal Scheme to the secondary level.

(h) and (i) During the year 2012-13, the Central Government has released central assistance to Gujarat as per the entitlement of the State Government.

**Statement-I**

*Number of institutions and Children covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Inst.	Avg. No. of Children	Inst.	Avg. No. of Children	Inst.	Avg. No. of Children	Inst.	Avg. No. of Children
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	78770	6107962	79355	6304239	80943	5661609	80923	5389042
2	Arunachal Pradesh	4431	174379	4431	269002	4358	268473	4238	268883
3	Assam	54175	4132618	68881	4515884	67402	4693848	66531	4827248
4	Bihar	92209	11241336	71772	9877617	70773	8882442	70773	11826059
5	Chhattisgarh	47076	3027221	47694	3861048	47868	3750998	47868	3145720
6	Goa	1545	163208	1564	156716	1559	153853	1555	153778
7	Gujarat	57784	3820600	37166	3877695	36798	4110722	34223	4353074
8	Haryana	14703	1993615	15434	2005680	15783	2108820	15596	2054054
9	Himachal Pradesh	13459	741014	15104	715750	15096	661951	15061	612609
10	Jammu and Kashmir	21504	1056126	22427	840044	22812	769893	22878	972952
11	Jharkhand	52138	4031582	40832	3231921	42041	3215976	40662	2758621
12	Karnataka	55104	5502935	56771	5216970	56083	5278797	56064	5085474
13	Kerala	17387	2902204	17387	2781617	17387	2687079	17387	2631126
14	Madhya Pradesh	112439	9003584	114193	8655943	115132	8084242	115132	7840402
15	Maharashtra	122018	12187761	120960	10634199	121344	10868151	121096	10809155
16	Manipur	3042	225718	3899	230135	2966	197854	2986	209757
17	Meghalaya	10074	471738	10074	459778	10074	484489	10632	537522
18	Mizoram	2412	150569	2468	151718	2506	167148	2506	165210
19	Nagaland	2223	221368	2751	271144	2261	260707	2261	260676
20	Odisha	78925	5525792	66773	5227152	86177	4837061	69019	4989696
21	Punjab	22648	1855841	22486	1753660	22035	1810346	22035	1780707
22	Rajasthan	80670	5982376	84941	5781398	79845	5765230	79839	4546667
23	Sikkim	873	89432	879	94855	1000	90582	879	85948
24	Tamilnadu	42632	5026843	36120	4274715	36807	4129238	41474	4426495

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
25	Tripura	5629	468621	6510	435093	6531	442619	6531	394624
26	Uttarakhand	17816	850551	18291	801909	17953	807164	17748	804079
27	Uttar Pradesh	152185	12713580	154076	11314277	158107	11610848	158301	9959375
28	West Bengal	79870	9216678	89349	9503404	84522	12180117	83686	12073042
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	343	36900	345	32449	345	31746	336	31670
30	Chandigarh	311	61311	311	58182	115	53940	116	52881
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	360	35261	282	34569	368	36067	397	35101
32	Daman and Diu	127	15227	96	15298	97	15450	98	15800
33	Delhi	3005	1318353	3518	1150332	3496	1233473	3547	1196388
34	Lakshadweep	54	10192	54	9035	43	9485	43	9562
35	Pondicherry	383	91298	457	88138	465	79472	466	69270
Total		1248324	110453794	1217651	104631566	1231092	105439889	1212887	104372667

\*upto 30.09.2012

**Statement-II***Funds allocated and expenditure incurred during 2009-10 to 2011-12 and the current year 2012-13*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure	Central Assistance Released	Expenditure as on 30.09.2012 as on 28.02.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andhra Pradesh	32714.33	33823.09	48302.38	42710.38	85191.45	58517.96	58897.92	23730.43
2	Arunachal Pradesh	1787.79	1204.10	2043.18	1035.27	2091.75	1068.18	3133.42	774.91
3	Assam	19274.46	4522.20	34408.21	33687.49	53220.90	43999.08	47445.53	18398.43
4	Bihar	31763.62	45741.24	80506.41	65574.90	81820.31	74035.57	88504.53	35064.67
5	Chhattisgarh	18289.34	18489.69	36187.74	35913.84	47462.95	37890.13	39576.59	19838.15
6	Goa	636.45	726.56	1168.28	834.00	825.41	1158.12	1365.00	576.15
7	Gujarat	29532.80	23586.90	28851.62	26258.40	35301.58	33068.37	37530.43	11096.45

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8	Haryana	18516.23	9779.69	15325.13	13894.23	16713.43	20302.21	17852.49	7497.35
9	Himachal Pradesh	5352.15	4991.33	6487.67	5696.37	7351.60	7652.29	7566.34	3989.45
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3834.54	5056.64	7990.60	6930.70	13430.59	7329.56	6660.10	4656.71
11	Jharkhand	25456.19	19585.96	32595.49	26039.70	52252.17	29951.40	24968.75	12148.92
12	Karnataka	33538.61	32812.33	45368.30	41545.05	56525.78	46357.02	70770.12	21676.70
13	Kerala	14349.88	11841.13	18511.34	14466.70	14277.09	18083.16	19740.25	7828.72
14	Madhya Pradesh	61040.79	46699.20	65781.84	51704.08	76704.43	74684.48	74591.11	32449.17
15	Maharashtra	73289.23	58256.73	107492.09	73956.33	69255.77	90962.03	91320.52	53972.88
16	Manipur	1131.26	1321.50	5658.11	5102.86	1894.19	1655.46	904.31	0.00
17	Meghalaya	6045.46	2594.45	13831.77	11840.83	3528.12	5303.84	3425.11	1563.24
18	Mizoram	1078.43	1129.90	1902.29	1626.85	3306.57	2800.32	1912.76	297.20
19	Nagaland	1236.18	1238.78	4026.97	4026.97	2464.37	2464.37	2815.08	506.91
20	Odisha	38715.63	30648.05	38959.13	24341.30	37124.38	36798.46	46150.55	22186.06
21	Punjab	10824.15	11780.11	16605.10	15388.45	17561.54	16268.16	14230.01	7977.00
22	Rajasthan	39405.50	30184.87	46225.76	42117.67	52901.22	49415.32	46977.10	19668.83
23	Sikkim	553.40	532.63	899.60	899.35	1035.65	1225.39	650.72	533.08
24	Tamil Nadu	45757.19	30575.44	44250.57	42231.04	40333.68	40879.27	70054.38	19117.80
25	Tripura	3480.89	2463.93	4856.76	4733.02	8408.41	4902.96	5182.25	2344.23
26	Uttarakhand	5753.22	5327.11	10963.29	10617.91	14255.51	11839.51	15482.74	4662.04
27	Uttar Pradesh	98506.31	68941.38	102715.36	100567.32	107638.85	105878.56	123253.89	48513.82
28	West Bengal	67197.73	51561.75	79480.035	66333.59	77251.02	88572.83	90375.45	42739.98
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	272.71	272.71	247.06715	247.07	509.14	238.44	1328.79	54.94
30	Chandigarh	397.67	397.67	525.54409	492.83	680.77	680.77	501.68	243.27
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	195.55	195.55	290.45398	290.45	342.71	342.71	349.10	72.43
32	Daman and Diu	112.90	111.30	147.78904	147.79	136.58	136.34	120.93	35.90
33	Delhi	3066.09	5214.23	9072.32	6765.50	6562.19	8429.61	5792.26	4995.86
34	Lakshadweep	58.72	58.72	80.54	48.87	76.32	54.47	76.45	27.56
35	Puducherry	561.03	499.85	693.24	588.48	635.99	635.99	506.17	310.94
Total (In Lakhs)		693726.40	562166.69	912452.00	778655.61	989072.42	923582.33	1020012.83	429550.18

[Translation]

**Functioning of MDMS**

2704. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware of the adverse report on the working of the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central teams have visited various States to supervise the functioning of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the cases of irregularities have been found in the implementation of the scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the nature of complaint, State-wise; and

(g) the steps taken to remove the irregularities in the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (g) The State-wise details of the 99 complaints (misappropriation of funds - 31, poor quality of

food - 33, and other irregularities - 35) on the working of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), received during the last 3 years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement. These reports were referred to the concerned States / UTs for taking corrective measures and to submit Action Taken Notes to this Department.

During the years 2011 and 2012, Central teams were deputed for a review of the Scheme in Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Delhi, Madhya Pradesh, Meghalaya, Odisha, Rajasthan, Karnataka, Tripura and Uttar Pradesh. In addition to this, during 2012 and 2013, Joint Review Missions also visited Odisha, Jharkhand, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Arunachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka to review the Scheme and suggest measures for the effective implementation of the Scheme. The observations of these teams such as the low coverage of students against enrolment, the delay in payment of honorarium to cook-cum-helpers, the improper storage of foodgrains, the disruption of MDM in schools due to non-availability of foodgrains and funds, the delay in lifting of foodgrains, the non-maintenance of buffer stock and complete records etc. were shared with the State Governments for necessary corrective action.

The Scheme guidelines provide for an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed to check irregularities through the Quarterly Progress Reports, in the National level Steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during the Programme Approval Board meetings. Independent monitoring institutes also evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	State/UT	Misappropriation				Poor Quality				Irregularities			
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
3	Bihar	1	0	2	1	2	1	1	0	0	5	2	0
4	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
5	Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	Delhi	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	1	0	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Haryana	0	1	2	0	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	0
9	Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Jharkhand	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
11	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
12	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	1	0
13	Maharashtra	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	Odisha	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
15	Punjab	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
16	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
17	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
18	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	5	1	1	1	4	0	2	7	2	0
19	West Bengal	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	2	0
Total		6	9	13	3	7	9	16	1	4	16	15	0

**Enrolment Rate**

2705. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:  
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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

(a) the details of enrolment in primary, secondary and senior secondary schools in the country during the last three years, State-wise, gender-wise, category-wise;

(b) whether in some States, primary school enrolment has fallen in the last three years;

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

(d) the reasons for this fall in enrolment;

(e) the steps taken to improve the enrolment of children in schools;

(f) whether enrolment ratio of OBCs is much below the national average;

(g) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts made to improve the enrolment of OBCs in the country; and

(h) the details of funds allocated for primary, secondary and senior secondary schools in rural areas during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the "Statistics of School Education" brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the State-wise and gender wise details of

enrolment in primary, secondary and senior secondary schools during the last three years 2008-09 (Provisional), 2009-10 (Provisional) and 2010-11 (Provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement-I to III. Data on category-wise enrolment in these schools is not maintained separately. However, the State-wise and gender wise details of number of SC/ST students enrolled in Classes I-V, IX-X and XI-XII are given in the enclosed Statement-IV to IX.

(b) to (d) The enrolment in primary schools has marginally decreased in the States/ UTs of Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal, Andaman and Nicobar Islands Daman and Diu, Delhi, Lakshadweep and Puducherry during the year 2010-11 as compared to 2009-10. Decline in birth rates in some parts of the country as well as failure of private schools to report enrolment data, sometimes leads to fall in enrolment data.

(e) The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal Elementary Education through the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA is being implemented in accordance

with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance enrolment and retention of children. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan(RMSA) which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education.

(f) and (g) Separate data on the enrolment of OBC students is not maintained. The SSA facilitates context-specific interventions for SC, ST and OBC students. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for the setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities. Under the RMSA, there is a provision for the upgradation of the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas to secondary schools. The scheme of Construction & Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools is also being implemented since 2009-10 in educationally backward blocks in the country for girl students from SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities.

(h) The details of funds allocated to schools in rural areas are not maintained separately. However, the actual expenditure incurred by the Education Departments of Centre & States/UTs during the year 2008-09, The Revised Estimate (RE) for the year 2009-10 and the Budget Estimate (BE) for the year 2010-11 under the various schemes in Elementary Education and Secondary Education is given below:

(Rs. in Crores)

2008-09 (Actual Expenditure)			2009-10 (RE)			2010-11 (BE)		
Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Elementary Education								
28188.48	50812.37	79000.85	32518.06	65981.94	98500.00	39533.97	71057.60	110591.57
Secondary Education								
4995.81	40508.27	45504.08	7620.74	54610.42	62231.16	10506.31	59268.49	69774.80

**Statement-I***Enrolment in Primary Schools*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2881212	2815285	2715011	2657072	2775065	2688831
2	Arunachal Pradesh	71711	65498	68536	64205	75777	70525
3	Assam*	1640443	1570829	1218594	1201181	1218594	1201181
4	Bihar	5912129	4623260	6251583	5034060	6597917	5624435
5	Chhattisgarh	1897618	1762639	1632098	1518958	1647104	1536409
6	Goa	51739	47868'	53059	48464	51927	48048
7	Gujarat	673261	690834	712145	656834		
8	Haryana	625282	697191	838811	792817	737452	701972
9	Himachal Pradesh	254863	245312	236957	233040	233583	226625
10	Jammu and Kashmir*	737482	667239	704268	649676	704268	649676
11	Jharkhand	1759496	1799585	1924311	1761455		
12	Karnataka	605602	581816	552128	530965	531980	509506
13	Kerala	537119	476406	573483	619061	452855	450863
14	Madhya Pradesh	6159765	5795845	6230307	5725303	3552909	3799897
15	Maharashtra	3379329	3095255	3411262	3105589	3462668	3172094
16	Manipur	128638	125569	129002	125683	120897	118145
17	Meghalaya	269260	293189	331638	334991	404384	402417
18	Mizoram	78992	72907	81127	74198	86320	79832
19	Nagaland*	99812	95262	80708	74905	80708	74905
20	Odisha	2349164	2233038	2308957	2184342	2291043	2167135
21	Punjab	956279	806617	1081926	855447	661536	595277
22	Rajasthan	2810457	2347369	2724124	2287430	2617699	2236441
23	Sikkim*	56881	53900	55275	52282	55275	52282
24	Tamil Nadu	3733657	3470463	2624128	2688592	1534133	1534445
25	Tripura	106564	101390	101734	98352	63498	61043



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	11827031	11976544	12104620	11849680	14206147	13113362
27	Uttarakhand	564705	538630	562922	532217	567173	531467
28	West Bengal	3303715	3271003	4100719	3988172	3486005	3499711
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8036	7490	8764	8048	8705	8030
30	Chandigarh	6234	5201	4698	4267	5137	4757
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19653	18158	20739	19041	20881	19151
32	Daman and Diu	12575	10454	12607	10904	11056	9533
33	Delhi	571986	551386	577117	558415	572990	553858
34	Lakshadweep	2779	2789	3852	3811	3528	3418
35	Puducherry	36960	36469	35938	35210	33779	33341
	India	54130429	50952690	54073148	50384667	48872993	45778612

(P): stands for Provisional.

\*: Data for the year 2010-11 has been repeated from 2009-10 for these states

Gujarat has not shown the figures of Enrolment for Primary and Middle Schools separately for 2010-11. Therefore, total enrolment for primary and middle schools has been shown against middle schools. Jharkhand has not provided figures of Enrolment by type of school for the year 2010-11. Primary schools are schools having highest class upto IV/V.

### **Statement-II**

#### *Enrolment in Secondary Schools*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	2748205	2622928	2797781	2679646	2750725	2646965
2	Arunachal Pradesh	29939	26066	31396	26989	30874	26982
3	Assam*	650620	536216	706608	643081	857528	693032
4	Bihar	947920	589298	909624	609156	961251	693268
5	Chhattisgarh	225087	199571	259694	216540	285355	244827
6	Goa	32439	29707	30724	27484	30955	27958
7	Gujarat	705256	440284	758456	498515	794601	539688
8	Haryana	582631	555230	527762	448671	527762	448671
9	Himachal Pradesh	118484	90993	110582	94673	129558	107101

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10	Jammu and Kashmir*	139314	109894	185361	163075	185361	163075
11	Jharkhand	302002	244416	302002	244416		
12	Karnataka	1313252	1208792	1341897	1236179	1350548	1253698
13	Kerala	1357007	1300556	1307727	1271596	603781	604608
14	Madhya Pradesh	919915	512488	910976	600647	1288746	793427
15	Maharashtra	2959386	2578046	5186843	4331865	2912840	2500708
16	Manipur	123133	112056	123706	112082	131032	115813
17	Meghalaya	61866	61268	59515	65124	27542	28058
18	Mizoram	22633	21943	24548	24263	25183	25069
19	Nagaland*	104139	96213	84139	76213	84139	76213
20	Odisha	762223	632252	774103	681777	797309	712227
21	Punjab	248116	203349	446850	354371	488292	383319
22	Rajasthan	1149123	666136	1188631	740488	1297832	862709
23	Sikkim*	5667	5966	5883	6706	5883	6706
24	Tamil Nadu	591384	619935	560847	603771	541863	552262
25	Tripura	110902	110687	112327	112880	116076	113507
26	Uttar Pradesh	2820030	1270908	3030142	1383615	2298325	1585198
27	Uttarakhand	121201	116033	182071	157009	178707	158787
28	West Bengal	1926404	1834670	17563	19435	1561186	1601154
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7721	7125	8363	7805	7747	7349
30	Chandigarh	43285	32826	42877	33333	39795	31279
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5270	3395	3950	2798	4880	3493
32	Daman and Diu	2444	2265	2463	2290	2706	2372
33	Delhi	201286	141326	209995	144897	221993	149339
34	Lakshadweep	1139	1411	1270	1244	1135	1156
35	Puducherry	39135	35222	37376	34232	39521	35819
	India	21378558	17019471	22284052	17656866	20581031	17195837

(P): stands for Provisional.

\*: Data for the year 2010-11 has been repeated from 2009-10 for these states Jharkhand has not provided figures of Enrolment by type of school for the year 2010-11. Secondary schools are schools having highest class upto X.

**Statement-III***Enrolment in Senior Secondary Schools*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	867025	707097	867025	707097	898235	788908
2	Arunachal Pradesh	38308	33234	39952	34561	40514	35301
3	Assam*	271426	213264	253116	180201	115218	106004
4	Bihar	461048	256172	630586	415048	894572	613195
5	Chhattisgarh	332913	295057	338935	265440	375638	313220
6	Goa	13455	13885	13659	13829	14591	14593
7	Gujarat	1087886	756857	1028832	759250	1036720	769397
8	Haryana	712902	654894	747967	613627	747967	613627
9	Himachal Pradesh	232275	189600	197280	180398	240673	213229
10	Jammu and Kashmir*	90100	74125	135899	116022	135899	116022
11	Jharkhand	105365	83963	105365	83963		
12	Karnataka	487398	476055	496916	490729	496916	490729
13	Kerala	142915	206828	391591	354403	1278977	1238957
14	Madhya Pradesh	1035480	583867	1059783	606279	873958	559246
15	Maharashtra	2713456	2155696	582039	462828	2889948	2337064
16	Manipur	38527	31404	38899	31516	42691	37571
17	Meghalaya	20343	19028	16076	11489	8100	9980
18	Mizoram	7482	7167	8661	8388	9274	9163
19	Nagaland*	44473	40542	39473	35542	39473	35542
20	Odisha	211968	166593	212403	166833	224888	176698
21	Punjab	315447	263463	783170	632793	955621	750142
22	Rajasthan	1509352	834873	1668206	951402	1817390	1083978
23	Sikkim*	3722	4077	4077	4339	4077	4339
24	Tamil Nadu	903871	973884	1942122	1956454	1963760	2018789
25	Tripura	125201	116507	127078	116932	130222	116820

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	4091249	3361229	4495215	3564610	4467336	3371494
27	Uttarakhand	266071	233195	179510	153799	181645	160672
28	West Bengal	2213336	1958704	4320061	4292202	2238745	2068845
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	21345	20340	20212	19731	21122	20143
30	Chandigarh	55094	46894	55734	47076	60234	51873
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2273	1447	1750	1249	1982	1386
32	Daman and Diu	1497	1407	1517	1426	1684	1456
33	Delhi	1016781	887676	1084202	947717	1166599	1033600
34	Lakshadweep	3385	2789	1175	1161	1038	1111
35	Puducherry	56977	54500	60449	59580	65449	63988
	India	19500346	15726313	21948935	18287914	23441156	19227082

(P): stands for Provisional.

\*: Data for the year 2010-11 has been repeated from 2009-10 for these states. Jharkhand has not provided figures of Enrolment by type of school for the year 2010-11. Senior Secondary schools are schools having highest class upto XII.

#### **Statement-IV**

##### *Enrolment in Classes I-V-SC Students*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	674318	664640	687649	674318	688025	669934
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam*	197661	189939	144206	141256	144206	141256
4	Bihar	1313481	935323	1368496	985387	1523161	1217353
5	Chhattisgarh	254915	234297	237790	220256	252547	232200
6	Goa	1422	1341	1033	1070	1142	1059
7	Gujarat	235731	205547	231294	224708	231294	224708
8	Haryana	331528	320928	395669	357383	350259	313142
9	Himachal Pradesh	88128	84101	91555	87036	90993	86681
10	Jammu and Kashmir*	58328	51438	49616	42874	49616	42874

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand	407258	386261	437955	408727	381126	364925
12	Karnataka	559250	527784	550105	517509	540574	504930
13	Kerala	125604	118644	122439	115965	117204	111105
14	Madhya Pradesh	1095038	1009291	1095038	1009291	914165	885581
15	Maharashtra	801435	737419	780700	721535	767031	712644
16	Manipur	4907	4340	4896	4406	5292	4986
17	Meghalaya	2862	2442	2759	2970	2750	2336
18	Mizoram	14	8	415	332	5	9
19	Nagaland*	141	115	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	456341	439531	441197	423885	439488	422966
21	Punjab	472175	418228	540219	468118	540219	468118
22	Rajasthan	966147	812621	956392	812197	906750	794989
23	Sikkim*	3077	2911	3154	2943	3154	2943
24	Tamil Nadu	766411	735053	783320	744966	757539	726879
25	Tripura	44984	43038	41851	40246	37379	35840
26	Uttar Pradesh	3451494	3300739	3171033	3109371	3968653	3686572
27	Uttarakhand	160296	153050	149917	146757	150720	148105
28	West Bengal	1251925	1199755	1379448	1332915	1129003	1044817
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	3720	3277	3777	3212	4124	3529
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	334	287	378	301	325	268
32	Daman and Diu	294	246	415	344	357	295
33	Delhi	100360	85266	95990	81284	96603	85682
34	Lakshadweep	0	1	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	10614	10297	10627	10411	10657	10284
India		13840193	12678158	13779333	12691973	14104361	12947010

**Statement-V***Enrolment in Classes I-V-ST Students*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	377190	354544	389008	365360	396410	373650
2	Arunachal Pradesh	82022	76118	86282	81954	88778	84121
3	Assam	328138	314293	208254	208186	208254	208186
4	Bihar	89336	60475	130551	72503	107790	73483
5	Chhattisgarh	552735	517432	508558	474692	515217	480322
6	Goa	4468	4134	4396	4062	4876	4442
7	Gujarat	604551	512704	634761	590277	634761	590277
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	18305	16971	18039	16885	17946	17016
10	Jammu and Kashmir	108458	95163	69940	59897	69940	59897
11	Jharkhand	839047	801018	884217	836201	776465	741070
12	Karnataka	232047	216403	225607	211348	226014	212191
13	Kerala	22231	20840	22689	20953	22408	20447
14	Madhya Pradesh	1466919	1392217	1466919	1392217	1414673	1380106
15	Maharashtra	695511	630722	692114	628135	699875	635160
16	Manipur	69913	61675	72726	59113	74778	62123
17	Meghalaya	210838	214532	216654	220219	223494	223553
18	Mizoram	90311	83079	73087	66474	77608	71228
19	Nagaland	138342	133963	107526	99190	107526	99190
20	Odisha	685134	656627	679605	650906	684634	654098
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	692543	583800	712561	606189	725213	618299
23	Sikkim	14974	15186	14915	15207	14915	15207
24	Tamil Nadu	60872	56419	56121	51031	59409	54523
25	Tripura	102832	96321	99751	93553	86356	81761

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	78130	73924	74744	71647	79876	74630
27	Uttarakhand	24810	24588	24710	22484	26183	23128
28	West Bengal	312169	297045	371314	360062	309164	299240
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1315	1196	1241	1171	1222	1148
30	Chandigarh	22	24	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	14172	13845	14211	13479	13516	12765
32	Daman and Diu	1238	1097	1108	970	954	860
33	Delhi	4605	2869	3117	2636	3361	2775
34	Lakshadweep	3463	3529	3314	3320	3001	2846
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	India	7926641	7332753	7868040	7300321	7674617	7177742

**Statement-VI***Enrolment in Classes IX-X-SC Students*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	203018	189610	207287	197748	200163	197436
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	33440	27431	38070	30595	38941	33571
4	Bihar	99576	57202	107381	64919	131903	83826
5	Chhattisgarh	41510	31723	39856	30961	48754	41577
6	Goa	260	305	269	315	325	287
7	Gujarat	65954	42915	75110	52366	66952	46759
8	Haryana	70598	62023	103448	96622	103448	96622
9	Himachal Pradesh	28430	26441	27537	26352	32216	30620
10	Jammu and Kashmir	11095	9458	12529	10683	12529	10683

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand	24675	14554	24675	14554	43604	35706
12	Karnataka	139490	122295	149055	132273	146230	131932
13	Kerala	51712	48820	49638	48715	52886	51078
14	Madhya Pradesh	245745	143363	268831	151499	280162	162081
15	Maharashtra	239646	199624	246306	203546	244991	208201
16	Manipur	1643	1591	1745	1648	1815	1693
17	Meghalaya	584	552	511	419	506	425
18	Mizoram	94	53	84	63	2	2
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	76153	60561	82084	71418	87294	77110
21	Punjab	80002	73511	97493	91862	110004	104707
22	Rajasthan	168187	87377	174293	95535	187021	111695
23	Sikkim	273	283	329	326	329	326
24	Tamil Nadu	244612	246072	248468	249271	250932	247020
25	Tripura	9685	9244	11463	11146	12100	11751
26	Uttar Pradesh	332065	223103	744331	507616	744712	508103
27	Uttarakhand	29095	18676	38000	27341	42652	35643
28	West Bengal	226179	203824	258175	241933	264671	287152
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1166	1008	1208	1103	1314	1236
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	96	110	100	104	128	120
32	Daman and Diu	172	136	183	153	142	127
33	Delhi	24508	26168	28432	30055	39678	40649
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	3575	3826	3588	3876	4165	4090
	India	2453238	1931859	3040479	2395017	3150569	2562228



**Statement-VII***Enrolment in Classes IX-X-ST Students*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	77984	65401	81536	69120	80213	71037
2	Arunachal Pradesh	12856	11154	13338	11695	14222	12453
3	Assam	56880	45746	54059	49023	50518	43742
4	Bihar	6374	3634	11138	6027	9355	5519
5	Chhattisgarh	85230	69067	84879	73545	98903	90308
6	Goa	1532	1496	1705	1628	1724	1666
7	Gujarat	98636	73253	101633	79600	93108	83449
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	6223	5729	6292	7878	7272	7075
10	Jammu and Kashmir	10052	7174	10324	6591	10324	6591
11	Jharkhand	52158	35081	52158	35081	83160	75326
12	Karnataka	57278	48659	59776	52870	60619	53750
13	Kerala	4769	5066	5302	5402	5914	5997
14	Madhya Pradesh	152463	91884	175342	100552	185501	109389
15	Maharashtra	112888	74295	116026	75754	115406	77487
16	Manipur	10576	8893	11208	9062	12315	10152
17	Meghalaya	23151	26085	22959	26639	23220	25804
18	Mizoram	13940	13713	14890	14993	15342	15691
19	Nagaland	15585	15356	15585	15356	15585	15356
20	Odisha	66557	48852	72991	58171	79148	68134
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	126225	69761	126688	77663	110891	77093
23	Sikkim	1947	2310	2001	2565	2001	2565
24	Tamil Nadu	9023	8312	12832	14745	10309	9282

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
25	Tripura	15767	13084	17859	15569	19540	17038
26	Uttar Pradesh	9896	5622	22851	15618	19822	12998
27	Uttarakhand	5596	4669	6382	5795	6688	6490
28	West Bengal	43836	33483	49086	40760	64580	60667
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	471	440	416	431	524	496
30	Chandigarh	1	3	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2529	1630	2546	1721	3245	2228
32	Daman and Diu	257	238	266	254	339	285
33	Delhi	977	895	1035	881	1212	1047
34	Lakshadweep	1313	1178	1245	1219	1085	1106
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	India	1082970	792163	1154348	876208	1202085	970221

**Statement-VIII***Enrolment in Classes XI-XII -SC Students*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	162683	128744	162683	128744	144378	133354
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Assam	8292	5609	10416	6797	10882	7420
4	Bihar	35677	13521	45049	23379	66665	35586
5	Chhattisgarh	21158	15056	25995	19210	28223	21152
6	Goa	141	178	236	257	234	217
7	Gujarat	34866	24145	39264	31944	40136	27065
8	Haryana	36571	28255	55636	43747	55636	43747
9	Himachal Pradesh	18540	11437	18997	17852	22120	20199
10	Jammu and Kashmir	5169	4590	7008	5797	7008	5797

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11	Jharkhand	6514	2312	6514	2312	10186	9812
12	Karnataka	82976	72622	83578	75467	83578	75467
13	Kerala	2268	2386	24306	32611	27888	33852
14	Madhya Pradesh	112045	64126	126512	72120	137368	90216
15	Maharashtra	180809	139623	197624	149849	201088	150641
16	Manipur	468	367	495	478	523	512
17	Meghalaya	107	152	98	87	106	93
18	Mizoram	33	18	62	58	3	2
19	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Odisha	22950	15356	28492	19030	31300	20906
21	Punjab	41283	35665	49057	43200	56399	51749
22	Rajasthan	73840	33046	102488	49545	119796	61646
23	Sikkim	158	151	181	172	181	172
24	Tamil Nadu	124558	142934	131044	148847	125985	153070
25	Tripura	4803	3558	4706	3300	5337	3734
26	Uttar Pradesh	173417	105614	261274	196546	328296	220120
27	Uttarakhand	13854	7872	18047	13578	22936	18910
28	West Bengal	104130	66768	134458	91446	124268	95626
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	1064	972	1399	1266	1467	1331
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	54	53	65	48	64	65
32	Daman and Diu	82	83	83	79	112	112
33	Delhi	17213	18350	20109	21525	23682	25613
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	1873	2137	2048	2392	1949	2373
	India	1287596	945700	1557924	1201683	1677794	1310559

**Statement-IX***Enrolment in Classes XI-XII -ST Students*

Sl. No.	States/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	63027	36829	63027	36829	58131	41422
2	Arunachal Pradesh	7129	5661	8120	6877	9103	8008
5	Assam	16443	11204	17781	11798	17267	12194
4	Bihar	5400	2101	6046	3256	6890	3626
5	Chhattisgarh	36358	26371	46559	33877	50790	38661
6	Goa	521	499 775	744	1027	1052	
7	Gujarat	43579	31451	40979	32833	52040	41973
8	Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	4361	3489	5395	4975	6129	5415
10	Jammu and Kashmir	3527	3302	6560	4152	6560	4152
11	Jharkhand	8535	5006	8535	5006	19918	16649
12	Karnataka	29409	23131	30369	24578	30369	24578
13	Kerala	214	242	2938	3486	1482	1558
14	Madhya Pradesh	74082	41795	87828	49492	97620	63329
15	Maharashtra	85173	65771	93094	71895	94725	72285
16	Manipur	2773	2191	2909	2372	3112	2683
17	Meghalaya	4032	4756	3814	5710	5264	6504
18	Mizoram	7354	7026	8476	8238	9105	9029
19	Nagaland	10269	9227	10269	9227	10269	9227
20	Odisha	24178	16496	29889	20256	31596	21413
21	Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	Rajasthan	51159	24003	71235	37163	50348	31758
23	Sikkim	1269	1587	1371	1664	1371	1664
24	Tamil Nadu	4118	3912	5013	4306	4986	5122
25	Tripura	5269	3945	5767	4028	5611	3915

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
26	Uttar Pradesh	5011	2957	9753	7370	12322	7890
27	Uttarakhand	3540	2420	4269	4004	4603	4442
28	West Bengal	17100	9424	21333	12774	35318	23063
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	292	478	309	381	303	342
30	Chandigarh	2	5	0	0	0	0
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1563	800	1142	665	1153	683
32	Daman and Diu	125	118	125	121	129	155
33	Delhi	817	759	882	873	1022	970
34	Lakshadweep	1012	1034	1152	1138	984	1056
35	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0
	India	517641	347990	595714	410088	629547	464818

**New IITs in Kerala and Uttar Pradesh***[English]*

2706. YOGI ADITYA NATH:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Union Government has shortlisted Kerala and Uttar Pradesh for locating one of the proposed new IITs;

(b) if so, whether the Government of Kerala has come forward to provide its share of infrastructural facilities including allotment of requisite land for the proposed IIT campus;

(c) if so, whether a decision has been taken on the proposed locations of the IITs; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

**Minimum Standard of Life**

2707. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 12th Plan approach paper proposes to assure a minimum standard of life for each citizen;

(b) if so, the measures proposed to achieve the said goal;

(c) the measures proposed to be taken during the 12th Plan for universalisation of health care, education and employment;

(d) whether the scope of the employment guarantee programme will be extended to the urban area in the 12th Plan period; 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) to (c) The 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17)

proposes to improve the standard of life for each citizen and accordingly focuses on 'Faster, Sustainable, and More Inclusive Growth'. The steps proposed to be taken to attain this target are reflected in the Twelfth five Year plan Document which has been approved by National development Council (NDC). The Document can be seen on the Planning Commission website at <http://planning.commission.gov.in>.

(d) and (e) Presently there is no such proposal.

#### **Education in Minority Dominated Districts**

2708. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

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

(a) the details of fund allocated, released and spent for development of primary schools and education in minority populated districts of the country during the current financial year, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government had set target for setting up of 260 new primary schools in minority populated areas by March, 2013;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the details of schools opened so far, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has failed to achieve its target; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to improve the educational condition in minority populated areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Statement-I showing the total outlay and expenditure incurred under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme in 121 minority districts of the country during the current financial year is enclosed.

(b) and (c) In 2012-13, 258 new primary schools had been sanctioned for the minority districts, out of which, 172 new primary schools have been opened till 31.12.2012. State-wise list is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) In order to improve the educational opportunities for elementary education in minority districts, the SSA provides for inter alia, new schools, additional classrooms, additional teachers, Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas for girls, free textbooks to all children from classes I - VIII including Urdu textbooks in Urdu medium schools, free uniforms to girls and BPL boys.

#### **Statement-I**

State	No. of Districts	Allocation of funds under SSA	Expenditure Upto 31.12.2012
1	2	3	4
Andaman and Nicobar	2	2803.02	1528.74
Andhra Pradesh	1	16182.94	9334.17
Arunachal Pradesh	7	25769.92	8692.35
Assam	13	128425.99	56486.40
Bihar	7	204929.10	73520.84
Delhi	2	3935.07	2393.59
Goa	1	1280.88	943.47
Haryana	2	23366.73	8235.37

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	2	1042.66	771.25
Jammu and Kashmir	1	3246.22	2824.81
Jharkhand	4	44710.57	6235.41
Karnataka	3	27047.39	1449.19
Kerala	14	40967.57	36369.19
Madhya Pradesh	1	5144.48	348.01
Maharashtra	9	51860.60	19071.59
Manipur	6	33370.91	4615.72
Meghalaya	1	9064.48	3081.92
Mizoram	2	7501.36	2470.29
Odisha	1	6452.63	3226.32
Puducherry	1	152.08	129.27
Rajasthan	1	9302.86	1810.59
Sikkim	4	6007.48	2180.11
Tamil Nadu	1	2047.17	655.10
Uttar Pradesh	21	281151.56	266530.28
Uttarakhand	2	11024.77	4203.39
West Bengal	12	480430.47	228382.04

**Statement-II**

Sl. No.	State	Primary School Sanctioned	Progress till 31.12.2012
1	Andaman and Nicobar	15	15
2	Arunachal Pradesh	60	60
3	Delhi	2	0
4	Madhya Pradesh	3	3
5	Manipur	63	63
6	Uttarakhand	15	15
7	West Bengal	100	16
Total		258	172

**Attacks on RTI Activists**

2709. SK. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the incidents of attacks, threats and murders of RTI activists have increased recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the State-wise details of such incidents during the last one year;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any scheme for the security of RTI activists and whistle blowers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are some media reports that some people have been killed allegedly due to their role as RTI activists.

(b) Data is not centrally maintained.

(c) and (d) There is no need for a separate policy to deal with such cases as the framework of existing laws such as Indian Penal Code, Criminal Procedure Code etc. is considered adequate to provide for safety and security to all citizens, including RTI activists. Further, RTI Activists and whistleblowers will also get protection under the "Whistle Blowers Protection Bill, 2011" passed by the Lok Sabha on 27.12.2011 and is presently in the Rajya Sabha, for consideration.

Maintenance of law and order and providing safety and security for all citizens is primarily the subject matter of State Government concerned. Government of India has drawn the attention of State Governments to the reports appearing in the media about the victimization of people, who use RTI to expose corruption and irregularities in administration. The States have been requested that if any such instance comes to their notice, it should be promptly inquired into and action taken against the offenders.

#### **Delay/Cancellation of Flights**

2710. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of unscheduled delays and cancellations of flights by public and private carriers in the country have come to the notice of the Government causing a lot of inconvenience to the air passengers;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the revenue loss suffered by the airlines including Air India during each of the last three years and the current year, carrier-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from passengers or passenger associations in this regard and if so, the details thereof during the above period and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether any compensation has been given to the passengers in such cases; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, case-wise along with the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Details of (Cancellations of flights of public and private airlines during year 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement. These flights have been cancelled due to technical, operational, weather, ATC, commercial reasons, etc. Govt. does not maintain the data of unscheduled delays and revenue loss suffered by the airlines due to delay/cancellation.

(c) As informed by scheduled domestic airlines, the details of complaints for the year 2010-2011 and 2012 which are on account of ticket refund, lost baggage, staff misbehavior, IT related & misc. are as follows:

Airlines	2010 (Mar. onwards)	2011	2012
Air India	692	1244	1220
Kingfisher	1716	1846	355*
Indigo	1930	2595	1971
Jet Lite	1166	782	497
Go Air	989	1207	985
Spicejet	2155	1860	1121
Jet Airways	4975	3351	1678

Paramount 90#

(\* Permit suspended since 22 October, 2012)

(#Operation stopped since august 2010).

(d) The carriage by air is a contractual matter between the passenger and the carrier. Hence, Govt. do not maintain records of compensation given to the passenger in such cases.

(e) The complaints are filed with the airlines by the passenger directly and DGCA is not concerned with this



matter in the normal course. However, some passengers choose to take up the matter with DGCA also. Such

complaints are taken up with the concerned airline for redressal.

**Statement**

*Flights cancelled during last one year*

	Jan-12	Feb-12	Mar-12	Apr-12	May-12	Jun-12	Jul-12	Aug-12	Sep-12	Oct-12	Nov-12	Dec-12
Air India	442	359	320	462	316	182	282	144	207	302	171	274
Jet Airways	163	85	114	75	97	75	156	372	205	34	72	220
Jetlite	69	13	77	18	236	42	54	85	45	7	26	90
Kingfisher	123	221	262	107	115	115	212	175	133	No ops	No ops	No ops
Spicejet	105	94	106	29	68	113	173	113	235	360	121	190
Go Air	70	17	13	4	14	34	47	24	24	11	34	43
Indigo	61	14	15	5	8	6	15	35	64	19	33	68
Air Mantra	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	44	74	16	37

[Translation]

**Utilisation of Funds**

2711. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the funds under the Central Schemes like Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and mid-day meal are utilised in the Government aided schools only in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the assistance remains to be provided by the Government to more than 50 per cent non-commercial public schools run by the people with the approval of the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are provided to the States/UTs for

government schools and to aided schools only for a few interventions like free text books, school grants and teacher training. The Mid day meal (MDM) programme is available in both government and government aided schools.

(c) and (d) The SSA and the MDM are not available to private unaided schools.

**Jan Shikshan Sansthan**

2712. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:  
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

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

(a) the norms laid down for opening of Jan Shikshan Sansthan (JSS) in the country;

(b) the number of JSS functioning in the country, State-wise;

(c) the number of JSS established during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up such JSS in each district of the country and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the existing guidelines of the Scheme, a registered society or a public trust or a not for profit company that is in existence for at least three years, with a minimum annual turnover of Rs.5 lakh for each of the last 3 years, is eligible for assistance under the Scheme.

(b) A total of 271 Jan Shikshan Sansthan have been sanctioned, of which 252 JSSs are functioning as on date.

(c) During the last three years and in the current year, that is during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13, no new JSS has been sanctioned.

(d) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

#### **Disbursal through Direct Cash Transfer**

2713. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:  
DR SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of funds disbursed under the Direct Benefit Transfer Scheme till the end of February, 2013;

(b) the total number of persons benefited thereby in various schemes, scheme-wise;

(c) whether a large number of eligible BPL persons in the selected districts have been deprived of the benefits of the said scheme as they have neither a bank account nor aadhaar number; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures 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) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) Rollout has begun since 1st January, 2013 in 43 Districts & in 26 identified Schemes that include Scholarships, entitlements and other benefits. The total amount of funds disbursed under the Direct Benefit Transfer is Rs. 10.37 crores, the scheme wise detailed report for the period of 1st Jan to 4th March 2013 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Scheme-wise detail of the total number of persons benefited thereby in some of the identified schemes under DBT is given as below:

Name of the Ministry	Name of the Scheme	Total No. of Beneficiaries benefitted under DBT
1	2	3
Ministry of HRD-Higher Education	Scholarship to Universities/College Students	33403
	Fellowship Schemes of UGC.	4971
Ministry of HRD-School Education & Literacy	National Means cum Merit Scholarship Scheme (NMMSS)	42
	National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE)	138
Ministry of Tribal Affairs	Post-Matric Scholarship for ST Students	31651
	Top Class Education for ST students	13

1	2	3
	Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Candidates	64
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	Janani Suraksha Yojana	1234
Ministry of Labour and Employment	Stipend to children in the Special Schools under the National Child Labour Project	2067
	Stipend to trainees under the scheme of welfare of SC/ST job seekers through coaching, guidance and vocational training	1411
	Stipend to trainees under the scheme of skill development in 34 districts affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE)	12
Ministry of Minority Affairs	Merit cum Means Scholarship Scheme	38
	Post Matric Scholarship Scheme	297
	<b>Total</b>	<b>75341</b>

(c) and (d) The 43 districts and 26 schemes selected for DBT rollout were on the basis of high Aadhaar enrollment and greater coverage of banks. However, beneficiaries who did not have Aadhaar No. or bank account have not been deprived of their benefits as they continue to get their entitlements in the same way as before.

**Statement**

*NACH-APB Scheme wise Detail Report for the period 1st Jan, 2013 to 4th March, 2013*

Scheme /State	Nett. Amount (Rs.)
1	2
<b>Dhanlakshmi Scheme</b>	<b>22,05,350.00</b>
Punjab	22,05,350.00
<b>Fellowship Scheme of UGC</b>	<b>17,84,000.00</b>
Puducherry	17,84,000.00
<b>Indira Gandhi Matritva Sahyog Yojana (IGMSY)</b>	<b>32,77,902.00</b>
Chandigarh	28,34,500.00
Maharashtra	1,08,000.00

1	2
Punjab	902.00
Rajasthan	3,34,500.00
<b>Janani Suraksha Yojna (JSY)</b>	<b>93,800.00</b>
Andhra Pradesh	4,000.00
Madhya Pradesh	68,800.00
Maharashtra	2,100.00
Rajasthan	18,900.00
<b>Merit Cum Means Scholarship for Minorities</b>	<b>60,147.00</b>
Chandigarh	147.00
Rajasthan	60,000.00
<b>National Child Labour Policy (NCLP)</b>	<b>91,22,309.00</b>
Andhra Pradesh	10,87,856.00
Jharkhand	79,75,353.00
Karnataka	3,900.00
Madhya Pradesh	48,600.00
Maharashtra	6,600.00

1	2
<b>Post Matric Scholarship for OBC Students</b>	<b>1,31,53,813.00</b>
Delhi	2,74,240.00
Haryana	34,24,945.00
Madhya Pradesh	51,19,429.00
Maharashtra	41,43,199.00
Puducherry	1,92,000.00
<b>Post Matric Scholarship For SC</b>	<b>7,11,84,775.00</b>
Andhra Pradesh	35,454.00
Daman and Diu	11,700.00
Delhi	23,13,800.00
Haryana	3,74,53,309.00
Karnataka	74,010.00
Madhya Pradesh	20,30,841.00
Maharashtra	35,81,327.00
Puducherry	8,41,511.00
Punjab	2,43,78,910.00
Rajasthan	4,63,913.00
<b>Post Matric Scholarship for ST</b>	<b>2,00,336.00</b>
Karnataka	4,600.00
Madhya Pradesh	1,95,736.00
<b>Post Matric Scholarship For Tribals</b>	<b>8,23,308.00</b>
Madhya Pradesh	8,23,308.00
<b>Pre Metric Scholarship for Children of those in Unclean Occupation</b>	<b>1,01,750.00</b>
Maharashtra	1,01,750.00
<b>Pre Metric Scholarship for SC</b>	<b>12,28,020.00</b>
Karnataka	14,100.00
Rajasthan	12,13,920.00
Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship	5,35,400.00

1	2
Puducherry	5,35,400.00
<b>Student Scholarship for University and College Students</b>	<b>18,900.00</b>
Maharashtra	18,900.00
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>10,37,89,810.00</b>

#### Purview of RTI

2714. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the CBI has been kept out of the ambit of the RTI Act;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of the Ministries and organizations which have been exempted on the lines of CBI;

(d) whether the Central Information Commission has taken an exclusive decision to exempt CBI from the purview of RTI; and

(e) if so, the details of the decision of the Commission in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been included in the Second Schedule to the Right to Information Act, 2005 thereby exempting it from the purview of the Act except in respect of information pertaining to the allegations of corruption and human rights violations. The Government decided to include the Bureau in the Second Schedule after satisfying itself that it qualifies as a security and intelligence organization and that it is necessary to do so in the interest of the security of the State.

(c) At present twenty five (25) organisations established by Central Government are placed in the Second Schedule of the RTI Act, 2005. The list of these organizations is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Power to amend the Second Schedule vests with the Central Government.

**Statement***The Second Schedule*

(As on 7.3.2013)

**Intelligence and Security organisations established by the Central Government**

1. Intelligence Bureau.
2. Research and Analysis Wing of the Cabinet Secretariat.
3. Directorate of Revenue Intelligence.
4. Central Economic Intelligence Bureau.
5. Directorate of Enforcement.
6. Narcotics Control Bureau.
7. Aviation Research Centre.
8. Special Frontier Force.
9. Border Security Force.
10. Central Reserve Police Force.
11. Indo-Tibetan Border Police.
12. Central Industrial Security Force.
13. National Security Guards.
14. Assam Rifles.
15. Sashastra Seema Bal
16. Directorate General of Income Tax (Investigation)
17. National Technical Research Organisation
18. Financial Intelligence Unit, India
19. Special Protection Group
20. Defence Research and Development Organisation
21. Border Road Development Board
22. National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS)
23. Central Bureau of Investigation
24. National Investigation Agency
25. National Intelligence Grid

**Opening of Technical Institutes in UP**

2715. DR SANJAY SINGH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) the steps taken by the Government for setting up of technical institutes in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the names of the locations where such institutes have been set up in Uttar Pradesh following the steps taken up for the same;

(c) the reasons for the Government not providing assistance for setting up these institutes in remote and backward areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) At present, the following Centrally Funded Technical Institution (CFTIs) are functioning in the state of Uttar Pradesh:

Name of the CFTIs	Name of the locations
Indian Institute of Technology (IIT)	Kanpur and BHU, Varanasi
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIIT)	Allahabad
Indian Institute of Management (IIM)	Lucknow
National Institute of Technology (NIT)	Allahabad

In addition to this, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval to new technical institutions established by various stakeholders in the country including the state of Uttar Pradesh in terms of the provisions under the section 10(k) of AICTE Act. Also, under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development, the Government of India provides financial assistance to the State/ UT Governments,

limited to Rs.12.30 crores per polytechnic to meet the costs of establishing a Polytechnic in the un-served districts / under-served districts of the country, including Uttar Pradesh, subject to the respective State / UT Government providing land free of cost, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs.12.30 crores, if any. Under the scheme, 41 Districts in the State of Uttar Pradesh have already been provided partial assistance.

(c) and (d) Funds amounting to Rs.275.50 crores have been released to the above mentioned Centrally Funded Institutions in the state of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year. Further, under the Sub-mission on Polytechnics, an amount of Rs.411.71 crores has been released to the State of Uttar Pradesh during the current financial year.

### Foreign Assistance for Urban Development Schemes

2716. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of urban development projects which are being implemented with foreign assistance in the country, city and State-wise;

(b) the details of foreign assistance received for these projects during the last three year and current year, year-wise; and

(c) the details of works carried out with the help of said assistance, city and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):  
(a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The information is given in the enclosed Statement.

### Statement

(Amount in Thousand)

Donor, State, Loan, Sector	Loan Curr./ Agree Dt.	Agreement Amounts					
		2008-2009	2009- 2010	2010-2011	2011-2012	2012-2013	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Normal							
ADB Asian	USD		60,000.00	30,000.00	0.00	81,000.00	100,000.00
Development Bank	INR		2,744,526.30	1,423,789.41	0.00	3,874,032.77	5,438,625.90
AS Assam	USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	81,000.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3,874,032.77	0.00
2806-IND Assam Urban	USD	09/03/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	81,000.00	0.00
Infrastructure Investment	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3,874,032.77	0.00
Prog. Project-1							
URDE Urban	USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	81,000.00	0.00
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3,874,032.77	0.00
CN Central Govt.	USD		0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	1,423,789.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
2528-IND National	USD	04/08/2009	0.00	30,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Eastern Region Capital Cities Dev. Investment Prog - Project 1	INR		0.00	1,423,789.41	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 URDE Urban Development	USD INR		0.00 0.00	30,000.00 1,423,789.41	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
UR Uttarakhand	USD INR		60,000.00 2,744,526.30	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100,000.00 5,438,625.90
2410-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	USD INR	23/10/2008	60,000.00 2,744,526.30	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
3 URDE Urban Development	USD INR		60,000.00 2,744,526.30	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
2797-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-2)	USD INR	31/01/2013	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100,000.00 5,438,625.90
4 URDE Urban Development	USD INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	100,000.00 5,438,625.90
GOJP Japan	JPY INR		97,109,000.00 44,408,139.92	116,893,000.00 59,734,894.65	0.00 0.00	147,749,000.00 89,591,299.88	0.00 0.00
CN Central Govt.	JPY INR		97,109,000.00 44,408,139.92	116,893,000.00 59,734,894.65	0.00 0.00	147,749,000.00 89,591,299.88	0.00 0.00
IDP-197 Chennai Metro Project	JPY INR	21/11/2008	16,961,000.00 7,756,299.22	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5 URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		16,961,000.00 7,756,299.22	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
IDP-197A Chennai Metro Project	JPY INR	21/11/2008	2,395,000.00 1,095,238.29	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
6 URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		2,395,000.00 1,095,238.29	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
IOP-202 Delhi MassRapid Transport System Project Phase2(IV)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	76,229,000.00 34,859,674.16	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
7 URDE Urban	JPY		76,229,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Development	INR		34,859,674.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-202A Delhi Mass	JPY	31/03/2009	1,524,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rapid Transport System	INR		696,928.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Phase2 (IV)							
8 URDE Urban	JPY		1,524,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		696,928.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-206 Delhi Mass	JPY	31/03/2010	0.00	33,632,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rapid Transport System	INR		0.00	17,186,691.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Phase 2(V)							
9 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	33,632,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		0.00	17,186,691.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-206A Delhi Mass	JPY	31/03/2010	0.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rapid Transport System	INR		0.00	4,088.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project Phase 2 (V)							
10 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	8,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		0.00	4,088.18	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-207 Kolkata East-	JPY	31/03/2010	0.00	22,809,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Metro Project (II)	INR		0.00	11,655,900.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	22,809,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		0.00	11,655,900.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-207A Kolkata East-	JPY	31/03/2010	0.00	593,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
West Metro Project (II)	INR		0.00	303,036.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
12 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	593,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		0.00	303,036.05	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-208 Chennai Metro	JPY	31/03/2010	0.00	55,646,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project (II)	INR		0.00	28,436,330.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
13 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	55,646,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		0.00	28,436,330.21	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-208A Chennai Metro	JPY	31/03/2010	0.00	4,205,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Project (II)	INR		0.00	2,148,847.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
14 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	4,205,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		0.00	2,148,847.51	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-220 Bangalore Metro	JPY	16/06/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	13,897,000.00	
Rail Project (II)	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	8,426,793.38	0.00
15 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	0.00	0.00	13,897,000.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	8,426,793.38	0.00
IDP-220A Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	JPY	16/06/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,935,000.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3,598,835.63	0.00
16 URDE Urban Development	JPY		0.00	0.00	0.00	5,935,000.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	3,598,835.63	0.00
IDP-222 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	JPY	29/03/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	126,214,000.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	76,533,014.25	0.00
17 URDE Urban Development	JPY		0.00	0.00	0.00	126,214,000.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	76,533,014.25	0.00
IDP-222A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	JPY	29/03/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,703,000.00	0.000
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,032,656.63	0.00
18 URDE Urban Development	JPY		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,703,000.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	1,032,656.63	0.00
IDA IDA	XDR		0.00	0.00	0.00	37,100.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2,790,630.84	0.00
CN Central Govt.	XDR		0.00	0.00	0.00	37,100.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2,790,630.84	0.00
4997-IN Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	XDR	08/12/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	37,100.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2,790,630.84	0.00
19 URDE Urban Development	XDR		0.00	0.00	0.00	37,100.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	2,790,630.84	0.00
Back to Back							
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		221,000.00	0.00	186,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		10,109,005.21	0.00	8,471,622.77	0.00	0.00
KN Karnataka	USD		0.00	0.00	123,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	5,602,202.16	0.00	0.00
2638-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector in vest. Prog. Proj.2	USD	16/12/2010	0.00	0.00	123,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	5,602,202.16	0.00	0.00
20 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	0.00	123,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	5,602,202.16	0.00	0.00
MP Madhya Pradesh	USD		71,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		3,247,689.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2456-IND Urban Water	USD	10/11/2008	71,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Supply & Environmental	INR		3,247,689.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 1
Imp. Proj. in M.P. (Suppl.)							
21 URDE Urban	USD		71,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		3,247,689.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
RJ Rajasthan	USD		150,000.00	0.00	63,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		6,861,315.75	0.00	2,869,420.62	0.00	0.00
2506-IND Rajasthan	USD	18/02/2009	150,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Urban Sector Dev. In	INR		6,861,315.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
vest. Program-Proj-2							
22 URDE Urban	USD		150,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		6,861,315.75	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2725-IND Rajasthan	USD	17/03/2011	0.00	0.00	63,000.00	0.00	0.00
Urban Sector Dev	INR	0.00	0.00	2,869,420.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
Investment Program. Proj.3							
23 URDE Urban	USD		0.00	0.00	63,000.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	2,869,420.62	0.00	0.00
GODE Germany	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,497,992.20
OR Odisha	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50,000.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3,497,992.20
2167623E Environment	EUR	02/08/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22,500.00
Related Urban	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,574,096.49
Infrastructure Development Odisha							
24 URDE Urban	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	22,500.00
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,574,096.49
4191383E Environment	EUR	02/08/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	157000.00
Related Urban	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,049,397.66
Infrastructure Development Odisha							
25 URDE Urban	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	15,000.00
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,049,397.66
6282843E Environment	EUR	02/08/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
Related Urban	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174,899.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Infrastructure Development Odisha							
26 URDE Urban Development	EUR INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	2,500.00 174,899.61
997707E Environment Related Urban Infrastructure Development Odisha	EUR INR	02/08/2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	10,000.00 699,598.44
27 URDE Urban Development	EUR INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	10,000.00 699,598.44
GOFR France	EUR INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	71,100.00 4,677,977.57	0.00 0.00
RJ Rajasthan	EUR INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	71,100.00 4,677,977.57	0.00 0.00
FRGL046E Reorganization of Urban Water Supply Scheme for Jodhpur- RJ	EUR INR	02/02/2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	71,100.00 4,677,977.57	0.00 0.00
28 URDE Urban Development	EUR INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	71,100.00 4,677,977.57	0.00 0.00
GOJP Japan	JPY INR		42,027,000.00 19,219,031.15	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY INR		42,027,000.00 19,219,031.15	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
IDP-198 Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY INR	21/11/2008	41,191,000.00 18,836,726.68	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
29 URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		41,191,000.00 18,836,726.68	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
IDP-198A Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project (Phase-II)	JPY INR	21/11/2008	836,000.00 382,304.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
30 URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		836,000.00 382,304.47	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD INR		0.00 0.00	405,230.00 19,232,072.75	430,000.00 19,584,934.37	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
AP Andhra Pradesh	USD		0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	14,237,894.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
7816-IN Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	USD	22/01/2010	0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	14,237,894.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
31 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	300,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	14,237,894.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
MS Multistates	USD		0.00	105,230.00	430,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	4,994,178.65	19,584,934.37	0.00	0.00
7818-IN Sustainable Urban Trasport Project	USD	05/02/2010	0.00	105,230.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	4,994,178.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
32 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	105,230.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	4,994,178.65	0.00	0.00	0.00
7941-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	USD	23/07/2010	0.00	0.00	430,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	19,584,934.37	0.00	0.00
33 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	0.00	430,000.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	19,584,934.37	0.00	0.00
Grand Total (INR)			76,480,702.58	80,390,756.81	28,056,557.14	100,933,941.05	8,936,618.10

Note: Numbers of Loan Amount may undergo change in event of cancellation of the unutilized amount Figures for last two Financial year are provisional

The INR values have been converted on the RBI's Annual average exchange rate of the financial year in which authorisation took place.

(i) The Grand Total indicate value in thousands of INR.

(ii) Loan Currencies can not be summarized as they are in different currencies. However the summary in loan currencies is as under:

Grand Total (USD)			281,000.00	435,230.00	616,000.00	81,000.00	100,000.00
Grand Total (EUR)			0.00	0.00	0.00	71,100.00	50,000.00
Grand Total (JPY)			139,136,000.00	116,893,000.00	0.00	147,749,000.00	0.00
Grand Total (XDR)			0.00	0.00	0.00	37,100.00	0.00
GODE Germany	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174,899.61
OR Odisha	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174,899.61
5790678E Environment Related Urban	EUR	02/08/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174,899.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Infrastructure Development							
Odisha							
1 URDE Urban Development	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	174,899.61
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	3,792,090.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
BI Bihar	GBP		0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	3,792,090.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
UKGG077 Support Programme for Urban Reforms in Bihar Grant 2009	GBP	05/03/2010	0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	3,792,090.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
2 URDE Urban Development	GBP		0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	3,792,090.10	0.00	0.00	0.00
IBRD IBRD	USD		0.00	20,330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	964,854.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
MS Multistates	USD		0.00	20,330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	964,854.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
TF095549 Sustainable Urban	USD	05/02/2010	0.00	20,330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	964,854.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
Transport Project							
3 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	20,330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	964,854.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total (INR)			0.00	4,756,944.72	0.00	0.00	174,899.61
Note:							
(i) The Grand Total indicate value in thousand of INR.							
Grand Total (EUR)			0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2,500.00
Grand Total (GBP)			0.00	50,000.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Grand Total (USD)			0.00	20,330.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Normal							
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		170,077.82	141,767.42	91,963.57	84,446.44	48,781.28
	INR		7,958,867.13	6,748,440.35	4,158,637.32	4,049,401.41	2,758,794.54
AS Assam	USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	467.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,747.52
2806-IND Assam Urban	USD	09/03/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	467.26
Infrastructure Investment	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,747.52
Prog. Project-1							
1 URDE Urban	USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	467.26
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	25,747.52
CN Central Govt.	USD		0.00	0.00	3,408.06	4,039.87	1,140.72
	INR		0.00	0.00	154,609.86	195,399.75	98,613.40
2 528-IND National	USD	04/08/2009	0.00	0.00	3,408.06	4,039.87	1,140.72
Eastern Region Capital	INR		0.00	0.00	154,609.86	195,399.75	98,613.40
Cities Dev. Investment							
Prog.- Project 1							
2 URDE Urban	USD		0.00	0.00	3,408.06	4,039.87	1,140.72
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	154,609.86	195,399.75	98,613.40
JK Jammu and Kashmir	USD		44,373.83	59,387.51	41,986.76	47,158.06	22,727.92
	INR		2,113,163.09	2,788,521.46	1,895,150.44	2,283,640.10	1,268,071.89
2151-IND Infrastructure	USD	17/03/2005	44,373.83	55,957.77	37,481.30	40,665.54	16,757.11
Rehabilitation Project in	INR		2,113,163.09	2,629,186.31	1,690,398.04	1,974,200.09	941,764.04
J& K.							
3 URDE Urban	USD		44,373.83	55,957.77	37,481.30	40,665.54	16,757.11
Development	INR		2,113,163.09	2,629,186.31	1,690,398.04	1,974,200.09	941,764.04
2331-IND Jammu and	USD	28/12/2007	0.00	3,429.74	4,505.46	6,492.53	5,970.81
Kashmir Urban Sector	INR		0.00	159,335.15	204,752.40	309,440.01	336,307.84
Dev. Inv. Prog. (Proj.1)							
4 URDE Urban	USD		0.00	3,429.74	4,505.46	6,492.53	5,970.81
Development	INR		0.00	159,335.15	204,752.40	309,440.01	336,307.84
KN Karnataka	USD		15,497.18	12,734.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		737,282.24	616,960.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
1704-IND Karnataka Ur.	USD	19/05/2000	15,497.18	12,734.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dev.& Coastal	INR		737,282.24	616,960.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
Environment							
Management							
5 URDE Urban	USD		15,497.18	12,734.38	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		737,282.24	616,960.31	0.00	0.00	0.00
MP Madhya Pradesh	USD		44,737.67	35,122.68	17,996.20	12,423.35	9,531.42
	INR		2,091,141.29	1,678,925.26	812,494.70	586,235.80	554,471.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2046-IND Urban Water Supply & Environment Imp. in M.P.	USD INR	09/03/2005	44,737.67 2,091,141.29	35,122.68 1,678,925.26	17,996.20 812,494.70	12,423.35 586,235.80	9,531.42 554,471.70
6 URDE Urban Development	USD INR		44,737.67 2,091,141.29	35,122.68 1,678,925.26	17,996.20 812,494.70	12,423.35 586,235.80	9,531.42 554,471.70
RJ Rajasthan	USD INR		38,673.07 1,777,044.68	11,388.21 556,737.98	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
1647-IND Rajasthan Urban Infrastructure Dev. Project	USD INR	01/12/1999	38,673.07 1,777,044.68	11,388.21 556,737.98	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
7 URDE Urban Development	USD INR		38,673.07 1,777,044.68	11,388.21 556,737.98	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
UR Uttarakhand	USD INR		1,600.00 79,776.00	930.55 43,530.17	7,406.14 333,942.80	9,752.39 457,653.40	6,642.83 356,669.13
2410-IND Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project-1)	USD INR	23/10/2008	1,600.00 79,776.00	930.55 43,530.17	7,406.14 333,942.80	9,752.39 457,653.40	6,642.83 356,669.13
8 URDE Urban Development	USD INR		1,600.00 79,776.00	930.55 43,530.17	7,406.14 333,942.80	9,752.39 457,653.40	6,642.83 356,669.13
WB West Bengal	USD INR		25,196.07 1,160,459.84	22,204.10 1,063,765.16	21,166.42 962,439.53	11,072.77 526,472.36	8,271.13 445,220.90
1813-IND Calcutta Environmental Improvement Project	USD INR	18/12/2001	25,196.07 1,160,459.84	22,204.10 1,063,765.16	21,166.42 962,439.53	11,072.77 526,472.36	8,271.13 445,220.90
9 URDE Urban Development	USD INR		25,196.07 1,160,459.84	22,204.10 1,063,765.16	21,166.42 962,439.53	11,072.77 526,472.36	8,271.13 445,220.90
GOFR France	EUR INR		3,274.24 223,303.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
TN Tamil Nadu	EUR INR		3,274.24 223,303.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
FRGL4014E Chennai Water Supply and Sewerage	EUR INR	30/01/1996	3,274.24 223,303.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
10 URDE Urban	EUR		3,274.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Development	INR		223,303.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOJP Japan	JPY		56,033,593.33	75,230,501.62	62,654,236.48	57,398,953.82	43,541,889.73
	INR		26,243,509.99	38,282,099.75	33,474,263.82	34,877,549.40	29,297,152.99
CN Central Govt.	JPY		55,434,328.84	63,089,022.73	44,535,894.23	38,306,845.96	32,808,793.44
	INR		25,945,113.75	32,176,228.56	23,829,156.44	23,287,350.84	21,895,887.12
IDP-141 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (III)	JPY	13/02/2002	47,437.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		25,626.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11 URDE Urban Development	JPY		47,437.73	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		25,626.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-145 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (IV)	JPY	31/03/2003	4,067.32	154,922.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		2,190.71	79,426.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
12 URDE Urban Development	JPY		4,067.32	154,922.15	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		2,190.71	79,426.76	0.00	0.00	0.00
IDP-151 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (V)	JPY	31/03/2004	1,864,981.48	906,613.74	375,117.39	0.00	0.00
	INR		822,670.37	463,237.13	189,540.76	0.00	0.00
13 URDE Urban Development	JPY		1,864,981.48	906,613.74	375,117.39	0.00	0.00
	INR		822,670.37	463,237.13	189,540.76	0.00	0.00
IDP-159 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project(VI)	JPY	31/03/2005	249,567.42	240,545.77	17,820.23	79,660.55	0.00
	INR		110,385.30	121,810.33	9,273.65	44,441.45	0.00
14 URDE Urban Development	JPY		249,567.42	240,545.77	17,820.23	79,660.55	0.00
	INR		110,385.30	121,810.33	9,273.65	44,441.45	0.00
IDP-170 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project-Phase 2	JPY	31/03/2006	289,153.28	335,034.29	15,839.48	41,567.26	0.00
	INR		136,925.54	167,406.00	8,766.96	23,194.57	0.00
15 URDE Urban Development	JPY		289,153.28	335,034.29	15,839.48	41,567.26	0.00
	INR		136,925.54	167,406.00	8,766.96	23,194.57	0.00
IDP-179 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport	JPY	30/03/2007	1,272,549.90	361,888.99	240,823.48	39,211.86	0.00
	INR		577,302.13	183,789.61	123,606.36	21,880.26	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
System Project							
Phase 2(H)							
16	URDE Urban	JPY	1,272,549.90	361,888.99	240,823.48	39,211.86	0.00
	Development	INR	577,302.13	183,789.61	123,606.36	21,880.26	0.00
	IDP-191 Delhi Mass	JPY	10/03/2008	51,329,770.15	8,752,696.87	457,056.93	1,327,060.63
	Rapid Transport	INR		24,078,845.93	4,426,789.99	236,042.52	742,377.82
System Project							
Phase 2(III)							
17	URDE Urban	JPY	51,329,770.15	8,752,696.87	457,056.93	1,327,060.63	0.00
	Development	INR	24,078,845.93	4,426,789.99	236,042.52	742,377.82	0.00
	IDP-191A Delhi	JPY	10/03/2008	269,424.98	269,801.42	23,552.87	8,220.73
	Mass Rapid Transport	INR		137,532.66	137,946.38	11,070.74	4,908.40
System Project							
Phase2(III)							
18	URDE Urban	JPY	269,424.98	269,801.42	23,552.87	8,220.73	0.00
	Development	INR	137,532.66	137,946.38	11,070.74	4,908.40	0.00
	IDP-192 Kolkata East-	JPY	10/03/2008	0.00	3,796,402.32	0.00	357,469.89
	West Metro	INR		0.00	1,846,589.00	0.00	228,101.28
Project							
19	URDE Urban	JPY	0.00	3,796,402.32	0.00	357,469.89	336,820.62
	Development	INR	0.00	1,846,589.00	0.00	228,101.28	228,096.98
	IDP-192A Kolkata	JPY	10/03/2008	107,376.58	1,063,522.29	449,263.59	131,880.13
	East-West	INR		53,634.65	533,716.66	236,356.45	80,461.73
Metro Project							
20	URDE Urban	JPY	107,376.58	1,063,522.29	449,263.59	131,880.13	48,849.59
	Development	INR	53,634.65	533,716.66	236,356.45	80,461.73	33,394.06
	IDP-197 Chennai Metro	JPY	21/11/2008	0.00	0.00	5,707,733.46	6,999,050.49
	Project	INR		0.00	0.00	3,150,488.59	4,173,555.77
21	URDE Urban	JPY	0.00	0.00	5,707,733.46	6,999,050.49	1,959,845.98
	Development	INR	0.00	0.00	3,150,488.59	4,173,555.77	1,360,353.71
	IDP-197A Chennai Metro	JPY	21/11/2008	0.00	2,137,676.28	1,141,336.35	15,987.27
	Project	INR		0.00	1,085,690.42	604,827.54	8,693.88
22	URDE Urban	JPY	0.00	2,137,676.28	1,141,336.35	15,987.27	0.00
	Development	INR	0.00	1,085,690.42	604,827.54	8,693.88	0.00
	IDP-202 Delhi	JPY	31/03/2009	0.00	44,982,075.54	23,235,044.42	4,919,675.00
	MassRapid	INR		0.00	23,085,491.88	12,312,347.25	2,944,457.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
Transport System								
Project Phase2(IV)								
23	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	44,982,075.54 23,085,491.88	23,235,044.42 12,312,347.25	4,919,675.00 2,944,457.76	979,155.48 635,423.50
	IDP-202A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase2(IV)	JPY INR	31/03/2009	0.00 0.00	87,843.08 44,334.40	299,009.06 159,594.30	87,307.89 50,960.63	31,646.80 21,583.35
24	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	87,843.08 44,334.40	299,009.06 159,594.30	87,307.89 50,960.63	31,646.80 21,583.35
	IDP-206 Delhi Mass RapidTransport System Project Phase 2(V)	JPY INR	31/03/2010	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	10,002,791.98 5,376,160.01	8,910,371.29 5,445,222.55	8,248,598.39 5,348,487.13
25	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	10,002,791.98 5,376,160.01	8,910,371.29 5,445,222.55	8,248,598.39 5,348,487.13
	IDP-207 Kolkata East- West Metro Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2010	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	719,484.21 389,003.42	1,407,775.45 836,696.96	2,634,932.10 1,679,643.75
26	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	719,484.21 389,003.42	1,407,775.45 836,696.96	2,634,932.10 1,679,643.75
	IDP-207A Kolkata East-West Metro Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2010	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	177,855.35 95,434.42	472,336.78 280,912.33	256,405.34 164,347.49
27	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	177,855.35 95,434.42	472,336.78 280,912.33	256,405.34 164,347.49
	IDP-208 Chennai Metro Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2010	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,516,458.17 838,893.32	11,182,933.02 6,962,500.23	14,671,829.23 9,648,269.72
28	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,516,458.17 838,893.32	11,182,933.02 6,962,500.23	14,671,829.23 9,648,269.72
	IDP-208A Chennai Metro Project (II)	JPY INR	31/03/2010	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	156,707.26 87,750.16	1,788,191.00 1,094,771.05	1,402,663.98 931,828.16
29	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	156,707.26 87,750.16	1,788,191.00 1,094,771.05	1,402,663.98 931,828.16
	IDP-220 Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	JPY INR	16/06/2011	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,767,333.23 1,019,256.42

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	
30	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,767,333.23 1,019,256.42
	IDP-220A Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	JPY INR	16/06/2011	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	538,146.72 344,214.16	468,760.48 299,319.82
31	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	538,146.72 344,214.16	468,760.48 299,319.82
	IDP-222 Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	JPY INR	29/03/2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 524,778.70
32	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 524,778.70
	IDP-222A Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	JPY INR	29/03/2012	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,952.21 1,104.33
33	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	1,952.21 1,104.33
	KN Karnataka	JPY INR		599,264.49 298,396.24	12,141,478.89 6,105,871.19	18,118,342.25 9,645,107.38	19,092,107.86 11,590,198.56	10,733,096.29 7,401,265.87
	IDP-165 Bangalore Water Supply & Sewerage Project Phase-II	JPY INR	31/03/2005	152,142.39 69,294.67	7,553,818.83 3,847,731.13	13,214,391.52 6,974,474.45	10,435,536.56 6,307,140.29	4,223,454.92 2,839,983.90
34	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		152,142.39 69,294.67	7,553,818.83 3,847,731.13	13,214,391.52 6,974,474.45	10,435,536.56 6,307,140.29	4,223,454.92 2,839,983.90
	IDP-171 Bangalore Metro Rail Prjoject	JPY INR	31/03/2006	447,122.10 229,101.57	4,587,660.06 2,258,140.06	4,903,950.73 2,670,632.92	8,656,571.31 5,283,058.28	6,509,641.37 4,561,281.97
35	URDE Urban Development	JPY INR		447,122.10 229,101.57	4,587,660.06 2,258,140.06	4,903,950.73 2,670,632.92	8,656,571.31 5,283,058.28	6,509,641.37 4,561,281.97
	IBRD IBRD	USD INR		72,421.03 3,430,358.01	92,201.87 4,369,036.21	42,345.01 1,938,146.87	17,326.82 843,762.05	-20.56 -1,142.00
	MH Maharashtra	USD INR		72,421.03 3,430,358.01	92,201.87 4,369,036.21	42,345.01 1,938,146.87	17,326.82 843,762.05	-20.56 -1,142.00
	3923-A-IN Bombay Sewage Disposal	USD INR	28/12/1995	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	-53.66 -2,480.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
36	URDE Urban Development	USD INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	-53.66 -2,480.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
4665-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	USD INR	05/08/2002	72,421.03 3,430,358.01	92,201.87 4,369,036.21	42,398.66 1,940,626.87	17,326.82 843,762.05	-20.56 -1,142.00
37 URDE Urban Development	USD INR		72,421.03 3,430,358.01	92,201.87 4,369,036.21	42,398.66 1,940,626.87	17,326.82 843,762.05	-20.56 -1,142.00
IDA IDA	XDR INR		15,455.51 1,075,350.75	-831.60 -63,561.16	5,803.01 407,243.19	2,939.52 210,089.05	30.12 2,527.49
CN Central Govt.	XDR INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	30.12 2,527.49
4997-IN Capacity Building for Urban Development Project	XDR INR	08/12/2011	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	30.12 2,527.49
38 URDE Urban Development	XDR INR		0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	30.12 2,527.49
GU Gujarat	XDR INR		8,066.71 557,205.12	0.00 0.00	-2,735.68 -187,277.35	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
3637-IN Gujarat Emergency Earthquake Reconstrn. Project	XDR INR	04/06/2002	8,066.71 557,205.12	0.00 0.00	-2,735.68 -187,277.35	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
39 URDE Urban Development	XDR INR		8,066.71 557,205.12	0.00 0.00	-2,735.68 -187,277.35	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
MH Maharashtra	XDR INR		48.62 3,441.24	-2,821.11 -209,371.70	8,538.69 594,520.55	2,939.52 210,089.05	0.00 0.00
3662-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project	XDR INR	05/08/2002	48.62 3,441.24	-2,821.11 -209,371.70	8,538.69 594,520.55	2,939.52 210,089.05	0.00 0.00
40 URDE Urban Development	XDR INR		48.62 3,441.24	-2,821.11 -209,371.70	8,538.69 594,520.55	2,939.52 210,089.05	0.00 0.00
MZ Mizoram	XDR INR		7,340.18 514,704.40	1,989.51 145,810.54	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
3618-IN Mizoram State Roads Project	XDR INR	06/05/2002	7,340.18 514,704.40	1,989.51 145,810.54	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
41 URDE Urban Development	XDR INR		7,340.18 514,704.40	1,989.51 145,810.54	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
Back To Back							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ADB Asian Development Bank	USD		60,127.01	70,955.95	110,883.56	96,669.12	59,361.68
	INR		2,816,262.69	3,362,435.62	5,016,963.92	4,608,830.53	3,223,043.29
KN Karnataka	USD		1,425.07	1,565.19	6,613.81	24,117.52	15,170.66
	INR		66,507.78	73,812.17	298,865.09	1,138,319.16	822,501.76
2312-IND North Karnataka Urban							
Sector Invest. Prog. (Proj.1)	USD	23/01/2008	1,425.07	1,565.19	6,613.81	4,667.03	1,444.59
	INR		66,507.78	73,812.17	298,865.09	221,650.46	78,917.92
42 URDE Urban Development	USD		1,425.07	1,565.19	6,613.81	4,667.03	1,444.59
	INR		66,507.78	73,812.17	298,865.09	221,650.46	78,917.92
2638-IND North Karnataka Urban Sector In vest. Prog. Proj.2	USD	16/12/2010	0.00	0.00	0.00	19,450.49	13,726.07
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	916,668.70	743,583.84
43 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	19,450.49	13,726.07
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	916,668.70	743,583.84
KR Kerala	USD		7,802.00	13,302.32	20,083.57	12,696.58	16,343.24
	INR		368,873.88	631,620.39	915,556.34	606,376.48	894,812.80
2226-IND Kerala Sustainable Urban Dev. Project	USD	08/12/2006	7,802.00	13,302.32	20,083.57	12,696.58	16,343.24
	INR		368,873.88	631,620.39	915,556.34	606,376.48	894,812.80
44 URDE Urban Development	USD		7,802.00	13,302.32	20,083.57	12,696.58	16,343.24
	INR		368,873.88	631,620.39	915,556.34	606,376.48	894,812.80
MP Madhya Pradesh	USD		4,449.80	4,449.33	7,552.64	8,844.11	9,556.14
	INR		218,973.41	211,324.89	341,567.83	422,116.00	523,643.00
2456-IND Urban Water Supply & Environmental Imp. Proj. in M.P. Suppl.)	USD	10/11/2008	4,449.80	4,449.33	7,552.64	8,844.11	9,556.14
	INR		218,973.41	211,324.89	341,567.83	422,116.00	523,643.00
45 URDE Urban Development	USD		4,449.80	4,449.33	7,552.64	8,844.11	9,556.14
	INR		218,973.41	211,324.89	341,567.83	422,116.00	523,643.00
MS Multistates	USD		34,400.45	27,837.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		1,590,639.41	1,320,267.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
2166-IND Tsunami Emergency Assistance (Sector)	USD	12/05/2005	34,400.45	27,837.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		1,590,639.41	1,320,267.69	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Project							
46 URDE Urban	USD		34,400.45	27,837.44	0.00	0.00	0.00
Development	INR		1,590,639.41	1,320,267.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
RJ Rajasthan	USD		3,053.65	12,159.12	62,180.12	38,899.99	5,534.25
	INR		147,173.86	571,783.84	2,804,273.41	1,865,660.66	294,739.96
2366-IND Rajasthan	USD	17/01/2008	3,053.65	9,500.29	27,982.85	7,882.52	1,058.41
Urban Sector	INR		147,173.86	448,305.19	1,267,705.68	383,151.83	56,320.78
Development Investment Program (Project-1)							
47 URDE Urban	USD		3,053.65	9,500.29	27,982.85	7,882.52	1,058.41
Development	INR		147,173.86	448,305.19	1,267,705.68	383,151.83	56,320.78
2506-IND Rajasthan	USD	18/02/2009	0.00	2,658.83	34,197.27	18,405.79	3,753.67
Urban Sector	INR		0.00	123,478.65	1,536,567.73	884,184.86	200,396.80
Dev. Invest. Program- Proj-2							
48 URDE Urban	USD		0.00	2,658.83	34,197.27	18,405.79	3,753.67
Development	INR		0.00	123,478.65	1,536,567.73	884,184.86	200,396.80
2725-IND Rajasthan	USD	17/03/2011	0.00	0.00	0.00	12,611.68	722.17
Urban Sector	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	598,323.98	38,022.38
Dev Investment Program. Proj.3							
49 URDE Urban	USD		0.00	0.00	0.00	12,611.68	722.17
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	598,323.98	38,022.38
WB West Bengal	USD		8,996.04	11,642.56	14,453.43	12,110.92	12,757.40
	INR		424,094.34	553,626.65	656,701.25	576,358.23	687,345.76
2293-IND Kolkata	USD	21/02/2007	8,996.04	11,642.56	14,453.43	12,110.92	12,757.40
Environmental Imp.	INR		424,094.34	553,626.65	656,701.25	576,358.23	687,345.76
Project supplementary							
50 URDE Urban	USD		8,996.04	11,642.56	14,453.43	12,110.92	12,757.40
Development	INR		424,094.34	553,626.65	656,701.25	576,358.23	687,345.76
GOFR France	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,855.33
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133,619.29
RJ Rajasthan	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,855.33
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133,619.29
FRGL046E Reorganization of Urban Water Supply	EUR	02/02/2012	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,855.33
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133,619.29

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Scheme for Jodhpur- RJ							
51 URDE Urban	EUR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,855.33
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	133,619.29
GOJP Japan	JPY		111,637.81	2,082,456.44	3,588,093.11	3,657,245.47	3,166,844.73
	INR		48,796.26	1,059,042.32	1,917,099.56	2,089,524.06	2,081,285.59
AP Andhra Pradesh	JPY		0.00	1,660,524.31	2,038,512.41	3,869,713.53	1,117,462.21
	INR		0.00	847,276.36	1,087,945.77	2,283,303.13	772,360.85
IDP-198 Hyderabad	JPY	21/11/2008	0.00	1,660,524.31	1,883,760.46	3,724,783.18	925,109.44
Outer Ring	INR		0.00	847,276.36	1,007,563.58	2,199,438.57	644,520.69
Road Project (Phase-II)							
52 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	1,660,524.31	1,883,760.46	3,724,783.18	925,109.44
Development	INR		0.00	847,276.36	1,007,563.58	2,199,438.57	644,520.69
IDP-198A Hyderabad	JPY	21/11/2008	0.00	0.00	154,751.94	144,930.34	192,352.77
Outer Ring	INR		0.00	0.00	80,382.19	83,864.55	127,840.16
Road Project (Phase-II)							
53 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	0.00	154,751.94	144,930.34	192,352.77
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	80,382.19	83,864.55	127,840.16
KN Karnataka	JPY		0.00	135,784.47	433,449.45	492,953.70	1,201,776.99
	INR		0.00	66,891.42	231,765.83	292,179.47	779,124.01
IDP-168 Bangalore	JPY	31/03/2006	0.00	135,784.47	433,449.45	492,953.70	586,654.45
Water Supply and	INR		0.00	66,891.42	231,765.83	292,179.47	390,018.89
Sewerage Project (II-2)							
54 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	135,784.47	433,449.45	492,953.70	586,654.45
Development	INR		0.00	66,891.42	231,765.83	292,179.47	390,018.89
IDP-168A Bangalore	JPY	31/03/2006	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	615,122.54
Water Supply and	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	389,105.12
Sewerage Project (II-2)							
55 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	615,122.54
Development	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	389,105.12
TN Tamil Nadu	JPY		0.00	179,705.27	829,908.64	-889,711.53	497,029.91
	INR		0.00	91,469.98	446,490.52	-594,810.03	299,448.26
IDP-196 Tamil Nadu	JPY	10/03/2008	0.00	179,705.27	829,908.64	440,288.47	497,029.91
Urban Infrastructure	INR		0.00	91,469.98	446,490.52	256,256.97	299,448.26
Project							
56 URDE Urban	JPY		0.00	179,705.27	829,908.64	440,288.47	497,029.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Development	INR		0.00	91,469.98	446,490.52	256,256.97	299,448.26
IDP-196A Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	JPY	10/03/2008	0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,330,000.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	-851,067.00	0.00
57 URDE Urban Development	JPY		0.00	0.00	0.00	-1,330,000.00	0.00
	INR		0.00	0.00	0.00	-851,067.00	0.00
WB West Bengal	JPY		111,637.81	106,442.39	286,222.61	184,289.78	350,575.62
	INR		48,796.26	53,404.56	150,897.44	108,851.50	230,352.47
IDP-175 Kolkata Solid Waste							
Management Improvement Project	JPY	31/03/2006	111,637.81	106,442.39	286,222.61	184,289.78	350,575.62
	INR		48,796.26	53,404.56	150,897.44	108,851.50	230,352.47
58 URDE Urban Development	JPY		111,637.81	106,442.39	286,222.61	184,289.78	350,575.62
	INR		48,796.26	53,404.56	150,897.44	108,851.50	230,352.47
IBRD IBRD	USD		38,394.86	67,216.81	84,470.67	106,964.22	74,966.37
	INR		1,734,202.27	3,131,749.89	3,838,069.79	5,198,528.25	4,036,817.07
AP Andhra Pradesh	USD		0.00	20,750.00	176.78	2,342.52	699.76
	INR		0.00	944,732.50	8,078.78	111,768.03	37,621.24
7816-IN Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project	USD	22/01/2010	0.00	20,750.00	176.78	2,342.52	699.76
	INR		0.00	944,732.50	8,078.78	111,768.03	37,621.24
59 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	20,750.00	176.78	2,342.52	699.76
	INR		0.00	944,732.50	8,078.78	111,768.03	37,621.24
GU Gujarat	USD		197.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.20
	INR		8,382.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,747.99
P4250 Gujarat Urban Development Project	USD	01/02/2006	197.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.20
	INR		8,382.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,747.99
60 URDE Urban Development	USD		197.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	103.20
	INR		8,382.71	0.00	0.00	0.00	5,747.99
KN Karnataka	USD		15,222.68	8,421.81	20,848.13	24,197.93	29,105.87
	INR		683,739.42	399,549.49	951,491.89	1,123,493.35	1,575,345.15
4818-IN Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project	USD	02/05/2006	15,222.68	8,421.81	20,848.13	24,197.93	29,105.87
	INR		683,739.42	399,549.49	951,491.89	1,123,493.35	1,575,345.15
61 URDE Urban Development	USD		15,222.68	8,421.81	20,848.13	24,197.93	29,105.87
	INR		683,739.42	399,549.49	951,491.89	1,123,493.35	1,575,345.15



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
MS Multistates	USD		0.00	0.00	8,866.31	55,402.20	12,624.88
	INR		0.00	0.00	411,607.93	2,759,252.24	694,287.43
7818-IN Sustainable Urban Trasport Project	USD	05/02/2010	0.00	0.00	7,791.31	5,588.14	6,570.65
	INR		0.00	0.00	363,953.18	276,379.47	361,750.70
62 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	0.00	7,791.31	5,588.14	6,570.65
	INR		0.00	0.00	363,953.18	276,379.47	361,750.70
7941-IN Mumbai Urban Transport Project-2A	USD	23/07/2010	0.00	0.00	1,075.00	49,814.07	6,054.23
	INR		0.00	0.00	47,654.75	2,482,872.76	332,536.73
63 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	0.00	1,075.00	49,814.07	6,054.23
	INR		0.00	0.00	47,654.75	2,482,872.76	332,536.73
TN Tamil Nadu	USD		22,974.57	38,045.00	54,579.45	25,021.57	32,432.66
	INR		1,042,080.15	1,787,467.90	2,466,891.20	1,204,014.64	1,723,815.27
4798-IN Third Tamilnadu Urban Development Project	USD	14/09/2005	22,974.57	38,045.00	54,579.45	25,021.57	32,432.66
	INR		1,042,080.15	1,787,467.90	2,466,891.20	1,204,014.64	1,723,815.27
64 URDE Urban Development	USD		22,974.57	38,045.00	54,579.45	25,021.57	32,432.66
	INR		1,042,080.15	1,787,467.90	2,466,891.20	1,204,014.64	1,723,815.27
Grand Total (INR)			43,530,650.09	56,889,242.98	50,750,424.47	51,877,684.74	41,518,665.74

**Note:**

Numbers of Loan Amount may undergo change in event of cancellation of the unutilized amount

Figures for last two Financial year are provisional

The INR values have been converted on the RBI's prevailing exchange rate on the value date of disbursement.

(i) The Grand Total indicate value in thousands of INR.

(ii) Loan Currencies can not be summarized as they are in different currencies. However the summary in loan currencies is as under:

Grand Total	(USD)		341,020.71	372,142.04	329,662.81	305,406.59	183,088.77
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		16,371.51	20,740.06	37,747.83	12,586.59	9,859.20
	INR		1,243,862.37	1,519,515.02	2,697,971.09	1,005,331.38	856,283.42
MP Madhya Pradesh	GBP		1,698.58	3,962.83	9,859.36	8,213.49	9,859.20
	INR		130,458.46	283,587.25	707,630.03	633,075.25	856,283.42
UKGG063 Madhya PradeshUrban Services for Poor Prog Gt 2006	GBP	10/11/2006	1,698.58	3,962.83	9,859.36	8,213.49	9,859.20
	INR		130,458.46	283,587.25	707,630.03	633,075.25	856,283.42

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	URDE Urban Development	GBP INR		1,698.58 130,458.46	3,962.83 283,587.25	9,859.36 707,630.03	8,213.49 633,075.25	9,859.20 856,283.42
	WB West Bengal	GBP INR		14,672.93 1,113,403.91	16,777.23 1,235,927.77	27,888.47 1,990,341.06	4,373.11 372,256.13	0.00 0.00
	UKGG047 Kolkata Urban Services for the Poor Programme	GBP INR	31/12/2003	14,672.93 1,113,403.91	16,777.23 1,235,927.77	27,888.47 1,990,341.06	4,373.11 372,256.13	0.00 0.00
2	URDE Urban Development	GBP INR		14,672.93 1,113,403.91	16,777.23 1,235,927.77	27,888.47 1,990,341.06	4,373.11 372,256.13	0.00 0.00
	IBRD IBRD	USD INR		193.33 8,548.62	106.67 5,131.96	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	CN Central Govt.	USD INR		193.33 8,548.62	106.67 5,131.96	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	TF90250-IN Grant for Preparation of the Sustainable Urban Transport Project-GEF	USD INR	24/07/2007	193.33 8,548.62	106.67 5,131.96	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
3	URDE Urban Development	USD INR		193.33 8,548.62	106.67 5,131.96	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	UNDP U. N. D.P.	USD INR		1,309.09 54,598.38	82.62 3,932.74	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	CN Central Govt.	USD INR		1,309.09 54,598.38	82.62 3,932.74	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	00044242 Capacity bldg. for Decentralized Urban Governance	USD INR	01/08/2005	777.13 31,481.60	13.31 595.67	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
4	URDE Urban Development	USD INR		777.13 31,481.60	13.31 595.67	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	IND/03/033 National Strategy for Urban Poor	USD INR	14/10/2003	531.96 23,116.78	69.31 3,337.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
5	URDE Urban Development	USD INR		531.96 23,116.78	69.31 3,337.07	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00	0.00 0.00
	Back to Back	USD		19,193.48	17,302.69	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
ADB Asian Development Bank	INR		874,195.76	819,108.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
MS Multistates	USD		19,193.48	17,302.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		874,195.76	819,108.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
0005-IND Asian Tsunami Fund	USD	12/05/2005	19,193.48	17,302.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		874,195.76	819,108.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
6 URDE Urban Development	USD		19,193.48	17,302.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
	INR		874,195.76	819,108.78	0.00	0.00	0.00
GOUK United Kingdom	GBP		0.00	0.00	7,851.17	5,530.44	7,431.35
	INR		0.00	0.00	564,020.57	446,271.28	624,917.34
BI Bihar	GBP		0.00	0.00	7,851.17	5,530.44	7,431.35
	INR		0.00	0.00	564,020.57	446,271.28	624,917.34
UKGG077 Support Programme for							
Urban Reforms in Bihar Grant 2009	GBP	05/03/2010	00.00	0.00	7,851.17	5,530.44	7,431.35
	INR		0.00	0.00	564,020.57	446,271.28	624,917.34
7 URDE Urban Development	GBP		0.00	0.00	7,851.17	5,530.44	7,431.35
	INR		0.00	0.00	564,020.57	446,271.28	624,917.34
IBRD IBRD	USD		0.00	0.00	2,069.55	612.83	788.48
	INR		0.00	0.00	97,603.14	32,478.83	43,261.03
MS Multistates	USD		0.00	0.00	2,069.55	612.83	788.48
	INR		0.00	0.00	97,603.14	32,478.83	43,261.03
TF095549 Sustainable Urban Transport Project	USD	05/02/2010	0.00	0.00	2,069.55	612.83	788.48
	INR		0.00	0.00	97,603.14	32,478.83	43,261.03
8 URDE Urban Development	USD		0.00	0.00	2,069.55	612.83	788.48
	INR		0.00	0.00	97,603.14	32,478.83	43,261.03
Grand Total (INR)			2,181,205.14	2,347,688.50	3,359,594.80	1,484,081.49	1,524,461.79

Note:

(i) The Grand Total indicate value in thousands of INR.

Grand Total(USD)	20,695.89	17,491.98	2,069.55	612.83	788.48
Grand Total(GBP)	16,371.51	20,740.06	45,599.00	18,117.04	17,290.54

The details, of assisted, ongoing projects under implementation during the last three years and current year till 28.2.2013 in respect of Urban Sector

Sl. No.	Name of the project	Participating States	Date of Agreement/ closing	Loan amount	Disbursement Upto 28.2.2013	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project (Ln.4665-IN/Cr.3662-1N)	Maharashtra	5.8.2002/15.6.2011	Loan:463 Credit:79 Total: 542	Credit:78.3 Loan: 369.27	Project closed. US\$ 0.18 million was cancelled under the IDA Credit and US\$ 93.7 million was cancelled under the IBRD loan.
2.	Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project (Ln.4730-IN)	Karnataka	18.2.2005/ 31.3.2011	39.50	36.47	Project Closed. US\$ 3.03 has been cancelled due to savings under the project.
3.	3rd Tamil Nadu Urban Development Project (Ln.4798-IN)	Tamil Nadu	14.9.2005/ 31.3.2014	300	243.41	
4.	Karnataka Municipal Reforms Project (Ln.4818-IN)	Karnataka	2.5.06/31.3.14	216.	119.37	
5.	Andhra Pradesh Municipal Development Project (Ln.7816-IN)	Andhra Pradesh	22.01.2010/ 31.12.2015	300	23.97	
6.	Sustainable Urban Transport Project (Loan 7818-IN)	Madhya Pradesh/ Maharashtra/ Chhattisgarh/	05.02.10/ 30/11/14	105.23	18.60	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Sustainable Urban Transport Project (GEF TF)	Karnataka	05.02.10/ 30/11/14	20.33	3.22	
7.	Mumbai Urban Transport Project-IIA (Loan No.7941-IN)	Maharashtra	23.07.10/ 15.06.15	430	55.5	
8.	Capacity Building of Urban Development Project (Credit No. 4997 IN)	Central Project	8.12.11/ 30.06.16	60	0.1	

## Status of DB assisted ongoing projects

Loan No.	Project Name	Loan amount (USD million)	Date of signing	State/City	Disbursement as on 2010 (US \$ million)	Disbursement as on 2011 (US \$ million)	Disbursement as on 2012 (US \$ million)	Disbursement as on 2013 (US \$ million)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
2151-IND	Multisector Project for intra Rehabilitation in J&K	250	17/03/2005	Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Srinagar)	135.37	172.85	213.52	230.27
2236-IND	Kerala Sustainable Urban Development Project	221.2	08/12/2006	Kerala (Kochi, Kollam, Kozhikode, Thiruvannthapuram and Thrissur)	23.58	43.67	56.36	72.4
2293-IND	Kolkata Environment Improvement Project (Suppl)	80	21/02/2007	West Bengal (Kolkata)	25.78	40.23	52.34	64.94
2331-IND	J & K Urban Sector Dev Inv Program (Project 1)	42.2	28/12/2007	Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Srinagar)	3.43	7.94	14.43	20.4
2366-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev Inv Program (Project 1)	60	17/01/2008	Rajasthan (Jhalawar/Jholrapatan, Jaisalmer, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Alwar, Chittaurgarh, Rajsamand, Dhaulpur, Karuali, Churu, Nagaur, Sawai Madhopur and Sikar)	12.55	40.54	48.42	49.48
2312-IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Project 1)	33	23/01/2008	Karnataka (Haveri, Hospet and Raichur)	2.99	9.6	14.27	15.72
2410-IND	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Dev Inv Program (Project 1)	60	23/10/2008	Uttarakhand (Dehradun, Nainital & Haridwar)	2.53		19.69	26.4
2456-IND	Urban Water Supply and Env Imp in MP (Suppl)	71	10/11/2008	Madhya Pradesh (Bhopal, Gwalior, Indore & Jabalpur)	3.9	9.84	25.3	33.98
2506-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Dev Inv Program (Project-2)	150	18/02/2009	Rajasthan (Jhalawar/Jhalarpatan, Jaisalmer, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Alwar, Chittaurgarh, Rajsamand, Dhaulpur,	12.35	36.86	55.26	59.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
				Karuali, Churu, Nagaur, Sawai-Madhopur and Sikar)				
2528-IND	North Eastern Regional Capital cities Development Investment Program (Project 1)	30	08/04/2009	Central Tripura (Agartala), Mizoram (Aizwal), Meghalaya (Shillong), Nagaland (Kohima), Sikkim (Gangtok)	0	3.41	7.45	8.59
2638 IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Project 2)	123	16/12/2010	Karnataka (Badatni, Basavakalyan, Bellary, Belgaum, Bidar, Bijapur, Chamrajnagar, Davangere, Dhanwad, Gadag-Betegiri, Gangawati, Gokak, Gulbarga, Haveri, Hospet, Hubli, Jankhandli, Koppal, Nippni, Rabkavi Banhatti, Ranebennur, Shahbad, Sindhur and Yadgir)	0	0	19.45	32.89
2660 IND	National Capital Region Urban Infrastructure Financing Facility (Project 1)	78	17/03/2011	Central (National Capital Region)	-	0	0	18.1
2725-IND	Rajasthan Urban Sector Development Investment Program (Project 1)	63	17/03/2011	Rajasthan (Alwar, Jaisalmer, Jhalawar/Jhalrapatan, Baran-Chhabra, Barmer, Bharatpur, Bundi, Chittaurgarh, Churu, Dhaulpur, Karuoli, Nagaur, Rajsamand, Sawai-Madhopur and Sikar)	0	0	12.61	13.33
2306-IND	Assam Urban Infrastructure Investment Program (Project 1)	81	09/03/2012	Assata (Guwahati and Dibrugarh)	-	-	0	0.47
2834-IND	North Eastern Regional Capital Cities Development Investment Program (Project 2)	72	19/11/2012	Central (Tripura (Agartala), Mizoram (Aizwal), Meghalay (Shillong), Nagaland (Kohima), Sikkim (Gangtok)	-	-	0	0
2797-IND	Uttarakhand Urban Sector Development Investment Program - Project 2	100	31/01/2013	Uttarakhand (Haldwani, Roorkee and Ramnagar)	-	-	-	0
2861-IND	Bihar Urban Development Investment Program	65	To be signed	Bihar (Bhagalpur, Darbhanga, Gaya and Muzaffarpur)	-	-	-	-
2882-IND	North Karnataka Urban Sector Investment Program (Project 3)	66	To be signed	Karnataka (Bidar, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Sidhanur, Yadgir and Jamakhandi)	-	-	-	-
2925-IND	Jammu and Kashmir Urban Sector Dev Inv Program (Project 2)	110	To be signed	Jammu and Kashmir (Jammu and Srinagar)	-	-	-	-

*Details of projects under implementation with Urban Development Sector during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and the current financial year (upto 28.2.2013)*

Sl. No.	IDP Number and Name of the Project	Central/ State Sector -Location	Sector	Loan Amount in Yen Min.	Rate of Interest (%)	Date of Signing/ Closing	Disb. in FY 2009-2010	Disb. in FY 2010-11	Disb. in FY 2011-12	Disb. In FY 2012-13	Scope of works
							Rs.Cr.	Rs. Cr.	Rs. Cr.	upto Rs.Cr.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	(IDP-157) Bissalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project	State-Rajasthan (Bissalpur/ Jaipur)	Water Supply	8881	1.3	31.3.2004/ 19.10.2013	88.08	30.55	3.73	2.09	constructing the related water supply facilities
2	(IDP-165) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	State-Karnataka (Bangalore)	Water Supply	41987	1.3	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015	384.77	697.45	159.58	278.60	Construction of water supply and sewerage facilities, Improvement and slum development
3	(IDP-168) Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II-2)	State-Karnataka (Bangalore)	Water Supply & Sewerage	26358	1.3 & 0.75	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016	6.69	23.18	5.46	77.90	-do-
4	(IDP-171) Bangalore Metro Rail Project	Central-Karnataka (Bangalore)	Urban Transport	44704	1.3	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016	225.81	267.06	122.07	437.46	Construction work including under ground stations with ventilation and air conditioning system, signalling and telecommunication of automatic fare collection system
5	(ID-P 220) Bangalore Metro Rail Project (II)	-do-	Urban Transport	19532	1.4/ 0.01	16.6.2011/ 22.9.2017			0.00	131.79	-do-
6	(IDP-174) Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area	State- AndhraPradesh (Hyderabad)	Water Supply	7729	0.75	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016	32.48	50.74	4.48	24.11	Construction with sewerage treatment facilities



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Improvement Project										and recycle water supply facilities
7	(IDP-175) Kolkata Solid Waste Management Improvement Project	State- West Bengal (Kolkata)	Sanitation	3584	0.75	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2014	5.34	15.09	2.99	23.03	Construction works and procurement of goods and services related to municipal solid waste management system, Roads Improvement etc.
8	(ID-P 184) Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	State-Kerala (Thiruvananthapuram, Kozhikode, Pattuvam, Cherthala and Meenad including their adjoining villages of Kerala	Water	32777	1.3	31.3.2007/ 31.3.2013	274.54	139.17	19.33	138.85	Cordniction of water supply facility and management improv-ement.
9	(ID-P 203) Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	-do-	Water Supply	12727	1.2/ 0.01	31.3.2009/ 28.7.2013	15.81	11.67	2.36	41.84	-do-
10	(IDP-185) Agra Water Supply Project	State- UP, (Agra)	Water Supply	24822	1.3	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2017	12.68	74.78	13.79	60.68	Construction of water supply facilities
11	(IDP-186) Amritsar Sewerage Project	State- Punjab (Amritsar)	Sanitation	6961	0.75	30.302007/ 11.7.2015	1.48	3.67	0.77	32.30	Construction of sewer- age facilities, social development, Institutional Improvement, etc.
12	(IDP-187) Odisha Integrated Sanitation Improvement Project	State- Odisha (Bhubaneswar, and Cuttack)	Sanitation	19061	0.75	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2016	3.1	8.91	3.55	4.58	Construction of sewer- age facilities in Bhubnes- war, and Cuttack
13	(IDP-189) Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	State- Goa (Mapusa and Margao)	Water Supply & Sewerage	22806	1.3	14.9.2007/ 28.11.2017	19.68	25.5	31.27	84.05	Construction of water supply and sewerage facilities and institutional improvement

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
14	(ID-P-193) Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase 1	State- Andhra Pradesh (Hyderabad)	Urban Transport	41853	1.2	10.3.2008/ 25.3.2016	325.4	402.53	77.05	79.32	Construction of Outer Ring Road, Related Traffic Improvement and Intelligent Transport System etc.
15	(ID-P 198) Hyderabad Outer Ring Road Project Phase 2	-do-	Urban Transport	42027	1.2	21.11.2008/ 25.02.2017	84.73	108.8	71.11	73.53	-do-
16	(ID-P 196) Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	State- Tamil Nadu (Municipalities and towns of T.N.)	Water Supply	8551	1.2	10.3.2006/ 25.3.2016	9.15	44.65	14.5	29.94	Construction and Improvement of water supply facilities.
17	(ID-P 192) Kolkata East-West Metro Project	Central West Bengal (Kolkata)	Urban Transport	6437	1.2	10.3.2008/ 04.9.2013	237.93	24.34	1.96	26.15	Construction works and procurement and Moss related to Kolkata East West Metro
18	(ID-P 207) Kolkata East-West Metro Project	do	Urban Transport	23402	1.4/ 0.01	31.3.2010/ 15.6.2017	0.00	48.44	14.42	154.85	-do-
19	(ID-P 197) Chennai Metro Project	Central- Tamil Nadu (Chennai)	Urban Transport	21751	1.2	21.11.2008/ 19.03.2015	108.57	375.53	123.7	128.20	Construction work related to Chennai Metro Rail Project Including under ground stations withand air conditioning
20	(ID-P 208) Chennai Metro Project (II)	-do-	Urban Transport	59851	1.4/ 0.01	31.3.2010/ 15.6.2017	0.00	92.67	37.25	1062.16	-do-
21	(ID-P 201) Guwahati Water Supply Project	State-Assam (Guwahati)	Water Supply	29453	1.2/ 0.01	31.3.2009/ 28.07.2019	0.00	50.29	2.0	58.49	Construction of water supply facilities and supporting activities
22	(ID-P 202) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project	Central-Delhi	Urban Transport	77753	1.2/ 0.01	31.3.2009/ 28.7.2015	2312.98	1247.19	106.38	58.60	Construction works and procurement and servi-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
	Phase 2 (IV)										ces related to Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System (DMRTS) Phase 2.
23	(ID-P 206) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project (Phased) (V)	Central Delhi	Urban Transport	33640	1.4/ 0.01	31.3.2010/ 15.6.2016	0.00	537.62	65.54	534.85	-do-
24	(ID-P 222) Delhi Mass Rapid Transport System Project Phase 3	Central-Delhi	Urban Transport	127917	1.4/ 0.01	29.3.2012/ 28.5.2018	0.00	0.11	0.00	0.11	Construction of work and procurement of goods and services related to DMRTS Project Phase-II)
25	(ID-P 225) Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project	State- Delhi (Delhi)	Water Supply	28975	1.4/ 0.01	29.10.2012/ 23.1.2023				0.00	Construction of water supply facilities and supporting activities)

**Annexure**

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Central/ State	Loan/ Grant	Amount Committed (In EURO million)	Agree- ment signed on	Disbursements (in Rupee crore)			
						2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (upto Dec.'12)
KfW (under Indo-German Bilateral Development Cooperation)									
1	Odisha Urban Development Fund	Odisha	Loan+ Grant	52.50	02.08.12	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
2	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Fund, Tamil Nadu (Phase-I)	Tamil Nadu	Loan + Grant	77.00	09.07.08	27.00	63.71	102.34	59.77
3	Sustainable Municipal Infrastructure Fund, Tamil Nadu (Phase-II)	Tamil Nadu	Loan	80.00	19.12.12	N/A	N/A	N/A	0.00
AFD (under Indo-French Development Cooperation Programme)									
4	Reorganization of Urban Water Supply Scheme in Jodhpur, Rajasthan	Rajasthan	Loan	71.10	02.02.12	N/A	N/A	0.00	0.03

*[English]*

**Per Capita Montly Expenditure of  
Poor People**

2717. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per the 68th round of survey for the period July 2011 to June 2012 by NSSO, 10% of the urban population had average monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 702.26 and for rural population the MPCE figure stands at Rs. 503.49;

(b) if so, whether the rural population lives on less than Rs. 17 per day;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to enhance MPCE of rural population to national average during the 12th Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken or being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam. As per the provisional results of 68th round of survey for the period July 2011<sup>^</sup> to June 2012 by NSSO, the lowest 10% of the urban population had average monthly per capita expenditure (MPCE) of Rs. 702.26 and the lowest 10% of rural population had the MPCE of Rs. 503.49.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) Government has given priority to agriculture and rural development with a view to generating adequate productive employment and to accelerate the growth rate of the rural economy. For the development of infrastructure in the villages, the Government is implementing the Prime Ministers Gram Sadak Yojana. The Ministry of Rural Development has been implementing major schemes in areas of rural employment generation, rural housing, rural

infrastructure, area development, and social assistance to target groups, which are intended to develop the rural areas and particularly the villages by way of increasing the income and improving the standard of living of the rural population.

#### **Sanitation Facilities**

2718. DR. RATNA DE:  
SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of toilets/latrines in various urban areas including the urban areas of West Bengal;

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

(c) the number of toilets/latrines constructed under various schemes of the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has undertaken any study on sanitation facilities in urban areas in the country during the above period; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of said study, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) As per Census, 2011 household data, about 81.36% of urban households in the country have latrine facility within the premises while 18.134% households do not have eaterine facility within the premises, which comprise

6.01% total urban households having access to public latrines and 12.63% total urban households going for open defecation. For the State of West Bengal the corresponding figures given in Census 2011 households data were 85% and 15% (3.74% and 11.25%) respectively.

(c) There is no comprehensive and dedicated Urban Sanitation Programme implemented by Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation as 'Sanitation' is a Subject under State List of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. Issues relating to Sewerage, Drainage and Sanitation in the urban areas are being monitored by Ministry of Urban Development in Government of India. However, for eradication of dry latrines and thereby to liberate manual scavengers. Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing the revised Integrated Low Cost Sanitation Scheme in the urban areas of the country. The details of the number of toilets sanctioned under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

Under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Sanitation is one of the admissible components and sanctions for dwelling units have been made under Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing & Slum Development Programme (IHSDP), wherein toilets have also been sanctioned as part of dwelling unit. The details of the number of dwelling units constructed under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) and (e) No Madam, the Government has not undertaken any study on sanitation facilities in urban areas in the country during the above period.

#### **Statement-I**

*Details of proposals sanctioned during the last three years and the current year, State-wise*

Financial year 2009-10

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No of units sanctioned for conversion	No of units sanctioned for construction	Total No of units sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	2323	-	2323
2.	Uttar Pradesh	2647		2647

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	4781		4781
4.	Nagaland	499	1577	2076
5.	Uttarakhand	1613	0	
6.	Maharashtra	0	12237	12237
7.	Madhya Pradesh	0	7423	7423
8.	Tripura	2429	569	2998
Total		14292	21806	36098

Financial year 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of units sanctioned for conversion	No. of units sanctioned for construction	Total No. of units sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-
2.	Maharashtra	-	-	-
3.	Kerala	-	-	-
4.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-
5.	Rajasthan	-	-	1039
Total		-	-	1039

Financial year 2011-12:

Sl. No.	Name of the State	No. of units sanctioned for conversion	No. of units sanctioned for construction	Total No. of units sanctioned
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Odisha	-	4690	4690
2.	Jharkhand	-	3891	3891
3.	Chhattisgarh	-	26018	3891
4.	West Bengal	-	7751	7751
5.	Nagaland	-	-	-
6.	Manipur	-	-	-
7.	Madhya Pradesh	-	4358	4358
8.	Tripura	-	22041	22041
Total			46622	46622

Financial year 2012-13: Nil as on 28.2.2013.

**Statement-II**  
JNNURM Financial Year Wise DUs Completed

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Upto March 2008		2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Total				
		BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island											0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	10168		5464	49774	12923	21094	2366	20087	3476	562	755	101685	24984				
3	Arunachal Pradesh								92		8	0	100	0				
4	Assam			116		343	352	376		435	0	154	352	1424				
5	Bihar			166				1454	352	589	0	158	352	2367				
6	Chandigarh (UT)					512	1600		10624		0	0	12736	0				
7	Chhattisgarh							1076	0	1825	5264	1650	5264	4551				
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
9	Daman and Diu								2		0	0	0	14				
10	Delhi			7900			5628		1316		0	0	14844	0				
11	Goa										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
12	Gujarat			7757	40517	822	16670	2385	14812	593	1216	670	80972	4470				
13	Haryana			226	794	1614	174	1456	842	1819	40	985	2896	8020				
14	Himachal Pradesh										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
15	Jammu and Kashmir								356	942	59	1159	415	2101				
14	Jharkhand										0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
17	Karnataka			117		4048	3588	2639	10896	7882	1104	0	19753	14647				
18	Kerala			489	2545	4671	3942	3806	3348	3175	1398	1621	13466	15089				

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
19	Lakshadweep												0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	1676			1676	24	1565	949	1679	122	4161	448	2178	0	11259	1543
21	Maharashtra	4339			4339	1262	19728	4954	7592	2278	24727	7618	0	2646	56386	18758
22	Manipur											832	30	1629	30	2461
23	Meghalaya							16			144	48	0	0	160	48
24	Mizoram							135		347		473	0	331	135	1151
25	Nagaland							750		480	520		0	0	1270	480
26	Odisha					37		501	627	1352	254	1211	98	645	1016	3709
27	Puducherry								207		151		72	0	430	0
28	Punjab								140		860		544	702	1544	702
29	Rajasthan					413	491	2102	160	1527	114	1658	0	1966	765	7666
30	Sikkim										52		0	0	52	0
31	Tamil Nadu	2386			2386	2657	5693	4523	8770	11878	16672	6033	2156	1862	35677	26953
32	Tripura						256			903		663	0	741	256	2307
33	Uttar Pradesh				1272	1080	6472	1737	6582	3214	14823	6777	1317	3704	30466	16512
34	Uttarakhand							6	45	336	9	666	0	0	54	1008
35	West Bengal				5228	1909	21626	15410	18181	11647	20028	7988	7203	1962	72266	38916
	Grand Total	41558			41558	16430	157004	55316	97550	49644	145240	55151	23249	23340	464601	199881



**Financial Assistance for Environmental Orientation  
to School Education**

2719. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned and released under the Environmental Orientation to school education scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the progress made under the scheme during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Eco-clubs in Government schools under the National Green Corps (NGC) programme of the Ministry of Environment & Forests have been functioning since 2000-2001. The objective is the spread of environmental awareness and environment friendly action amongst school children. A total of 100763,100298 and 83000 Eco-clubs have been sanctioned financial assistance during 2010-2011, 2011-12 and 2012-13 (upto

11.3.2013), respectively, by the Ministry of Environment and Forests. The amount sanctioned and released under the National Green Corps Programme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise is given in the enclosed Statement.

In accordance with National Curriculum Framework, 2005, the primary stage of school education includes a compulsory subject on "Environment Studies". At the Upper Primary and Secondary Stages of school education, environment at concern and related issues are included at appropriate places in the text books and other curricular materials. The syllabus prescribed by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has taken cognizance of environmental problems and introduced elements of environmental education for all classes up to secondary level in all its affiliated schools including those located in rural and backward areas of the country. A total of thirteen states have undertaken the task of translating project books of environmental education for class VI to X developed by the NCERT (in Hindi, English & Urdu) in the year 2012.

**Statement**

*Financial assistance released under the NGC programme*

Sl. No.	State/UT	2012-13 *	2011-12	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	15697500	15697500	15697500
2	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)			
3	Arunachal Pradesh (NE)			
4	Assam (NE)	14877125	14102125	14377125
5	Bihar 37		24283875	24546375
6	Chhattisgarh	18061500	10911500	10741500
7	Chandigarh (UT)			
8	Dadra and Nagar (UT)			
9	Daman and Diu (UT)			
10	Delhi (NCT)	5025750	4950750	4791182
11	Goa	1190644		

1	2	3	4	5
12	Gujarat	15651250		18372375
13	Haryana		14300000	
14	Himachal Pradesh		8107976	
15	Jammu and Kashmir			
16	Jharkhand		3507481	4100985
17	Karnataka	1		2562262
18	Kerala	9555000	9555000	9450000
19	Lakshadweep (UT)			
20	Madhya Pradesh	34125000	34125000	34125000
21	Maharashtra	23460122	23714781	23718362
22	Manipur (NE)		4780000	
23	Meghalaya (NE)			
24	Mizoram (NE)		3451875	3451875
25	Nagaland (NE)	7036250	6273125	12097125
26	Odisha	20372260	20193734	20474511
27	Puducherry (UT)			
28	Punjab	14950000	13650000	13650000
29	Rajasthan	22306369	22522154	21840000
30	Tamil Nadu	21651248	21744654	20475000
31	Tripura (NE)		2055000	1680000
32	Sikkim (NE)			
33	Uttarakhand			
34	Uttar Pradesh			
35	West Bengal		10767750	
Total		223960018	268694280	266534495

\* as on 11th March 2013

**Greater Noida Master Plan**

2720. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Greater Noida Master Plan submitted to National Capital Region Planning Board (NCRPB) has been approved by the Government;

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

(c) the time by which the Master Plan is likely to be approved; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to protect the interests of house owners in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) NCRPB has informed that the Master Plan of Greater Noida has been approved by the Board on 24.08.2012 subject to incorporation of the following conditions in the final Master Plan for Greater Noida-2021:

- i) In order to achieve the targeted population and density as per the Regional Plan-2021 for NCR, density levels may be increased by various measures like increase in FAR, creating conducive climate for industrial/economic activities and integration of the Delhi Mumbai Industrial Corridor (DMIC) projects and improved connectivity.
- ii) Government of Uttar Pradesh and Greater Noida Industrial Development Authority (GNIDA) may ensure provision of 20-25% of Economically Weaker Section/ Low Income Group Housing while preparing of Sector Lay-Out Plans and Development of Greater Noida area.
- iii) Government of U.P. and GNIDA may ensure to prepare the Environment Master Plan of Greater Noida which would be integral part of the notified Master Plan.
- iv) Green area proposed is 3580 hectare out of total urbanisable area of 22255 hectare which constitutes about 16% of the total area. This area should be preserved/ protected and not subject to any land use change at any future date.
- v) Action Plan for implementation and its phasing should be done before notification of the Final Plan by Government of U.P./GNIDA.

(d) As per Seventh Schedule (List II - State List) of Constitution of India, land and its development is a state subject. Greater Noida Development Authority and Govt. of UP deals with the land development and allotment of land in the Greater Noida areas.

### **Ratio of Promotion**

2721. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the ratio in which the Promotee Assistants and Direct Recruit Assistants were being promoted to the Section Officer Grade prior to Cadre restructuring undertaken during early 1990s;

(b) whether the Committee of Secretaries, while considering Cadre restructuring of CSS, had recommended promotion of Promotee Assistants and Direct Recruit Assistants to the Section Officer Grade in the ratio of 75:25;

(c) if so, the details of the current ratio in which these two categories of Assistants are being promoted to Section Officer Grade;

(d) whether the two categories are different from the recommendations of Committee of Secretaries; and

(e) if so, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No ratio has been prescribed for either Promotee or Direct Recruit category Assistants for promotion to the grade of Section Officer. Promotions to the grade of Section Officer are made through two streams, viz., (i) by seniority and (ii) by holding Limited Departmental Competitive Examination (LDCE). In both the streams, all eligible Assistants, whether direct recruit or promotee are participating.

(b) No such recommendation has been made by Committee of Secretaries.

(c) No ratio is prescribed.

(d) and (e) The question does not arise in view of (b) above.

[TRANSLATION]

### **Allocation of Funds for Social Sector Service**

2722. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of funds for social sector services;

(b) the total funds allocated for social sector services during the last three years and the current year along with the amount spent out of it;

(c) whether actual allocation has been less than the demands made by various Ministries;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure utilisation of funds for achieving the targets fixed for the current Five Year Plan?

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) Funds allocation under various social sector services is done keeping in view the Plan objectives, total resource size, expenditure patterns, plan priorities etc. The total funds allocated/spent for Social Sector Services for last 3 years and the current year is as under:

(Rs. In crores)

Year	Budget Estimate (BE)	Actual Expenditure/ RE	% of Actual/RE to BE
2009-10	155625.01	134161.95	86.21
2010-11	182760.23	169692.85	92.85
2011-12	200104.23	182950.80	91.43
2012-13	229635.14	202042.64(RE)	87.98

Source: Expenditure Budget, Volume II of the Union Budget Documents

BE: Budget Estimates

RE: Revised Estimates

Note: The Social Sector includes Rural Development and social services that broadly covers Education, Health, Water Supply, Sanitation, Urban Development, Labour, Social Welfare and Nutrition, Welfare of SC, ST and Backward Classes and Rural Development.

The actual expenditure/Revised Estimate as a per cent of Budget Estimate during the last three years has ranged between 86 % to 93 %. The details of scheme-wise/major head-wise allocation of funds to various social sector schemes are available in the Expenditure Budget, Volume II of the Union Budget Documents of the respective years. The Central Nodal Ministries / Departments have well defined procedures to monitor the physical and financial achievements under different schemes. In addition, Planning Commission also conducts half yearly review of all the sectors.

### Spending on Higher Education

2723. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
SHRI ARJUNRAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) the percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) targetted to be spent by the Government in the education sector during the last three years;

(b) the comparative figures of the targets fixed by India and other countries separately;

(c) the contribution of higher education in GDP in India and other countries including China, America and Britain, separately;

(d) the comparative figures of expenditure on higher education in India and other countries during the last three years and the current year;

(e) the details of the expenditure made on the education especially in terms of percentage of GDP during the last two years and the current year, year-wise and the reasons for non- utilisation of the funds in the education sector; and

(f) whether the Government proposes to adopt the PPP model to enhance the expenditure in the education sector and if so, the manner in which it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The percentage of Gross Domestic Product(GDP) spent on education and higher education during 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 are as follows:

Year	GDP (Rs. in crore)	Expenditure on education (Rs. in crore)	Percent- age of GDP on education	Percent- age of GDP on higher education
2008-09	5303567	189068.84	3.56	1.18
2009-10	6091485	242504.82	3.98	1.29
2010-11	7157412	272137.44	3.80	1.22

Source: MHRD, Analysis of Budgeted expenditure on education (Annual publication).

However, the data of expenditure on education and higher education for other countries is not maintained by the Government of India.

(f) The XIIth Five Year Plan document states that private sector growth in higher education (including technical) should be facilitated and innovative Public - Private Partnerships (PPP) should be explored and developed in the Twelfth Plan.

#### **Funds for SSA/RTE Act**

2724. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of funds allocated to various States for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise and UT-wise;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has raised its objection in releasing the said funds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The funds released to various States for the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), which is the main vehicle for meeting the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Statement**

##### *Funds released under SSA to States/UTs*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Releases			Release (upto 28.02.2013)
		2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	38569.90	81000.00	183551.72	136049.46
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	20401.77	23880.10	17984.73
3	Assam	47480.00	76854.35	106921.15	90881.60
4	Bihar	121739.06	204789.63	185108.20	272462.25
5	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	87863.00	69870.22	85015.73
6	Goa	550.58	671.27	1079.14	513.04

1	2	3	4	5	6
7	Gujarat	20031.73	44065.01	88027.79	113918.08
8	Haryana	27600.00	32786.11	40461.41	29910.35
9	Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	13786.66	14192.78	7052.93
10	Jammu and Kashmir	37363.27	40348.79	30070.50	50805.85
11	Jharkhand	70940.22	89562.26	57903.46	56183.87
12	Karnataka	44220.60	66903.00	62788.35	39936.69
13	Kerala	11989.50	19660.73	17021.85	13449.14
14	Madhya Pradesh	113249.00	176783.00	190427.12	135343.30
15	Maharashtra	56432.00	85537.00	117962.58	99574.73
16	Manipur	1500.00	13253.77	3940.55	15862.44
17	Meghalaya	9383.00	18540.90	14410.60	18670.78
18	Mizoram	6617.75	10115.31	10814.05	15320.60
19	Nagaland	4913.00	8636.83	9798.33	11232.12
20	Odisha	63061.60	73177.85	92719.98	100807.62
21	Punjab	20044.00	39612.74	48112.44	41972.68
22	Rajasthan	127124.00	146182.29	148580.86	143520.11
23	Sikkim	1736.00	4469.19	4022.84	1493.85
24	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	69068.57	68141.96	62672.47
25	Tripura	7473.00	17121.48	17493.76	8010.11
26	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	310462.88	263682.61	362476.26
27	Uttarakhand	16006.29	25793.94	20892.49	17941.10
28	West Bengal	104142.00	174703.17	177652.74	258056.58
29	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	412.44	357.78	907.36	1089.28
30	Chandigarh	1100.72	2155.89	1611.21	972.64
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	350.18	413.78	564.35	652.76
32	Daman and Diu	169.00	162.99	257.06	233.12
33	Delhi	3088.62	3552.71	3783.29	3251.90
34	Lakshadweep	143.80	127.39	127.86	57.62
35	Puducherry	669.96	485.38	757.62	518.91
Total		1278107.89	1959407.42	2077538.33	2213894.70

**Facilities to Autistic Children**

2725. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for facilitating the children suffering from autism to get education in the Government schools;

(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 Government provides for free & compulsory education to all children in the age group of 6 to 14 years, including children with disabilities. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which is a programme to meet the objectives of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act 2009, the identification, assessment and inclusion in schools of those children with disabilities in all categories including autism, is supported.

**Education among Minority Girls**

2726. SHRI P. L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the primary and higher education rate of various categories during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government is aware that the girls belonging to minority categories are lagging behind in getting education; and

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to address this problem?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the annual publications "Statistics of School Education", "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education" and the provisional report of the All India Survey on Higher Education-2010-11 of Ministry of Human Resource Development, the Gross Enrolment Ratios (GER) of the Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and All Categories students enrolled in Classes I-V and higher

education in the country during 2008-09(Provisional), 2009-10(Provisional) and 2010-11 (Provisional) are given below:

Category	Classes I-V			Higher Education		
	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (P)	2008-09 (P)	2009-10 (P)	2010-11 (P)
SC	130.1	128.3	132.0	10.5	11.1	-
ST	140.8	138.6	137.0	9.2	10.3	-
All Categories	114.4	115.5	116.0	13.7	15.0	18.8

(b) and (c) Realizing the poor status of education of the Muslim minority category, the Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goals of Universal Elementary Education through implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till the completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance the enrolment and retention of children. The SSA facilitates context-specific interventions for students from the SC, the ST and the Minority community. The Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya Scheme provides for setting up of residential upper primary schools for girls from the SC, ST, OBC and Minority communities. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance the enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education. Under the RMSA, there is a provision of upgradation of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas to secondary schools. The Ministry is also implementing the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasa (SPQEM) and Infrastructure Development in Minority Institutes (IDMI) exclusively for the benefit of the minorities. While implementing other Schemes, such as 374 model degree colleges, polytechnics, etc., special focus is given to the Minority Concentration Districts. Apart from the above,

Pre-Matric and Post-Matric Scholarships, the Merit-cum-Means Scholarship Scheme and the Maulana Azad Fellowship Programme are also being implemented by the Ministry of Minority affairs to address this issue.

[English]

### Sex Education

2727. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
SHRI R. DHARUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether some Panels have recommended to introduce sex education in a clinical manner in schools through trained teachers and child counsellors;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Recently the Justice J.S. Verma Committee on Amendments of the Criminal Law has recommended the introduction of sex education in a clinical manner in schools through trained teachers and child counsellors. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) are already taking the following measures:

- The materials produced for the adolescence Education Programmes like Skills and Health and Wellness as well as Values Education deal with gender and adolescent issues in a sensitive

manner.

- The Adolescence Education Programme (AEP) focusing on three major concerns i.e. (i) The process of growing up during adolescence, (ii) The prevention of HIV/AIDS and (iii) The prevention of Substance (Drug) Abuse, has been implemented by the NCERT through the CBSE, the Council of Boards of School Education (COBSE) and the State Education Boards.

### Scholarship to Single Girl Child

2728. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering for increasing the number of scholarships under single girl child scheme in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of scholarships provided to the girl students under the said scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Any single girl child, admitted in a regular, full-time first year Masters degree course (Non-professional course) in any recognized university or a postgraduate college is eligible for the Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme for Single Girl Child. The scholarship is awarded to all eligible single girl children by the University Grants Commission (UGC) and there is no cap on the number of scholarships which can be awarded.

(c) A Statement is enclosed.

### Statement

*State/UT-wise awardees under the scheme of Post-Graduate Scholarship for Single Girl Child*

Sl. No.	State / U.T.	2009-11	2010-12	2011-13	2012-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	103	29	142	161
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	1



1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	32	37	31	43
4	Bihar	3	3	2	1
5	Chhattisgarh	10	14	1	4
6	Delhi	43	57	45	21
7	Goa	1	3	4	3
8	Gujarat	12	16	10	18
9	Haryana	7	15	7	19
10	Himachal Pradesh	2	5	1	9
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	0	9
12	Jharkhand	6	5	8	12
13	Karnataka	89	109	76	143
14	Kerala	286	650	491	577
15	Madhya Pradesh	10	7	4	25
16	Maharashtra	25	52	59	60
17	Manipur	2	2	5	5
18	Meghalaya	0	4	9	2
19	Mizoram	0	1	0	1
20	Nagaland	0	0	0	0
21	Odisha	9	16	11	14
22	Punjab	8	16	17	35
23	Rajasthan	10	13	5	17
24	Sikkim	0	0	0	2
25	Tamil Nadu	270	535	291	456
26	Tripura	14	32	10	22
27	Uttarakhand	7	7	6	5
28	Uttar Pradesh	51	79	22	37
29	West Bengal	513	567	502	706
30	Andman and Nicobar Island	0	0	0	0
31	Chandigarh,	16	16	22	4

1	2	3	4	5	6
32	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
33	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0
34	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
35	Puducherry	8	8	22	7
Total		1538	2299	1803	2419

### Performance Ranking of AI

2729. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:  
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) aims to boost its load factor by increasing economy class seats and if so, the details thereof and the present status thereof;

(b) whether Air India fairs poorly when compared with other domestic airlines in operational parameters such as On Time Performance (OTP), passenger complaints per 10000 passengers, Aircraft utilisation, Pilot utilisation, etc.;

(c) if so, the details of Air India's ranking when compared with other domestic airlines on these parameters during the last three years and the current year;

(d) whether the Government has assessed the reasons behind poor operational performance of Air India;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Air India has reconfigured 14 out of 18 of its old A320 aircraft from 2 class cabin configuration to a single class configuration of 168 all economy seats. Air India has also decided to reconfigure 24 new narrow body aircraft viz. 20xA321 and 4xA320, which are part of the 43 newly acquired A320 aircraft. These 24 aircraft will be reconfigured for reducing the Business Class cabin compartment by 2 rows and proportionately increasing the economy class seating by

2/3 rows. The above decisions were taken to increase the occupancies and revenues per flight in view of the high load factors being achieved in the economy class cabin.

(b) and (c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has been maintaining airport wise On Time Performance (OTP) of scheduled domestic airlines since April, 2012. Airlines wise details of OTP at six metros i.e. Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Bangaluru and Hyderabad are given in the enclosed Statement.

The number of complaints per 10000 passengers for Air India is 2 to 2.4.

The aircraft and pilots utilisation varies from aircraft to aircraft.

The aircraft utilisation of Air India for A320 and Boeing A-310 family aircraft for the last three years is as under:

#### *A-320 Family aircraft*

Year	A-319	A-320	A-321 (utilization per day)
2010	8.05	8.40	9.21
2011	7.65	7.86	9.43
2012	8.55	9.23	9.93

#### *Boeing/A-310 Family aircraft*

Year	A-310	B747-400	B777	B787 (utilization per day)
1	2	3	4	5
2010	5.87	7.76	12.83	-

1	2	3	4	5
2011	4.38	6.89	12.74	-
2012	-	4.55	10.17	9.4

Details regarding Air India's utilization of pilots every month is as under:-Type of Aircraft Utilization/month

A-320 60 hours

A330 66 hours

B-747-400 45 hours (Limited commercial Operation & VVIP movement)

B-777 70 hours.

(d) to (f) Government has approved Turn Around Plan and a Financial Restructuring Plan for Air India which envisages infusion of additional equity by the Government, cost reduction and improved operational performance. Some of the steps taken by Air India to reduce cost and improve operational performance are as follows:

- 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 aircraft 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 aircraft 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) Grounding of ageing fleet including B747-400 which would be used only for certain lines of operations and for operating VVIP flights; ix) Relocation of Executive Directors/ India Based officers from abroad back to India; x) Closure of overseas offline offices at certain locations; xi) Signing of the Financial Restructuring Plan with the lenders resulting in savings in interest costs and moratorium on repayment of Loans. —

### **Statement**

#### *On Time Performance (OTP) in Percentage*

Period	Air India	Jet & Jetlite	Kingfisher	Spice Jet	Go Air	Indigo
April, 2012	79.7	86.5	81.2	80.7	86.8	86.2
May, 2012	78.0	85.6	80.2	80.8	88.6	91.5
June, 2012	78.6	88.7	87.0	83.2	85.8	95.1
July, 2012	81.2	91.6	81.0	84.3	90.3	95.3
August, 2012	87.4	92.9	81.8	89.7	86.7	96.2
September, 2012	86.9	93.7	80.8	87.4	90.8	96.9
October, 2012	83.7	92.9	No Operation	81.9	88.8	96.0
November, 2012	67.9	84.8	No Operation	82.2	77.4	96.0
December, 2012	69.2	80.8	No Operation	78.3	81.7	84.0
January, 2013	60.4	80.1	No Operation	79.1	79.2	84.7

**Acquisition of New Aircraft**

2730. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government proposes to constitute a Committee for aircraft acquisition;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the measures taken by the Government to ensure that aviation companies lease or buy aircraft with proven airworthiness?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) An Aircraft Acquisition Committee (AAC) has been reconstituted on 31.10.2012 under the Chairmanship of Additional Secretary and Financial Adviser with Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Director General of Civil Aviation, Commissioner of Security Civil Aviation and Chairman, Airports Authority of India as member to examine the proposal for acquisition of aircrafts.

(c) Directorate General of Civil Aviation has issued guidelines regarding various provisions related to airworthiness under CAR Section-2. As regulator of airline operations, DGCA ensures compliance of these guidelines.

**Post Offices in Rented Buildings**

2731. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:  
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:

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

(a) the details of number of post offices and telegraph offices functioning across the country at present

separately in own building or rented building, State-wise;

(b) the expenditure incurred on rent on the posts and telegraph offices functioning in rented buildings, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government to construct their own building to shift the Posts and Telegraph Offices from rented buildings;

(d) whether the Government has launched housing scheme for Posts and Telegraph Office employees; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The details of number of Post Offices and Telegraph Offices, State-wise functioning across the country at present separately in own buildings and rented buildings are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The information regarding the expenditure incurred on rent on the Posts and Telegraph Offices, State-wise functioning in rented buildings is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The construction of own buildings to shift the Posts and Telegraph Offices is an ongoing activity. Government is taking action to construct their own buildings to shift the Post and Telegraph Offices from rented buildings by making a plan activity of compiling such cases, thereafter making a priority list followed by approval of Expenditure Finance Committee subject to the availability of funds from Planning Commission.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Post offices functioning in		No. of Telegraph offices functioning in	
		Departmental Buildings	Rented Buildings	Departmental Buildings	Rented Buildings
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	306	2016	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	23	11	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
3	Assam	158	475	0	0
4	Andaman and Nicobar Island	10	17	1	0
5	Bihar	171	800	10	1
6	Chhattisgarh	43	277	1	0
7	Delhi	123	214	4	2
8	Goa	79	15	0	0
9	Gujarat	249	1094	0	0
10	Haryana	75	354	4	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	76	370	0	
12	Jammu and Kashmir	34	200	8	0
13	Jharkhand	69	329	11	
14	Karnataka	370	1313	0	0
15	Kerala	242	1216	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	197	786	1	0
17	Maharashtra	539	1483	1	0
18	Manipur	7	47	0	0
19	Meghalaya	19	32	0	0
20	Mizoram	10	27	0	0
21	Nagaland	10	26	0	0
22	Odisha	146	948	7	0
23	Pondichery	8	19	0	0
24	Punjab	137	526	13	0
25	Rajasthan	287	930	0	0
26	Sikkim	5	13	0	0
27	Tamil Nadu	278	2251	2	0
28	Tripura	22	47	1	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	325	2059	3	0
30	Uttarakhand	51	297	0	0
31	West Bengal	218	1466	0	0
Grand Total		4287	19658	67	7

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in Lacs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Expenditure incurred on rent on the posts offices functioning in rented building		Expenditure incurred on rent on the telegraph offices functioning in rented building	
		2011-12	2012-13 (upto Feb. 13)	2011-12	2012-13 (up to Feb. 13)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1	Andhra Pradesh	536.71	490.76	0	0
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2.14	2.64	0	0
3	Assam	125.17	118.47	0	0
4	Andaman and Nicobar Island	2.46	2.25	0	0
5	Bihar	127.77	125.73	0.79	0.68
6	Chhattisgarh	55.06	53.32	0	0
7	Delhi	131.84	166.23	1.53	0.40
8	Goa	9.59	11.44	0	0
9	Gujarat	206.21	206.20	0	0
10	Haryana	62.48	78.08	0	0
11	Himachal Pradesh	57.93	56.84	0	0
12	Jammu and Kashmir	58.47	49.72	2.54	2.32
13	Jharkhand	51.47	56.98	0	0
14	Karnataka	344.00	344.21	0	0
15	Kerala	350.87	329.05	0	0
16	Madhya Pradesh	132.14	130.70	0	0
17	Maharashtra	523.33	516.65	0	0
18	Manipur	14.91	13.10	0	0
19	Meghalaya	16.28	15.27	0	0
20	Mizoram	11.53	12.05	0	0
21	Nagaland	9.25	1.54	0	0
22	Odisha	175.46	181.20	0	0
23	Pondichery	1.86	1.80	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6
24	Punjab	106.00	104.10	0	0
25	Rajasthan	296.77	229.05	0	0
26	Sikkim	7.58	6.64	0	0
27	Tamil Nadu	635.82	597.42	0	0
28	Tripura	12.42	11.72	0	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	372.09	384.95	0	0
30	Uttarakhand	62.69	67.65	16.63	14.32
31	West Bengal	358.00	340.16	0	0
Grand Total		4858.30	4705.92	21.49	17.72

**Model Guidelines**

2732. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any model guidelines for setting up of private varsities in the country; and

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

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

(b) Universities including Private Universities can be set up either by an Act of State Legislature or by an Act of Parliament. All Private Universities in the country so far have been set up by the Acts of State Legislatures. However, Private Universities are regulated by the University Grants Commission (UGC) as per the provisions contained in the UGC (Establishment of and Maintenance of Standards in Private Universities) Regulations, 2003. These Regulations are available on the UGC website [www.ugc.ac.in](http://www.ugc.ac.in).

**Centrally Sponsored Scheme**

2733. KUMARI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of centrally sponsored schemes in operation in West Bengal; and

(b) the details of funds allocated to West Bengal during the last three years and current year under these schemes, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The Ministry of Urban Development launched the National Urban Information System (NUIS) Scheme in March, 2006 to develop GIS databases for 152 cities / towns in the country at two scales i.e., 1:10000 and 1:2000. In addition, utility mapping on 1:1000 scale is also being undertaken for 22 towns. These maps and databases will be useful for preparation of master / development plans, zonal plans and utility management in urban areas. Under the NUIS Scheme four towns, namely, Kharagpur, Durgapur, Kulti and Burdwan have been covered. In the State of West Bengal, Kolkata and Krishnanagar have been selected as United Nations Centre for Human Settlement (UNCIHS) towns. The mapping of all the above towns at 1:10000 scale and at 1:2000 scale has been completed and sent to State Urban Development Agency, West Bengal for vetting.

(b) Under NUIS Scheme, Ministry of Urban Department has allocated Rs. 43.25 lakh for procurement of Hardware / Software and National Urban Databank and Indicators (NUDB&I) to State Nodal Agency (SNA) of State of West Bengal. The details are given below:

Components	Allocation (Rs. in lakh)
Hardware & Software	32.00
National Urban Databank and indicators	11.25
<b>Total</b>	<b>43.25</b>

#### **Diplomatic Protection Force**

2734. SHRI E. G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Diplomatic Protection Force to protect the Indian Missions abroad as well as embassies and missions of various countries in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said force is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Government of India already has a functional system for providing security to Indian Missions and Posts abroad and Missions of various countries in India. These security arrangements are reviewed periodically and strengthened to meet local security related requirements. Due to sensitive nature of the information, details regarding security arrangements cannot be made public.

*[Translation]*

#### **LOC Incident**

2735. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken cognizance of the recent inhuman attack on Indian soldiers by Pakistani soldiers on the line of control;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to raise the issue on international forum;

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

(e) the manner in which the Government proposes to respond to the said attack?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (e) Government deplored the gravely provocative and repugnant acts of the killing of two Indian soldiers and the barbaric mutilation of their bodies by the Pakistan Army near the Line of Control in the Mendhar sector on January 8, and has called upon the Government of Pakistan to carry out a proper investigation of this unacceptable action and ensure that this does not recur.

Following the signing of the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan, both countries have resolved to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations. On the incident near the LoC on January 8, it has been conveyed that Pakistan should not believe that its brazen denial and lack of proper response will be ignored and that bilateral relations could be unaffected or that there will be business as usual.

*[English]*

#### **Adoption of Parks by Schools**

2736. SHRI D.B.CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has received requests from various schools for adoption of neighbourhood parks;

(b) if so, the details of such requests received and permission granted by the DDA to schools, school-wise and locality-wise;

(c) whether any agreement has been signed by the DDA with these schools and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether some of the schools including a school in Dwarka have started unauthorised constructions in adopted parks; and

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



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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Development Authority has received request from 25 educational societies for adoption of parks and 13 cases have been approved by the authority as per norms of the scheme.

(c) Yes, Madam. Agreement has been signed with the applicants by DDA.

(d) Complaints have been received from residents of Dwarka regarding opening of gate by a School in the adopted park.

(e) A large gate which was opened by the school has been blocked by DDA and action as per terms and conditions of the scheme is liable to be taken against the violations.

#### **ICT Facilities in Schools**

2737. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the current guidelines/provisions on the usage of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and computer-enabled learning in the Government and Government - aided schools;

(b) the details of the ICT equipments being procured and utilised for the computer enabled schools in the Government and Government-aided schools;

(c) the total number of schools that have been provided with ICT equipments and the number of ICT equipments procured and being utilised during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise and equipment-wise;

(d) whether adequate training is being provided to the teachers for utilising the ICT equipments so that the students get the maximum benefit from the ICT equipments in the schools; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools was launched in December 2004 and revised in

2010, to impart computer literacy and promote computer enabled learning by using ICT in teaching in Government and Government Aided Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools with emphasis on educationally backward blocks and areas with concentration of SC/ST/Minority/ Weaker Sections. A grant of Rs. 6.4 lakh (non-recurring) and Rs. 2.7 lakh per year for five years (recurring) per school is provided. The scheme also has a provision to establish 150 smart schools in the districts by conversion of one of the existing State Government Schools to serve as a role model and to share the infrastructure and resources with the neighbourhood schools. A grant of Rs. 25 lakh (non recurring) and Rs. 2.5 lakh per year for five years (recurring) per school is provided. The sharing pattern under the scheme "between Centre and States is in the ratio of 75:25 except for the North Eastern States where it is 90:10. The Ministry has also provided Model Bid Guidelines for implementation of the Scheme. The National ICT Policy in School Education endorsed by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) was also circulated to the States/ Union Territories (UTs) to guide them in the implementation of the scheme.

(b) and (c) The scheme provides for indicative equipment consisting of Personal Computers (PCs), Projector, Printer, Scanner, Web Camera, Modem, Broadband antenna, Generator/ Solar Package, Uninterruptible Power Supply (UPS), Video Camera, furniture, Operating System & Application Software and Education Software etc, which the States procure. Statement-I indicating the state-wise and year-wise schools approved for coverage under the scheme to procure these equipments in the last three years and current year is enclosed Statement-II indicating the State-wise and year-wise funds released and utilized by the States/ UTs for the last three years and current year is enclosed.

(d) and (e) The guidelines of the ICT Scheme have a provision to engage dedicated computer teacher for imparting ICT in Schools and also for providing Pre-service and In-service training (Induction and Refresher) to other subject teachers in the schools covered under the scheme. The Ministry reviews the position through progress reports provided by the States/ UTs from time to time. A third party evaluation is also being carried out to assess the adequacy of teacher training under the Scheme.

**Statement-I**

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Smart Schools
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0	28	0	0	5
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	4031	0	0	0
3	Arunachal Pradesh	55	24	0	0	0
4	Assam	0	1240	969	0	0
5	Bihar	0	0	0	0	0
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	1100	0	0	0	0
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	11	1	0	2
9	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	2
10	Delhi	0	594*	1110	0	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	2730	0	0	0	0
13	Haryana	1000	1617	0	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	618	848	0	5
15	Jammu and Kashmir	200	0	0	0	0
16	Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	0
17	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	5
19	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	2000*	0	2000	0	0
21	Maharashtra	0	0	5000	0	0
22	Manipur	130*	260	0	0	4
23	Meghalaya	100	241	164	0	4
24	Mizoram	0	37	181	0	4
25	Nagaland	0	82	0	121	4
26	Odisha	0	4000	0	2000	0
27	Puducherry	0	0	182	0	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28	Punjab	870	494	0	134	5
29	Rajasthan	0	2000	0	0	0
30	Sikkim	0	42	0	0	4
31	Tamil Nadu	1880	461	1999	0	5
32	Tripura	0	282	0	0	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	0	1500	1608	0	5
34	Uttarakhand	509*	500	0	0	0
35	West Bengal	0	2000	0	0	5
Total		7935	19474	14062	2255	63

**Statement-II**

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UT	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised	Released	Utilised
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	67.20	0.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0 00	6600.00	6600.00	6923.50	5213.50	3927.50	0.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	105.52	105.52	165.83	165.83	584.37	584.37	69.12	0.00
4	Assam	0.00	0.00	641.00	641.00	2182.40	2182.40	2483.44	0.00
5	Bihar	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6	Chandigarh	182.75	65 70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	31.20	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Daman and Diu	0.00	000	14.40	0.00	18.75	0.00	0.00	0.00
10	Delhi	0.00	0.00	399.00	0.00	639.98	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Goa	432.00	432.00	432.00	432.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Gujarat	1871.78	1871.78	6915.57	6915.57	5107 64	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Haryana	1500.00	1500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	0.00	753.60	753.60	2205 68	773.60	753.60	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
15	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	6229.48	6229.48	330	0.00
18	Kerala	4071.00	4071.00	2600.00	2600.00	5562.00	5562.00	3075.00	0.00
19	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Maharashtra	2250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Manipur	391.95	0.00	65.65	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	386.59	0.00	20.00	0.00	00.00	0.00
24	Mizoram	301.50	301.50	408.06	106.56	672.84	672.84	45.00	0.00
25	Nagaland	111.21	111.21	486.82	486.82	542.67	542.67	770.42	339.958
26	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	400.00	400.00	4000.00	0.00
27	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Punjab	4305.00	4305.00	4603.00	4603.00	2890.00	2890.00	7291.35	4787.35
29	Rajasthan	2300 00	2300.00	4500.00	4500.00	0.00	0.00	6000.00	0.00
30	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	418.97	80.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31	Tamil Nadu	? 18.72	318.72	0.00	0.00	4360.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Tripura	0.00	0.00	946.32	450	927.72	927.72	264.25	184.97
33	Uttar Pradesh	0.00	0.00	3984.82	3984.83	6268.17	4267.07	4302.72	0.00
34	Uttarakhand	151.50	151.50	500.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	West Bengal	0.00	0.00	3500.00	3500	3646.83	0.00	0.00	000
Total		18292.93	15533.90	38321.63	35820.20	49213.20	30245.70	33379.60	5312.29

**Mismanagement and Irregularities in Central Universities**

2738. SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed for any enquiry by setting up of Committees by the Vice-Chancellors in the Central Universities for the mismanagement and irregularities committed during the last three years;

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

(c) the time by which the reports are likely to be submitted by the Committees to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. The Central Universities are autonomous bodies established under their respective Acts of Parliament and the Central Government has no role in their day-to-day functioning. Whenever any complaint

regarding mismanagement / irregularities is received, it is forwarded to the concerned Central University for appropriate action at their end.

(b) and (c) In view of (a) above, do not arise.

#### **Helpline for Aadhaar Schemes**

2739. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification Authority (UID)/ Government has any proposal to set up helpline to address queries on the Aadhaar Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which the above helpline is likely to be set up;

(d) whether it is proposed to extend the facility throughout the country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (f) A helpline (through a Contact Centre) is already in existence since July 2010 to serve the Residents and other stake holders for addressing queries on the Aadhaar Scheme.

The helpline supports the Residents through two channels - Phone and E-mail. The Residents can contact the helpline through either of the support channels for any queries related on the Aadhaar Scheme. Currently the helpline is operating from Jamshedpur and Pune.

Presently Inbound phone support is provided in 6 languages; Hindi, Kannada, Marathi, English, Telugu and Bengali. E-mail support is provided in English only.

#### **Completion of Dwelling Units**

2740. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether dwelling units under IHSDP in various cities including Odisha have not been completed as per sanctioned plan;

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

(c) whether the Government has reviewed the said work and if so, the details, thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken to complete the dwelling units as per sanctioned plan?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The dwelling units sanctioned under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in various cities/towns including those in Odisha are required to be completed fully by the State Governments as per sanctioned plan. Against a total 5.64 lakh dwelling units sanctioned under IHSDP, 3.28 lakh dwelling units have either been completed or are at different stages of completion. State-wise details of financial and physical progress of projects sanctioned under IHSDP are annexed as Statement. The review meetings undertaken at various levels have indicated that the reasons for delay in completion of dwelling units in time among other things, are as under:

- Cost escalations, due to rising prices of steel and cement amongst other factors and the reluctance of States, Urban Local Bodies and beneficiaries to meet such cost escalation - particularly ULBs in view of the precarious municipal financial position.
- Lack of project management capacity at State/ Implementing Agency/ Urban Local Body (ULB) levels;
- Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in the case of in situ projects;
- Inability and unwillingness of beneficiaries to contribute their share; and
- Lack of availability of litigation-free land.

(c) to (e) There is a provision of appointment of Third Party Inspection and Monitoring (TPIM) Agency to ensure that the dwelling units are completed as per sanctioned plan. The TPIM reports are also analysed by the appraise all agencies and are reviewed by the sanctioning committee at the Central level for considering projects for release of second and subsequent installments under BSUP and IHSDP- components of JNNURM. The

Government has also extended the period of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) comprising BSUP and IHSDP components beyond 31.3.2012 for a period of two years till 31st March 2014

to facilitate completion of sanctioned projects. States are regularly impressed upon to complete the sanctioned projects by 31.3.2014 during the course of review meetings at the Central /Regional/State levels.

**Statement**

*IHSDP: Combined Financial and Physical Progress*

(Upto 1st March, 2013)

Sl. No.	State/UT	No. of Project Approved	No. of City/Town Covered	Total Project Cost Approved	Total ACA Committed	ACA Released	Dwelling Units Sanctioned	DUs Yet to Start	Dwelling Units in Progress	Dwelling Units Completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	15.15	13.64	5.53	40	40	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	74	56	989.68	677.30	669.22	39945	1615	13346	24984
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	8.96	4.48	176	176	0	0
4	Assam	16	16	84.99	70.22	35.11	8668	6751	493	1424
5	Bihar	32	28	757.89	380.79	223.92	28623	23076	3180	2367
6	Chandigarh						0	0	0	0
7	Chhattisgarh	18	17	225.60	158.83	118.31	17922	4508	8863	4551
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2	1	5.74	3.34	1.67	144	144	0	0
9	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	0.58	0.29	16	0	2	14
10	Delhi						0	0	0	0
11	Goa	1	1	4.10	1.40	0.70	70	70	0	0
12	Gujarat	44	43	425.71	254.65	200.08	26002	17988	3544	4470
13	Haryana	25	15	318.42	244.89	166.29	16611	7316	1275	8020
14	Himachal Pradesh	9	8	75.11	50.09	24.39	2043	1587	456	0
15	Jammu and Kashmir	50	37	147.60	107.41	81.07	7623	2788	2734	2101
16	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	131.33	65.66	11544	8289	3255	0
17	Karnataka	34	32	410.30	222.56	218.60	17237	746	1844	14647

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
18	Kerala	53	45	273.32	201.60	149.49	26205	8592	2524	15089
19	Lakshadweep						0	0	0	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	56	53	376.28	257.43	146.95	22998	13465	7990	1543
21	Maharashtra	127	91	2558.87	1604.11	944.89	109612	72908	17946	18758
22	Manipur	7	7	70.21	52.20	32.35	4214	1385	368	2461
23	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	22.43	11.21	912	464	400	48
24	Mizoram	11	9	56.07	41.05	29.78	2550	600	799	1151
25	Nagaland	4	4	101.86	60.99	29.92	3431	2711	240	480
26	Orrisa	38	35	289.50	194.53	144.47	13097	4196	5192	3709
27	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	5.48	2.74	432	288	144	0
28	Punjab	16	11	340.12	145.64	76.93	10911	6515	3694	702
29	Rajasthan	67	59	1046.61	639.20	382.891	46437	23394	15377	7666
30	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	17.92	8.96	39	0	39	0
31	Tamilnadu	94	93	566.11	400.45	359.50	37715	5653	5109	26953
32	Tripura	5	5	43.64	38.05	34.55	3115	500	308	2307
33	Uttar Pradesh	164	143	1325.10	846.08	687.91	47399	10594	20293	16512
34	Uttarakhand	22	19	177.55	97.92	69.23	5410	2301	2101	1008
35	West Bengal	95	81	944.36	709.02	676.49	52666	7168	6582	38916
Grand Total		1083	927	11936.89	7660.08	5603.59	563807	235828	128098	199881

### Hiring of Foreign Faculty

2741. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to hire foreign faculty of the Indian origin to work in some of the leading science institutes in India by offering higher salary;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for hiring such foreign faculty;

(d) the amount earmarked for such proposal; and

(e) the time by which the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) There are a few schemes of the University Grants Commission (UGC), the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the Indian Council of Cultural Relations (ICCR) that aim at encouraging the engagement of Indian professors and researchers based abroad in Indian Universities and Institutions for specific periods. The details of some such schemes are as under.

1. Scholars-in- residence scheme under Enhancing Scholarly/Faculty Resources "ENCORE": The UGC

offers a consolidated remuneration of Rs. 80,000 per month and a contingency of Rs. 1,00,000 per annum to professionals and experts from the ranks of NRIs, PIOs working with overseas academic, research and business organizations as well as overseas academicians and researchers having a demonstrable interest in Indian issues.

2. Junior and Senior Research Fellowships- The ICCR awards Junior and Senior Research Fellowships to international scholars specialising in Indian studies in the fields of culture and social sciences. Senior Fellowships are given to eminent scholars with proven academic credentials while junior fellowships are meant for young scholars to do post-doctoral research. A Senior Fellow will be paid a lump-sum stipend of Rs. 1,50,000/- per month for the duration of his Fellowship while for a Junior Fellow, the lump-sum stipend will be Rs. 50,000/- per month.

There is no such specific scheme in Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs). However, the recruitment of foreign based faculty is considered on merit in IISERs and several such faculty of Indian origin have been recruited.

#### **Under Reporting of Revenue by Telecom Operators**

2742. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted a special audit of accounts of telecom companies and has found that some of the telecom operators including Vodafone India has been resorting to fudging of accounts and under-reporting of gross revenues;

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

(c) whether the Government has sent any notices to these operators in this regard and imposed penalties on them;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the name of telecom operators who have paid the amount; and

(e) the action taken or proposed to be taken against telecom operators who have failed to pay the amount?

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) Special Audit of five major private Telecom Group companies including the Vodafone Group has been conducted for the Financial Years 2006-07 and 2007-08. The details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) to (e) The Government has sent Show Cause Notice/Demand Notice to all the aforesaid licencees. The notices include interest as per the Terms & Conditions of the Licence Agreement. The demands raised on account of Special Audit have been stayed by Kerala High Court/ Telecom Disputes Settlement Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT)/ Chennai High Court.

#### **Statement**

*Details of revenue under stated and Licence Fee Demands issued in respect of Telecom Companies under Special Audit*

(Rs. In crores)

Group	Revenue Under stated	License Fee Demand raised (including interest)
Reliance	3402.92	623.18
Bharti	1927.50	332.12
TATA	3156.46	505.31
Vodafone	1490.94	246.89
Idea	848.87	134.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>10826.69</b>	<b>1841.67</b>

#### **Modernization of Infrastructure**

2743. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the major initiative taken by the Government to modernize the infrastructure for science and engineering in academic institutions, State/UT-wise;



(b) whether all the middle and high schools, vocational and other colleges have reasonably sized science laboratories; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government to provide well equipped laboratories to science and engineering Institutions in the States/UTs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) In 2002-03, the Government of India, with financial assistance from the World Bank, launched a Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) as a long-term Programme of 10-12 years, to be implemented in three phases for the systemic transformation of the Technical Education System. Phase-I of the programme has been completed in March 2009. Phase-II of the programme is currently underway. The number of institutes covered under the current phase is given in the enclosed Statement.

Presently, the Government of India is implementing the Second Phase of the Technical Education Quality Improvement Programme (TEQIP) as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) with matching contributions from the State Governments and Union Territories, wherein 187 engineering institutions spread over 21 States/UTs are participating, with an objective to improve the learning outcomes and employability at Under Graduate level; to scale-up postgraduate education, research & development and innovation, and to establish centres of excellence.

(b) and (c) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally-sponsored scheme, provides additional facilities including a science laboratory in existing Government secondary schools for the improvement of infrastructure. Since the inception of the RMSA, the provision of a Science laboratory has been approved in 23407 existing Government secondary schools.

**Statement**

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Number of institutions covered under TEQIP-II
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	24

1	2	3
2	Bihar	2
3	Chhattisgarh	4
4	Gujarat	7
5	Haryana	6
6	Himachal Pradesh	1
7	Jharkhand	2
8	Karnataka	19
9	Kerala	19
10	Madhya Pradesh	5
11	Maharashtra	18
12	Odisha	2
13	Punjab	8
14	Rajasthan	9
15	Tamil Nadu	9
16	Tripura	1
17	UT-Chandigarh	3
18	UT-Puducherry	1
19	Uttarakhand	3
20	Uttar Pradesh	5
21	West Bengal	15
Total		163

[Translation]

**Implementation of Direct Cash Transfer Schemes**

2744. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:  
SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:  
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any provision for direct cash transfer facility to such rural areas where there is no Branch of Nationalised Banks;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the areas in the selected districts where non-availability of branches of banks have been identified, State-wise, including Bihar, Chhattisgarh and Odisha; and

(d) the steps/measures taken by the Government to avoid hindrances for availing?

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) Although the Direct Benefit Transfer System has been rolled out in 43 districts for 26 schemes, taking into account the high Aadhaar enrollment and greater coverage of banks in these districts, the details of the banking infrastructure that is in place to allow smooth functioning of the direct cash transfer facility, especially in rural areas, are as under:

There are 100,277 branches of Scheduled Commercial Banks (SCBs) (of which 36,972 are in rural areas and 26,595 in semi-urban areas) and 105,784 ATMs as in December, 2012, in the country. The Average Population Per Branch (APPB) of Scheduled Commercial Banks as on 31.03.2012 is 12,921. The State-wise details of bank branches and Average Population per Bank Branch (APPB) in India as on 31.03.2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

To strengthen the banking infrastructure, RBI has issued the following guidelines:

- RBI has permitted domestic Scheduled Commercial Banks, (excluding RRBs) to open branches in Tier 2 to Tier 6 Centres (with population upto 99,999 as per census 2001) without the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting.

- RBI has also permitted SCBs (excluding RRBs) to open branches in rural, semi urban and urban centres in North Eastern States and Sikkim without having the need to take permission from RBI in each case, subject to reporting.
- Domestic SCBs have been advised that while preparing their Annual Branch Expansion Plan (ABEP), they should allocate atleast 25% of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during the year in unbanked Tier 5 and Tier 6 centres i.e. (population upto 9999) centres which do not have a brick and mortar structure of any SCB.
- RRBs have also been advised to allocate at least 25 percent of the total number of branches proposed to be opened during a year in unbanked rural (Tier 5 and Tier 6) Centres.

Under "Swabhimaan-the Financial Inclusion Campaign" banking facilities have been provided to over 74000 villages having population of 2000 and above primarily through Business Correspondents model. The 'Swabhimaan' campaign has further been extended to habitations which had population of 1000 or more (2001 census) in North East & Hilly States and habitations which had a population of 2000 or more (2011 census).

According to the data maintained by me RBI, banks had engaged 152,328 business correspondents by December, 2012. During 2012-13, 1837.55 lakhs transactions valued at Rs.16533.34 crore had been undertaken at the BC locations by December, 2012 in 2012-13.

The State Level Bankers Committee (SLBCs) have been advised to undertake a mapping of the entire geography to identify the requirements of additional banking outlets and to plan for providing such outlets.

**Statement***State-wise Average Population Per Bank Branch in India as on 31.03.2012*

Sl. No.	State	Population (based on Census 2011)	Number of branches as on 31.3.2012	APPB (in thousand) as on 31.3.2012
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andaman and Nicobar	379944	43	8.8359
2	Andhra Pradesh	84665533	7785	10.8755
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1382611	88	15.7115
4	Assam	31169272	1549	20.1222
5	Bihar	103804637	4373	23.7376
6	Chandigarh	1054686	290	3.6368
7	Chhattisgarh	25540196	1471	17.3625
8	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342853	39	8.7911
9	Daman and Diu	242911	31	7.8358
10	Delhi	16753235	2631	6.3676
11	Goa	1457723	476	3.0624
12	Gujarat	60383628	5172	11.6751
13	Haryana	25353081	2807	9.0321
14	Himachal Pradesh	6856509	1106	6.1994
15	Jammu and Kashmir	12548926	1062	11.8163
16	Jharkhand	32966238	2009	16.4093
17	Karnataka	61130704	6598	9.2650
18	Kerala	33387677	4681	7.1326
19	Lakshadweep	64429	12	5.3691
20	Madhya Pradesh	72597565	4495	16.1507
21	Maharashtra	112372972	8927	12.5880
22	Manipur	2721756	84	32.4019
23	Meghalaya	2964007	224	13.2322
24	Mizoram	1091014	101	10.8021
25	Nagaland	1980602	100	19.8060

1	2	3	4	5
26	Odisha	41947358	3126	13.4189
27	Puducherry	1244464	159	7.8268
28	Punjab	27704236	4012	6.9053
29	Rajasthan	68621012	4581	14.9795
30	Sikkim	607688	84	7.2344
31	Tamil Nadu	72138958	6988	10.3233
32	Tripura	3671032	247	14.8625
33	Uttar Pradesh	199581477	11261	17.7232
34	Uttarakhand	10116752	1344	7.5273
35	West Bengal	91347736	5703	16.0175
	All India	1210193422	93659	12.9213

Source: RBI

*[English]***PDS and Direct Transfer of Benefit**

2745. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:  
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government plans a simultaneous withdrawal of the public distribution system with the implementation of direct cash transfers;

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

(c) the alternative arrangements made/proposed to be made by the Government for providing direct cash benefits by those beneficiaries who do not have Aadhaar Card?

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) As per Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution, there is no proposal under consideration at present in the Department for disbursement of food subsidy in cash instead of foodgrains to the beneficiaries under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS).

**Construction of VIP Bungalows**

2746. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to construct new VVIP bungalows/flats in Delhi in place of the bungalows/flats which have surpassed their life span;

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

(c) whether the Government also proposes to construct new flats in place of existing flats in North and South Avenue, Delhi; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b)

Location	Type
1	2
Sunehari Bagh Road, New Delhi	16 Nos. Type VIII Bungalows

1	2
2, Talkatora Road, New Delhi	14 Nos. M.S. Flats
B.D. Marg, New Delhi	52 Nos. Type VII Flats

(c) There is proposal for re-development of North Avenue and South Avenue after demolishing all the existing flats.

(d) Proposal submitted to the Lok Sabha & Rajya Sabha House Committees. The proposal is still at the concept stage and no comments can be made regarding number of flats.

#### **Waste Management**

2747. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:  
SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
DR. BALIRAM:  
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the management of garbage, waste and sewage is becoming a serious issue in the urban areas in the country;

(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 provides financial and technical assistance to the States for establishment of garbage and sewage treatment plants;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year; year, city and State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government has assessed/proposes to assess the progress of the work carried out by the States in this regard and if so, the details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):  
(a) to (c) Management of garbage, waste and sewage is an important issue. This is a State subject and it is the responsibility of the State Governments / Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) to plan, design, execute and operate the waste management schemes in the urban areas of the Country. The Ministry of Urban Development acts as a facilitator in framing broad policies, programmes and guidelines on municipal solid waste management. The schemes initiated for supplementing the effort of State Governments are:

- i. Ministry of Urban Development launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005 with a view to provide financial assistance to the State Governments for creating infrastructure including municipal solid waste management with a reform oriented agenda in all the urban areas of the country. Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development in Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Solid Waste Management is one of the admissible component for grant of Additional Central Assistance (ACA).
- ii. Ministry of Urban Development has also formulated a Scheme for Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns Magnets of Million plus Cities (UIDSST). The objectives of this scheme amongst others are to develop urban infrastructure facilities such as water supply, sewerage, drainage and solid waste management etc. at Satellite towns/ Counter Magnets around Seven mega-cities.
- iii. The Ministry has also launched North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP). The capital cities of the five states are covered in the first phase viz., Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya). Solid Waste Management Projects are also supported under this scheme.
- iv. The Ministry of Urban Development has also launched a scheme on 10% Lump-sum provision for the Development of North Eastern Region including Sikkim.

v. Under the Central Sector Scheme of "Solid Waste Management and Drainage in 10 Selected Indian Air Force (IAF) Airfield Towns" launched by the Ministry in 2003, integrated Solid Waste Management projects including compost plants for converting garbage into organic fertilizers have been approved in 10 all airfield towns. Out of 10 solid waste management projects, 8 projects for towns namely, Sirsa, Jodhpur, Gwalior, Tezpur, Adampur, Amunala, Dmndigal and Pune have been completed and the remaining 2 projects for the towns, namely, Hindon and Barelilly are at different stages of implementation. An amount of Rs. 2.88 crore has been released to the Implementing Agency (NBCC) on March 2010 (FY 2009-10) for implementation of Tezpur Airfield project. No

fund has been released during FY 2010-11 & FY 2011-12 and current year under this scheme.

(d) and (e) The funds sanctioned/released and utilized for the purpose during each of the last three years and the current year, city/town-wise under Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub- Mission of JNNURM of Solid Waste Management & Sewerage is given in the enclosed Statement-I, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is given in the enclosed Statement-II. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns Magnets of Million plus Cities (UIDSST) is given in the enclosed Statement-III and North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) is given in the enclosed Statement-IV. The progress of work is monitored under the respective schemes.

**Statement-I**

*State-wise and Year-wise details of ACA Committed/ACA released of Sewerage and SWM projects under UIG of JNNURM*

Sl. No.	Name of State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		Grand Total	
		ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	8423.71	0.00	2306.74	1863.20	5728.18	0.00	4891.12	1,863.20	21,349.75
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	268.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	429.98	0.00	0.00	-	698.72
3	Assam	0.00	791.26	0.00	0.00	0.00	474.76	0.00	0.00	-	1,266.02
4	Bihar	0.00	1918.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1238.01	-	3,156.88
5	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
6	Chhattisgarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
7	Delhi	8868.00	2148.00	47520.00	14096.55	0.00	0.00	0.00	1330.19	56,388.00	17,575.18
8	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
9	Gujarat	9000.00	17008.83	0.00	4930.08	8944.52	11438.84	0.00	4919.98	17,944.52	38,297.73

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	01	11	12
10	Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	1352.78	0.00	719.50	0.00	1058.04	-	3,130.32
11	Himachal Pradesh	3880.00	970.00	0.00	0.00	840.50	0.00	0.00	210.13	4,720.50	1,180.13
12	Jammu and Kashmir	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1828.83	6529.73	0.00	457.20	1,828.83	6,986.93
13	Jharkhand	0.00	1726.13	1668.12	417.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,668.12	2,143.16
14	Karnataka	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3217.68	0.00	2095.34	-	5,313.02
15	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1446.82	0.00	0.00	-	1,446.82
16	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	1081.16	0.00	2303.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	5280.14	-	8,665.07
17	Maharashtra	10336.86	15680.43	0.00	17138.14	3829.55	17837.23	0.00	9701.97	14,166.41	60,357.77
18	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	348.40	0.00	580.66	-	929.06
19	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
20	Mizoram	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
21	Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	-	-
22	Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5986.96	0.00	9978.27	-	15,965.23
23	Punjab	0.00	906.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1810.43	-	2,716.55
24	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2189.00	0.00	252.00	-	2,441.00
25	Rajasthan	0.00	2772.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	1443.65	0.00	1065.06	-	5,280.93
26	Sikkim	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	322.92	0.00	538.20	-	861.12
27	Tamil Nadu	0.00	15798.91	4063.50	165.26	0.00	18108.29	0.00	1953.56	4,063.50	36,026.02
28	Tripura	9000.00	2250.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1350.00	0.00	2250.00	9,000.00	5,850.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	22500.00	16700.84	0.00	8032.88	0.00	34115.90	0.00	380.19	22,500.00	59,229.81
30	Uttarakhand	4628.00	2642.25	3501.86	186.20	0.00	3662.67	0.00	1549.00	8,129.86	8,040.12
31	West Bengal	2829.87	6174.11	0.00	3823.59	0.00	3293.63	0.00	206.36	2,829.87	13,497.69
Total		71,042.73	97261.68	56753.48	54753.46	17306.60	118644.14	0.00	51745.85	145,102.81	322,405.03

## Statement-II

UIDSSMT: Details of Sewerage Projects under UIDSSMT during the last three years

Sl. No.	State	ULB	Cost Approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)/(90%)	1st installment of the eligible Central Share (50%)	2nd installment of the Central share (50%)	Incentive @1.5% for DPR preparation	ACA Released (2010-2011)	ACA Released (2011-2012)	ACA Released (2012-2013)	ACA Released (2013-2014)	Total ACA Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	4915.00	3966.41	1983.20	1983.20	34.41	1966.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1966.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	Karim Nagar	6237.00	5083.16	2541.58	2541.58	93.56	2494.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	2494.80
3	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalguda	3493.00	2829.33	1414.66	1414.66	34.93	1397.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1397.20
4	Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	983.00	786.40	393.20	393.20	0.00	393.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	393.20
5	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	4687.50	3793.36	1896.68	1896.68	43.36	1875.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1875.00
6	Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	2641.00	2120.99	1060.49	1060.49	8.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	8106.00	6606.39	3303.20	3303.20	121.59	3242.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	3242.40
8	Andhra Pradesh	Yemanganur	3983.00	3244.41	1622.20	1622.20	58.01	0.00	1593.40	0.00	0.00	1593.40
9	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	19025.00	8578.00	4289.00	4289.00	0.00	0.00	4289.00	0.00	0.00	4289.00
10	Daman and Diu (UT)	Moti Daman and Nani Daman	942.37	753.90	376.95	376.95	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Haryana	Ambala	2082.19	1665.75	832.88	832.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12	Haryana	Ambala	3728.00	2982.40	1491.20	1491.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1491.20	0.00	1491.20
13	Haryana	Narnaul	812.99	650.39	325.19	325.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
14	Karnataka	Baswana Bagewadi	844.00	687.86	343.93	343.93	12.66	0.00	337.60	0.00	0.00	337.60
15	Karnataka	Channapatna	1311.00	1068.46	534.23	534.23	19.66	0.00	524.40	0.00	0.00	524.40
16	Karnataka	Davangere	336.00	273.84	136.92	136.92	5.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	303.00	246.95	123.47	123.47	4.55	0.00	121.20	0.00	0.00	121.20
18	Karnataka	Mallavalli	730.41	595.29	297.64	297.64	10.96	292.16	0.00	0.00	0.00	292.16
19	Karnataka	Nanjangud	974.58	794.28	397.14	397.14	14.62	0.00	389.83	0.00	0.00	389.83
20	Karnataka	Pandavpura	602.09	490.70	245.35	245.35	9.03	240.84	0.00	0.00	0.00	240.84
21	Karnataka	Shikairpura	1317.00	1073.36	536.68	536.68	19.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Karnataka	Soundatti	867.84	694.27	347.13	347.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	522.18	425.57	212.78	212.78	7.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Kerala	Chalakkudy	4978.00	4057.06	2028.53	2028.53	74.66	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	195.05	157.99	79.00	79.00	1.95	0.00	0.00	1.95	0.00	1.95
26	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	6650.00	5320.00	2660.00	2660.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	708.43	577.37	288.69	288.69	10.63	0.00	0.00	10.63	0.00	10.63
28	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	294.25	238.34	119.17	119.17	2.94	0.00	0.00	2.94	0.00	2.94
29	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	143.48	116.21	58.10	58.10	1.43	0.00	0.00	1.43	0.00	1.43
30	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	7661.55	6244.16	3122.08	3122.08	114.92	0.00	0.00	114.92	0.00	114.92
31	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	218.00	174.40	87.20	87.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
32	Maharashtra	Akola	13275.00	10620.00	5310.00	5310.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33	Maharashtra	Alibag	1240.00	992.00	496.00	496.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Maharashtra	Amaravati	8612.28	6889.82	3444.91	3444.91	0.00	0.00	3444.91	0.00	0.00	3444.91
35	Maharashtra	Ambad	811.00	660.97	330.49	330.49	12.17	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
36	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	7201.30	5761.04	2880.52	2880.52	0.00	0.00	2880.52	0.00	0.00	2880.52
37	Maharashtra	Daund	1915.80	1532.64	766.32	766.32	0.00	0.00	765.32	0.00	0.00	766.32
38	Maharashtra	Gondia	8233.70	6586.96	3293.48	3293.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	3293.48	0.00	3293.48
39	Maharashtra	Kamptee	2221.21	1776.97	888.49	888.49	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
40	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	3198.00	2606.37	1303.18	1303.18	47.97	1279.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	1279.20
41	Maharashtra	Malvan	1884.40	1502.52	753.76	753.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
42	Maharashtra	Panchgani	320.00	256.00	128.00	128.00	0.00	0.00	128.00	0.00	0.00	128.00
43	Maharashtra	Panvel	3107.15	2485.72	1242.86	1242.86	0.00	0.00	1242.86	0.00	0.00	1242.86
44	Maharashtra	Saoner	651.50	514.67	257.33	257.33	9.47	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
45	Maharashtra	Shirur	889.80	711.84	355.92	355.92	0.00	0.00	355.36	0.00	0.00	355.36
46	Maharashtra	Vengurla	795.35	636.28	318.14	318.14	0.00	0.00	318.14	0.00	0.00	318.14
47	Odisha	Sambalpur	593.23	483.48	241.74	241.74	8.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
48	Punjab	Jalandhar	4696.85	3757.48	1878.74	1878.74	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
49	Punjab	Malout	2286.00	1828.80	914.40	914.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
50	Punjab	Muktsar	2789.45	2231.56	1115.78	1115.78	0.00	0.00	0.00	1112.12	0.00	1112.12
51	Punjab	Pathankot	4766.00	3857.84	1928.92	1928.92	45.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
52	Punjab	Patiala	8940.00	7152.00	3576.00	3576.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
53	Punjab	Talwandi	1016.00	812.80	406.40	406.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
54	Punjab	Zirakpur	4197.61	3436.32	1718.16	1718.16	78.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
55	Rajasthan	Bikaner	3876.10	3100.88	1550.44	1550.44	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	328.18	262.54	131.27	131.27	0.97	0.00	0.00	0.97	0.00	0.97
57	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	4279.00	3423.20	1711.60	1711.60	0.57	0.00	0.00	0.57	0.00	0.57
58	Rajasthan	Jalore	1066.31	869.04	434.52	434.52	15.99	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
59	Rajasthan	Jhalawar- Jhalrapatan-IIInd	1904.02	1551.78	775.89	775.89	28.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
60	Rajasthan	Jhunjjunhu	3781.00	3024.80	1512.40	1512.40	0.69	0.00	0.00	0.69	0.00	0.69
61	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	6167.00	5026.11	2513.05	2513.05	92.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
62	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	2601.00	2080.80	1040.40	1040.40	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
63	Rajasthan	Kota	5122.42	4097.94	2048.97	2048.97	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
64	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	2715.00	2172.00	1086.00	1086.00	1.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	1.00
65	Rajasthan	Fali	3329.53	2663.62	1331.81	1331.81	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
56	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	3692.00	2953.60	1476.80	1476.80	0.64	0.00	0.00	0.64	0.00	0.64
67	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	927.74	756.11	378.06	378.06	13.92	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
68	Sikkim	Jorethang	480.00	432.00	216.00	215.00	0.00	0.00	216.00	0.00	0.00	216.00
69	Sikkim	Namchi	1097.00	987.30	493.65	493.65	0.00	0.00	493.65	0.00	0.00	493.65
70	Sikkim	Rangpo	494.00	444.60	222.30	222.30	0.00	0.00	222.30	0.00	0.00	222.30
71	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	2555.20	2044.16	1022.08	1022.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	1022.08	0.00	1022.08
72	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	608.00	486.40	243.20	243.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
73	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	6556.47	5245.18	2622.59	2622.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	2622.60	0.00	2622.60
74	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	1122.00	897.60	448.80	448.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
75	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	3034.23	2427.38	1213.69	1213.69	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
76	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	4472.31	3644.93	1822.46	1822.46	67.08	1786.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	1786.28
77	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	8691.66	7083.70	3541.85	3541.85	130.37	3424.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	3424.08
78	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	4874.18	3972.45	1986.22	1986.22	73.11	1949.67	0.00	0.00	0.00	1949.67
79	Uttar Pradesh	Virindavan	3463.00	2770.40	1385.20	1385.20	0.00	1384.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	1384.87
80	Uttarakhand	Mussoori	6173.25	4938.60	2469.30	2469.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	2469.30	0.00	2469.30
81	West Bengal	Kurseong	1251.59	100.27	500.63	500.63	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total			258576.73	201754.47	100877.15	10077.15	1322.88	2175.70	17323.44	12147.52	0.00	51196.71

*UIDSSMT: Details of SWM Projects under UIDSSMT during the last three years*

Rs. In Lakhs

Sl. No.	State	ULB	Cost Approved by SLSC	Total eligible Central Share (80%)/ Central Share (90%)	1st installment of the eligible Central Share (50%)	2nd installment of the Central share (50%)	Incentive @1.5% for preparation	ACA Released (2010-2011)	ACA Released (2011-2012)	ACA Released (2012-2013)	ACA Released (2013-2014)	Total ACA Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	361.00	294.22	147.11	147.11	5.42	0.00	0.00	144.40	0.00	144.40
2	Bihar	Arrah	983.99	787.19	393.60	393.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3	Haryana	Rohtak	1988.16	1620.35	810.17	810.17	29.82	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4	Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	165.44	151.38	75.69	75.69	2.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	488.00	439.20	219.60	219.60	0.00	219.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	219.60
6	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramulla	242.00	217.80	108.90	108.90	0.00	108.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.90
7	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	143.00	128.70	64.35	64.35	0.00	64.35	0.00	0.00	0.00	64.35
8	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	146.43	133.99	67.00	67.00	2.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	385.00	346.50	173.25	173.25	0.00	173.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	173.25
10	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	134.52	123.09	61.55	61.55	2.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	165.12	151.09	75.55	75.55	2.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
12	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	242.00	217.80	108.90	108.90	0.00	108.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	108.90
13	Jharkhand	Chas	567.62	462.61	231.31	231.31	8.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	569.17	463.88	231.94	231.94	8.54	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	447.80	364.96	182.48	182.48	6.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16	Kerala	Alappuzha	423.00	338.40	169.20	169.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17	Kerala	Aluva	155.00	148.00	74.00	74.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18	Kerala	Attingal	306.00	249.39	124.69	124.69	4.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19	Kerala	Changanassery	390.00	317.85	158.93	158.93	5.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20	Kerala	Koyilandy	208.00	166.40	83.20	83.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
21	Kerala	Nedumangad	229.00	183.20	91.60	91.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
22	Kerala	Neyyattinkara	349.00	284.44	142.22	142.22	5.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23	Kerala	North Paravur	183.00	146.40	73.20	73.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
24	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	380.00	309.70	154.85	154.85	5.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
25	Kerala	Perinthalmanna	522.00	425.43	212.72	212.72	7.83	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
26	Kerala	Punalur	482.00	392.83	196.41	196.41	7.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
27	Meghalaya	Nongpoh	600.16	540.14	270.07	270.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28	Meghalaya	Tura	833.10	749.79	374.89	374.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
29	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	578.45	471.44	235.72	235.72	8.68	0.00	0.00	231.38	0.00	231.38
30	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	681.66	555.55	277.77	277.77	10.22	0.00	0.00	272.67	0.00	272.67
31	Uttar Pradesh	Bast	586.11	477.68	238.84	238.84	8.79	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	1
32	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur (Distt- Fatehpur)	937.93	750.34	375.17	375.17	0.00	0.00	375.17	0.00	0.00	375.17
33	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	713.50	581.50	290.75	290.75	10.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
34	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	1563.60	1274.33	637.16	637.16	23.45	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	1220.39	976.31	488.15	488.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
36	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	1216.00	991.04	495.52	495.52	18.24	0.00	485.60	0.00	0.00	485.60
37	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	1181.28	945.02	472.51	472.51	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
38	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	1100.87	880.70	440.35	440.35	0.00	0.00	440.35	0.00	0.00	440.35
39	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	655.09	533.89	266.94	266.94	9.82	0.00	262.04	0.00	0.00	262.04
Total			22554.89	18592.53	9296.26	9296.26	194.53	575.00	1563.16	648.45	0.00	2886.61

**Statement-III***Projects Sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns for Waste Management*

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Amount {Rs. in lakhs}	Physical Progress (%)
<b>ANDHRA PRADESH</b>				
1	Under Ground Drainage Scheme, Vikarabad	2010-11	5179	20%
	Total		5179	
<b>GUJARAT</b>				
1	Sewerage System of Sanand Town	2010-11	4678.94	contract awarded
2	Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sanand Nagarpalika	2010-11	170.9	contract awarded
	Total		4849.84	
<b>HARYANA</b>				
1	Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sonapat Town	2010-11	1996.8	Contract awarded
	Total		1996.8	
<b>KARNATAKA</b>				
1	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Hoskote Town	2011-12	2767.12	sanctioned by state
	Total		2767.12	
<b>MAHARASHTRA</b>				
1	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Vasai-Virar Sub Region STP-2	2011-12	5298.1	Under tendering
2	Integrated Solid Waste Management for Vasai Virar	2010-11	2538.12	25%
	Total		7836.22	
<b>Tamil Nadu</b>				
1	Under Ground sewerage Scheme, Sripermbudur	2011-12	4497.6	contract awarded
2	Integrated Solid Waste Management Plan, Sripermbudur	2011-12	355.02	contract awarded
	Total		4852.62	
<b>UTTAR PRADESH</b>				
1	Pilkhuwa Sewerage Scheme	2010-11	2950.01	50%
2	Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Pilkhuwa Town	2010-11	718.16	Approved by State
	Total		3668.17	
<b>Grand Total</b>			<b>43175.41</b>	

**Statement-IV***North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme for Waste Management Projects*

The Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is implementing the North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) with the financial assistance from Asian Development Bank (ADB) covering capital cities of 5 North Eastern States viz. Agartala (Tripura), Aizawl (Mizoram), Gangtok (Sikkim), Kohima (Nagaland), and Shillong (Meghalaya). Under the programme following waste management projects have been sanctioned:

1. SWM projects sanctioned in 2009 for
  - a. Kohima (Nagaland) at Rs 16.85 crore
  - b. Shillong (Meghalaya) at Rs 2.06 crore
- SWM projects sanctioned in 2012 for
  - c. Gangtok (Sikkim) at Rs 16.48 crore
  - d. Shillong (Meghalaya) at Rs 4.25 crore, and
2. Sewerage project sanctioned in 2012 for
  - a. Aizawl (Mizoram) at Rs 35.38 crore

**Assessment of progress**

The progress of projects is assessed and monitored by a National Steering Committee set up in the Ministry of Urban Development and by State level Committees in the project States. The progress achieved so far is given below:

1. 25% under SWM projects sanctioned in 2009 for Kohima (Nagaland) and Shillong (Meghalaya)
2. SWM and Sewerage projects sanctioned in 2012 Gangtok (Sikkim), Shillong (Meghalaya), and Aizawl (Mizoram) are in the process of tendering.

**ICAO Audits of DGCA**

2748. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether in its audit report, International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) has pointed out the poor performance of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in hiring and training of staff thereby jeopardising safety of the passengers;

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

(c) whether the staff shortage and lack of training for the technical manpower in the DGCA were also raised by ICAO in its earlier audits as well and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any mechanism has been put in place to regulate the aviation sector and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to strengthen regulatory oversight mechanism and to rectify the shortcomings revealed by the ICAO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The International Civil Aviation Organisation has not made available the draft report to India of the audit carried out by them from 12th to 20th December, 2012.

(c) ICAO conducted an audit of India in October, 2006. The findings and recommendations of audit included lack of availability of adequate number of qualified and trained manpower in DGCA.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. DGCA is entrusted with the responsibility to oversee the aviation sector to ensure safety of operations. DGCA certifies those operators and service providers who meet the requirements laid down in Aircraft Rules and Civil Aviation Requirements. In order to ensure continued safety, the officers of DGCA conduct regular inspections /surveillance of Airlines, operators, approved organisations including training establishments to ensure that they continue to meet the safety regulatory requirements. Further Government proposes to introduce a bill to establish a Civil Aviation Authority (CAA) which will replace DGCA and will have adequate financial and administrative flexibility to meet functional requirements for an effective safety oversight capabilities over air transport service operators, air service navigation operators and operators of other civil aviation facilities, development and standardization of civil aircraft and aeronautics, matters



relating to financial stress on safety of operations, consumer protection and environment regulation in civil aviation sector and for matters connected therewith and thereto.

[Translation]

#### **Granting Minority Status to Central Universities**

2749. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

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

(a) the details of the Central Universities which have been given minority status, State-wise;

(b) the norms/criterion adopted to accord minority status to these universities;

(c) the details of the facilities provided to such universities which have been granted minority status;

(d) whether the Government proposes to grant minority status to more universities during the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In pursuance of Article 30(1) and in terms of Sections 2(1) and 5(2)(c) of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), (Amendment) Act, 1981, the Government of India treats the AMU as a minority institution. Another University, namely, the Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi has been declared a 'minority educational institution' by the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI). Both the above matters are pending before the Hon'ble Supreme Court and the High Court of Delhi, respectively.

(c) The minority educational institutions are exempted from providing reservation in employment and admission to SCs/STs and OBCs.

(d) No, Madam.

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

[English]

#### **Telephone and Internet Services**

2750. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:  
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

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

(a) the details of complaints received from telephone and internet broadband subscribers of MTNL and BSNL for poor quality of services and the callous attitude of their officials particularly from the backward and rural areas during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise and company-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) the action taken by the Government on such complaints;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any time frame for redressal of specific complaints and providing the services as and when requested;

(d) if so, the time frame fixed for attending various jobs, job-wise;

(e) the number of complaints settled within the fixed time frame and the reasons for delay, if any; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/being 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) to (f) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

#### **KVS in Rented Buildings**

2751. SHRI RAMA SHANKAR RAJBHAR:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the total number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country which have their own buildings and have all the basic facilities as on date, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of the KVs which are running in rented building and have no basic facilities as such in the country particularly in Bihar as on date, State/UT-wise;

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to construct buildings for KVs along with the expenditure likely to be incurred on construction of these KVs and provide basic facilities to those KVs which do not have such infrastructure; and

(d) the details of the action plan chalked out in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Out of a total of 1087 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country, 819 KVs have their own buildings with adequate basic infrastructure facilities. The State/UT wise details of the KVs running in their own buildings are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) At present 08 KVs in the country are running in the rented buildings. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) is paying rent in respect of 02 buildings i.e. (i) KV, Jaitpur (ii) KV, Dwarka (Gujarat). The rent of remaining 06 KVs i.e. (1) KV Mahe, Pudduchery; (2) KV, Rameswaram; (3) KV, Viruddh Nagar; (4) KV Thiruvannamalai, in Tamilnadu; (5) KV, Chenani at Kud, and (6) KV, Guimarg at Tangmarg, in Jammu and Kashmir are being paid by the respective State Government. However, there is no KV which is running in a rented building in the state of Bihar.

(c) and (d) The construction of school buildings is a continuous process. The KVS constructs permanent Vidyalaya buildings after transfer of adequate and suitable land in its favour free of cost / on lease by the sponsoring authorities for a period of 99 years. The construction is also subject to the availability of funds.

**Statement**

*State / UT wise List of Kendriya Vidyalayas which have their own buildings with adequate basic infrastructure facilities*

(As on 11.03.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of State/UT	Total
1	2	3
1	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	2
2	Andhra Pradesh	43
3	Arunachal Pradesh	10
4	Assam	44
5	Bihar	22
6	Chandigarh (UT)	5
7	Chhattisgarh	19
8	Delhi (UT)	37
9	Goa (UT)	5
10	Gujarat	39
11	Haryana	24
12	Himachal Pradesh	14
13	Jammu and Kashmir	17
14	Jharkhand	19
15	Karnataka	32
16	Kerala	26
17	Madhya Pradesh	73
18	Maharashtra	51
19	Manipur	4
20	Meghalaya	7
21	Mizoram	2
22	Nagaland	2
23	Odisha	32
24	Puducherry (UT)	2

1	2	3
25	Punjab	34
26	Rajasthan	53
27	Sikkim	2
28	Tamil Nadu	35
29	Tripura	5
30	Uttar Pradesh	86
31	Uttarakhand	27
32	West Bengal	46
Total		819

#### **Pension Scheme for JNVs**

2752. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the number of various categories of posts in teaching as well as non-teaching categories in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country;

(b) whether persons appointed in JNVs prior to the year 2004 in teaching as well as non-teaching categories are not getting pension after retirement;

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

(d) the steps 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) The number of teaching as well as non-teaching categories of posts sanctioned in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) in the country is given below:

Sl. No.	Category	Posts Sanctioned
1	2	3
1	Principal	584

1	2	3
2	Vice-Principal	395
3	Post Graduate Teacher (PGT)	4332
4	Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT)	5146
5	Misc. Categories teachers	3056
6	Non-teaching staff	9023
Total		22536

(b) and (c) The employees of JNVs appointed before 01.01.2004 have not been found eligible for the grant of pension under the CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972 as the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS), an autonomous organization, was registered after 01.01.1986, the cut-off date for determining the eligibility of employees of autonomous bodies, for pension under CCS (Pension) Rules, 1972. These employees have been representing for this pension and some sections of them had proceeded on strike with effect from 06.02.2013 for fulfillment of their demands, of which the major demand related to grant of pension. The strike has since been withdrawn with effect from 15.2.2013 after assurances from the Government that all their legitimate demands would be sympathetically considered in a time-bound manner.

(d) The Government has approved the introduction of the New Pension Scheme (NPS) for all the regular employees of the NVS, joining on or after 1.4.2009. Those employees who had joined the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti on a regular basis before 1.4.2009, including those appointed prior to the year 2004, shall have the option either to continue with the existing Contributory Provident Fund Scheme or to join the New Pension Scheme.

#### **Maintenance of Government Quarters**

2753. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the standard of maintenance of Government quarters by the Central Public Works Department (CPWD) has declined substantially;

(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 corruption in CPWD is one of the reasons for poor quality of work and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the names of engineers/officials found involved in corruption during the last three years and the current year, designation and year-wise; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The maintenance is generally satisfactory but

in some cases where it is not upto the expected level, it is due to the reason that the quarters are becoming older day by day and there is scarcity of funds.

(c) Quality is maintained through regular checking. However, wherever complaints are received against CPWD officials those are investigated and adequate action is taken.

(d) Details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The CPWD has informed that Charge Sheets have been issued and prosecution cases in the court of law have been framed.

### **Statement**

*List of Officers against whom action taken by CPWD department during last three years.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Officer S/ Shri	Designation	Action taken by Vigilance Unit, CPWD
1	2	3	4
1.	S.L.Jain	SE (Civil) (Retd.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Charge sheet for Major Penalty issued vide memo no.14/2/B/2008 VSI/AV.I dated 04.12.2012 and communicated vide letter no.14/2/8/2008-VSI dated 12.12.2012.</li> <li>• Prosecution sanction issued vide MoUD Order No. C- 115011/5/2007-AV III dated 16/07/2008. Prosecution sanction issued vide MoUD Order No. C-15011/1/2010-AV I Dated 09/08/2010</li> <li>• Charge sheet under Rule 14 issued vide MoUD Memo No. C-15011/5/2007-AV III dated 24/11/2008, contravening Rule 3(1)(i) &amp; (ii) of the CCS (Conduct) Rules, 1965.</li> </ul>
2.	Rakesh Babu Garg	EE (Civil)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i) Prosecution sanction issued vide order no.14/CBI/17/11/2010- VSI dated 28.02.2013.</li> <li>ii) Prosecution sanction issued vide MoUD Order No.20/V-4/RC1202011A0005/2011-VSI/AV.I Dated 13/12/2012.</li> </ul>
3.	J.P.Bhatt	EE (Electrical)	Charge sheet for Minor Penalty issued vide MoUD OM No. 15/(A-220)/2010-VS I dated 15/02/2013. C/s sent to SE (E), Chandigarh CEC II, Chandigarh for delivery to Shri J.P. Bhatt vide even file letter dated 19/02/2013.

1	2	3	4
4.	R.C. Rangray	EE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Minor Penalty issued by MoUD vide Memorandum No. 18/1/2/2006-VS.I/AV.III dated 15th February 2013.
5.	Karamvir Singh	EE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Major Penalty issued by MoUD vide Memorandum No. 21/17/7/2009-VS.I/AV.III dated 15th February, 2013.
6.	Pradeep Kumar	EE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Minor Penalty issued on 15.02.13.
7.	Faneendra Nath	EE (Civil)	Deemed suspension order w.e.f. 22.01.2013 (date of detention) issued by MoUD vide order dated 01.03.2013.
8.	Shailesh	EE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Minor Penalty issued against Sh. Shailesh EE on 19th Feb 2013.
9.	Anil Sachan	EE (Civil)	Prosecution sanction granted by MoUD on 18.5.11. Charge sheet filed by CBI as intimated by its letter dated 20.3.12.
10.	S.K. Jain	EE (Civil)	Prosecution sanction granted by MoUD vide C-15015/2/2010-AVIII dated 18.5.11. Charge sheet filed by CBI as intimated by its letter dated 20.3.12.
11.	Anil Kumar Saini	EE (Civil)	Prosecution sanction granted by MoUD vide C-15015/3/2010-AVIII dated 18.5.11. Charge sheet filed in the court as intimated by CBI vide letter dated 3.10.11.
12.	Jagdeep Singh	EE (Civil)	Prosecution sanction issued vide MoUD Order No. C-15011/1/2009-AV III dated 21/01/2011.
13.	Hanuman Prasad	AE (Civil)	Charge sheet under Rule-14 issued vide Memo No. 21/2/5/2002-VSI Dated 24/02/2010.
14.	A.K. Srivastav	AE (Civil)	Charge sheet under Rule-14 issued vide Memo No. 21/2/5/2002-VSI Dated 24/02/2010.
15.	Roop Lal	AE (Civil)	Prosecution sanction issued by DG (W) vide Order No. 12/5/6/2009-VS I Dated 19/05/2010.
16.	Rakesh Kumar Jain	AE (Civil)	Prosecution sanction issued by DG (W) vide Order No. 21/16/6/2009-VS I Dated 01/06/2010. Charge sheet filed by CBI as intimated by letter dated 16.7.2010
17.	A.K. Pandey	AE (Civil)	Charge sheet filed by CBI as intimated by it vide letter dated 20.03.12.

1	2	3	4
18. Devesh Chand	AE (Civil)		Prosecution sanction granted by MoUD vide No. C-15015/2/2010-AV III dated 18.5.11. Charge sheet filed in the court as intimated by CBI vide letter dated 3.10.11.
19. Sabar Khan	AE (Civil)		Charge sheet filed by CBI as intimated by its letter dated 2.08.11
20. Rakesh Kumar Mittal	AE (Civil)		Prosecution sanction granted by MoUD vide No. C-15015/4/2010-VS II dated 13.10.11 Charge sheet filed in the court as intimated by CBI vide letter dated 3.10.11.
21. Chander Pal Singh	AE (Civil)		Prosecution sanction granted by MoUD vide No. C-15015/3/2010-VS II dated 16.11.11 Charge sheet filed in the court as intimated by CBI vide letter dated 3.10.11.
22. A. Chandrasekaran	AE (Electrical)		Prosecution sanction issued by DGW vide Order No. 15/10/2/3/CBI/2010-VSI Dated 04/06/2010.
23. R.T. Bais	AD (Hort.)		Prosecution sanction issued by DG (W) vide Order No. 10/6/5/2009-VS.I Dated 30/06/2010.
24. Tejinder Singh	CE (Civil)		Charge sheet issued vide No.C-13015/2/2011-AVIII (i) dated 8.2.12.
25. R.K. Ahuja	EE (Civil)		Charge sheet for Major Penalty issued vide MoUD Memorandum no.C-13015/2/2011-AV III(ii) dated 8/2/12.
26. Brij Mohan	AE (Civil)		CVC First stage Advice received vide reference No.009/W&H/181/147593 dated 28.9.11 for major penalty which is under preparation. Charge sheet issued vide No.21/3/10/CCBI-RDA)08/2010-VSI dated 3.3.12
27. Lalit Kumar Tripathi	AE (Civil)		CVC First stage Advice received vide reference No.009/W&H/181/147593 dated 28.9.11 for major penalty which is under preparation. Charge sheet issued vide No.21/3/10/CCBI-RDA)08/2010-VSI dated 3.3.12
28. Bihari Lal	AE (Civil)		CVC First stage Advice received vide reference No.009/W&H/181/147593 dated 28.9.11 for major penalty which is under preparation. Charge sheet issued vide No.21/3/10/CCBI-RDA)0S/2010-VSI dated 3.3.12.

1	2	3	4
29.	Surinder Kumar	AE (Civil)	Case pending in CBI court (RC-36(A)-2004) intimated by CBI vide letter dated 9.12.11.
30.	Mahindra Ram	AE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Minor Penalty issued vide letter no 17/A-161/2010 - VS I dated 31.12.12.
31.	G.N. Shukla	EE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Minor Penalty issued on 15.02.13.
32.	S.P. Khaneja	AE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Minor Penalty issued on 16th Jan 2013.
33.	R.B. Singh	EE (Elect)	Charge sheet for Minor Penalty issued by MoUD vide OM No.10/2/4/(A-82)/2010-VS.I/AV.III dated 27.09.2012.
34.	Bipin Bihari	AE (Electrical)	Charge-sheet issued on 07.04.2011.
35.	S.K. Bali	AE (Civil)	Charge sheet issued on 07.04.2011.
36.	Y.P. Singh	AE (Civil)	Charge sheet issued on 07.04.2011.
37.	S.K. Gupta	AE (Civil)	Charge sheet issued on 07.04.2011.
38.	Rakesh Kumar Jain	AE (Civil)	Case pending in CBI Court (RC-DAI-2009-A-0023) intimated by CBI vide letter-dated 16.7.10.
39.	K.S. Wahane	EE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Major Penalty issued vide letter No.12/(A-68)/2009-VS.I- AVIM dated 04/12/2012.
40.	J.S. Sandhu	SE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Major Penalty issued vide NO.10/V-9/CBI-RDA/JSS/2011-VS 1 dated 15/10/2012.
41.	L. Bhadrachalam	EE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Major Penalty issued by MoUD vide NO.19/9/6/C-105/07/2007-VSI(Vol. II)/AV.I dated 31.12.2012.
42.	S. Ananvartha Kumar	EE (Civil)	Charge sheet for Major Penalty issued by MoUD vide No.19/9/6/C-105/07/2007-VSI (Vol. II)/AV.I dated 31.12.2012.

**Out of School Children**

2754. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR:

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

(a) whether several children aged between 5 and 14 do not attend primary schools even today in various parts of the country particularly in the rural areas;

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

(c) the schemes being formulated by the Government to encourage children to attend the primary schools;

(d) the targets fixed for the cent per cent enrolment of boys and girls in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As per an independent sample survey to assess the number of Out of School Children commissioned by the Government of India, in 2009 there were 81.5 lakh children out of school. By 2012-13, the States/UTs estimated about 30 lakh children as still out of school.

(c) to (e) In order to enroll all the children in the 6-14 years age group, the Government of India, through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), has sanctioned 2.14 lakh Primary Schools and 1.76 lakh Upper Primary Schools upto 2012-13, to create more accessible neighbourhood schools. There is also a provision for residential and non-residential special training centers for Out of School Children so that they can be mainstreamed into regular schools. The SSA has also sanctioned 438 residential schools/hostels for urban deprived children and for children living in sparsely populated areas. The Government also provides for free text-books, uniforms (for girls, SC, ST & BPL children) and the mid-day meal programme at the elementary education stage.

[*English*]

#### **Setting up of Land Authority of India**

2755. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise over Rs.1,00,000 crores in six months to rein in fiscal deficit by monetising the unutilised land across the country held by the Central Public Works Department, Railways, Delhi Development Authority, Defence and other Public Sector Undertakings(PSUs) by setting up a Land Authority of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether according to official estimates, close to 60 PSUs in the country which have been declared sick, hold together about 20,000 hectares of vacant land, with around 0.38 lakh hectares of land lying vacant with railways; and

(d) if so, the details of the proposed Land Authority of India's structure and functions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) No such proposal has been approved so far.

#### **Air Fares**

2756. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that airlines are indulging in fare wars and other predatory/unfair practices;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether aviation experts/ consultants/private airlines are resenting interference by the regulator;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the complaints received, if any against interference of regulator over fare hikes; 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) and (b) Airline companies adopt different market strategies to increase their market share. However, no predatory/unfair practices by the airlines have come to the notice of the Govt.

(c) to (e) No representation from aviation experts/ consultants/private airlines resenting interference by the regulator has been received.

#### **Pending Projects**

2757. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:  
SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:



(a) the list of projects/proposals lying pending with the Planning Commission for approval as on date and the date of pendency of these projects, State-wise;

(b) the reasons for not according approval to these projects;

(c) whether the Government has received requests from the States to accord approval to these projects;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) to (e) Planning Commission accords

investment clearance for irrigation projects having inter-State ramifications for their inclusion in the Annual Plan of the State. This clearance is also required for inclusion of the projects for availing funds under the Accelerated Inigation Benefits Programme. The list of such proposals which are pending with the Planning Commission for examination is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

In addition, Planning Commission also approves the project proposals received from State Governments under One Time Additional Central Assistance / Special Plan Assistance and recommends to the Ministry of Finance to release funds. The list of such prposals which are pending with the Planning Commission for examination as regards suitability is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

**Statement-I**

*Irrigation Projects pending for investment clearance*

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs.crore)	Pending since
1	2	3	4	5
Major, Medium & ERM (Extension Renovation & Modernization) Irrigation Projects				
1.	Bihar	Restoration of Western Gandak Canal system (Saran Main Canal & its Distribution system), Major-ERM	2169.51	14.08.2012
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Nadaun Area Medium Lift Irrigation Project in Tehsil Nadaun, District Hamirpur, New Medium	97.59	14.08.2012
3.	Uttarakhand	(i) Extension, Renovation and Modernisation of Malan Canal System	11.40	21.01.2013
		(ii) Lakhwar Multipurpose project	3966.51	21.01.2013
Flood Control Projects				
4.	Assam	(i) Construction of retirement of B/Dyke from Kharmuza to Balikuchi from Ch 11.55 Km to Ch. 13.46 km at Solmari including Anti Erosion measures in Golpara district of Assam	24.4161	06.03.2013
		(ii) Raising and strengthening to flood embankments along right bank of river Barnadi from Halda to its outfall at Lenga at different reaches including anti-erosion measures in Kamrup district of Assam	15.7801	05.03.2013
		(iii) Anti-erosion measures to protect Brahmaputra dyke on right bank of river Brahmaputra from Adabari to Kukarjan, including strengthening of the dyke from Ch. 26 Km to 33 Km. in Nalbari District of Assam	13.6612	06.03.2013

*Statement-II*

Pending Projects to be funded from One Time Additional Central Assistance during Annual Plan 2012-13

Sl. No.	Name of State	Name of Project	Estimated Cost (Rs.crore)	Date on which proposal received from State Government
1.	Bihar	Construction of RCC Bridge on Chandi-Sohsarai road under Nalanda district	3.85	19.02.2013
2.	Tamil Nadu	Solar Powered Green House Scheme	150.00	26.12.2012

[*English*]

**Privatization of Airports**

2758. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Aviation Authority of India has opposed the proposal to privatize Chennai and Kolkata Airports: and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam. A Task Force on Financing Plan for development of airports constituted under the Chairmanship of Member, Planning Commission has recommended that operations and management of Chennai and Kolkata Airports could be taken up through Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode. Airports Authority of India (AAI) has suggested that management, maintenance and operation of these two airports be undertaken by formation of JVs with world class Airport Operators, AAI being lead partner.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Aircraft in the Country**

2759. DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

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

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the total number of public sector aircraft operating in the country as compared to other private aviation companies, company-wise;

(d) whether aircraft in Air-India fleet are being put to optimum use in respect of passenger capacity and the number of employees deployed therein in comparison to private aviation companies; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the averse utilization of -AI fleet in relation to major private/foreign aviation companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No such assessment has been made in the Ministry. However, permission have been granted to all complete proposals for import of aircrafts as on 31.01.2013.

(c) The number of aircraft in the operating permit of the scheduled airlines (as on Dec. 2012) are as under:

Airline	No. of aircraft
1	2
Air India	99

1	2
Air India Charters	22
Alliance Air	22
Jet Airways	96
JetLite	15
SpiceJet	48
Blue Dart	08
Go Airlines	13
Inter Globe Aviation	62
Deccan Cargo	02
Quikjet	01
Religare	02

(d) Air India has sufficient number of aircraft as per its turn around plan. Govt. does not maintain records of number of employees in private airlines. As such, no comparison in this respect can be done.

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

#### **R&D in Telecom Manufacturing**

2760. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had issued a consultation paper seeking views of various stakeholders for promoting manufacturing and research and development (R&D) of telecom equipment;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the response of the various stakeholders thereon;

(c) whether growth in the number of telecom subscribers has risen considerably and is expected to reach 100 crore by 2014;

(d) if so, the details thereof and whether the Government has created a synergetic telecom ecosystem

and built globally competitive product companies to meet the demand as well as for encouraging exports; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) had issued a consultation paper on 'Encouraging Telecom Equipment Manufacturing in India' on 28th December 2010. The consultation paper and views of the different stakeholders thereon (comments from 23 stakeholders and counter comments from 3 stakeholders) are available at TRAI's website at [http://www.trai.gov.in/Content/ConsultationDescription.aspx?CONSULT\\_ID=131qid=0](http://www.trai.gov.in/Content/ConsultationDescription.aspx?CONSULT_ID=131qid=0).

(c) to (e)

i) The number of telecom subscribers (Wireless + Wire line) has risen considerably and the detail of total subscribers in last five years is as follows:

As on	No. of Telecom Subscribers (in million)
31.12.2008	384.79
31.12.2009	562.16
31.12.2010	787.28
31.12.2011	926.53
31.12.2012	895.51

ii) With regard to creating a synergetic telecom ecosystem and leading to globally competitive product companies to meet the demand as well as for encouraging exports, National Telecom Policy 2012, inter-alia, has following objectives on promoting Telecom Equipment Manufacturing:

- Create a corpus to promote indigenous R&D, IPR creation, entrepreneurship, manufacturing, commercialisation and deployment of state-of-the-art telecom

products and services during the 12th five year plan period.

- Promote the ecosystem for design, Research and Development, IPR creation, testing, standardization and manufacturing i.e. complete value chain for domestic production of telecommunication equipment to meet Indian telecom sector demand to the extent of 60% and 80% with a minimum value addition of 45% and 65% by the year 2017 and 2020 respectively.
- Provide preference to domestically manufactured telecommunication products, in procurement of those telecommunication products which have security implications for the country and in Government procurement for its own use, consistent with our World Trade Organization (WTO) commitments.

iii) The Government has set up Telecom Equipment

and Services Export Promotion Council to promote export of telecom equipment and services.

- iv) With a view to increasing share of domestically manufactured electronic products which includes telecom equipment also, the Government vide Notification No. 8(78)/2010-IPHW dated 10th February 2012 has laid down the policy for providing preference to domestically manufactured electronic products in procurement due to security considerations and in Government procurement. In line with above notification, Department of Telecommunications has notified preferential market access for domestically manufactured telecom products for procurement by Government departments and Government projects on 5th October 2012. In order to extend preferential market access to domestically manufactured telecom products on security considerations, Department of Telecommunications is having stakeholders' consultations.

*Telecommunication Engineering Centre  
Outcome Budget 2012-13 (Upto December, 2013)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl. No.	Name of Scheme/ Programme	Objective/ Outcome	Outlay 2012-13 (Revised Estimate)	Quantifiable Deliverables/ Physical Outputs	Projected Outcomes	Proce- sses/ Timelines	Remarks/ Risk Factors
<b>B. Ongoing Project Activities</b>							
4	N.E. Region	Satellite based Broadband network	0.20	-	-	-	-
1.	NGN Labs	To carry out testing and certification of NGN complaint CPEs and terminals					
2.	SAR Lab	To carry out testing and certification of Mobile equipment about Specific Absorption Rate (SAR)	1.80	-	-	-	-
3.	Procurement of EMF Measuring Instruments	EMF Testing					
<b>Total</b>			<b>2.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

**12.00 hrs.****PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE**

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table of the House. Shri Paban Singh Ghatowar.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, 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 Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabhas:—

**Fourteenth Lok Sabha**

1. Statement No. 27 Third Session, 2004  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8546/15/13]
2. Statement No. 28 Fourth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8547/15/13]
3. Statement No. 26 Sixth Session, 2005  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8548/15/13]
4. Statement No. 26 Seventh Session, 2006  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8549/15/13]
5. Statement No. 22 Eighth Session, 2006  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8550/15/13]
6. Statement No. 21 Tenth Session, 2007  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8551/15/13]
7. Statement No. 19 Twelfth Session, 2007  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8552/15/13]
8. Statement No. 18 Thirteenth Session, 2008  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8553/15/13]
9. Statement No. 16 Fourteenth Session, 2008  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8554/15/13]

**Fifteenth Lok Sabha**

10. Statement No. 14 Second Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8555/15/13]
11. Statement No. 12 Third Session, 2009  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8556/15/13]
12. Statement No. 12 Fourth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8557/15/13]
13. Statement No. 9 Fifth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8558/15/13]
14. Statement No. 8 Sixth Session, 2010  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8559/15/13]
15. Statement No. 6 Seventh Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8560/15/13]
16. Statement No. 6 Eighth Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8561/15/13]
17. Statement No. 5 Ninth Session, 2011  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8562/15/13]
18. Statement No. 4 Tenth Session, 2012  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8563/15/13]
19. Statement No. 2 Eleventh Session, 2012  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8564/15/13]
20. Statement No. 1 Twelfth Session, 2012  
[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8565/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:—
  - (i) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulations,

2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 940(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012.

(ii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 941(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th December, 2012.

(iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 54(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2013.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 55(E) in Gazette of India dated 30th January, 2013.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 103(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 104(E) in Gazette of India dated 18th February, 2013.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8566/15/13]

(2) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) for rejection of Awards given by the Board of Arbitration under the Joint Consultative Machinery and Compulsory Arbitration Reference No. 2 of 2004 and No. 6 of 2004 regarding revision of rates of Overtime Allowance and Night Duty Allowance.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8567/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Madam Speaker, first of all, on behalf of Shri Jitin Prasada, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar Garhwal, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8568/15/13]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Punjab, Bathinda, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8569/15/13]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Odisha, Koraput, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8570/15/13]

(7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan Gujarat, Gandhinagar, 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 Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyaan Gujarat, Gandhinagar, for the year 2011-2012.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8571/15/13]

(9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Bihar, Patna, 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 Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Bihar, Patna, for the year 2011-2012.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8572/15/13]

- (11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Technology Haryana, Mahendergarh, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (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. 8573/15/13]

- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Uttarakhand, Dehradun, 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 Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Uttarakhand, Dehradun, for the year 2011-2012.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8574/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 24 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987:—

- (i) The All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approvals for the Technical Institutions) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2012 in Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2012.

- (ii) The All India Council for Technical Education (Career Advancement Scheme for the Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Technical Institutions) (Degree) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 37-3/Legal/

AICTE/2012 in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2012.

- (iii) The All India Council for Technical Education (Career Advancement Scheme (CAS) for the Teachers and other Academic Staff in Technical Institutions) (Diploma) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2012 in Gazette of India dated 8th November, 2012.

- (iv) The All India Council for Technical Education (Grant of Approval for conducting Vocational Education Program, Community College course[s] and Skill Knowledge Provider under National Vocational Education Qualification Framework) Regulations, 2012 published in Notification No. F. No. 37-3/Legal/AICTE/2012 in Gazette of India dated 5th December, 2012.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8575/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Regional), Kanpur, 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 Board of Apprenticeship Training (Northern Regional), Kanpur, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8576/15/13]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Practical Training (Eastern Regional), Kolkata, 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 Board of Practical Training (Eastern Regional), Kolkata, for the year 2011-2012.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8577/15/13]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the North Eastern Regional Institute of Science and Technology, Itanagar, for the year 2011-2012.
- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8578/15/13]
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, 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 Central Institute of Technology, Kokrajhar, for the year 2011-2012.
- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8579/15/13]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council of Educational Research and Training, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8580/15/13]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Mandi, Mandi, for the year 2011-2012.
- (12) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8581/15/13]
- (13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Assam University, Silchar, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (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. 8582/15/13]
- (15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8583/15/13]
- (17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.
- [Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8584/15/13]



(19) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jammu, Jammu, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8585/15/13]

(21) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8586/15/13]

(23) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8587/15/13]

(25) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Ropar, Rupnagar, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8588/15/13]

(27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Centre for Studies in Civilizations for implementation of Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture, 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 Centre for Studies in Civilizations for implementation of Project History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8589/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table:—

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Planning for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8590/15/13]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Construction Industry Development Council, 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 Construction Industry Development Council, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8591/15/13]

SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI: Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, along with Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8592/15/13]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): Madam, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Posts for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. L.T. 8593/15/13]

12.01½ hrs.

## MESSAGE FROM PRESIDENT

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House that I have received the following message dated the 8th March, 2013 from the hon. President:

"I have received the expression of thanks by the Members of the Lok Sabha for the Address which I delivered to both Houses of the Parliament assembled together on 21st February, 2013.

12.01 ¾ hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

## 32nd Report

*[Translation]*

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Hon. Speaker, I beg to present the Thirty Second Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members Bills and Resolutions.

12.02 hrs.

## COMMITTEE ON GOVERNMENT ASSURANCES

## 26th and 27th Reports

*[English]*

SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI (Aonla): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh Reports (Hindi and English versions) regarding requests for dropping of assurances.

12.02 ¼ hrs.

## STANDING COMMITTEE ON URBAN DEVELOPMENT

## 23rd Report

*[Translation]*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Rajgad): Madam, I beg to present the Twenty-third Report (Hindi

and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Urban Development regarding the street vendors (Protection of Livelihood and Regulation of Street Vending) Bill, 2012.

12.02 ½ hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

- (i) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 170th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Modernization of Major Ports", pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping.\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT OF NORTH EASTERN REGION AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PABAN SINGH GHATOWAR): Madam, on behalf of my colleague, Shri G.K. Vasan, I lay a statement regarding the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 170th Report of the Standing Committee on Transport, Tourism and Culture on the "Modernization of Major Ports", pertaining to the Ministry of Shipping included in the Revised List of Business.

12.02 ¾ hrs.

- (ii) **Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 33rd Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology. \*\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): Madam, in pursuance of the Direction 73 A of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha, I would like to lay a statement showing Implementation Status on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 33rd Report of Standing Committee on Information Technology

\* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. L.T. 8594/15/13

\*\* Laid on the Table and also place in Library, See No. L.T. 8595/15/13

on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Posts on the Table of the House without taking valuable time of the House.

The Report could not be updated and tabled in the Parliament within the stipulated period, which is regretted. The delay occurred mainly as the Implementation Report is placed before the Committee with the latest inputs. Therefore, it took time to update the data from all the concerned Divisions of Department of Posts on the recommendations made by the Committee in the Report.

12.07 hrs

#### SUBMISSION BY MEMBERS

##### **Re: Reported refusal by the Italian Government to repatriate two marines who were responsible for killing of two Indian fishermen**

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Darjeeling): Thank you, Madam, it gives me no great joy to be referring to, what I call, a very curious Italian job. Why do I call it 'Italian' and why do I call it 'curious'? The sequence of events that we have witnessed in the last year plus, makes me wonder as to where the country is now headed. I do not wish to take the time of the House by narrating the entire sequence of events but certain facts are of overriding concern. A crime is committed, Madam, against Indian citizens in Indian waters, and it is indisputable that the Supreme Court of the country having clearly enunciated that the waters were not international, they were Indian waters, in which Italian marines killed Kerala fishermen on grounds of suspicion that they might be pirates. I am sure and it also certain to affirm that Indian waters, particularly our coastal waters, are not infested by piracy. Therefore, for these Italian marines, who were not on any Italian flagship, they were on a freighter, to have killed our fishermen, is a matter that should really have concerned the entire nation. They were arrested. For a year, they were here.

In a very strange and curious fashion again, Madam, they are granted a kind of a parole because it was Christmas and the New Year. And that parole was to permit them to home to hgo observe celebrations of Christmas at home. This is a very unusual and strange

clemency because those Italian marines are prisoners for a crime of killing two Indian nationals. Why is this treatment given to the Italian marines? Would Indian citizens similarly imprisoned be permitted to go home and celebrate Diwali or Holi or Ramzan? They would not be so permitted. Why then was this done in this case? Was it done simply because they are Italian marines? This is not acceptable.

Thereafter, they had given an assurance to our Supreme Court. The Kerala High Court had demands that they must confirm and the Government must ensure that there is sufficient surety of these marines returning to India to face the rest of the trial. They came back and thereafter in, what I can only term as, a rather strange judgement, the Supreme Court says, 'Okay, you can go home and vote in Italian elections'.

Madam, I am impressed by the desire of these marines to go and vote in Italian elections. Do they permit a similar treatment to criminals of Indian origin? So, a question does naturally arise. Why was this special treatment given to these marines?

Thereafter, of course, the rest of the events are now well known. The Government of Italy has gone back on an assurance given here by their Ambassador, that the prisoners will come back. The Supreme Court had said that they should, for this entire duration, be under the custody of the Government of Italy therefore, it is their responsibility. The Ambassador is bound by what he has given as a commitment to the court.

Madam, I am constrained to point out that, as India, we seem to be making a habit of letting criminals go out of the country. There is, of course, the infamous example of Bhopal and Anderson. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Thereafter, we have the Purulia arms drop case. This Purulia case did suffer the same consequence. After that, of course, the infamous matter of an Italian called Quattrocchi in whose escape from Delhi the CBI is complicit. ...*(Interruptions)* Now, suddenly when we find these two marines who are refusing to return to India, yet another fisherman is shot on the coast of Somalia by America.

\* Not recorded.

I would submit India is not a country that should tolerate this kind of treatment to the citizens of India. These fishermen are the citizens of India. May I remind my friends and colleagues and esteemed gentlemen on the Treasury Benches that their oath is to the Constitution of India, their oath is to protect and serve the Constitution of India, not to serve and protect anybody else?

Madam, I would like to make one more point. It is, of course, our right to ask of the Government as to what they intend doing and how do they intend correcting the situation? I am grateful that the Prime Minister is present here. May I leave it for his consideration that the Vienna Convention actually does not override the Constitution of a country? Simply to say that the Ambassador is covered by the protection of Vienna Convention and, therefore, he can violate the Constitution of India would not, at least to me, be a convincing argument.

I do appeal to the Government that this is not simply a question of the Government being tested; we are all being tested, the country is being tested here and we have been tested in the eyes of the international community as to where India stands on the issues of protection to its own citizens. Let the Government rise to the occasion. Thank you, Madam.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Devji Patel, Dr. Virendra Kumar, Shri Shripad Naik, Shri Arjun Meghwal, Shrimati Poonam V. Jat, Shrimati Darshana Jardosh, Dr. Kirit P. Solanki, Shri Dhananjay Singh, Shri A. Sampath, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Prof. Ramshankar, Shri Anurag Singh Thakur, Shri Jitendra Singh and Shri P.L. Punia associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Jaswant Singh.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, it is quite strange that Ewo. fishermen from India, from the State of Kerala, ...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Dada, you speak in Hindi. ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Two poor fishermen of our country whom two Italian Marines..now what would be the Hindi term for Marines? ...(*Interruptions*) You don't know ...(*Interruptions*) Two naval men shot them to death. They were caught by the Kerala police and taken into

custody. Their trial was going on but later on the Supreme Court ruled that this case would be tried not in the Kerala High Court but in the Supreme Court. The case was brought before the Supreme Court. In the meantime the ambassador sought the court's permission to allow them to visit their country during Christmas. The Supreme Court gave its permission. At the time an undertaking was given that

[*English*]

they would be brought back.

[*Translation*]

They came back after a month. Thereafter permission was sought for them to return home to cast their vote during the elections in their country. There is a system of postal ballot in Italy. Why did the government not say that they should be allowed to cast their votes through postal ballot. The ambassador has given an undertaking.

[*English*]

The Ambassador has given an undertaking that after casting vote they would be brought back.

[*Translation*]

Now they are saying that those men would not be sent back. The Government has got to know this.

[*English*]

The Government of India came to know the stand taken by the Government of Italy.

[*Translation*]

I would like to know from the Prime Minister as to what action has been taken in this regard.

[*English*]

What steps the Government of India has taken against the Ambassador who had given an undertaking that these two Marines would be brought back to our country? Whether the Government of India has taken up the matter with the Government of Italy?

[*Translation*]

Three days have passed. There is a demand for action across the country.

[English]

The entire country is agitating.

[Translation]

But the government is silent. We are a sovereign country.

[English]

India is a sovereign country.

[Translation]

Our country is a sovereign country. We have our own laws. They will not accept our law. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Alright, you have had your say.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Madam, we have seen in the case of arms dropping. Peter Bleach, who was the main accused, made a statement inside the -jail why they brought arms, for what purpose they brought those arms. In spite of that, Peter Bleach, who was the main accused, was released. Till today, the Government of India has not been successful to bring another accused, Kim Davy to our country. We have seen what happened to Quattrocchi and to Headley also. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you so much.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. You have made your point.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: The Chief Executive Officer of Union Carbide, Anderson came to our country and he was taken back to America. He was accompanied by a responsible officer. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please conclude now. Don't make it so long. We are in 'Zero Hour' please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go in record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: It is not going in record, now.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going in record.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You may associate. Please associate yourselves with this matter.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Do not disrupt all the time. Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Dr. Tarun Mandal, Sk. Saidul Haque, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao, Shri Dhananjay Singh, Shri Shivarama Gouda, Shri Rakesh Sachan, and Shri Neeraj Shekhar are allowed to associate themselves with the matter raised by Shri Basu Deb Acharia.

THE PRIME MINISTER (DR. MANMOHAN SINGH): Madam Speaker, there can be no two opinions about the actions that have been taken by the Italian Government on the matter raised by the hon. Members. Our Government has already made it clear that these actions of the Government of Italy are not acceptable. They violate every rule of diplomatic discourse and call into question solemn commitment given by accredited representatives of a sovereign Government to our Supreme Court. This cannot, by any standards, be in the interest of any bilateral relationship that has to function on the basis of trust.

Our Government has, therefore, insisted that the Italian authorities respect the undertaking they have given to the hon. Supreme Court of India and return the two accused persons to stand trial in India. If they do not keep their word, there will be consequences for our relations with Italy.

Madam, I would also urge all Members of the House to treat this matter with the seriousness that it deserves,

\* Not recorded.

acting and speaking together, as the Government moves forward on this issue.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Madam Speaker, as we all are aware that the Supreme Court of the country has given a message to the Government and I salute it for that. The CAG in its report had made an assessment of loss of Rs. 1,86,000 crore in the allocation of coal blocks. The people of the country have elected the Union Government and it is the responsibility of the Government but you people don't accept it. I am not going to accept the theory that Government can make no mistakes while performing its duty. But the question is that in case any mistake is committed it should admit it as soon as possible and take action immediately to correct it.

I have raised the matter a number of times in the House. I even asked the President of Congress Party that the persons who have acquired at least one fourth of coal blocks and whose name appeared in the matter are still holding key positions in the Government. They should not be allowed to hold key posts. You have taken action in one case wherein a person holding key post was given lower rank in the Government after his name appeared in the matter.

Prior to this the hon'ble court has given a message to the Government in 2G scam. It is indeed an important point that the court has asked the CBI to refrain from getting guidance from the Government. But due to the said action people are losing faith in democracy. We are elected representatives of the people and we form the Government, hence, we have to take all these actions in a right manner but the same is not being done, when the Supreme Court is compelled to say something like this because the court is appalled then it becomes clear that the situation is not alright.

Even CBI did a good job by observing that irregularities have been, committed. The allocation of coal blocks have been made like distribution of railway tickets or cinema tickets. Now, the Government and the Minister of Finance are clearing the air before the country. In our country coal is the third largest mineral resource. There are various mineral resources found in the country including iron ore and coal etc. The country is still a poor one despite having abundant mineral resources.

Shri Jaswant Singh and other hon'ble Members have just raised a matter here. This is not an isolated issue. No one in the world pays attention to India. This situation would not have arisen if we had strengthened ourselves and utilized the resources of the country in a prudent manner. Moreover, we would have earned prestige in the world. Today China is dominating the world whereas our country is lagging far behind. Through you, I urge upon the Government to make it clear about the actual ruler of the country. It is the government which is ruling this country or the courts are governing it? Therefore, you should take a decision. Sometimes, the Government has to take hard decision in order to ensure better future of the country. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon'ble Prime Minister to rise and reply to this question. It may be possible that any miscalculation has taken place. But, you need to cancel coal block allocation by taking hard decision in order to protect assets of the country and send a message to the country.

It is my only humble request.

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri Devji M. Patel, Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury, Shri M.B. Rajesh, Shri P.K. Biju, Shri Rajendra Agrawal, Shri Ramsingh Kaswan and Prof. Ram Shankar associate themselves with the matter raised by hon'ble Member, Shri Sharad Yadav.

SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA (Rajkot): Madam Speaker, through you, I would like to draw attention of the hon'ble Minister towards the outbreak of swine flu in Gujarat. Hon'ble Madam Speaker, as per government data 510 swine flu cases have been reported in Gujarat as on date. 35 people have died and 37 people admitted to Rajkot hospital in Rajkot so far. This is the data of government hospital, the data regarding number of people admitted to private hospitals is different. So far 103 people have died in the state. The highest number of swine flu cases have been reported from Rajkot in Gujarat. The disease is fast becoming a pandemic there and people are losing faith in government hospitals. There is fear among people of Rajkot. The Government of Gujarat is unable to provide medicines and other facilities to poor people but on the other hand Gujarat\*... Hon'ble Madam

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\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

Speaker, I have two demands. First, the Union Government should send a team in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MADAM SPEAKER: All right. Thank you. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)\*\**

*[Translation]*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shri P.L. Punia has been associated with the matter raised by Shri Kunvarjibhai Mohanbhai Bavalia.

*[English]*

The rest of the 'Zero Hour' matters will be taken up at the end of the day.

**12.27 hrs.**

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 \***

MADAM 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 handover slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid of which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

**(i) Need to grant classical language status to Malayalam language**

SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): Malayalam is one of the oldest and richest languages in Southern India. Malayalam language is abundant with epics and enriching literary works. The Sub-Committee of the Kendriya Sahitya Academy has already submitted its report to the Ministry of Culture recommending to grant classical status to Malayalam. The Ministry of Culture has accepted the recommendation. It has been learnt that the Ministry of Culture has also recommended the same to the Union Govt. for granting classical status to Malayalam.

I, therefore, urge upon the Central Government to

\*\* Not recorded.

\* Treated as laid on the Table.

grant classical status to Malayalam language at the earliest so that the long cherished dream of the Keralites will be fulfilled.

**(ii) Regarding opening of a medical institute in Hoshiarpur district, Punjab on the lines of P.G.I. Chandigarh**

*[Translation]*

SHRIMATI SANTOSH CHOWDHURY (Hoshiarpur): The disease of cancer has taken alarming form in Punjab. The number of cancer cases is on the rise in Malwa as well as Doaba regions. Hoshiarpur district, the only backward area of Punjab is my parliamentary (reserve) constituency. The district has the highest scheduled caste population and due to slow pace of development the people are fighting poverty, disease, unemployment and wild animals are also causing a lot of problems. Hence, the number of cases of cancer is very high. The cancer disease is fast spreading among all age group be it children, old, women and men. Hence, through you, I urge upon the Ministry of Health and Welfare that a medical institute should be set up in Hoshiarpur on the lines of P.G.I. Chandigarh in order to provide better medical facilities to people because poor people can't afford expensive treatment for cancer, heart, kidney and other major ailments in private hospitals. The Union Government is always concerned to ensure good health care facilities for the poor. In this perspective, institutes like P.G.I. Chandigarh should be set up in my parliamentary constituency, Hoshiarpur.

**(iii) Need to run a train from Udaipur in Rajasthan to be named after Rani Hada, the brave wife of Chundawat Chieftain of Salumbar, Mewar**

SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA (Udaipur): I represent Udaipur parliamentary constituency of Rajasthan. Udaipur is an important historical city of the country as well as birth place of Maharana Pratap. There are various historical heritage sites located in this area apart from Chhitorgarh, Banswada, Dungarpur adjoining Udaipur. There is a legendary character known as Hada Rani, who had sacrificed herself to motivate her husband to go to the war when he asked her for some memento to take with him to the battlefield. She was the daughter of Hada Rajput of Bundi, married to Chundawat Chieftain of Salumbar, Udaipur (Mewar) and Maharaja Raj Singh

(1653-1681) of Mewar called her husband to join the battle against Aurangzeb just after few days of marriage.

Two trains namely Mewar Express and Chetak Express operate from Udaipur. I urge upon that a train should be run after the name of the brave Hada Rani or a train should be named after Hada Rani.

**(iv) Need to provide adequate number of subsidized LPG cylinders to charitable homes in Kerala**

*[English]*

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur): In Kerala we have 1924 Care institutions for women and children in distress, differently abled persons, senior citizens, beggars and mentally ill persons etc. All these institutions are either charitable homes or orphanages which are recognized under the Orphanages and other Charitable Homes (Supervision & Control) Act, 1960. In our State, we have a separate Orphanage Control Board for the supervision and control of all the care institutions run by the NGOs. These institutions which are providing care and support for about 75000 destitutes in the State, are supported by the State Government, by way of providing grant-in-aid and concession for maintenance such as subsidized ration articles, electricity and water at low tariff, tax concession to vehicles and building tax exemptions etc. The NGOs provide infrastructure and human resources for running these institutions, and as a result the neglected destitute inmates of these institutions, were able to receive good care. Until recently these institutions were getting subsidised LPG supply from GOI under the exempted category. It is learnt that at present the Government of India is providing only 9 cylinders of subsidized LPG to domestic house holders and also to the care institutions. There are 3-5 members in a family, whereas a care home has got 50-100 persons. As per the present rate of consumption such institutions require 9 gas cylinders, per 6 inmates, per year. Hence, I urge the Government to revise the existing norms of LPG cylinders for such charity homes and supply them subsidised LPG, considering the strength of the institution, for extending them the right to live decently.

**(v) Need to release the Central Government's share towards scheme of providing excellent education to children in Educationally Backward Blocks of Maharashtra**

SHRI SURESH KALMADI (Pune): Central Government has started a scheme for providing excellent education to children in their neighborhood from 6th to 12th standard in the 43 Educationally Backward Blocks of Maharashtra. This scheme is on 75:25 sharing pattern and Rs.3.02 crores has been allocated to every school for construction purposes. This cost is based on District Schedule of Rates (DSR) of Central P.W.D. and it is a pre-requisite that the State should construct school building on the basis of State District Schedule of Rates. However, as the D.S.R. of the State Government is higher than that of the Central Government, it was not possible for the State to construct the school buildings within the prescribed limit of Rs. 3.02 crores, besides the State intended to provide excellent educational and other facilities in those schools, hence State submitted a proposal of Rs. 12-16 crores per school, amounting to total of Rs.587.364 crores.

However, the Project Approval Board of the Central Government has rejected the aforesaid proposal and directed the State Govt. to resubmit the proposal as per scheme norms i.e. Rs.3.02 crores per school. Accordingly revised proposal had been sent to School Education Department, New Delhi in May, 2011 and November, 2011.

The total cost of the latest revised proposal is Rs. 129.86 crores, of which Central share is Rs. 97.395 crores. It is not possible to implement this scheme, unless funding is received from the Central Government. Madam Speaker, I, therefore, requests the Minister of HRD to release the entire balance amount of Central Share at the earliest.

**(vi) Need to accord environmental clearance to irrigation projects in Gadchiroli district of Maharashtra**

*[Translation]*

SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE (Gadchiroli-Chimur): Gadchiroli-Chimur parliamentary constituency is a tribal dominated area of Maharashtra. Various projects i.e. Kosari La.Pa. Project in Armori Taluka of Gadchiroli district, Dangargaon-Thaneagaon U.Si. Yo., Yengalkhuda La.Pa. Project of Kurkheda Taluka, Haldipurani U.Si.Yo. in Chamorshi Taluka, Talodhi (Mokasa) U.Si.Yo., Pipri Reeth La.Pa. Project, Ganpur Ursa Sinchan Yojana, Kadholi U.Si.Yo., Ankheda U.Si.Yo., Pohar Nala Project, Kotgal U.Si.Yo., of Gadchiroli Taluka, Kotgal Barrage, Mahagaon Garar U.Si.Uo., in Aheri Taluka, Deavlmari U.Si.Yo.,



Renguntha U.Si.Yo. of Sironcha Taluka, Punkhal La.Pa.Yo. of Dhanora Taluka are pending with the Union Government for want of approval under Forest (Conservation) Act. Gadchiroli district is a tribal dominant area and fully dependent on agriculture but the farmers there are rendered jobless due to unavailability of irrigation facility.

I urge upon the Government to provide irrigation facility in naxal affected areas while granting approval to all projects of Gadchiroli district as mentioned above in order to provide benefit of these projects to persons living in naxal affected areas and to bring them into mainstream of the country.

**(vii) Need to provide adequate gas to power generating stations in Delhi**

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): It is unfortunate that the production in power plants have stopped owing to shortage of gas in the National Capital Territory of Delhi. It has not only hampered generation in Bawana Plant, the work in two other power plants has not been started due to apprehension of gas shortage.

The power transmission companies of national capital, Delhi have to purchase electricity from other states at higher price since the generation of power is not in sync with the domestic demand. The cost of generation of electricity in the Bawana plant from the per unit cost of imported gas is estimated be much higher in comparison to the electricity generated from gas available indigenously.

Therefore, in such a situation the Union Government is requested to take effective measures to provide sufficient quantum of electricity to Delhites and generate sufficient electricity at indigenous level so as to keep the electricity price under control and to avoid purchase of electricity from other states and also ensure sufficient supply of LPG to Bawana plant and two other gas based plants -Bamnauli and Badarpur to ensure power generation.

**(viii) Need to undertake repair of road between Fatehpur and Akbarpur leading to Kakolat waterfall in Nawada district of Bihar and formulate a plan for development of area in and around Kakolat waterfall**

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Kakolat is a national as well as international waterfall in Gobindpur block under Nawada district of Bihar. This bounteous form of natural

asset is a gift of nature. Lakhs of foreign and domestic tourists come to bathe and rejuvenate in this waterfall. At times hundreds of foreign tourists bathe in this waterfall for days together but there is neither any staircase nor any security mechanism in this waterfall. Accidents are frequent. The 17 km stretch of Fatehpur to Kakolat road is in dilapidate state. It takes a minimum of 3 hours to cross this 17 km. stretch. The State Government has declared it a state highway but there is no progress at all despite the declaration.

Therefore, I wish to draw the attention of the Union Government to protect the identity of Kakolat waterfall and the Fatehpur-Akbarpur road and prepare a roadmap for the development of Kakolat so that the area could become prosperous.

**(ix) Regarding repair of N.H. 29 in Eastern Uttar Pradesh and Ram Janaki Marg between Ayodhya in Uttar Pradesh and in Bihar**

SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN (Bansgaon): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the N.H. 29 in Eastern Uttar Pradesh which goes from Sarnath to Lumbini and Kushinagar via Gorakhpur and this road connects several important Buddhist places and commercial centres including Allahabad. Presently, this road is in dilapidated state and is full of potholes. At some places 5 feet long ditches have developed. Accidents and traffic jams are quite frequent. Last year, we raised this demand before the then hon. Minister of State Shri Jitin Prasada in public interest on 31st March, 2012 and handed him a memorandum. Regarding the issue, the hon. Minister had announced it from public forum that the work of four laning of NH-29 would start within 3 months but it is regretted that even the repair of this road has not ensued despite the lapse of one year although it was the four laning of the road was promised. Thousands of persons stopped traffic at Patna crossing of Barhalganj last 28 February 2013 for may hours on the issue of repair of road. The officers arriving at the spot in my presence had given the assurance that the repair would start the next day, however, nothing has begun so far.

Similarly, Ram Janaki Marg starting from Ayodhya to Janakpur of Bihar via Barhalganj, Bahraj, Mehraina is the main commercial and public transportation road besides having a historical, religious importance. This road is

completely damaged. The work was started at some places but has currently been discontinued.

The Union Government is requested to start the construction work at the earliest by providing financial assistance to both the said roads N.H. 29 and Ramjanaki Marg so as to avoid frequent accidents and traffic jams.

**(x) Need to give adequate financial assistance to provide relief to families who suffered loss of lives and properties due to heavy rain and cloudburst in Uttarkashi and Rudraprayag regions of Uttarakhand**

SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH (Tehri Garhwal): I like to draw the attention of the government towards the border areas of Tehri Garhwal i.e. Uttarkashi and Rudraprayag. This area suffered heavy loss of lives and property due to excessive rain and cloudburst during the months of August and September 2012. Hundreds of people have been rendered homeless and several houses caved in and many people were washed away due to cloudburst. Several people and cattle were washed away. Hundreds of families of these villages are forced to live under open sky. The assistance provided by the State Government is insufficient. The persons belonging to poor families are forced to live in the cold caused by rainfall and snowfall in the mountains.

It is my special request from the hon'ble Prime Minister to provide essential funds to deal with the natural disaster which hit the mountains of Uttarakhand and necessary steps should be taken to provide substantial financial assistance immediately for their rehabilitation on priority basis.

**(xi) Need to set up a railway factory at vacant railway land in Chandauli district, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): There is about 150-200 acres of land owned by the railway located between Saiyyadraja Naubatpur Railway Stations in district Chandauli Uttar Pradesh which was acquired by railway from the farmers. In the present Railway Budget it is proposed that a manufacturing factory of Railway will be set up on that vacant land of railway. This land under the Mughalsarai Division of Eastern Central Railway is being utilized in an unauthorized manner and Railway is getting

no revenue from it. District Chandauli is a naxal affected area and there is shortage of employment here. If the Railway uses this vacant land to set up a factory for manufacturing equipments used by the Railway then the biggest railway yard of Asia will get the benefit of this local factory and Mughalsarai Rail Division will develop under Eastern Central railway.

Therefore, I demand from the government to take essential action to set up a manufacturing unit of railway on about 150-200 acres of vacant land in view of the development of Chandauli, a backward district of Purvanchal so that the naxal affect area of Chandauli may develop and local unemployed youths get employed.

**(xii) Need to take necessary steps to make river Gomti in Uttar Pradesh pollution free**

*[English]*

SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH (Jaunpur): The water quality in river Gomti has degraded rapidly in recent years with scores of dead fish being found floating near Kudiaghat in Lucknow.

The river is the main source of water supply to Jaunpur, Sultanpur and other settlements situated along its banks. In districts such as Jaunpur where three-fourths of the population is dependent on agriculture, the increasing pollution in the river is a major cause for concern. Despite efforts under Gomti Action Plan Phase I and II, discharge of industrial effluents from sugar mills and untreated sewage continue to degrade water quality at a number of stretches along the river. Several drains remain unconnected with the installed Sewage Treatment Plants.

I would, therefore, urge upon the Centre to take necessary and concerted steps and supplement the efforts of the State Government of Uttar Pradesh in addressing the problem of pollution of river Gomti.

**(xiii) Need to expedite four laning of N.H.-31 from Bakhtiyarpur to Khagaria in Bihar and repair the stretch of National Highway between Begusarai and Khagaria**

*[Translation]*

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): The Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India has sanctioned the project of four laning of N.H.-31 from Bakhtiyarpur to Khagaria in Bihar. This is proposed

to be constructed by the NHAI. The NHAI has already allotted the work to the contractor ten months ago. The said road is in dilapidated condition due to plying of heavy vehicles and excessive number of vehicles. The contractor has neither started the construction of the said road nor this dilapidated road is being repaired causing traffic problem.

Hence, I request Ministry of Road Transport and Highways, Government of India to issue instruction to NHAI to repair that stretch of road from Begusarai to Khagaria, so that it becomes motorable.

**(xiv) Need to look into the issue of restoring wakf properties in Delhi**

*[English]*

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (VELLORE): The DDA has in the recent past demolished a Mosque in Mehrauli, New Delhi. The Mosque was more than 120 years old. The Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 requires that the places of worship which existed as on 15th August, 1947 will not be disturbed. The Act provides protection to such places. There is a religious committee under Lt Governor, Delhi and such matters are first placed before this Committee. This matter was not placed before that Committee. The CM of Delhi had asked the DDA not to demolish it. This act of DDA has also been condemned by all right-thinking people of the country. Before this, Noor Masjid in Bhogal area was also demolished by DDA. The DDA has illegally occupied hundreds of Wakf properties during the past 40-50 years and has neither vacated nor restored them to Delhi Wakf Board. I urge upon the Union Government to look into these matters and take suitable measures to restore to Wakf Board the illegal occupation of Wakf properties.

**(xv) Need to provide basic civic amenities to poor slum dwellers in and around Paradip Port town in Odisha**

SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI (Jagatsinghpur): Paradip Port town and its adjacent area over a period of time has attracted establishment of various types of industrial set-ups. Because of construction of these industrial set-ups, there was influx of manual workers from different regions of the State as well as from other States of the country in the region long ago in search of job and

they got settled in various slum dwellings situated at Sandhakud, Atharbanki, Lockpara, Bauria Palanda, Brindaban Colony, Loknath Colony, Jagannath Colony etc. It is under the jurisdiction of Paradip Port as well as Paradip Municipality. These slum dwellers, in the course of time, have been displaced frequently from one place to other during the process of land acquisition for establishment of Paradip Phosphates Limited, IFFCO, terminals of IOCL, BPCL, HPCL, Cargill Edible Oil plant, Carbon Company etc. without any proper rehabilitation. Most of the residents of these slum dwellings, in spite of displacement from one dwelling to other, have been staying in this region over a period of 35 years and have voting right. However, the slum pockets in which they are currently staying are not provided with basic facilities like supply of drinking water, electricity, sanitation etc.

In this connection, I would like to mention that it is the responsibility of our Union Government to rehabilitate the poor slum dwellers suitably along with the provision of uninterrupted supply of drinking water, electricity and sanitary environment.

**(xvi) Need to set up a Railway Coach Factory in Faridkot, Punjab**

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): There is an urgent need to set up a Railway Coach factory in Faridkot since it comprises the backward Malwa region. In the absence of employment, the youth from this region are forced to migrate in search of employment. Realising this factual ground reality, the Union Railway Minister on 13.01.2013 had announced the setting up of a Railway Coach factory at holy land of Muktsar Saheb if the State Government agrees to make the land available for this purpose. Hon'ble CM, Punjab in his meeting with the Union Railway Minister has reiterated the demand for Railway Coach factory and assured allocation of land for the purpose.

Therefore, I urge the Union Railway Minister to take immediate action to fulfil his promise.

**(xvii) Need to augment rail services in Sealdah South Division of Eastern Railway**

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): My constituency under Sundarbans of West Bengal coast is a known and declared undeveloped and backward region. In central

portion of the area, one railway line Sealdah-Lakshmikantapur-Namkhana is the only route for communication of people.

I urge the Railway Ministry to increase 6 pairs of local trains on this route of Sealdah South division of Eastern Railway to deal with heavy rush of passengers. One pair of shuttle train from Lakshmikantapur and Dakshin Barasat in morning hours upto Ballygunge/Sonarapur will help office bound commuters to Kolkata.

As there is no express train in this line leading to Gangasagar, at least one pair of fast passenger train is essential from Sealdah to Namkhana.

12.28 hrs.

**RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF THIRD REPORT  
OF RAILWAY CONVENTION COMMITTEE, RAILWAY  
BUDGET (2013-14)—GENERAL DISCUSSION,  
DEMAND FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNTS  
(RAILWAYS), 2013-14 DEMANDS  
FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS  
(RAILWAYS), 2012-13**

**AND**

**DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (RAILWAYS),  
2011-CONTD...**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we shall take up item nos. 16 to 20.

The hon. Railway Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): Madam Speaker, those who have not get the opportunity to speak may now be permitted to lay their speeches on the Table of the House.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The permission is there to lay their speeches. on the Table of the House.

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Thank you, Madam.

[Translation]

\*SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR (Gautam Budh Nagar): At the outset, I extend my gratitude to the Hon. Railway Minister for making a provision of railway line from Chola to Bulandshahar and Dadri to Bulandshahar via Secunderabad in my parliamentary constituency.

There was a need for giving stoppage to Express trains at several important stations besides introducing new local trains for this area and a women special train was also to be introduced for women. But, no provision has been made for these projects in this railway budget.

It does not seem appropriate to provide railway facilities to the most populated/railway passenger traffic generating state in this manner and also to Gautam Budh Nagar which comes under National Capital Territory and from where a large number of railway passengers travel to Delhi and other places.

There is a plan to acquire land in Dadri and other villages under my parliamentary constituency for the purpose of constructing a railway corridor from Delhi to Mumbai. But, there is a great resentment among the farmers for not getting appropriate compensation for their land. Thus, proper compensation should be provided to the farmers of my parliamentary constituency for acquiring their land.

Sangam Express should be given stoppage at the Gulawathi Railway Station of my home district Bulandshahar after upgrading and modernizing the said station.

Dadri is a major railway station under my parliamentary constituency, Gautam Budh Nagar. This railway station comes under the National Capital - Territory and several Express trains pass from here. But the citizens of Noida and greater Noida have to face a lot of difficulties in respect of travelling by trains due to non-stoppage of Express trains at Dadri railway station. There is utter lack of essential basic facilities at the said railway station.

Therefore, I request you to provide stoppage of all the Express trains at Dadri railway station under my parliamentary constituency by upgrading the said railway station and necessary action should be taken to provide

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

facilities of the rest house, drinking water, toilets etc. to the passengers.

There is no train facility from my constituency to Lucknow which is the capital of the State. Thus, a train should be introduced from my constituency to Lucknow.

Train No. 6411 runs from Khurja to Delhi Junction and train No. 64152 runs from Delhi to Aligarh Junction. The number of coaches should be increased in these trains in view of the great number of passengers. Train No. 54418 down runs from Meerut to New Delhi, its link should be restored at Ghaziabad Junction with train No. 64102, as it existed 20 years back. Train No. 64581 runs from Delhi at 5.25 in the evening for Hatras, its departure time should be scheduled at 3.50 in the afternoon. There is no passenger train from Anand Vihar railway terminal to Khurja. Therefore, a passenger train should be started from Anand Vihar railway terminal to Khurja in the afternoon at about 3 o'clock.

Gautam Budh Nagar parliamentary constituency of the state of Uttar Pradesh is in the vicinity of the Capital of Delhi. The citizens of Gautam Budh Nagar commute daily to Delhi for their various work. Out of them, the number of female travellers is also very high. Although, the personnel of Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police are deployed for protection of important trains who have the responsibility of protecting the whole train but there is no special arrangement of the Railways for providing protection to the "only women" passenger coaches.

My request is that necessary steps should be taken to deploy special railway police personnel for the women passenger coaches in view of the rising number of women passengers in the trains running on Delhi-Aligarh route.

Khurja Junction is an important railway station under the Gautam Budh Nagar parliamentary constituency of the state of Uttar Pradesh. A large number of trains pass through this station and a very large number of passengers come to Delhi and other places from here daily for their work purpose due to this area being very close to Delhi.

But, there is a huge shortage of railway facilities at this railway station. Although four ticket windows were set here by the railways one year back, yet the ticket selling task has not started so far due to non-deployment of

employees at these ticket windows. At present, tickets are sold at Khurja junction in the morning through two ticket window only which is not enough in view of the number of railway passengers.

Thus, my request is that railway ticket selling facility through all the ticket windows set up there should be immediately made available besides providing essential basic facilities at Khurja Junction.

The people of district headquarters Bulandshahr situated in Uttar Pradesh have to face many problems in commuting to Delhi since it does not have a direct train link to Delhi. A direct train link to Delhi is a long standing demand of the people of Bulandshahr. Alternatively, express trains be given a stoppage at Chola railway station, situated at a distance of merely 8 km from Bulandshahr at the Delhi-Howrah rail line, after its upgradation and change of name to Chola-Bulandshahr.

At present there is merely one railway reservation centre in Noida which falls under the Gautam Buddhanagar district and it can barely cater to the burgeoning population of Noida and Greater Noida. At least two railway reservation centres each should be set-up in Noida and Greater Noida in view of the population of the said areas and all express trains including Shatabdi Express should be given stoppage at Dadri and Dankaur stations falling under the Gautam Buddhanagar district. If two railway reservation centres each are set-up in Noida and Greater Noida then the residents of these areas would be facilitated and would not have to run around to buy tickets.

Gautam Buddhanagar parliamentary area of Uttar Pradesh is adjacent to Delhi and Noida and Greater Noida fall thereunder. People from many states in the country reside in Noida and Greater Noida and they commute by train.

Hence, I request that necessary steps should be taken for establishment of at least two railway reservation centres each in Noida and Greater Noida.

The passengers have to face difficulties as Puri Express(2815-2816), Neelanchal Express(2875-2876), North-East Express(2505-2506), Amrapali Express(5707-5708); Swatantrata Senani Express(2561-2526), Poorva Express(2303-2304/2381-2382), Delhi-Azamgarh Express(2525-2562), Magadh Express(12401-12402) do

not have stoppage at Khurja junction under Gautam Buddhanagar Parliamentary constituency in Uttar Pradesh. All these express trains should be given stoppage here and reservation for train numbers 4055 Up and 4056 Down Brahmaputra Mail and 4723 Up and 2424 Down Kalindi Express which was discontinued should be started at Khurja junction and the name of Khurja junction should be included in the Train at a glance list.

Malcha is a major village in my constituency and it links the neighbouring villages. There is a railway halt here but no trains have a stoppage here. Hence, stoppage should be given to trains at this important halt in my constituency. Similarly, trains should be provided stoppage at Dankaur railway station too.

Train Number 64417-64418 runs between New Delhi and Ghaziabad. There is a long standing demand for extending this train upto Dankaur-Khurja but this demand has not been accepted so far. Dankaur and Khurja fall under the National Capital Region and a large number of people commute between here and Delhi. There is need to run new local trains keeping in view the rising number of passengers. Until the time new local trains are run along the said route the said train should be extended upto Dankaur-Khurja so that passengers are able to commute easily.

A level crossing should be constructed at dairy scanner under my parliamentary constituency. I also request the hon. Railway Minister to run a new EMU train between Delhi and Aligarh and necessary action be taken to provide RPF facility in compartments reserved for women.

[English]

\*SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): I would like to congratulate the Minister for Railways for his thoughtful act of balancing between the long and short term development of Indian Railway on the one hand and the interest of the poor assuring them by no increase in the railway fare. The problems of Indian Railway are varied need to be solved in a proper perspective.

The first and the foremost challenge is to meet the growing need of railway travel for the increasing population together with their safety along with the latest facilities like good quality of food, hygiene and cleanliness, new rail

lines etc. need be understood by all of us. This would not be possible without adequate funds. The Railway's surplus from internal resources have largely shrunk leaving little for investment and making it excessively dependent on budget support and borrowings.

Maintenance of large kilometers of tracks, coaches, railway stations, rail over bridges, execution of major railway projects in itself is a Herculean task demanding more and more funds as well as the administrative infrastructure including the technical and non-technical personnel.

While Railway Board has to draw up plans to raise the necessary resources from the areas which have the potential to bear the burden, the railway users have also to share their share of burden. For a decade or so the fares have not been increased. The earlier Ministers were reluctant to hike the passenger fares thereby worsening the financial position of Railways. The idea of keeping the railway fares untouched appear to be bright idea shying away from criticism. But as the Minister and the Railway Administration have to face the reality to gear up the infrastructure and strengthening the existing set up without exposing the passengers to travel hazardous.

Presently, the financial position of railways is in a very difficult situation. The Minister for Railways has taken some positive steps to bring the situation to a stage where tremendous improvement is expected to be achieved. This could not be possible without raising additional resources for the developmental projects which have remained unimplemented for want of funds.

Today 78% of its revenue receipts are utilized for paying wages, pension and fuel bills. After paying 9% of these receipts to meet repair and maintenance expenses and paying lease rentals to IRFC, the railways are left with nothing. Therefore, the Minister for Railways has no alternative but to raise some money without much pinch to the people. The Railway Budget by the Minister for Railways has therefore been highly appreciated by the people.

The demand for additional trains and other requirements is natural. The Members have to put forward these demands to the Minister for Railways. Such requirements are essential for the benefit of the people of the areas and their constituents. I am happy that the

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\* Speech was laid on the Table

Minister is quite considerable to the demands and such demands must have either been accepted or are in the active consideration of their acceptance.

Coming from Nagpur, which is the second Capital for Maharashtra and is the most centralized place located at zero point at the country, too deserve some additional facilities. Nagpur is one of the most important junctions. A total of 160 trains from various destinations halt at Nagpur. Of these 65 are daily runs and 26 terminate/originate from Nagpur. Almost two lakh passengers board/deboard Nagpur railway stations daily. There is lot of tourist traffic to the city as a result thereof there is a great demand to start new trains from Nagpur.

I have been bringing these demands to the notice of the Hon'ble Ministers of Railways. The main demand of the people of Nagpur is to provide impetus to the development of the existing railway stations. While, the building of the existing Nagpur Main Railway Station is the heritage one. The Railways are taking all possible measures to maintain it. In view of no further scope in its expansion, the people of Nagpur have of late been demanding for the development of Ajni Railway Station as a World Class Railway Station. This station is in the heart of the city and if developed as a world class railway station, it would go a long way to cater to the needs of the increasing population of the city. Further, an international airport has also come up at Nagpur, the rail facilities need to be upgraded correspondingly.

There are several other requirements which need to be considered for this important city. Though there are number of trains passing through Nagpur but owing to the insignificant number of reservation berths from this station the people are greatly inconvenienced. Therefore, the number of reserved berths in some important trains from Nagpur needs to be increased substantially.

Some of the important matters which I have been raising with the Hon'ble Ministers for Railways for quite some time past are as follows:-

There is large population of migrants in Nagpur who have put up temporary shelters and are forcibly being removed. They have been agitating for a long time and seeking proper rehabilitation. A very serious situation is developing in this regard and some concrete action needs to be taken immediately. Therefore, a scheme on the

same basis as has been conceptualized for Mumbai for the rehabilitation of encroachers on railway land now to be finalized. Being a very serious matter, necessary action need to be taken immediately lest the situation may get further aggravated.

There is another station at Nagpur which if properly developed could meet the increased passenger requirements as is being done at other important stations in the country. As mentioned above, the population of Nagpur is increasing steadily and the necessary plans for the development of the main railway stations need to be finalized right now to meet the future needs. Therefore, the Itwari Railway Station which is also in the heart of the city need to be developed as an Adarsh Railway Station along with other station..

With the expansion of the railway facilities, the number of railway employees have also gone up and there has been a demand that the medical facilities to them and to their families be also upgraded proportionately. This could be possible only if the existing Railway Medical College is provided with all the required infrastructure and financial help to bring it at par with hospitals having all the required modern medical facilities and also setting up a Medical College cum Hospital on PPP mode along with the 18 other new medical colleges to be set up in the country by the Railways.

This Railway Over Bridge at Ajni Railway Station is over 125 old and is now in a very dilapidated condition. This ROB is being used by a large number of people and therefore, it needs to be reconstructed as it may not survive with the minor repairs be carried out or proposed to be carried out.

Hazart Baba Syeed Mohammad Tajuddin Rehmatulaha Dargah, Nagpur draws over 25 lakhs of devotees comprising not only the Muslims but also of other communities from different parts of the country including from other countries every year. Besides Muslims people from other faiths also come to pay their obeisance at the Dargah. Therefore, there has been a long standing demand for naming the Nagpur main railway station after the name of Hazart Baba Syeed Mohammad Tajuddin.

Another important point which I would like to mention is the establishment of a Goods Truck Transport Hub through Railway Wagons at Nagpur. Nagpur should be

the base station of this proposal. Government may develop this proposal in a joint venture with any private entrepreneur. Nagpur having natural ideal central location, good climate, ample and cheap space, peaceful and secure atmosphere, good ancillary infrastructure, road and rail connections would greatly enhance the finances of the Railways on implementation of this proposal.

Nagpur is major trans-shipment centre for coal, foodgrains, cement, fruit etc. About 100 trains are passing through Nagpur almost daily for Kolkata, Bhubaneshwar, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Some trains are originating from Nagpur itself. Nagpur is having the required infrastructure and 5000 acres of land has also been acquired for the establishment of the Zonal Office of Central Railway. Nagpur which is the second capital of Maharashtra and developing as a major industrial and economic city. Zonal offices of Central

Railway add to the already existing congestion at Mumbai. Therefore, the Zonal Office of Central Railway needs to be shifted from Mumbai to Nagpur.

The Muslim population of Vidarbha region and its adjoining regions has increased significantly. They have been regularly traveling to Ajmer to pray at Dargah Sharif of Khwaja Moinuddin Chishti. Presently, there is no direct train from Nagpur to Ajmer. Government has introduced a train from Puri to Mount Abu via Ajmer. About 200 berths are being provided for people traveling to Ajmer. But this number will be quite inadequate as number of people traveling to this historic and holy city is very large. Therefore, there is a need for introduction of exclusive train from Nagpur to Ajmer and vice-versa. The train departing from Nagpur be named as "Hazrat Baba Tajuddin Express" and train departing from Ajmer to Nagpur be named a "Syed Garib Nawaz Express". This is a long standing demand and I would urge upon the Government to kindly give an utmost importance to this request of lakhs of Muslim brothers with a view to enable them to travel conveniently and comfortably.

The people are finding it extremely difficult to travel between Nagpur and Delhi in view of the limited stoppages of the existing trains and the inadequate availability of reserved seats. It was, therefore, proposed that exclusive trains might be introduced to operate between Nagpur-Delhi -Nagpur. The introduction of exclusive Duranto train

on this sector is absolute need and deserves seriously considered.

The traffic on Nagpur-Indore sector has increased tremendously and of late the people have been demanding for the operation of Trishatabdi train on all the week days.

Nagpur- Ahmedabad Prerna Exp train is operating only on Wednesday. The trade between Ahmedabad and Nagpur has assumed greater pressure on this sector and there is a pressing demand for increasing the operational days.

There is a tremendous growth of trade on Nagpur-Hyderabad-Bangalore-Chennai sectors. The trains passing through Nagpur do not have adequate quota of reservations and not only the people are greatly inconvenient but the trade too is suffering very badly. Therefore, it is absolute necessary that an exclusive train should operate on these sectors from Nagpur and vice-versa. This is the most" urgent need and should receive the serious consideration of the Railways.

Conversion of Nagpur- Nagbhid sector from Narrow gauge to Broad gauge so as to facilitate the cultivators, agro based industries, coal fields etc in having their products moved without much difficulty. The proposal was agreed to and an announcement was also made during the budget speech of the then Hon'ble Minister of Railways.

The Wadsa-Gadchirolli sector is tribal inhabited and has remained under developed owing to the non-availability of rail line. The Adivasis are feeling neglected in the matter of their overall development. This entire area is very rich in iron ore and forest.

There is tremendous rail passengers traffic on Nagpur-Kanpur-Lucknow-Raebareli and there is only limited quota for the passengers traveling on this sector. Therefore, people have been regularly demanding for a special train on this sector, it will help not only the people travelling on this sector but also greatly facilitate the passengers traveling to Jhansi and Bhopal from Nagpur.

With these words I would urge upon the Hon'ble Minister for Railways to meet serious demands of the people of Nagpur which are felt to be the minimum basic requirements to fulfill their long standing aspirations.



[Translation]

\* SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY (Barmer): I, on behalf of the people of my parliamentary constituency and the entire Rajasthan congratulate and express my gratitude to the UPA Chairperson Sonia Gandhi and Prime Minister Manmohan Singh ji and Minister of Railways for announcing various new trains and other projects for desert state Rajasthan while emphasizing extension of services and safety in the railway budget. I extend my thanks to you for announcing new train service to connect Jaisalmer district in my parliamentary constituency to Mumbai and giving assurance to connect Barmer to Bangalore by train.

I am extremely grateful to you that survey work of Jaisalmer-Barmer and Barmer-Bhabhar rail line sanctioned for my parliamentary constituency during the previous railway budget on my request has been completed. This rail route is essential for security purposes as well as industrial development and tourism. There are huge reserves of coal, gypsum, crude oil, limestone and gas in Barmer and Jaisalmer districts under my parliamentary constituency. Around 20 percent crude oil of the total production across the country being produced at oil refinery unit located in Barmer district, hence, the proposal to set up a refinery in Barmer is under process. I urge upon the Government to reconsider the survey report of Barmer-Bhabhar rail line in view of development of industries, infrastructural development of railway network, rail connectivity for coal and iron ore mines and safety purposes in my parliamentary constituency Barmer and accord approval to the same at the earliest.

The development of railways in my parliamentary constituency Barmer and Jaisalmer will pace up the growth of the country and increase revenue generation capacity of the railways in terms of transportation of defence vehicles, generation of foreign exchange through luxury tourist rail service and transportation of minerals etc. Natural resources are found in abundance in my parliamentary constituency and there is a huge potential to set up raw material based industry. Railway land is lying vacant in Barmer and the same could be utilized for commercial purposes through PPP mode. If a railway equipment manufacturing industry is set up in Barmer and Jaisalmer then people will not have to migrate to other states. Besides, it will be beneficial to the people belonging to

\* Speech was laid on the Table

Marwari community who are spread all over the country and contributing in trade and business significantly. I urge upon that Barmer and Jodhpur districts should be connected to major cities through Garib Rath train.

Barmer has the largest Army Cantonment of the country where soldiers of other states are posted to safeguard the country. They also have requested to connect the border area of Barmer to Mumbai/North East/South states by rail, hence, their demands should be considered. Balotra is an emerging business centre from where import/export of textile is done on large scale. The introduction of train from Barmer to Chennai will pace up the industrial development between Barmer and southern states. In view of the heavy rush in Jaisalmer-Delhi Express connecting Barmer to Delhi, I urge upon the Government to extend Mandor Express upto Barmer.

I was hopeful that announcement of train service from Barmer to Mumbai will be made after completion of gauge conversion work on Samadri-Bhildi rail route in Barmer district under my parliamentary constituency, but the same has not been done. I urge upon the Government to increase the number of trains running between Jodhpur and Mumbai. I would like to request that half of the coaches of Dadar-Bikaner Express should be extended upto Barmer station as an alternative arrangement for the convenience of passengers. I would like to mention that Dadar-Bikaner Express 2489/2490 running between Bikaner-Mumbai originates from Sarndari Railway Station in Barmer district which is only 129 km from Barmer Railway Station. In the end, I express my gratitude to hon'ble Sonia Gandhi, hon'ble Prime Minister Manmohan Singh and hon'ble Minister of Railways for presenting a popular budget and recommend that it should be passed.

\* SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): We condemn the Rail Budget 2013-14 presented by Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal ji and want to criticize it as under:

The new lines proposed in the Rail Budget have given a step-motherly treatment to Gujarat especially Saurashtra. In the proposals for new Express trains also Saurashtra has been ignored.

There is a proposal of certain trains in respect of starting new passenger trains which is not complete in

\* Speech was laid on the Table

itself because there is no proposal or even mention of trains connecting Saurashtra to Delhi nor is there any proposal to connect Ahmedabad, Gandhinagar by these trains.

Regarding the new lines to Puri proposed in the year 2013-14 Gujarat and especially Saurashtra has been totally ignored. In projects for doubling the railway tracks proposed in the year 2012-13 there is no mention of Gujarat or Saurashtra which is condemnable.

In the gauge conversion projects on rail lines to Puri also neither Gujarat nor Saurashtra has been mentioned.

So far as rail tourism is concerned Gujarat is very important. But the country of Gandhiji has been kept aloof from rail tourism and important tourist locations like Porbandar, Ahmedabad, Okha, Wapi, Somnath, Dwarka and Junagarh have been totally neglected.

In projects related to new rail tracks, gauge conversion and doubling of tracks the name of Saurashtra is nowhere proposed whereas hon'ble Minister of Railways has himself accepted that representations from State Governments, Members of Parliament have been received, but despite that Saurashtra has been totally neglected.

It appears that Saurashtra has been pushed out of the map of India in the context of development of Railways and on the other hand keeping in view the Gandhi family while neglecting the region of Mahatma Gandhi setting up of a rail factory at Raebareli is proposed which is condemnable.

[English]

\*SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN (Nagapattinam): This Railway Budget is a big disappointment for the people of Tamil Nadu and my constituency as it does not contain any major essential projects demanded for these regions.

In this budget an amount of Rs. 100 crore has been allocated for the project of gauge conversion Mayiladuthurai-Tiruvamr- Karaikkudi & Thiruthrai — Agastiyampalli, including restoration of Needamanglam - Mannargudi line and Mannargudi-Pattukottai, with new material modification of (47.2kms). Thanjavur-Pattukottai; against the balance requirement of Rs. 859 crore out of the total estimated cost of Rs. 1190.05 crore for the project.

\* Speech was laid on the Table

Because of the meager allocation of funds for this project, the work on this very important line is progressing very slowly. The gauge conversion of Thiruvarur-Thiruthuraipoondi- Pattukottai segment of Thiruvarur-Karaikkudi metre gauge line is pending for a very long period. I had made several representations for conversion of this meter-gauge segment into broadgauge. Presently, the Mayiladuthurai-Tiruvamr segment has been converted into broadgauge. Work on the remaining sectors i.e. Tiruvarur-Karaikkudi & Thiruthuraipoondi-Agastiyampalli, Mannargudi-Pattukottai, restoration of Needamanglam-Mannargudi line and new material modification of (47.2 kms.) Thanjavur-Pattukottai remains pending. The same needs to be taken up on war-footing basis.

I am representing the Nagapattinam Lok Sabha Constituency which includes Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur, Thiruthuraipoondi, Agastiyampall, Needamangalam and Mannargudi. On Tiruvarur-Thiruthuraipoondi-Pattukottai lies the famous 800 years'old Dargah at Muthupettai, which attracts pilgrims from all over the country. Moreover this area is one of the salt producing areas of the country.

I had made several representations to convert this metergauge segment into broadgauge. Still a meager allocation of Rs. 100 crore has been made for this project. This allocation should be increased to a minimum of Rs. 200 crores. I would like to inform that I have raised this issue in the Parliament on several occasions during the last year 14 years. I have also written so many letters to different Railway Ministers in this regard but the demand still remains unaddressed. I request your goodself to increase the allocation of funds for this project for early completion of the same for the benefit of people.

I would like to mention that Muthupettai in Tamil Nadu is the native place of Late Shri Sandanam Aiyangar, who was the First Railway Minister of the country. Thiruvarur-Muthupettai (Approx. 40 kms) Broadgarge Line project should also be taken up immediately as the people of these areas are facing lots of difficulties due to non-availability of rail transport on this line.

The Hon'ble Minister, in his Budget speech, has announced that two new Express Trains, viz. Chennai — Velankanni Link Express (Daily) Via Villupuram, Mayiladuthurai, Tiruvarur and Coimbatore- Mannargudi Express (Daily) Via Tiruchirappalli, Thanjavur,

Nidamangalam would be introduced in the current year. I would like to express my thanks for this important announcement which will be of great help to the people of my Nagapattinam Parliamentary Constituency.

But, at present, there is no direct train connectivity between Nagore and Delhi. Lots of people from North India visit the tourists places of my Constituency very frequently and the people of these places have to visit North India on search of jobs and other purposes. Due to non-availability of direct train between Nagore and Delhi, the people have to change train either at Chennai or at Tiruchirappalli which causes lots of inconvenience and time consuming. If a direct train between Nagore and Delhi is introduced early, it will be of great help and convenient to the people of these areas and to the people of North India who are visiting the above mentioned tourist places. I would like to add here that the Hon'ble Minister of Railways, during his visit to the Tamil Nadu recently, has assured at inaugural function in Karaikkal that direct train between Nagore and Delhi would be introduced at the earliest. But there was no such announcement in the current Budget which has disappointed a large number of people. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to consider introducing a direct train between Nagore and Delhi.

There is a place called Akkarapettai between Nagapattinam and Nagore. The people of these areas are facing great difficulties in crossing this Akkarapettai due to non-availability of an ROB. Due to frequent rail traffic, the railway gate at Akkarapettai closes very frequently and the people have to wait for a long time in crossing this railway gate. Because of this, the people have to rush to cross the railway line which leads to frequent accidents and death of these innocent people. This causes great inconvenience to the people at large and patients and school going children in particular. If an ROB is constructed in Akkarapettai, it will be of great help to them. I request the Railway Minister to take up this project immediately.

At present, the Kamban Express (Train No. 16176) is running between Nagore and Chennai Egmore is not having a stoppage at Mambalam, Chennai. After leaving Tambaram, it stops only at Chennai Egmore. The people who carry more luggages to the in-between areas of Tambaram and Chennai Egmore, have to either alight Tambaram or Chennai Egmore. And on the return journey

also, the Kamban Express (16175) starts from Chennai Egmore and stops only at Tambaram. The people with move luggages have to hire a taxi or auto-rickshaw to either Chennai Egmore of Tambaram and have to pay huge sums to these taxis or auto-rickshaws, which poor people cannot afford. If this train stops at Mambalam, Chennai for a minute, it will be of great help to them. I request the Hon'ble Minister to issue orders for stoppage of Kamban Express (Train No. 16176/16175) at Mambalam, Chennai for a minute so that the people can be saved from paying huge sums to the taxis or auto-rickshaws.

There are three passenger trains (Nos. 56714, 56712 and 56852) are running from Thiruchirappalli to Nagive via Napattinam. These trains start from Tiruchirappalli at 06.10 hours, 10.05 hours and 16.30 hours and reaches Nagore at 10.50 hours, 14.15 hours and 20.55 hours and all these trains are of 10 coaches. I would like to suggest that if these trains are increased to 16 coaches and delink 8 coaches at Nagapattinam for Velankanni and 8 coaches for Nagore, it will-increase the tourist arrival at Velankanni and will give great boost to the people of Velankanni.

While considering the modernization and going in for Unit-2 of ICF, the Railway may also consider setting up Metro Coaches Production Centre with which we meet our local demands. Road travel has become costlier because of hike in oil prices and frequent increase in petrol/diesel prices. For instance, in Tamil Nadu, the bus fares has been increased exorbitantly. Hence, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take into consideration the fact that more and more of passengers are thronging to the Railway now. Hence the Southern Railways may be suitably instructed to attach more number of coaches in the existing trains running between Tirunelveli and Chennai, Madurai and Chennai and Trichy and Chennai. At least two more long distance trains may be introduced to catch up with the demand. I urge upon the Railway Minister to introduce sub-urban rail service between Coimbatore and Erode. Vellore and Arakkonam, Madurai and Dindigul, Trichy and Thanjavur and Trichy and Dindigul, Salem and Erode. The law abide commuter culture in Tamil Nadu will help the Railways to have increased revenue and viable safe operation. I urge upon the Railway Minister to consider the above proposals favourably for the benefit of the people of Tamil Nadu.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): First of all I would like to congratulate hon'ble Minister of Railways for fulfilling the promise of the Congress Party that it would bring railways on right track. No increase in rail fares has been made and various steps have been taken to increase passenger amenities. Passengers' safety is a serious problem. Assurance for safety of passengers is given in the Rail Budget every year but nothing is done. The volume of goods transport which is recorded one billion tonne is really praiseworthy. He has kept in mind all the classes of society in this Budget. But I have to say with regret that there is nothing for Maharashtra in this Budget. The Ministry of railways should be kept out of politics, but what have we witnessed during the last few years? When the Ministry of Railways got a Congress Minister after 17 years, I hoped that my Parliamentary Constituency will get something and accordingly a new train Nagpur-Secunderabad was started. I thank the hon'ble Minister for this new train. But I request the hon'ble Minister that a stoppage of Nagpur-Secunderabad train should be provided at Hinganghat, a town with 2 lakh population and also an important trade centre. Despite being such a big town no stoppage of this train has been provided there. That is why there is discontent among the people. For this place our old demands have not been fulfilled. Not a single demand has been fulfilled.

I have been continuously putting my demands regarding the introduction of new trains and providing stoppage of trains in my parliamentary constituency and Vidarbha before hon'ble Minister but not a single demand of stoppage has been fulfilled so far.

I would like to raise this issue that I have been continuously putting my demands regarding the introduction of certain new trains and providing stoppage of trains in Vidarbha and in my constituency Wardha before the Ministry but not a single demand has been fulfilled so far. There are four-five big towns in my constituency-i.e. Wardha, Hinganghat, Chandur (Railway), Pulgaon, Varud, Morshi and Dhamngaon through which pass West and south north bound trains from the east. But there is no stoppage of major trains at these towns due to which rail passengers face many difficulties. These trains are of no use for the inhabitants of these towns. Therefore, I request

\* Speech was laid on the Table

you to provide stoppage of Jaipur Express, Madras-Jodhpur Express and Secunderabad-Bikaner Express trains at Hinganghat town because a number of businessmen students and employees, men-women going to Wardha and Nagpur commute from here. There is an old demand of the railway passengers of Chandur railway and Dhamangaon for providing stoppage of the Hazrat Nizamuddin-Gondwana Express, Amravati - Nagpur Intercity Express and Jabalpur Express trains.

Sindi is a big railway station. Nagpur-Amravati Intercity Express and Amravati-Nagpur trains do not have stoppage at Sindi railway station. Several people and students travel to Wardha and Nagpur daily from here. Similarly, the people of Morshi and Varud have a demand regarding stoppage of Indore-Yashwantpuram train running once a week. If the Ministry of Railways provide the above said stoppage, Indian railways will earn lakhs of revenue and passengers also will have convenience. The people of Pulgaon also have a small demand for stoppage of Azad Hind and Navjeevan Express trains.

The work related to Amravati-Narkhed passenger train has been completed but this train has not started yet, so it should immediately be started. A long time has passed since the announcement of Wardha-Yavatmal-Nanded route but funds have not been provided for land acquisition in this regard. You are requested to provide funds for acquiring land for the Wardha-Yavatmal-Nanded route in this budget so as to start the work of this proposed rail line.

I have raised this issue twice in the House. This matter has also been raised under article 377. Not only this, I have myself written ten letters to the Railway Minister. But no action has been taken so far. With all humility, I want to remind you that my parliamentary constituency is the Karmabhoomi of the father of the nation Mahatma Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave. Thousands of tourists come every year to visit the ashram of Mahatma Gandhi and the Paunar ashram of Vinoba Bhave. I hope that you will give directions to meet this small demand of mine at the earliest.

\*SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT (Lohardaga): My Parliamentary Constituency Lohardaga is a tribal dominated area of the State of Jharkhand and this whole area is badly affected by extremism. There is a huge shortage of means of transport in this area. Due to shortage

\* Speech was laid on the Table

of the means of transport this whole area is still economically and socially lagging behind. I want to draw the attention of the government towards the complicated and adverse situation of transport prevailing in this region and request the Hon. Railway Minister to include the following issues of public interest related to the railways in the railway budget:

1. Gumla district and city should immediately be linked by rail. It should be noted that the survey of laying new rail line has been conducted in the past, but nothing has been initiated in this regard so far.
2. A rail line should be laid from Lohardaga to Korba via Gumla, Jaspur and Konkuri.
3. A rail line should be laid from Lohardaga to Jharsugra via Gumla, Jaspur and Konkuri.
4. A train service should be introduced from Lohardaga to Jamshedpur via Dhanbad.
5. Lohardaga Railway Station: Railways is claiming to develop this railway station as a model station. But this railway station lacks basic facilities. There is only one counter for reservation and the passengers have to face a lot of inconvenience due to presence of only one platform.
6. Train No. 13351 and 13352 Alleppey Express should be given stoppage at Pokla station.
7. Doubling of rail line from Ranchi to Lohardaga should be carried out and the movement of train between Lohardaga and Ranchi should be increased.
8. At least two coaches should be added to Ranchi-Lohardaga passenger train out of which one coach should be reserved for women.
9. Ganga Sutlej Express (13307-13308) running from Ferozpur to Dhanbad should be extended to Ranchi.
10. Causes for unprecedented delay in the laying of rail line from Lohardaga to Tori should be found out and the construction work should immediately be completed.
11. New Delhi-Ranchi Rajdhani Express should run at least six days in a week from Ranchi to New Delhi and New Delhi to Ranchi.

12. Train service should be introduced from Lohardaga to Deoghar.

I hope that the Railway Minister will provide benefits of railway services to the people of this area by including the said projects and issues of public interest mentioned by me.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): Madam, I express my heartfelt gratitude to all the hon. Members, numbering 82, who have participated in the Discussion on the Railway Budget, that is, Demands for Grants on Account for 2013-14, Supplementary Demands for Grants for 2012-13 and Demands for Excess Grants for 2010-11.

Besides these 82 Members, Madam, another 124 Members have laid their speeches on the Table of the House because of the paucity of time and in any case, the debate extended to more than 13 hours.

Madam, I can assure all the hon. Members that the criticisms and the suggestions made by the hon. Members will benefit me immensely and will go a long way in helping the Railways in further improving its services.

Madam, the hon. Member, Shri Baijayant Panda, for whom I have very high regards, seems to scoff at my including the Supplementary Demands along with the other Budget documents when in the Budget speech I had said that because of the financial discipline that we had enforced, I had not come to the House with any Supplementary Demands during the course of the year. Madam, I would only like to remind him and the other hon. Members that the Supplementary Demands this time do not include any additional Demands but are only *inter se* adjustments because of the additional expenditure on certain things. Our ordinary working expenses remain as they were earlier; and that is what I would really want to bring to the notice of the House. This is because of the cooperation that we have had from the hon. Members when I slightly increased the fares as also when certain other stringent measures were taken by the Railways.

Madam, as evidence of a strong bottom line of the Railways, the operating ratio. ...(*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD YADAV (Saran): Madam Speaker, the entire country is listening to the Rail Minister's speech. He should speak in Hindi.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I agree and will speak henceforth in Hindi.

Madam Speaker, in the current year the operating ratio has been reduced by one percent and brought to 87.8 percent.. Laluji, I agree that UPA was in power at that time also and the operational costs had gone down. I commend the steps you had taken at the time. But you would agree with me that the Sixth Pay Commission recommendations were implemented thereafter involving a cost of 73000 crore rupees over a period of five years. You were fortunate to have held the post when our economy was booming. At the time demand was high and the economy was growing. But the last few years have seen a slump. I have kept 88.8 percent for this year and 87.8 percent for the next year. We should take steps to bring it down to 80 percent so that we are able to use the money saved for new lines, doubling of tracks, electrification, maintenance of rolling stock etc.

I think one question is quite valid which was asked by Shri Anurag Thakur who started discussion on this issue and which was widely criticised by other Members viz the raise in fares before the budget and increase in certain other charges under the budget itself. Madam, I want to say this that on the one hand the budget is being called directionless and visionless and on the other hand it is being said that it is totally our responsibility to mobilise funds. The funds required amount to about 10 lakh crore rupees as per the Kakodkar Committee report, the Sam Pitroda committee report and the figures released by the Planning Commission, which we have not been able to mobilise. Hence, we have to see what resources we have and how to use them. We have to work accordingly. I am quite happy that although I faced a lot of criticism in the House for raising the fares in the House but this step was not criticised outside.

An hon. Member had quoted from some article that the Indian Railways has derailed but did not quote the entire article. The most important part of the article was that it said the Indian Railways has derailed because fares have not been increased for the last 12 years and we kept

on announcing new trains and constructing new lines during this period. We need to look at what we want to and also about our objectives. I think for this we need to rise above petty politicking. The Indian Railways touch the lives of each and every person in the country. This is the reason I am approached daily by many Members who press for train facilities in their areas. There demands are justified also.

But since we do not have many resources, I would like to mention this here, our means of mobilising them are also limited. Hence we have to decide amongst ourselves the ways to mobilise resources. At the time, I would like to tell you that the fares raised at the time were calculated on the basis of an average lead. Laluji is aware of this and the other hon. Members are also aware that an average lead is taken about the estimated number of persons who travel in a particular class for a particular distance. For second ordinary it was 32 km and for them the hike in fare was two paise per km. For ordinary non-suburban it was five paise. For the rest of the upper classes such as AC III Tier, AC II Tier, AC 1st it was slightly on the higher side. But all amenities and facilities have to be provided to the common man towards whom the UPA government is committed. For them the hike was two paise per km. At that time people made me the villain and it was said that I had stabbed them in the back. I had made an open announcement. I would like to discuss this and when you hear me out you will agree that it would not be wrong to further raise the fares. First I would like to talk of cancellation and reservation charges. The demands in this regard are justified. The people who call themselves tour operators are actually touts who rail tickets in advance. The railway bookings open 120 days in advance and if these people have money lying unutilised, they invest this money on tickets four months in advance. They try to sell off these tickets for a profit and someone has told me that a ticket costing Rs 500 fetches a price of Rs 1500. How will you stop this? I would also like to say that since the cancellation charges are nominal they try to sell off the tickets before the period of 119 days. Whatever is left on the last days they return after deduction of cancellation charges. Isn't it necessary then to raise the cancellation charges slowly so that the touts are weeded out and the common man is able to travel without shelling out exorbitant amount of money. The common man who really needs to travel will be able to get tickets at a reasonable price. I cannot say

who would be the Railways Minister at the time but favourable atmosphere would be created and thereafter the cancellation charges would get reduced. But that atmosphere needs to be created.

Besides, there is another issue connected with reservation. The issue of reservation charges is also quite similar, since the reservation charges are less, they take advantage of it and others are not able to do so. That is why I have increased the fares a little and it is not applicable on the second class. There is cancellation for second class and there is no increase in charges for reservation and Tatkal. Then, they ask about the source of tatkal system. I don't feel like citing the example of foreign countries. However, I would definitely cite one. One of my relatives visited me recently from abroad. London is at a distance of 240 km. from there. He told me that normally the ticket costs £ 60. You can calculate the normal fare of £60 for 240 km. However, if you wish to buy it just a few days before your journey, which we term as 'tatkal', it comes for £200 ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR (Barasat): Tell us something about the services in London also ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I have merely cited an example. If you could spare me some minutes and listen to me, thereafter you can make any observation. I simply wish to submit that people appreciate tatkal. It is in favour of the general public though it may appear to be a costly affair. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh): Whether there should be 30 per cent quota in tatkal? ...*(Interruptions)* Tatkal does not mean 6 months ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Why are you reacting? You sit down. Nothing is going on record, except what the Minister is saying.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Reservation charge for second class was Rs. 15 which will remain untouched.

\* Not recorded

Similarly, a charge of Rs. 20 for ordinary sleeper shall be the same. Minimum tatkal charges for second class were Rs. 10-15 and it will remain untouched ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to submit the number of passengers who are charged for reservation. The number of people who travel by the Indian Railways on daily basis is 2 crore 30 lakh ...*(Interruptions)* They want to know about reservation, you are not interested ...*(Interruptions)* It is only 5 per cent of all the tickets for reservation. The increase of 5 per cent is actually 15 per cent of the five per cent which comes to approximately one per cent ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, perhaps the hon. Members have ignored one issue. We do not earn just by increasing fares. Earlier, there used to be enhanced reservation charges. Lalu ji, you know it. What were these charges? Suppose you have to purchase a ticket from Mumbai to Ahmedabad from Delhi. The reservation would cost you an extra amount of Rs. 30-35. I feel there is no need to tax the passenger for technology. Enhanced charges were levied to book a ticket from one place to another from a third place. These charges have been withdrawn. This has made a lot of difference. Those persons would be benefitted who really needed to purchase a ticket. The touts will not be benefitted since they will not be able to purchase ticket for a second station.

Madam, regarding developmental charges another point needs to be emphasized. These charges have been withdrawn. I told that we would be upfront. We shall be transparent in levying them wherever these are necessary. We shall not charge anything in the name of development of Railways ....*(Interruptions)*... Anurag ji, you would have noticed and I feel that it is my duty to tell you all, that if we raise fares or make minimal increase then it becomes our duty to provide better services. It cannot take place in few days.

Madam, the issue may pertain to sanitation. I know we receive several complaints regarding sanitation in the railways. In the Budget speech, I told about the steps which were taken. I have written to the General Managers myself and I am convening their meeting after this span of Budget session. I will monitor it myself and would fix their responsibility to come forward to ensure that proper sanitation is maintained at railway station or trains. I had given assurance that people would see a different picture. I promise that I will definitely make a difference.

Madam, hon. Sonia ji had emphasized on bio-toilets. I am glad that bio-toilet work has been started and we have extended it. Earlier, it was started with only a few toilet constructed for Army jawans by DRDO. In view of their success, we have now introduced these in the Railways. The expenses on their retrofitting in the old trains are pretty high.

One coach may cost up to Rs. 40-45 lakhs whereas among new trains one-third will be spent. We are deciding to progressively increase and spend it.

Madam, complaints regarding catering has been received, I accept this. You may ask what and where I have seen. I'll not mention that. I travel in Shatabdi and other coaches also. It hurts me to see that the quality of catering services is going down. It is our duty to address such decline. I had already mentioned the dedicated telephone numbers across the country, anybody can file a complaint from running trains that he/she is travelling in so and so coach and food is not up to the mark. The complaint will be registered at once and action will be taken. Complaints have been received in this way also and we have imposed a penalty of Rs. 73 lakh during the said period and more strict action will be taken in future.

Madam, I'd not like mention separate types of complaints but I must say that sanitation will remain an important issue. Members have emphasized the importance of Model stations. Two schemes had been formulated earlier also, namely- Model Scheme and Modern Scheme. Later on I took it in Hindi and mentioned 'Adarsh Station'. As many as 980 stations have been declared as model stations, six hundred and something have been declared and work related to the most is about to be completed.

I accept that the expectation of these people, the feeling that conjures up in your mind about model stations, that is not what you really see in reality. That is why we have categorized them that A-one ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB (Cuttack): You are beating about the bush ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please continue  
...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will you allow me to speak, speak a little bit? You think ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: I do not agree with hon'ble Minister, so in protest, I walk out.

**12.46 hrs.**

At this stage Shri Bhartruhari Mahtab left the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would like to inform you that I am taking meetings regarding model stations regularly and we'll change their standard and parameters and make them more strict and as a result we shall be able to do more thing. I would like to say something in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

[Translation]

You please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)\**

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, work in respect of 632 out of 980 stations have been completed. I had told in the budget speech that we'll develop 60 more stations as model stations...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE: I do not agree with hon'ble Minister and in protest, I walk out.

**12.46 hrs.**

At this stage Shri Anant Gangaram Geete, Dr. Prasanna Kumar Patasani and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Their names are as under: Abu Road, Adoni, Ambali Road, Anandpur Sahib, Babhanan, Balpur, Bani, Bareta, Batinda, Ballari, Bhakti Nagar, Bhilai Power House, Bhuteshwar, Bijnaur, Bina, Chakulia, Chingvanam, Dabara, Dera Baba Nanak, Dhule, Doiwala, Dumraon, Gadarwara, Gwalier, Indore, Itwari, Jais, Jasidih, Jaunpur city, Kanhangarh, Kanya Kumari, Karad, Kanjhakutam, Khanna, Khulpahad, Kolhapur,



Kollam, Kojhikod, Kudalnagar, Ladanu, Mansa, Musafirkhana, Naupada, Nautanwa, Padrauna, Palsa, Palwal, PAmbar, Parwatipuram, Pilamudu, Pudducheri, Rairangpur, Raisingh Nagar, Rajpura, Rurah, Shamli, Shri Satya Sai Prashanti Nilayam, Tripunittura, Vishakhapatnam and Vrindavan Road. Apart from this, as several of our hon'ble Members have mentioned recently, there are some more stations, I am reading out their names and they are already included in that. Their names are as under: Fatehpur, Jaunpur city, Vadakancheri, Sirathu, Ajamgarh, Ambala Cantt, Chauri Chaura, Trigur, Shaktinagar, Bijnaur ...*(Interruptions)*

Apart from these stations, there are some other stations which will be developed by the government as model stations. These stations are- Sadat, Amroha, Tehta, Piparia, Teni, Chandpur, Karnal, Guruvayur, Irinjalakuda, Arakkonam and Dhariwal ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME (Bolpur): The Minister has deprived West Bengal ...*(Interruptions)* Hundreds ongoing projects are there, but no funding has been made to complete all those projects ...*(Interruptions)*

**12.47 hrs.**

At this stage, Dr. Ram Chandra Dome and some other hon. Members left the House.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, in reference to this matter I want to narrate a very good news that I have been getting recommendations and proposals from the corporate sector in the last few days in which they have shown their desire to do something for making the railway stations better. Therefore, I am feeling glad to tell the House that the government has taken a decision to display at the railway stations a plaque of those corporate companies which invest two crore rupees or more under the corporate social responsibility for providing amenities at the stations to make these better. I believe that there will be a good utilization of CSR for making the railway stations better and they will be able to work together ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, regarding passenger amenities I have been told that there is a need for doing more in this regard. I

want to tell that a provision of more escalators will be made in future. There is one very important point and you all will be aware of it and I sincerely believe that you will listen to it. Manual scavenging is often mentioned and it is said that it is more prevalent in the railways. I have discussed this issue thoroughly in the meetings ...*(Interruptions)* The manual scavenging has fully stopped. It will also not take place through any contractor. But, there is some difficulty that at some stations, there are washable aprons, where cleaning is done with jet cleaners. But the cleaner does the cleaning work from some distance. It is not called manual scavenging. They will not have to do manual scavenging. They will not have to use their hands. They won't have to go near it. We will ensure it ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, another big thing which needs mention is that our Paramvir Chakra and Mahavir Chakra awardees ...*(Interruptions)*

**12.52 hrs.**

At this stage, Shri Kalyan Barterjee and some other hon. Members left the House.

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, you please speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, Mahavir Chakra and Paramvir Chakra awardees ...*(Interruptions)* have made a lot of sacrifices for the country ...*(Interruptions)* The country has acknowledged their sacrifices. ...*(Interruptions)* They will now get first AC ticket in place of second AC ticket ...*(Interruptions)* They will be entitled to it with their companion ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, the gallantry awardees ...*(Interruptions)* Till now, they had to renew their passes after one year ...*(Interruptions)* A decision has also been taken in this regard to get their passes renewed after three years. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Why have you people stood up? Please sit down

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Apart from it, the gallantry awardees ...*(Interruptions)* who live in Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, North Eastern States and far-flung areas ...*(Interruptions)* face a lot of difficulties when they personally visit DRM office for renewal of their passes ...*(Interruptions)* Thus, it has also been decided to develop some method for renewal so that they don't face difficulty ...*(Interruptions)*

I will make announcement very soon regarding some new process of renewal ...*(Interruptions)* We have considered this point that they don't have to visit DRM office for renewal purpose ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, when we talk about fares, we actually talk about safety ...*(Interruptions)* We have paid maximum emphasis on railway safety in this budget ...*(Interruptions)* You should be glad to know that ...*(Interruptions)* This year, it will have more allocation compared to past i.e. 41 thousand 112 crore rupees will be allocated in this plan ...*(Interruptions)* It is more than ever. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, there was a provision of 36 thousand 541 crore rupees in the year 2012-13. ...*(Interruptions)* This time it has been increased to 41 thousand 112 crore rupees ...*(Interruptions)* Shri Anurag Singh Thakurji had said something very good ...*(Interruptions)* which I want to mention ...*(Interruptions)* what I want to mention ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to say that ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

Non-destructive testing of bridges is being carried out wherever is considered necessary. Ultrasonic pulse velocity tester is also being used for assessing quality of concrete ...*(Interruptions)* 330 railway bridges are identified for under water inspection and the inspection is carried out meticulously. 85 bridges have been identified where instrumentation, that is, strain gauging is being done. ...*(Interruptions)* For steel bridges residual light is also being worked out as part of this testing ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

Madam, the hon. Members had mentioned that ...*(Interruptions)* you have so much land ...*(Interruptions)* why are you not utilizing that ...*(Interruptions)* this is a very good suggestion ...*(Interruptions)* I welcome his suggestions ...*(Interruptions)* I also thank him that ...*(Interruptions)* He gave us this suggestion ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to tell you that there is a myth. It is a misconception that there is a lot of vacant land but still it is true that land is there ...*(Interruptions)* One percent is also quite enough ...*(Interruptions)* Most of the vacant land is adjacent to the railway tracks and it is kept for the future. It may be required five years, ten years, fifty or even a hundred years from now. It would be required for doubling, trebling, four laning or more of rail tracks. ...*(Interruptions)* I would not like to take up too much time today. This issue

relates to the third number question admitted for tomorrow. Tomorrow, I would like to explain in detail the various uses it is being put to in different cities in order to make it remunerative.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): We are walking out as Bihar has faced a big injustice ...*(Interruptions)*

At this stage Shri Dinesh Chandra Yadav and some other hon. Members left the House

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, one more point was raised ...*(Interruptions)* One more point was raised as to why money was not being raised from outside on payment of interest and the example of China was quoted ...*(Interruptions)* Do you know that loan can be got at one percent in China and in other places. For us the cheapest loan would be from the World Bank and JICA and we are taking that loan. But there is need of much more money and the rate of interest is not one percent but seven to eight percent and higher if taken from the market. If this money is used for anything other than rolling stock then the railways would stop functioning. Laluji knows this. It can be used for rolling stock because it gives you a return. You cannot use this money for rail lines, renovation or electrification ...*(Interruptions)* Now I would like to mention only a few things.

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Hon. Minister, what about our point for new trains for the State of Tamil Nadu? ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Let me complete, then I will try to answer your other points ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Minister, please address the Chair. You sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

**12.57 hrs.**

At this stage, Dr. M. Thambidurai and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, Anurag Thakurji and other hon. Members had mentioned

recruitment but now it seems not many want to know about it. I can send you a note later on about the yearwise recruitment done by us ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Bansalji, what is the status of the Dedicated Freight Corridor for boosting trade? Do not confuse the issue ...*(Interruptions)* When the projects across Bihar are completed - when the construction of loco, diesel and coach factories is completed then take Madam for the inauguration. You tell us ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please wait for two minutes. I am coming to that issue. About the railway staff, I merely want to tell you that the one lakh fifty two thousand vacancies mentioned by me this year would be filled up within this year itself. A lot of people retire every year in the railways and accordingly efforts are continually on to fill up those vacancies ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: How many persons you have recruited so far and how many will you recruit now ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I will send you a written reply because I think you do not wish to listen to my reply right now. I do have that chart with me but I do not wish to elaborate much in this regard ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I would like to come to the issue of dedicated freight corridor. The dedicated freight corridor is proposed to connect Ludhiana with Dankuni Howrah and Delhi with Mumbai. The distance of both these destinations is 3,338 kilometers. This is the first project and tangible work has been completed particularly on Ludhiana - Dankuni Kolkata route. More than 84 percent land has been acquired for both these routes. The World Bank has agreed to provide fund for 1,150 kilometer stretch out of around 1,800 kilometer stretch. It will be provided in three phases. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Eight years have passed but land acquisition process has not been completed so far ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I seek your cooperation for that purpose. ...*(Interruptions)* Madam, I am receiving a number of letters from hon'ble Members to change the alignment of the same. ...*(Interruptions)* You should do this and that to acquire land. There is a system in the country and we have to move ahead while complying

with these suggestions. I would like to add that the Government is committed to do this.

### 13.00 hrs.

An agreement worth Rs. 975 million dollars signed with the World Bank and work of phase-I has been completed. The President of the World Bank arrived in the country yesterday and straight way went to Kanpur. I believe that work between Kanpur to Khurja is likely to be started very soon. Thereafter work of Phase-II will be started in a phased manner. Work on certain stretches of the project is being carried out by the railway itself and work of certain stretches will be carried out through public-private partnership mode. Different sections have to be commissioned in a phased manner but it is our assumption that both these projects will be completed within four years after award of work to implementing agencies. It will be beneficial that ...*(Interruptions)* First, there will be a dedicated line for transportation of goods. Besides this, you have mentioned about the speed of trains on other lines. When these trains stop at stations, goods trains remain stationed at the side lines. There will be separate lines for goods trains and these lines will be free and we will be able to run more trains on these lines in order to meet the demand of the people ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, I have received a number of representations from Darjeeling. My colleague Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury has raised this issue and a number of people came to meet me along with Shrimati Deepa Dasmuni. I had earlier said that this is a heritage line. The Toy Train runs on 2 ft. narrow gauge line. There was a landslide few years back due to which road was damaged badly. There is a railway workshop where diesel and steam locomotives were repaired and coaches were also manufactured. The workshop has been closed down and operation of train has been suspended as a result of landslide. Unless an artificial cement hill is constructed from river to hilltop, the road will not be repaired there. This is the problem there. These two locations are - Pagla Jhora and Tindharia. I have just come to know that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways has sanctioned Rs. 83.77 crore for West Bengal. Now I hope that the Government of West Bengal will take action and complete the said task at the earliest so as to start operation of Toy Train and make the said workshop operational ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

DR. TARUN MANDAL (Jaynagar): Sir, what about Sundarbans? Sundarbans is also a World Heritage Site.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: In regard to all the heritage sites, I have already said that it will be our sincere endeavour to preserve all the heritage railway trains in the country.

[Translation]

I have already submitted that in my budget speech.

Madam, certain hon'ble Members have made different demands. I would like to make a reference to such demands in brief. There is a Nedumbassery Station. The work to convert it as a halt station has not been completed earlier due to failure on the part of the State Government to fulfill its commitment. Now an ROB has been constructed there and I would like to assure that the matter will be taken up with the State Government and the work will be started at the earliest. An announcement was made in the Budget 2010-11 that a wagon industry will be set up at Warangal.

[English]

It will be a wagon manufacturing unit under JV or PPP mode. Madam, the work has been sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 152.26 crore. Fifty-four acres of land is being handed over by the Andhra Pradesh Government, and the matter is in progress.

Hon. Mulayam Singh ji has been referring to Etawah-Mainpuri for a very long time. It is quite reasonable and not a big issue. Its total length is 57.5 kilometres. Its total cost was Rs. 245 crore. This time he has complained that the allocation is very meager. I want to assure him that whatever amount of allocation is shown in the pink book, the work shall continue throughout the year and we shall continue to provide funds required for the work. There is a problem ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Hon. Mamata ji had given the assurance that railway services would be resumed by the coming June. Only 23 kilometre stretch is left, the remaining has already been constructed. The 175 km. stretch from Guna to Gwalior, Bhind and Etawah would have been covered by the Government. The assurance was given for June, it has lapsed. You have allocated Rs. 15 crore, I could not understand it ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: That is what I am trying to explain to you ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: I represent that constituency. I have been MLA for seven times and five time Member of Parliament from there ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I want to assure you that the work on that line will continue unabated throughout the year ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please continue. Minister, please continue.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: The work shall continue uninterrupted at a measured pace throughout the year ...*(Interruptions)* However, I want to say something to you and want you to take responsibility of the two out of eight bridges; please get these constructed and the next day I will get them ready ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Minister, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Please get those two bridges constructed with the cooperation of the State Government, thereafter you shall find it ready. Their tender is in the process of finalization, as you all know and I believe that it shall be completed soon.

Madam, Bihar was being referred to repeatedly. Allocation has been raised for the two projects of Ganga bridge, in Patna and Mungher from Rs. 145 crore each to Rs. 180 crore and Rs. 175 crore respectively. There is periodic overhaul workshop in Badnera of Maharashtra. The desired fund has been allocated there. The work shall be started there after land acquisition.

Lalaji would like to hear about construction work of the Rail Wheel plant in Bela on the lines of factory including shed, building and installation of machine which has been commissioned. Its trial production has been started and five hundred wheels have been cast. Now, only its regular production has to be started ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please invite Madam to that place. It is her project. Please fix a date and get it inaugurated.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Alright, I will try to get it done soon.

Madam, hon. Shri Raghuvansh Prasad ji referred to the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Limited.

[English]

In order to honour the commitment to revive the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Limited, a package is being extended. While Rs. 12 crore have been provided in the current year, another Rs. 36 crore have been allocated in 2013-14. From Rs. 12 crore, we have raised it to Rs. 36 crore. In fact, the supplementary Demands for Grants before the House include allocation of funds in the current year. I am hopeful that the problem of salaries as well as the working capital and clearing outstanding debts will be taken care of and the Bharat Wagon and Engineering Limited will embark on the path of recovery and contribute to the growth of Railways.

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHOUHAN: An R.O.B. is being demanded in Mau for the last 40 years ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I am coming to it. Please allow me to finish ...*(Interruptions)* I will speak on these issues one by one ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

The new coach factory which has been sanctioned in Kerala under the Joint Venture/Public Private Partnership mode, the RITES have been appointed as consultants for bid process management for setting up of the factory. Simultaneously, proposal has been initiated for nomination of inter-ministerial group for approval of Request for Qualification. That is the first important step.

A dialogue will be held with the SAIL and if found feasible, we will proceed. Land has already been purchased from the Government of Kerala. I will set the time line. I want to assure the hon. Members that I will set the time line after this immediately for processing this matter.

[Translation]

Madam, I would like to tell hon. Members about Mumbai Urban Transport Project (M.U.T.P.) that its first phase, as you know, has been completed. Now its augmentation will be done through 1078 EMU services with twelve instead of nine coaches. Moreover, launching of 449 additional suburban services have been completed

[English]

thereby generating an additional capacity of 35 percent. To improve and augment the suburban network of MUTP, phase-2 has also been sanctioned at an estimated updated cost of Rs. 6,100 crore and many components of this phase are likely to be completed by March 2016.

[Translation]

Under Phase-3 work amounting to Rs. 14,660 crore is presently under consideration. A few days ago, I received a letter from the Chief Minister in this regard. It is based on fifty percent cost sharing and soon we'll work on that in which an electrified single line from Pen to Alibag and a suburban corridor between Virar, Vasai, Panvel and Thane Bhiwandi are included ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): What happened to Lalitpur-Singrauli ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I have received a large number of suggestions for the stoppage of different trains ...*(Interruptions)* I want to tell hon. Members and the august House that all these are necessary ...*(Interruptions)* But all of you will agree if we keep on increasing stoppages of Superfast, Mail, Express, Rajdhani, Shatabdi trains then certainly there will be ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon'ble Speaker, Madam, we were waiting with a lot of expectation and eagerness. You stopped after providing facilities for your coalition partners and there is nothing for the Opposition.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I am yet to mention surveys.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: You gave something addressing Luluji, Mulayamji. You gave so much to Soniaji but there is nothing for the Leader of the Opposition. You did not give anything but tell us about the old works done.

[English]

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I would request hon. Leader of the Opposition to let me proceed.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I have special right over you. I had expectation that something will be given. But nothing has been given but you were mentioning the older works then tell us about the announcements made in Old Budget by either Mamtaji or Laluji, what happened to them. Has nothing been done regarding those Budget announcements?

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Within two minutes I'll come to the projects.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There is nothing for me in your account. There is something for Laluji, Mulayamji, Soniaji but nothing for me ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, for stoppage I would just like to say that ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, if the hon. Leader of Opposition wants the reply first then priorities will have to be changed. I would like to know the details about the projects declared earlier and the extent to which work has been carried out in those projects.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: I am talking about those very projects.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Keeping in view the details of progress made in various projects

[English]

so that we do not go in for a thin spread of the resources yielding no results. Taking this into account, I will try to take care of that.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Hon'ble Minister of Railway I am talking about that regarding old projects it was said that this project work was given by Mamtaji.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, this is my mistake. Since she was repeatedly emphasizing Misrod while talking to me, I thought that Misrod is in her constituency. Later, I came to know that she is talking about that.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Misrod is not in my Constituency ...*(Interruptions)*... I said that what is already given I just want to know about their progress. I have not made any demand.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, first of all let me speak about Misrod.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Misrod is in Bhopal.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I am saying that I have included it on your request. There was a lot of congestion in this regard. Workshop for repair and rehabilitation of motorized bogies at Misrod, Madhya Pradesh has already been announced by me.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: That is what I am telling you. You please tell me as to what have you done to the projects announced by Mamtaji and Laluji? ...*(Interruptions)* Please tell us about their progress.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Proper allocation will be made for the projects you are talking about and I am saying this for the works to be carried out during the year and I am stating this on the floor of the House. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: There is nothing in it for us. We are walking out from the House ...*(Interruptions)*

**13.14 hrs.**

At this stage Shrimati Sushma Swaraj and some hon. Members left the House.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, we have received a lot of demands ...*(Interruptions)* I just want to say that I propose to take up the following new line projects after necessary approval and include them in Supplementary Demands in a subsequent session.

Ajmer to Sawaimadhapur via Tonk

Pune to Nasik

Manmad to Indore via Malegaon and Dhule.

Madam, I want to say one more thing that we don't take up the railway projects statewise. One project in a particular state provides benefit to all. For example, the project of Manmad-Indore in Bhopal which I am mentioning will provide great benefit to the people in North and South ...*(Interruptions)* Whenever we lay a rail line, it benefits the

whole country ...*(Interruptions)* We work taking this thing into consideration.

*[English]*

Madam, I also seek the cooperation of the State Governments to share 50 per cent cost of the project and give land free of cost for these projects.

*[Translation]*

I have received demands from the Hon. Members for some more things. I want to propose to carry out fresh traffic survey for doubling Delhi-Shahdra-Bagpat-Shyamli and Muzaffarnagar-Tapdi sections and will work for giving necessary approval in this regard.

*[English]*

Recently a survey of new line project of Kosi Kalan to Govardhan has been carried out. I propose to carry out the extension of Kosi Kalan-Govardhan new line up to Jajanpatti before processing for necessary approval.

Madam, I will get the updating surveys for Nanjangod-Nilampur Road and Thalassery-Mysore new line projects, and survey of Madurai-Ernakulam new line project expedited to take the process forward.

*[Translation]*

Similarly, I will rapidly carry out the survey of doubling of Barabanki, Faizabad, Ayodhya-Zaffarabad sections.

*[English]*

Madam, some Members have requested to re-examine the traffic projections considered in the recently concluded surveys of new line projects of Bharatpur-Deeg-Kama-Kosi and Botad-Gondal via Jasdan. I have asked to re-examine the traffic projection of the line to have better appreciation of the rate of return from the project.

As requested, I will get the survey of Sahajanwa-Dohrighat new line project expedited and get the traffic projection assessed for Indara-Dohrighat-Sahajanwa combined section.

I propose to take up the updating of Daurala-Panipat new line. Based on demands of a survey for new lines between Kottikulam and Kaniyuru which was announced in my Budget Speech, I however got the matter re-examined. Since a survey between Kanhangad and

Panathur has been completed and survey between Panathur and Kaniyuru is in progress, I have decided to drop that survey.

Madam, I take this opportunity to announce that the work on the new line projects of Chhotaudepur-Dhar and Dahod-Indore via Dhar will be expedited with necessary budgetary allocations. Similarly, Meerut-Muzaffarnagar doubling, gauge conversion of Madhepura-Purnea, and Dholpur-Sirmuttra with extension to Gangapur, new line projects of Gulbarga-Bidar, Munirabad-Mehboobnagar and Gaya-Chatra will also be expedited.

Some Members, particularly Shri Mulayam Singh Yadavji and Shri Rewati Raman Singhji have requested to expedite ... *(Interruptions)* ... They have asked for new line project of Etawah-Mainpuri. I assure them that the project will be executed expeditiously and provision for necessary budgetary allocation will be made. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

On the request of Shri Rewati Raman Singh ji, sanction has been given for a bye-pass line to remove the level crossing of Rambagh and this line will directly link Allahabad station ...*(Interruptions)* It will incur an expenditure of 52 crore rupees ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

I also wish to inform Shri Devegowda Ji that commencement of work on Chickmaglur-Sakleshpur and Bangalore-Satyamangalam new line projects have been announced in my Budget speech. ...*(Interruptions)*

I wish to remind my esteemed colleagues from Chhattisgarh that I have already announced to take up two new line projects in the State on PPP mode. These are Raigarh (Mand Colliery) - Bhupdeopur and Gevra Road to Pendra Road. ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Premchand Guddu asked this, and I propose to carry out gauge conversion of Ujjain-Fatehabad as a part of Ratlam-Mhow-Indore-Khandwa-Akola gauge line conversion project. ...*(Interruptions)* Similarly on the request of Shri Rattan Singh, I propose to carry out gauge conversion of Mohari-Tantpur with extension to Bansi Paharpur as a part of Dholpur-Sirmuttra gauge conversion. ...*(Interruptions)*

I have got some representations from my colleagues from Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)* I will tell you. ...*(Interruptions)* Please sit down. ...*(Interruptions)* I have got representations from my colleague-Members of both the Houses representing Kerala regarding expediting the new lines, gauge conversion and doubling projects in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)* I want to assure them that it is my endeavour to see that all the projects in Kerala State, especially the new line project between Angamali and Sabrimala is executed expeditiously and I would like to assure my esteemed colleagues that provision for necessary budgetary allocations will be made. ...*(Interruptions)*

However, there have been impediments in these projects due to abnormal increase in land costs. The land cost has increased as much as five times. In the normal course when one km. land costs Rs.5 crore, it is going to cost Rs.25 crore in Kerala. ...*(Interruptions)* And also there is resistance from public against quarrying and transportation of earth for railway projects, and there has been delay. ...*(Interruptions)* While I am committed for the fast implementation of all the projects in the State, I would request the State Government to come forward for cost-sharing because the land cost has increased abnormally and to sort out the issue of earth quarrying. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

Madam, I have received a lot of requests regarding over bridges and under bridges ...*(Interruptions)* I have received a large number of requests for over bridges and under bridges and this is very important for safety purposes. ...*(Interruptions)* As the Hon. Members know and I have mentioned in the Budget Speech also ...*(Interruptions)* Maximum accidents take place because of them ...*(Interruptions)* Therefore, I will request them to have their relative share ...*(Interruptions)* But one ROB in lieu of Binauli railway crossing at Baraut railway station, and second under bridge in lieu of level crossing No. eleven and one road overbridge on level crossing No. 143A Rudauli railway station on Jaffarabad, Faizabad, Lucknow section ...*(Interruptions)* and a road over bridge in lieu of level crossing No. 103 between Gajani and Chakulia will be taken up in the new programme ...*(Interruptions)*

Madam, new trains ...*(Interruptions)* Just I have said, it has indeed been criticized ...*(Interruptions)* But I have announced new trains at the time of Budget, and apart

from it some new trains to be introduced are Delhi-Trivendrum Express weekly, Hatia-Ranchi-Yashwantpur Express weekly, Jodhpur-Samdari-Bhildi passenger daily, Mumbai-Karaikal and Velankanni Express via Chennai ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Nagpur-Ajmer Express weekly via Bhopal; Nagda-Kota-Okha Nathwara Express via Dwarka; Tata-Visakhapatnam Express weekly; Varanasi-Shaktinagar Link Express daily; Chhapra-Ananth Bihar via Balia; Rajkot-Nizamuddin Express weekly; Ambala-Cantt-Delhi Express daily; Bilaspur-Jodhpur Express bi-weekly, Bilaspur-Bikaner Express bi-weekly; Raipur-Jammu Tawi Express weekly; Dhruv Chhapra Express weekly via Balia; Ernakulam-Kollam Memu via Kottayam, Ernakulam-Kollam MEMU via Alleppy. In this both areas will be covered. Tandur-Secunderabad MEMU, Secunderabad-Yashwantpur tri Express Secunderabad (tri-weekly) via Kurnool town.

In this connection, I want to make one point to the hon. Members. I know many requests for more trains have not been included in this. The only constraint which is a very meaningful and pertinent constraint is that many sections are totally saturated. There is just total congestion on those lines and it is just not feasible to start a new line. In certain cases, when a new line is sought between stations 'A' and 'B' crossing the main line, we often find that there are no facilities available for the maintenance of the trains. These are genuine difficulties which we have been facing.

Therefore, it is my endeavour that keeping everything in view, this process is a dynamic one and we keep moving forward. It will be my sincere endeavour to accommodate more and more hon. Members whenever it is possible.

After this, there is extension of certain lines.

*[Translation]*

Regarding Unchahar-Shahganj new line, I want to say that the work for Unchahar-Kadipur line has been sanctioned and the final location survey for Unchahar-Amethi and Amethi-Sultanpur is being taken up. ...*(Interruptions)* It has different processes. The work for Kadipur to Shahganj is yet to be sanctioned ...*(Interruptions)*



[English]

Extension of Trivandrum-Kozhikod Janashatabdi to Kannur; extension of Shoranur-Kozhikod Passenger as announced in my Budget Speech shall now be extended to Thrissur. Patna-Sasaram Express as announced in my Budget Speech shall now be extended to Bhabhua Road after development of infrastructure facilities at Bhabhua Road.

I had proposed extension of the run of the 57 pairs of trains with a view to protecting the interest of existing patrons.

[Translation]

Madam, when other Members demand for extension of one train to other areas, I found the opposition coming in this regard. I want to ensure and remove any apprehension in their mind that they will not face any problem in this respect. For them, additional coaches will be attached in the trains from that station in order to accommodate the passengers who board trains from there and it will be protected ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I will reserve a substantial portion of the reserve accommodation for those stations by augmenting the train coaches wherever feasible or be retaining the existing quota substantially at such points.

As regards increase in frequencies,

[Translation]

Madam, Indore-Pune train is proposed to run four days instead of three days.

[English]

Mangalore-Kacheguda Express announced in my Budget Speech will now be a bi-weekly train. Lokmanya Tilak-Kochuvelli Train announced in my Budget Speech will now be a bi-weekly train. Puri-Ajmer Express via Abu Road announced in my Budget Speech will now be bi-weekly train and 12761/12762 Karimnagar-Tirupati from weekly it will also run bi-weekly.

Demands for routine trains via alternate route has also been received. Increase of frequency in Narsapur-Nagarcoil Express, in my Budget Speech from three days

to daily will run via Guntur-Nadikuddi-Nalgonda and Secunderabad for two days and for remaining five days on the original route. Bangalore - Manglore Express (weekly) which has been announced in my speech will be routed through Kozhikode, Palakkad and Selam. Kakinada - Mumbai Express weekly which was announced Budget speech will be routed through Guntur, Nadikudi, Nalgonda and Bibi Nagar. Bangalore - Nagarcoil Express daily was announced in my Budget speech via Madurai, Tirucherapalli. However due, to completion of gauge conversion works in Selam, Namakkal, Karur section and also because of popular demand it will now be routed through Dindigul, Karur, Namakkal, Selam and Madurai.

[Translation]

I had talked about ROBs. I have read out the ROBs list. Puniaji has also mentioned about ROBs in Barabanki. That section is completed. I haven't mentioned ROBs here. A large number of ROBs have been sanctioned for different places.

I have been accused of making less allocations for West Bengal. I have seen that during the last year when there was greater allocation of funds, the result was that much of the funds were not utilized. I do not want to take more time of the House. Large amount of funds were allocated for several schemes but no works were undertaken. I would like to tell the House and even those Members who are not present in the House just now that I am not biased. I do not think like this

[English]

I cannot indulge in the luxury which was resorted to by some Members

[Translation]

The largest train has been announced for Mau. A terminal would also be constructed there. Nothing more can be done for Mau. ...*(Interruptions)* I have already announced in the budget. Now you are talking another thing ...*(Interruptions)*

I would like to speak about West Bengal. It is not correct for them to say that West Bengal has been given less amount of funds. West Bengal is a part of India and the UPA government is for entire India. I have no bias against any state. We are committed for balanced

development in all the states. The railways will try its best to meet all the requirements for all the states. Hon. Members should get rid of apprehensions in this regard. If Saugat Roy has decided to change his side, we are not responsible for that ...*(Interruptions)* It was his personal decision. But we would not do this.

[English]

We will not indulge in financial profligacy.

[Translation]

We will try responsibly to provide funds to all the states as per their requirements. Though we do not have sufficient funds, it is our duty to utilize rationally the funds whatever we have. It is our responsibility and we will try our best to discharge our duties responsibly.

I have not referred to several things.

[English]

Such as demands for Katra-Rudranand Section in district Una, then Bilaspur-Manali, Una-Talwade and extension of coming up to Nangal to Una.

[Translation]

20 kilometres in Odisha has been referred to in regard to Neelgiri line, which is ancient heritage. I have discussed it in my department. It is a bit difficult and it has been referred to after a long time. But I have instructed the department to find some way out ...*(Interruptions)*

I will request the august House to approve Vote on

Account Demands for Grants for 2013-14, Supplementary Demands for Grants 2012-13, Demands for Excess Grants for 2010-11 and also the related Appropriation Bills. I also request the House to approve the proposal relating to implementation of recommendations of the Railway Convention Committee on rates and other ancillary matters on dividend.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House approves the recommendations contained in Paras 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 79, 80, 81 and 82 of the Third Report of the Railway Convention Committee (2009), appointed to review the rate of dividend payable by the Railway Undertaking to General Revenues, etc., which was presented in both the Houses of Parliament on 18th May, 2012."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Grants on Account (Railways) for 2013-14 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts shown in third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or Demands-Iorijrants nn Accoiinh (Etaibtiays), towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2014 in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 16."

*Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2013-14 voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Grants on Account voted by the House (Rs.)	Amount of Demand for Grants voted by the House (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	Railway Board	42, 33,50,000	211,67,50,000
2.	Miscellaneous Expenditure (General)	149,81,50,000	749,07,50,000
3.	General Superintendence and Services on Railways	986,73,85,000	4933,69,26,000
4.	Repairs and Maintenance of Permanent Way and Works	1579,64,05,000	7898,20,23,000

1	2	3	4
5.	Repairs and Maintenance of Motive Power	732,84,16,000	3664,20,77,000
6.	Repairs and Maintenance of Carriages and Wagons	1705,53,93,000	8527,69,67,000
7.	Repairs and Maintenance of Plant and Equipment	908,34,04,000	4541,70,17,000
8.	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock and Equipment	1414,66,38,000	7073,31,88,000
9.	Operating Expenses-Traffic	4840,89,70,000	12333,05,44,000
10.	Operating Expenses-Fuel	4412,34,94,000	22061,74,69,000
11.	Staff Welfare and Amenities	802,78,12,000	4013,90,58,000
12.	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	814,83,46,000	4074,17,30,000
13.	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	3771,07,88,000	18855,39,38,000
14.	Appropriation to Funds	7110,30,00,000	35551,50,00,000
15.	Dividend to General Revenues, Repayment of loans taken from General Revenues and Amortization of Over-Capitalisation	4,28,83,000	6244,91,17,000
16.	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement		
	Revenue	10,00,00,000	50,00,00,000
	Other Expenditure		
	Capital	17081,12,63,000	77537,63,15,000
	Railway Funds	3706,30,75,000	12543,53,75,000
	Railway Safety Fund	333,28,33,000	1666,41,67,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>50407,16,05,000</b>	<b>232531,84,11,000</b>

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-B 13 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

That the supplementary sums not exceeding the

amounts 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 Demand Nos. 3,8,9,10, 13 and 16."

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (Railways) for 2012-13 Voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Supplementary Demands for Grants Voted by the House
1	2	3
3	General Superintendence and	30,93,16,000

1	2	3
	Services on Railways	
	Operating Expenses—Rolling Stock and Equipment	500,03,24,000
9	Operating Expenses—Traffic	97,27,46,000
10	Operating Expenses-Fuel	382,61,62,000
13	Provident Fund, Pension and Other Retirement Benefits	1456,06,05,000
16	Assets-Acquisition, Construction and Replacement	
	Other Expenditure	
	Capital	265,00,01,000
	<b>Total</b>	<b>2731,91,54,000</b>

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2010-11 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 3 to 8 and 10 to 13."

*Demand for Excess Grants (Railways) for 2010-11  
voted by Lok Sabha*

No. of Demand	Name of Demand	Amount of Demand for Excess Grants voted by the House (Rs.)
1	2	3
3	General Superintendence & Services on Railways	5,13,23,778
4	Repairs & Maintenance of Permanent Way & Works	5,67,47,772

1	2	3
5	Repairs & Maintenance of Motive Power	73,28,28,634
6	Repairs & Maintenance of Carriages & Wagons	221,26,08,251
7	Repairs & Maintenance of Plant & Equipment	39,72,37,284
8	Operating Expenses-Rolling Stock & Equipment	184,54,91,597 /
10	Operating Expenses—Fuel	414,80,05,059
11	Staff Welfare and Amenities	53,38,80,412
12	Miscellaneous Working Expenses	645,53,31,891
13	Provident Fund, Pension and other Retirement Benefits	1403,97,51,918
	<b>Total</b>	<b>3047,32,06,596</b>

The motion was adopted.

**13.38 hrs.**

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) VOTE ON ACCOUNT  
BILL, 2013\***

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 21.

\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.3.2013.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Services of a part of the financial year 2013-14 for the purposes of Railways.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the Services of a part of the financial year 2013-14 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of —India for the services of a part of the financial year 2013-14 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

The question is that the Bill to provide for the withdrawal of certain sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of a part of the financial year 2013-14 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

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\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

Clause 1, Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The hon. Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Madam, I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

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**13.40 hrs.**

**APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) BILL, 2013\***

*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 24. The Minister may now move that the Bill be taken into consideration.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-

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\* Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.03.2013

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

13 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to authorize payment and appropriation of certain further sums from and out of the Consolidated Fund of India for the services of the financial year 2012-13 for the purposes of Railways, be taken into consideration"

The motion was adopted.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHIR PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

**13.43 hrs.**

#### APPROPRIATION (RAILWAYS) NO.2 BILL\*

THE MINISTER OF RAILWAYS (SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March,

\* \*\*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary, Part-II, Section 2, dated 13.03.2013

2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: Item No. 26, the Minister may now move for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services for the purposes of Railways during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted. MADAM SPEAKER: The House will now take up clause by clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

\*\* Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

MADAM SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill be passed.

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

13.44 hrs.

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE: APPROVAL OF  
PROCLAMATION BY PRESIDENT IN RELATION TO  
THE STATE OF JHARKHAND

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): I beg to move the following resolution:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 2013 under article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand."

13.44 ½ hrs.

(SHRI P.C. CHACKO in the Chair)

Before I extend the circumstances in which the Government has had to bring the Resolution to this august House, may I state that the Constitution framers had recognized that the provisions of Article 356 among others were necessary to meet exceptional situation where the breakdown of the constitutional machinery occurs in a State.

May I take this opportunity to narrate briefly the circumstances prevailing in Jharkhand which led to the imposition of the President's rule in the State? ...*(Interruptions)* The elections to constitute the Legislative Assembly of Jharkhand were held in the months of November - December, 2009.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not crowd there. Go to your seats. Order please.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please do not crowd there. Please move to your seats. Do not stand there. Please move to your seats.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: The total strength of the Legislative Assembly is 82, including one nominated Member. After the elections, the party-wise position in the Legislative Assembly so formed was as follows: Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP) - 18; Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (JMM) - 18; Indian National Congress - 14; Jharkhand Vikas Morcha (JVM) - 11; Janta Dal (United) - 2; Rashtriya Janata Dal (RJD) - 5; All Jharkhand Students Union (AJSU) - 5; Independents and other parties - 8. The total comes to 81.

The break-up of Independents and other parties is as follows: The Jharkhand Party - 1; CPI (ML) - 1; MCC - 1; JBSMSP - 1; JJM - 1; RKP - 1; Shri Harinarayan Ray - 1; Shri Videsh Singh - Independent - 1. The total comes to eight. One Member belonging to Anglo-Indian Community was subsequently nominated by the Governor.

The coalition Government came to office in Jharkhand on 30th December, 2009, with Shri Shibhu Soren of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha as Chief Minister. The ruling coalition, at the time of the Government formation, had been supported by 44 MLAs in the House of 81, plus one Nominated Anglo-Indian Member with the following party-wise break up: Jharkhand Mukti Morcha - 18; Bharatiya Janata Party - 18; All Jharkhand Students Union - 5; Jharkhand Janadhikar Manch - 1; Janata Dal (United) - 2.

Due to the political instability in the State, the President's rule was imposed in the State of Jharkhand on 1.6.2010 and the Assembly of the State was kept under suspended animation. The President's rule in the State was revoked on 11th September, 2010. Shri Arjun Munda of the BJP was sworn in as Chief Minister on 11th September, 2010 with the support of 46 Members as follows: BJP -18; JMM - 18; AJSU - 6; Jharkhand Janadhikar Manch - 1; Janata Dal (United) - 2; Independent - 1, that comes to 46.

The leaders of the JMM had met the Governor regarding their decision to withdraw their support to Shri Arjun Munda Government. Shri Arjun Munda, Chief Minister, along with a few MLAs of his Party came to Raj Bhawan and handed over the resignation letter of the Council of Ministers to the Governor with the recommendation of the Cabinet to dissolve the present Jharkhand Legislative Assembly. The resignation of Shri Arjun Munda had been duly accepted and he was asked to continue as caretaker Chief Minister till an alternative arrangement was made. Between 9th and 12th January, 2013, the Governor had parleys with the delegations of various prominent political parties in the State. The Governor informed that the withdrawal of support by the eighteen Members of the JMM Legislative Party had clearly reduced the coalition Government led by Shri Arjun Munda to minority in the State Legislative Assembly bringing down its strength from 46 to 28.

On the basis of the above fact, it was abundantly clear that the JMM, RJD, Congress and a few Independents were in favour of formation of an alternative Government in the State, while the JVM (P), the BJP, the Jharkhand People's Party, JD(U), AJSU, the Socialist Party of India and the Left Parties were for a fresh mandate after the dissolution of the Assembly. The Governor further stated that the State Administration had been in the semi-paralysed state since 8th January, 2103 when the Jharkhand Mukti Morcha publicly announced its decision to withdraw the support from the Government.

The Governor further informed that the political developments of the past few days as well as the stand of the main political parties in the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly made it abundantly clear that there was no possibility of formation of a stable, elected Government in Jharkhand at least for the time being. Moreover, any further continuance of the situation, the political impasse will derail the administrative machinery.

In the circumstances stated above, the Governor, in his Report dated 12th January, 2013 recommended the invoking of Article 356 of the Constitution of India for the imposition of President's Rule in Jharkhand while keeping the Jharkhand State Legislative Assembly under suspended animation.

In view of the situation prevailing in Jharkhand, the Union Government considered the Report of the Governor

and proclaimed President's Rule in the State of Jharkhand under Article 356 (1) of the Constitution on 18th January, 2013 keeping the Legislative Assembly under suspended animation.

With these words, I commend, Sir, that the Proclamation issued on 18th January, 2013 under Article 356 (1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand be approved by the august House. A copy of the Proclamation, as stipulated in the Constitution, along with the consequential Order is also placed on the Table of the House. In keeping with the convention, a copy of the Governor's Report recommending issuance of the Proclamation is also placed on the Table of the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Motion moved:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 2013 under article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand."

We will have a brief discussion. The Budget is coming up subsequently. We will have further Discussion then. Now, Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey to speak. Please be brief.

[Translation]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Mr. Chairman, Sir, hon. Minister of Home Affairs has moved the resolution for approval of imposition of President's rule in the State by the House. Mr. Chairman, Sir, Jharkhand state has been facing problems since its formation in one way or the other, be it development of the State in education of health sector, be it development of the people living below poverty line, be it construction of road or be it providing drinking water in the state. Moreover, the Union Government has also been creating problems in the State. First Arjun Munda's government was stated to be unstable. Arjun Munda ji passed a resolution in the Cabinet for dissolving Jharkhand Legislative Assembly and holding elections in the State at the earliest. Sir, even the Union Government has been unstable. We have faced Lok Sabha elections four times during the period from 1996 to 2004. It is unfortunate for Jharkhand that the policy and vision of Prime Minister Atal ji leading to formation of this State has not been completely implemented. As this State has often been in bad books of the Union Government, efforts have



been made to lure the Members of Jharkhand Mukti Morcha time and again and to topple the government. That is why today Jharkhand ...\*\*... has been in such state ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The speech of hon. Member will only be recorded.

...(*Interruptions*)\*

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Sir, you would be surprised to know if the government of Jharkhand remains unstable ....\*\* they went away from Jharkhand. CBI registered FIR against the advisers and an inquiry was set up. We have been taught in our school that the office of the Governor is holy. In ancient days the people would ridicule someone by saying as if he were the Lord Governor of any State. It meant that the Governor's post was treated as the highest post. Now you can see the predicament the office of the Governor is in. As of now the Legislative Assembly has been kept under suspended animation. There is a government, there are Members of Legislative Assembly but the Governor has been in the driving seat and the rest of the people are supposed to sit on their seats.

You should conduct election in which you may get a thumping majority. The government should be formed as per the mandate of people of Jharkhand. I would like to make a humble request to the people of Jharkhand that the party getting full majority should form the Government.

**14.00 hrs.**

When the State was created then there was left wing extremism and instability in Jharkhand. The Assembly seats in Chhattisgarh and Uttarakhand were increased but Jharkhand continued to have 81 Assembly seats. As far as development work is concerned you would be surprised to know that the list of BPL families has been prepared after conducting survey in Jharkhand and the same was forwarded to Delhi twice but the list was rejected on both occasions by citing the reason that there was a big increase in the number of poor people in the State. The question arises that the census includes all kind of assets of a family. It is your duty to conduct enquiry into the matter when the number of poor people increases but the same has not been conducted.

\* not recorded

\*\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

Jharkhand is one such state where new BPL survey has not been conducted. It is unfortunate. As far as the issue of enquiry is concerned, people are waiting there to find a person like Shri Madhu Koda who will be made the Chief Minister of Jharkhand and through that person it will be easier to loot the State in the same way in which 'Cheer Haran' of Draupdi was done in Mahabharat.

Be it the matter of horse-trading in Rajya Sabha or allocation of coal mines, conviction to say that you should conduct C.B.I. or vigilance enquiry if something wrong has been done by the erstwhile regime of Shri Arjun Munda. There is no problem ...(*Interruptions*) Dr. Saheb, you please keep quiet, since you are new here. He has rendered services as an IPS Officer, hence he thinks that everything is all right. You will be surprised to know that I hail from such state where Union Minister visit the school to unfurl the National Flag whereas it is the duty of Mukhiya or village head. They ride fatfatia or motorbike and click photographs and take credit for development work there. Development work in my constituency is not being carried out despite writing letters in this regard since my constituency is marked with red ink which means that work should not be carried out there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you will be surprised to know that there are only two advisors, I am not passing a judgment on their suitability but how can these two Advisors manage the population of 3.5 crore when number of officer is very large. You can understand that all the officers have gone out of control. Public representatives can raise the issue of public interest and development related matters. The duty of officer is to implement the assigned task. The issues of the resignation of MLAs and MPs and their election by the people is a different one. But the local MLA, MP and Sarpanch will raise the matter of development.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. You will get time to speak on the General Budget also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Jharkhand is a poor state. Allocated funds are not utilized here because hurdles are created. It is not possible to extort money and pocket the same. The JPSC scam took place there. The

CBI should enquire into the matter and reveal the names of persons involved in the scam. Today, the incident of horse-trading took place. At least 30 MLA will be put behind bars if the enquiry is conducted in a fair manner. You can understand the seriousness of this issue. The enquiry is not being conducted. The people have created trouble there. They can put someone behind bars and set one free using their own discretion. This is the present scenario in Jharkhand. The Union Government is not providing due support to the State be it the case of Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Yojana, drinking water, the issue related to development, ration card, allocation of foodgrains and APDP fertilizer or irrigation.

Through you, I urge upon the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs that elected government with clear majority should be formed in Jharkhand as soon as possible. I oppose the President's rule in the State.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, it is a very important issue. As per report of H.E. Governor there is President Rule in Jharkhand. It is a constitutional obligation that if the Parliament does not ratify there would be constitutional crisis. Shri Ravindra Kumar Pandey is a very responsible Member of Parliament. There should not be any discussion on the issue. I believe the House should pass it unanimously. If the President's Rule would not be confirmed in Jharkhand then definitely the budget would not be passed and there would be constitutional crisis due to which salary of employees would not be paid and the possibilities of development would also end.

Sir, I feel it is our constitutional obligation to pass it. Hon. Members submitted that when Jharkhand was constituted the entire country rejoiced that it would now grow rapidly since Jharkhand was a surplus state. It was the richest State in as far as coal and minerals resources are concerned. There can be no discussion on this issue, no room for any criticism. Jharkhand is richest in mineral resources, it has abundance of mineral reserves which if explored properly would not only develop the State but would boost the country's economy. I feel there should be a separate discussion on it. Jharkhand was constituted in the year 2000. The Congress Party has not formed Government there ever since. We are in the year 2013, only in 12 years ...(*Interruptions*)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not interrupt. You speak when your turn comes.

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: The names that you took be that of Shri Madhu Koda or Shri Arjun Munda or that of any other Chief Minister, they all belonged to Bharatiya Janata Party and today if you hold someone guilty it is the progeny of your own crimes, whosoever the Chief Minister. The Government has been formed eight times in Jharkhand from the year 2000 to 2013 in merely twelve years. Who is responsible for this instability? ...(*Interruptions*) Pandey ji, I did not disturb you. I was listening to what Pandey ji and Nishikant ji would say. I am not making any allegations. If the Government has been formed eight times in a span of twelve years from the year 2000 to 2013 then we are responsible to the people because we are their representatives. We are accountable to them because the Government is elected for five years and if the Governments were stable these would have formed only two and half times but instead there have been eight Governments. After the elections in the year 2009 Shibu Soren ji formed the Government with Bharatiya Janata Party coalition. It was not Congress party's Government. The Deputy Chief Minister was from your party. If you formed a coalition Government with Shibu Soren in the year 2009, the Deputy Chief Minister was from your party the Government could not complete its five year tenure from the years 2009 to 2014 then you will have to give an answer to the general public through the House as to why you made the Government fall. The reason was that you wanted to defeat the Shibu Soren Government and form your own BJP Government. If it is a party with a difference and a different work culture and you boast of a very good conduct, graceful character, action and face them is it this that you boast of which is getting unmasked. He was your partner, you had formed a coalition Government, forged an alliance with him. But you could not tolerate him as a Chief Minister and you defeated the Government and during the year 2011 you formed your Government and made Shri Shibu Soren's son the Deputy Chief Minister. After all what could be the reason behind it that you form the Government somehow and enjoy power.

You tell us to hold an inquiry. I do not suggest that, that an inquiry should be conducted against Arjun Mundaji. But Ravindra Pandeyji, you represent that constituency.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY (Ranchi): Why cannot you support the inquiry?

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Your Government signed 125 Memoranda of Understanding with the Corporate Houses for the exploration of Mineral reserves. Those land holdings were of tribals. The traditional dwelling lands which belonged to the forefathers of the tribals were handed over to the corporate houses. The people of Jharkhand are watching you that the land of those traditional dwellers, our tribals, was acquired by the corporate houses. You will have to give its reply in the 2014 elections that after all what were the reasons you gave away the ownership, the title of the land to others. Thereafter you formed your Government. Today, your party would have been in power. You defeated the Shibu Soren Government. Arjun Mundaji's Government would have lasted. But your ego did not get gratified.

As we have read in the newspapers that Jharkhand Mukti Morcha has said that 36 months are there, you have run the Government for 18 months and now we will run the Government for another 18 months. You were the Deputy Chief Minister in the Government, but you toppled the Government and then you formed your Government. Now if they are demanding that you have run the Government for 18 months as Chief Minister, so let us also run the Government but you could not tolerate it. Certainly, if President Rule has been imposed in Jharkhand today it is because of the arrogance of Bhartiya Janta Party and no one else is responsible for it. President Rule has been imposed not for the first time. Jharkhand has seen President Rule on five occasions. Who is responsible for the imposition of President Rule five times? This is our responsibility to see that if our Government is at the Centre, the interest of Jharkhand should not get hurt. You are hurting the interests of Jharkhand but it is our responsibility to protect the interests of the State. We are sitting at the Centre and will see that the development of Jharkhand does not stop. Salary payment in Jharkhand should not stop. We have provided the budget whether in Sarva Siksha Abhiyan or NRHM. Have you ever thought of developing Jharkhand? So many times you got the opportunity. Babu Lal Marandi was there Land he

successfully ran the Government for two years. What kind of politics was played? What internal conflict was there, he was well recognized as a good Chief Minister and you expelled him from Bhartiya Janta Party ...*(Interruptions)* I want to make one thing clear that we have never tried to form an unstable government in Jharkhand. We could have also formed the government had we desired. Today, if we make an effort, perhaps Congress can provide a stable government in Jharkhand. Despite this, we gave you ample opportunity. But now it has been proven that as many times the government of Bhartiya Janta Party has been given opportunity by the people of Jharkhand to run the Govt. from 2000 to 2013, it has failed the expectations of the people. Now, BJP can never form a stable government in future. This President's Rule has proved it. You are not providing a stable government to the people of Jharkhand. We have not created any obstacle and had we wished we could have made an effort to stop you from forming the government. You formed the government. We supported the Government in every manner. The Union Government provided the economic assistance in the form of giving more budget. Panchayati Raj elections were held after so many years and we gave money for that. Afterwards, we allocated funds for NRHM. We gave money for Sarva Siksha Abhiyan. We gave money for Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojna ...*(Interruptions)* if they are unable to spend the funds ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): Sir, he is referring every State ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Anuragji, we have allocated there also ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please no cross talking like this. This is not the way we discuss. Please take your seat.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: This will not go on record

...*(Interruptions)\**

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\* not recorded

[Translation]

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Sir, I think that the issue I am raising is a reflection of the sentiments of the people of Jharkhand. Bhartiya Janta Party will not be able to hide its shortcomings by interrupting me. The infamous blot on Jharkhand still exists. Today, there is President's rule in Jharkhand. They ask why President's Rule has been imposed. Vidhan Sabha should be dissolved. If Vidhan Sabha is dissolved everyday, will it be a step to weaken the democracy or strengthening it? whenever they wish, they will talk one thing in a certain parameter. When it suits them, they speak in some other parameter. Today, our effort is to ensure that if a government is elected to Vidhan Sabha or Lok Sabha by the people in a democratic manner, it should remain liable and accountable to the people for five years. This is the intention of Congress-UPA. We don't want the assembly to be dissolved there. What is the guarantee that a hung assembly will not come again? Then you will say that mid-term elections should be held again.

Sir, I would like to say that the House should unanimously pass the motion brought by our Home Minister. It should be ensured that a government is definitely formed there. A Vidhan Sabha was formed recently in Bihar and you have seen that elections were held again after one and a half month. So much criticism took place. If a Vidhan Sabha is there and MLAs have been elected, what is their fault? The people of the State have elected them for five years. The people have elected us to Lok Sabha for five years. Now, if they are unable to run the government and not able to work properly with their coalition and have failed to move ahead wisely with mutual consent taking their coalition into confidence, why are they hurting the sentiments of the people to hide their failures? Why should there be a breach of faith and trust of the people of Jharkhand to hide their failures?

Sir, I want this motion to be passed unanimously.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Sir, I have stood up to support the resolution moved by our leader of the House Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde Ji for approval of the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 2013 under Article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the state of Jharkhand. As it is a debate on constitutional

crisis, it has been evident that the old Bihar has been a backward state. Thereafter Jharkhand state was formed on 15th November, 2000. It is not a secret, several times it has also been discussed in the House that the poor and backward states should be given special status, developed and promoted. Due to political instability the government has been changed often in Jharkhand and President rule has been imposed in the state. It has been the misfortune of Jharkhand ...*(Interruptions)* It has been evident that Jharkhand has so much abundance of natural resources that I think this state can make a very good contribution to the economy of the country. Sir, it has also been evident that most of the Chief Ministers of this state have been tribals as this state is dominated by tribals. But it is unfortunate that whenever a tribal or a person belonging to scheduled caste gets an opportunity to run a state, he is not allowed to function ...*(Interruptions)* I would like to speak about both the sides ...*(Interruptions)* You have spoken about Uttar Pradesh, I wouldn't comment upon that but the main reason is that efforts are always made to destabilize him. Pal Saheb has explained it in detail, I would not like to go in detail but it has been seen that the people have a lot of expectations from the elected government in a democratic set up. No special action plan, special status or special package has been provided for upliftment of the poor and the tribals who are downtrodden in resources. If proper investment is made there, I think Indian economy can be strengthened further. We have seen that President's rule was also imposed in Uttar Pradesh. As per the Indian Constitution, if there is an elected government and the government is functional, the public is relaxed and development of the State takes place. When there is President's rule in a state, the bureaucrats run the State. Generally the bureaucracy dominates and in case of President's rule the bureaucracy runs the State and there is no development. Today I would like to say that if the Parliament approves this resolution, assembly elections should be held there at the earliest. I would prefer that assembly elections are not held alongwith Lok Sabha elections rather assembly elections should be held prior to Lok Sabha election so that there is an elected government and the Chief Minister of the State may develop the State.

Now the people are trying, I know the Congress has also been in power in India. Ravindra Bhai has commented on the Governor whereas nobody is supposed to comment

on the Governor. Your party has also been in power, you have also appointed Governors in various states and had your expectations from those Governors. As these are constitutional posts, so no comment is made against any Governor. But the people sitting in opposition always put a question mark on the Governors as they think that the Governor is dictated by the party ruling at the Centre. I think such comments are not proper.

I would not like to say much and would like to say to Hon. Shinde Ji that President's rule is not very good. We have experiences in the past and I would prefer that elections are held there at the earliest so that an elected government is formed there and development of the State and upliftment of the people may take place. With these words I conclude my speech.

DR. BALIRAM (Lalganj): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for allowing me to speak. I support the proposal presented by the leader of the House seeking approval of the House due to declaration of President's rule in Jharkhand. When Jharkhand was separated from Bihar on 15th November, 2000 the people of Bihar were concerned that major assets of the State became part of Jharkhand. Jharkhand is rich in natural resources in comparison to Bihar. But it is an irony that though Jharkhand is rich in natural resources but it has the highest number of poor people. The tribal people of the State are exploited on a large scale. As per the constitutional provision the land of the people belonging to scheduled caste/scheduled tribe community could not be sold to people belonging to other categories. In case the land has to be sold, it is mandatory to obtain prior permission. But the Government of Munda ji had made an amendment in the said provision and permitted sale of land belonging to the scheduled caste to other categories. As a result such land was sold to capitalists ...*(Interruptions)* Hence, such amendment should be nullified in order to check sale of land belonging to the poor. Besides this, I would also like to submit that the President's Rule is quite painful since all the power is used by the bureaucracy. Attention is not paid to the issues raised by public representatives elected by the people and ultimately the people suffer and development process is stalled. Therefore, I urge upon the leader of the House and the Minister of Home Affairs to restore democracy and conduct election there so as to address the problem of people and to restart development process

in the state at the earliest. Just now Shri Pandey ji was saying that works related to education, health, poverty, drinking water and construction of road are being affected there. The poverty level in Jharkhand has increased to such an extent that people from Jharkhand migrated to Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh during crop season and during sowing and harvesting period of crops like paddy and wheat they return to their home state. It is a fact that all the Chief Ministers after creation of Jharkhand have been tribals. The Government in the State has been formed with the support of parties from this side or that side. They intend to send the message that tribal people cannot run the Government. Hence, they continue to topple the Government to prove their point. Sir, I would like to submit that tribal people are competent enough to run a Government if given a chance. Therefore, I want that election should be conducted there and definitely the Government will be formed by the people belonging to tribal community with thumping majority and complete its five year tenure. It will be beneficial for poor people of the state.

Sir, I urge upon the leader of the House and the Minister of Home Affairs to restore democracy and conduct election in the State at the earliest. In the end, I support the proposal brought by you.

SHRI BHUDEO CHAUDHARY (Jamui): Mr. Chairman, I express my gratitude to you for providing me an opportunity to speak on Jharkhand Budget.

Sir, at the outset I would like to take you down the memory lane. Jharkhand has been an important part of Bihar. Bihar was divided on 14th November 2002 and a new state of Jharkhand was created from it. Even in the days of struggle for freedom the spark was ignited by martyrs like Tilka Manjhi, Birsa Munda who formed their own outfit, laid their lives and played a vital role in the freedom struggle. The dream of creating a state of Jharkhand was envisaged in the wake of independence under the leadership of Jaipal Singh Munda and ever since the demand to set up a separate state was raised at times by Jharkhand Mukti Morcha and at times by the Bhartiya Janata Party.

I would like to remind you that half of the expenditure for governance was borne by the state of undivided Bihar. Even today, Jharkhand is richly endowed with mineral

wealth like coal, iron, mica and bronze and perhaps no other state has so much natural resources. Other states of the country became prosperous due to this mineral wealth of Jharkhand and Bihar. But this prosperity never came to these two states and these states have not prospered. I feel sad and with a heavy heart I admit that the matter which should have been discussed in the Jharkhand Legislative Assembly is being discussed in the Parliament. This is democracy and in regard to the President Rule invoked in Jharkhand as per the functioning of Democracy, I would like to state that the desired and the expected benefit will not accrue to the masses under President's Rule.

Sir, it is unfortunate that Jharkhand is the most backward state. 62 per cent children are malnourished even today. There are no toilets in 70 per cent villages there. Even today the women folk defecate in the open along the bank of streets, ponds and rivers.

In regard to education I wish to submit that the state is in run-down condition. The buildings of school including the walls are in decrepit state. Pure drinking water is not available. Even the air is not clean.

Sir, I wish to submit that Jharkhand is definitely a poor state and the poor have high expectations. The people have become desperate and disappointed in the wake of politically unstable state which has seen five Governments and also President's Rule for five times. Jharkhand has rich mineral wealth even today. But owing to the unfair policy of the Union Government and the step motherly treatment, the desired development is not taking place there. I simply wish to submit:

"Chhedne se mook bhi vachal ho jata hai, tutne se sheesha bhi kaal ho jata hai,

Is tarah garib rajya ko mat chheda karo, varna jalne se koyla bhi laal ho jata hai."

Mr. Chairman, I would like to make a most humble submission to Union Government, to the leader of the House and the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to play a vital role in keeping the spirit, functioning of democracy alive and the price and ideal of the state intact in keeping with the principles of democracy and lift-President's Rule and hold fresh democratic elections so as to ensure rights to the people.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are discussing only the Statutory Resolution on Approval of Proclamation of President's Rule in Jharkhand. The Budget is yet to come. If all hon. Members agree, we will conclude the discussion here. Jharkhand Budget is still coming. We will allow hon. Members from Jharkhand alone to speak and then we will wind up.

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Hon. Chairman, Sir, first of all I would like to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this important issue. I seek your permission to speak from here. Sir, the hon. Minister of Home Affairs had said that

[English]

'There is a breakdown of constitutional machinery in the State.

[Translation]

that is why President's Rule was imposed there. All of us agree with the hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs but we get concerned when we read the statement of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs, he said in English - 'at least for the time being...'. When the phrase 'time being' is used the people of Jharkhand get worried lest money and CBI will come into play in constituting the Government.

First of all I would request hon. Minister of Home Affairs that Jharkhand has a bad name in this regard. In the present situation it is impossible for any party to form the Government. It is evident that there is a need to conduct fresh elections. So far as President's Rule is concerned, with the imposition of President's Rule three-four committees have been constituted. One of the committees have been constituted to clear the pending proposals related to coal and mines. It makes it clear that with the imposition of President's Rule in Jharkhand [English] a committee is formed to discuss cases pending on coal and mineral issues

[Translation]

When President's Rule was imposed the people of Jharkhand feared that corruption would start again in Jharkhand if we act like this. Coal, iron and mining blocks will be allocated in the name of President's Rule. You know this. If you look in short there are many scams like

cash for vote scam, seed scam, land scam, royalty scam, mining scam, rural roads scam etc.

When people from the Bhartiya Janata Party say such things we are a little bit surprised because most of the time they were in power and most of the scams took place during their rule. People are talking in Jharkhand that some persons of the present government are in search of one more this is the talking point among the common people. In each village, everywhere these people are searching because all the persons concerned with the government are continuously trying to form the govt, from Delhi and other places. It is a common talking point that one more .....\* is searched. One thing is that ....\* the scam at the time of.....\* is to the tune of four thousand crore rupees. I would like to tell the coalition partners of the Congress that if a scam involving four thousand crore rupees is committed it cannot take place without knowledge of the persons in the Government.

That is why I request you that no effort whatsoever should be made in any circumstances to form the government there. So far as Bhartiya Janata Party is concerned, I, would say most of the alienation of Adiwasis from land took place during the rule of Arjun Munda government we would also like to know this. One interesting thing has happened in Jharkhand. Whenever any Government takes charge, one important thing happens. You cannot allot coal or iron ore block to anyone except public sector undertakings in Schedule-5 areas. But these people have reached the excess level, public sector was allotted contract and joint ventures were formed. This is a big danger for the Adiwasis. An amendment is proposed in Schedule-5 in the Standing Committee on Environment and Forest. The day when Schedule-5 will be amended that would be the worst law for the Adiwasis.

I would request and also like to warn the government that if alienation of Adiwasis from land is done in Schedule 5 then a dangerous thing will start. I submit that there was a Samata Judgment of the Supreme Court related to the case pending in the standing committee and an amendment has been proposed to go around the Samata Judgment. I request you to stop that. When the Budget will be presented there will be a lot of discussion about Jharkhand but at present I would like to cite the statistics. It is such a state where more than 60 percent children are malnourished. 75 lakh people are displaced

*[English]*

6.5 million people have been displaced in Jharkhand because coal mining and other projects.

*[Translation]*

It has not happened in any other State. You may imagine how big injustice has been done to this State. Out of the 65 lakh women domestic workers employed in Delhi, Mumbai and other locations, 70 per cent are from this State. No one will tell this story to you. This is the most regretful and disappointing story. 65 lakh are not in any other State. We start raising hue and cry when in thousands. The tribal people there have a 75 lakh population. I would request you to take this thing into consideration.

The President's Rule is going on there, so I want to say two-three things. Shri Xavier Dias and Miss Barla are two persons. BJP Government has locked them up. Land acquisition was taking place there and they were fighting for the rights of tribal people. They are poor tribal people who are fighting for civil rights. So cases have been slapped against them. The President's Rule is going on there, your government is in power, so at least get these cases withdrawn because they were fighting for the rights of tribal people.

Sir, finally, through you, I want to request the Government not to support in forming any such government in any situation and let the elections take place. ...\* person like him, don't search for the option as the common people are pointing out in their conversation. For Jharkhand, it is necessary to form a democratic government at the earliest. With these words, I extend my sincere thanks to you.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI (Chatra): Respected Chairman, Sir, I speak very less due to being an independent member because I get very less time to speak. This matter is related to Jharkhand and I come from the land of Jharkhand. I have been elected from there.

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Inder Singh Namdhariji, you will get another opportunity when the Budget is presented. Therefore, you may please try to be brief.

\* Not recorded.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Sir, I will not speak about the Budget.

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): He has been JDU Jharkhand State President.

SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Sir, today the Hon. Home Minister has given information regarding imposition of President's Rule in Jharkhand. I do not hold the Union Government responsible for it because the parties which were ruling the state have offered the President's Rule on a platter. Jharkhand's situation is like the one just as Ajay Kumar ji was saying quoting a poet "Abla Jivan Hai Tumhari Yahi Kahani, Anchal Me Hai Doodh Aur Ankhon Me Paani.". Even today as it is said about the life of women that Anchal me to doodh hai, lekin aankhon me paani hai, similarly the land of Jharkhand has plenty of resources but there is poverty in the State. Despite such plentiful resources, there is nothing. If we begin counting today, it will require more time. Today, the people of Jharkhand are found in cleaning jobs in hotels in Delhi, Punjab and Haryana. This is misfortune of our State.

The State of Jharkhand has completed twelve years of its formation. Governments ruled there but they could not fulfill the expectations of the people. Jharkhand was a peaceful state but efforts were made to divide it in tribal and non-tribal people and development could not take place so we could not reach the target. President's Rule was imposed there. The Home Minister is a very decent person. I respect him very much but I want to request him not to give the message that President's Rule means the rule of the Congress. Earlier, the parties were ruling the State but today efforts are being made to give the message that the party president of the State had a slip of the tongue when he said now our rule has come. I don't want to take his name, he is a member of the Other House. His statement came on television that now our rule has started. Home Minister Sir, it is a constitutional provision. The Government could not function, so you imposed the President's Rule. But if we suppose today that the rule of a particular party has come, it will amount to stifling the democracy because the President's Rule is not the rule of any particular party, it is the President's Rule. President is the head of the State. No wrong message should be

given. Jairam Ramesh ji is not present in the House, I wanted to tell him that with the imposition of President's Rule, they have done one thing, five thousand Indira houses were allotted in each block. Earlier it did not strike their mind when the Government was running. There is a small Bandaria lock in Garhwa district where 6500 Indira houses were allotted. Today, the Member of Parliament from that area was not called but the MLA of, the dissolved Vidhan Sabha is distributing 6500 Indira houses there and saying, that I have done it.

I want to tell the hon. Shindeji that I won't tell anything which is not factual. I am telling today's incident. I just got a call that one MLA of the dissolved assembly cannot go there and he should not go there but he writes a letter to the Governor. One tribal fair used to be held and I used to organize that fair and DDC of that area had no hand in it. They were not happy with the DDC. Some reasons would have been there and they wrote to me that DDC did not send invitation to me. That DDC got transferred within three months and he was called back because one MLA of the dissolved assembly was angry with him. Hon. Home Minister, Sir, if such message will go across, who will call it President's Rule?

I agree that the Congress has not got the opportunity to rule even after 12 years but it will be like baking bread on pyre if President's Rule is made the Congress rule. I can give you umpteen examples. Five thousand Indira houses have been allotted in my area Latehar, Chatra but I don't have any information. At least, I should have been given the information because I am the Member of Parliament of that area. It is being distributed through those people who don't have the right to distribute. ..\*... I don't know who taught them, he is giving appropriate time and telling in a public meeting ...\*... this work is taking place as per his wishes.

If this is the meaning of President's Rule then I think there is a need to give reconsideration to Section 356 of the Constitution. I would like to say only this and I have faith in you and I believe that you will examine the issues I have raised and if possible, give instructions to the hon. Governor to ensure that no excesses are committed because *Ati Sarvartra Varjayet*.

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\* Not recorded.



[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The other hon. Members are requested that they will get an opportunity during the Jharkhand Budget. Now, I will call the hon. Minister to give the reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SHINDE): You please speak on the budget  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After the Minister's Speech, you can seek the clarification. Let him reply.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to speak on a very important issue today  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: There are seven Members who have given their names. So, we are closing the discussion here. Please cooperate.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, please give me two minutes  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: After this reply, Nishikant Dubey ji you can seek clarifications.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I am grateful to all the Members. I never wanted to impose President's Rule there. Sometimes such sad incidents occur. What is the fault of the Congress? It is not I but the government of the Congress Party which has imposed President's Rule. A number of Members have said this here for which I am

grateful to them. This President's Rule has been imposed on behalf of all of you. You should understand this. Pandeyji was speaking, I know him very well, he always raises issues regarding the said department. I have also been helping him regardless of the fact that he belongs to the opposition party. We help a lot of people in this House because we are colleagues. Sometimes we take their place and sometimes they take ours. But at times we forget that they belong to the opposition. We forget to remain within limits of decent behavior while commenting. One Member said that limits must be observed while commenting on the hon. President. I also feel that we should remember the limits defined by constitutional provisions while commenting. I understand this point. Hence I said in Jharkhand that elections were held in the year 2009 and the Congress formed the government with the assistance of other parties. The government of the state resigned and President's Rule was imposed. We did not think that now that Congress is ruling the country so we should impose President's Rule permanently. When the BJP and the JMM joined hands within three months and said that they would form the government, permission was granted immediately. Did we create any obstruction at the time? ...(Interruptions) No obstructions were placed in their way. But when they fall themselves then what can the Congress do? We had not told anyone to bring down the government. Look at the Union Government. Dr. Manmohan Singh has to listen to numerous barbs but he is still ready to deal with it. We are ready to listen to all parties in the coalition, the BJP has to understand this. To run a coalition government is also an art ...(Interruptions)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: You should have learnt from Vajpayeeji too ...(Interruptions)

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: Why not. He was also a good person, he ran the government well. Why didn't you form the government again ...(Interruptions) What can I say. You lost in Himachal also ...(Interruptions) I don't want to say anything. You are a youngster, you are a new member, I want to support you.

I would just say that you should not have this misapprehension that we want to form a Congress government there. I specifically said that Shri Ajay Kumar, IPS officer resigned from his job to become a Member. The Home Minister said that he can form a government after the designated period. I am grateful to him. He made

comments also but did not say anything other than the facts for which I thank him. We do not want this to continue for a long time. It has happened in a lot of places viz Kerala, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka etc. in our democracy. It happens till no one gets the number to form government. This time too the Governor tried for three days to give opportunity to the parties to form a government. He asked the Congress party too. Congress refused to form a coalition government there. He took the right decision. Constitutionally government cannot be formed till majority is achieved. One way has been found to offer one more opportunity. Efforts may be made to form the Government till the time President's Rule remains imposed. Nobody forbade you, you may form the government. Come, form the Government and sit there. But I am hurt by the fact that the tribal society is still backward. It is your, our duty to provide them protection. The way the issue of their land has been discussed here, I think the government must remain alert, but the House should also be alert in this regard. The voice of those helpless people does not reach here, that is why it is our duty to give them more power.

I'll not take much time because Budget is to be debated here. I would like to request the House to accept this resolution ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Hon'ble Shinde Saheb, you are not doing any favour to Ravindra Pandey Saheb ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Put your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It is my question that is why I am saying that you are not doing any favour. It reflects the mindset. Continuous advertisement is going on in the Governor's rule. You can see for the first time on Television how they are doing ...\* Namdhariji was saying that .....\* he was not doing any wrong there. The Governor does not engage in such kind of publicity. My question is that there is Santhal Pargana Tenancy Act, Chhotanagpur Tenancy Act. There is a false allegation on Shri Arjun Mundaji and so far as domicile is concerned there is an order of the High Court that domicile is meant for the nation not for the states.

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

There are two things. How you are trying to plunder Jharkhand. First, Panchayat elections were not held in Jharkhand due to the order of the Supreme Court, it was not hampered by any Government. The Panchayat Elections were held after the order of the Supreme Court. Our six thousand crore rupees is outstanding against you. The second issue is related to pension. Incidentally the Minister of Finance is present here. ...*(Interruptions)*

**15.00 hrs.**

Mr. Chairman, Sir, it is a very important matter. In all the States which came into existence after 1956, the division of pension was made on the basis of population, be it any state. But you are doing it on the basis of the number of employees in our state. It is causing a loss of rupees ten thousand crore for Jharkhand. I have two questions for you - first do you want to clear the outstanding of six thousand crore rupees or not? Second why are you not implementing the theory of pension on the basis of population in our state which is the case across the country? What the problem of the Central Government is in this regard or how you do not want to ruin Jharkhand, the people of Jharkhand want a reply in this regard.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: I'll reply the first question of hon'ble Member only after gathering information in this regard. [English] He is asking me this question at the eleventh hour and, therefore, I am unable to give him a reply.

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): He can raise it in the Budget discussion.

SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE: As regards the second question that he has raised, the Finance Minister is here and he will get a reply from the Finance Minister.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:

"That this House approves the Proclamation issued by the President on the 18th January, 2013 under article 356(1) of the Constitution in relation to the State of Jharkhand."

*The motion was adopted.*

**15.02 hrs.**GENERAL BUDGET (2013-14)—GENERAL  
DISCUSSIONDEMANDS FOR GRANTS ON ACCOUNT  
(GENERAL), 2013-14DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS  
(GENERAL), 2012-13DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS (GENERAL),  
2010-11*[English]*MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall now take up Item  
Nos. 28, 29, 30 and 31 together.

Motions moved:

"That the respective sums not exceeding the amounts on Revenue Account and Capital Account shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the, Consolidated Fund of India, on account, for or (towards defraying the charges during the year ending the 31st day of March, 2014 in respect of the

heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 1 to 34, 36, 37, 39 to 64, 66 to 76, 78, 79 and 81 to 106."

"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 Demand Nos. 1 to 4, 7, 9 to 17, 19 to 21, 30 to 33, 35, 40, 45 to 50, 52 to 55, 58 to 61, 65, 66, 70, 71, 73, 75, 77, 81, 84, 85, 87 to 91, 93, 95 to 97, 100 to 102 and 104 to 106."

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended on the 31st day of March, 2011, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 11, 13, 21, 22, 23, 27, 31, 72, 101 and 102."

*Demands for Grants on Account—Budget (General) for 2013-2014 submitted to the vote of Lok Sabha*

No. & Name of Demand	Amount of Demands for Grants on Account submitted to the vote of the House on March 14, 2013		Amount of Demands for Grants submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3	4	5
<b>Ministry of Agriculture</b>				
1 Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	4155,22,00,000	9,86,00,000	17719,12,00,000	49,30,00,000
2 Department of Agricultural Research and Education	941,53,00,000	...	4787,64,00,000	...
3 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries.	422,40,00,000	4,46,00,000	2112,07,00,000	22,28,00,000
<b>Department of Atomic Energy</b>				
4 Atomic Energy	1187,54,00,000	722,02,00,000	5448,81,00,000	3389,27,00,000

801	General Budget (2013-14)...	PHALGUNA 22, 1934 (Saka)	Demands for Excess Grants (General), 2010-11	802	
	1	2	3	4	
5	Nuclear Power Schemes	657,19,00,000	49,61,00,000	3285,96,00,000	248,06,00,000
<b>Ministry of Chemicals and Fertilizers</b>					
6	Department of Chemicals and Petrochemicals	1055,49,00,000	1,67,00,000	277,49,00,000	8,36,00,000
7	Department of Fertilizers	22000,00,00,000	42,25,00,000	48629,72,00,000	211,23,00,000
8	Department of Pharmaceuticals	33,11,00,000	4,95,00,000	165,52,00,000	24,75,00,000
<b>Ministry of Civil Aviation</b>					
9	Ministry of Civil Aviation	142,07,00,000	838,30,00,000	710,35,00,000	4191,50,00,000
<b>Ministry of Coal</b>					
10	Ministry of Coal	82,95,00,000	8,33,00,000	414,75,00,000	41,67,00,000
<b>Ministry of Commerce and Industry</b>					
11	Department of Commerce	730,63,00,000	168,83,00,000	3653,14,00,000	844,17,00,000
12	Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	235,55,00,000	50,50,00,000	1177,74,00,000	252,50,00,000
<b>Ministry of Communications and Information Technology</b>					
13	Department of Posts	2812,66,00,000	72,22,00,000	14063,31,00,000	361,09,00,000
14	Department of Telecommunications	2032,14,00,000	418,38,00,000	10160,72,00,000	2091,90,00,000
15	Department of Electronics and Information Technology	478,75,00,000	29,92,00,000	2392,75,00,000	149,58,00,000
<b>Ministry of Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution</b>					
16	Department of Consumer Affairs	97,16,00,000	3,29,00,000	485,79,00,000	16,46,00,000
17	Department of Food and Public Distribution	19651,07,00,000	1773,59,00,000	71434,70,00,000	8867,94,00,000
<b>Ministry of Corporate Affairs</b>					
18	Ministry of Corporate Affairs	40,04,00,000	4,99,00,000	185,32,00,000	24,93,00,000
<b>Ministry of Culture</b>					
19	Ministry of Culture	337,17,00,000	6,50,00,000	1685,83,00,000	32,50,00,000
<b>Ministry of Defence</b>					
20	Ministry of Defence	3592,19,00,000	306,40,00,000	11862,94,00,000	1532,00,00,000

	1	2	3	4	5
21 Defence Pensions		7416,55,00,000	...	37082,76,00,000	...
22 Defence Services - Army		14265,34,00,000	...	69622,99,00,000	...
23 Defence Services -Navy		2063,57,00,000	...	10317,86,00,000	...
24 Defence Services - Air Force		3149,44,00,000	...	15747,22,00,000	...
25 Defence Ordnance Factories		1709,27,00,000	...	...	...
26 Defence Services - Research and Development		9,32,83,00,000	...	4664,13,00,000	...
27 Capital Quality on Defence Services	...		18921,25,00,000	...	67764,04,00,000
<b>Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region</b>					
28 Ministry of Development of North Eastern Region		308,00,00,000	58,83,00,000	1539,97,00,000	294,17,00,000
<b>Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation</b>					
29 Ministry Drinking Water and Sanitation		2544,28,00,000	...	12721,42,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Earth Sciences</b>					
30 Ministry of Earth Sciences		203,09,00,000	33,52,00,000	1289,43,00,000	167,59,00,000
<b>Ministry of Environment and Forests</b>					
31 Ministry of Environment and Forests		469,02,00,000	11,51,00,000	2346,61,00,000	57,56,00,000
<b>Ministry of External Affairs</b>					
32 Ministry of External Affairs		2501,60,00,000	361,25,00,000	7448,87,00,000	1407,25,00,000
<b>Ministry of Finance</b>					
33 Department of Economic Affairs		1477,52,00,000	57715,14,00,000	7387,60,00,000	8693,75,00,000
34 Department of Financial Services		1244,83,00,000	4983,40,00,000	6224,16,00,000	24917,00,00,000
36 Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments		17923,66,00,000	...	83958,34,00,000	...
37 Loans to Government Servants, etc.	...		37,50,00,000	187,50,00,000	...
39 Department of Expenditure		23,35,00,000	...	116,77,00,000	...
40 Pensions		3492,33,00,000	...	17461,67,00,000	...
41 Indian Audit and Accounts Department		449,48,00,000	1,67,00,000	2247,37,00,000	8,33,00,000

805	<i>General Budget (2013-14)...</i>	PHALGUNA 22, 1934 ( <i>Saka</i> )	<i>Demands for Excess Grants</i>	806	
		<i>(General), 2010-11</i>			
	1	2	3	4	5
42	Department of Revenue	1686,20,00,000	16,79,00,000	8430,97,00,000	83,92,00,000
43	Direct Taxes	628,65,00,000	356,35,00,000	3143,26,00,000	233,63,00,000
44	Indirect Taxes	638,29,00,000	24,88,00,000	3191,46,00,000	124,37,00,000
45	Department of Disinvestment	10,54,00,000	52,70,00,000		
<b>Ministry of Food Processing Industries</b>					
46	Ministry of Food Processing Industries	119,85,00,000	...	599,26,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Health and Family Welfare</b>					
47	Department of Health and Family Welfare	5502,05,00,000	477,11,00,000	27510,22,00,000	2385,56,00,000
48	Department of Ayurveda, Yoga & Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	208,20,00,000	1,57,00,000	1041,40,00,000	7,83,00,000
49	Department of Health Research	168,00,00,000	...	840,00,00,000	...
50	Department of AIDS Control	295,00,00,000	2,50,00,000	1475,00,00,000	12,50,00,000
<b>Ministry of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises</b>					
51	Department of Heavy Industry	76,82,00,000	94,59,00,000	384,59,00,000	472,97,00,000
52	Department of Public Enterprises	3,23,00,000	...	16,16,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Home Affairs</b>					
53	Ministry of Home Affairs	351,60,00,00	37,55,00,000	1756,91,00,000	27,80,00,000
54	Cabinet	67,17,00,000	335,83,00,000		
55	Police	7480,74,00,000	1632,38,00,000	35906,25,00,000	7472,58,00,000
56	Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	328,19,00,000	16,82,00,000	1640,92,00,000	7921,00,000
57	Transfers to Union Territory Governments	377,13,00,000	12,00,00,000	1885,66,00,000	60,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation</b>					
58	Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation	244,67,00,000	...	1223,35,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Human Resource Development</b>					
59	Department of School Education and Literacy	24666,79,00,000	52463,21,00,000		
60	Department of Higher Education	4458,33,00,000	...	22291,67,00,000	...

	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Ministry of Information and Broadcasting</b>					
61 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	502,72,00,000	4,80,00,000	2504,13,00,000	24,00,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Labour and Employment</b>					
62 Ministry of Labour and Employment	875,79,00,000	3,24,00,000	4379,15,00,000	16,17,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Law and Justice</b>					
63 Election Commission	11,25,00,000	17,00,000	56,25,00,000	83,00,000	
64 Law and Justice	300,91,00,000	1,67,00,000	1504,54,00,000	8,35,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises</b>					
66 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	535,15,00,000	13,13,00,000	2675,76,00,000	65,67,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Mines</b>					
67 Ministry of Mines	124,08,00,000	137,05,00,000	620,42,00,000	109,48,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Minority Affairs</b>					
68 Ministry of Minority Affairs	568,50,00,000	20,00,00,000	2842,48,00,000	100,00,00,000	
<b>Ministry of New and Renewable Energy</b>					
69 Ministry of New and Renewable Energy	239,01,00,000	16,58,00,000	1195,04,00,000	82,92,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs</b>					
70 Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs	15,97,00,000	3,33,00,000	79,82,00,000	w16,67,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Panchayati Raj</b>					
71 Ministry of Panchayati Raj	1166,78,00,000	...	5833,92,00,000	...	
<b>Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs</b>					
72 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	2,21,00,000	...	11,07,00,000	...	
<b>Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions</b>					
73 Ministry of Personnel, Public, Grievances and Pensions	149,18,00,000	20,85,00,000	720,72,00,000	104,22,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas</b>					
74 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	10864,57,00,000	17,00,000	54322,84,00,000	83,00,000	

809	General Budget (2013-14)...	PHALGUNA 22, 1934 (Saka)		Demands for Excess Grants (General), 2010-11	810
	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Ministry of Planning</b>					
75	Ministry of Planning	1196,92,00,000	150,00,00,000	5984,59,00,000	750,00,00,000
<b>Ministry of Power</b>					
76	Ministry of Power	1001,59,00,000	463,01,00,000	7044,26,00,000	2315,04,00,000
<b>The President, Parliament, Union Public Service Commission and the Secretariat of the Vice-President</b>					
78	Lok Sabha	89,19,00,000	...	445,92,00,000	...
79	Rajya Sabha	50,06,00,000	...	250,31,00,000	...
81	Secretariat of the Vice-President	63,00,000	...	3,12,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Road Transport and Highways</b>					
82	Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	2765,35,00,000	5377,19,00,000	13826,73,00,000	26886,96,00,000
<b>Ministry of Rural Development</b>					
83	Department of Rural Development	24384,13,00,000	...	88920,72,00,000	...
84	Department of Land Resources	962,14,00,000	...	4810,71,00,00	...
<b>Ministry of Science and Technology</b>					
85	Department of Science and Technology	4,78,70,00,000	3,86,00,000	2693,52,00,000	1929,00,000
86	Department of Scientific and Industrial Research	593,55,00,000	1,62,00,000	2967,75,00,000	8,08,00,000
87	Department of Biotechnology	250,34,00,000	...	1251,72,00,000	...
<b>Ministry of Shipping</b>					
88	Ministry of Shipping	232,05,00,000	86,40,00,000	1160,23,00,000	571,99,00,000
<b>Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment</b>					
89	Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	1065,20,00,000	50,83,00,000	5355,12,00,000	254,17,00,000
<b>Department of Space</b>					
90	Department of Space	508,70,00,000	623,16,00,000	2543,49,00,000	3115,79,00,000



	1	2	3	4	5
<b>Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation</b>					
91 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1129,09,00,000	2,69,00,0000	3806,44,00,000	13,46,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Steel</b>					
92 Ministry of Steel	19,83,00,000	...	99,14,00,000	...	
<b>Ministry of Textiles</b>					
93 Ministry of Textiles	912,48,00,000	4511,44,00,000	7,67,00,000		
<b>Ministry of Tourism</b>					
94 Ministry of Tourism	225,88,00,000	33,00,000	1129,42,00,000	1,67,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Tribal Affairs</b>					
95 Ministry of Tribal Affairs	73,95,00,000	11,67,00,000	36976,00,000	58,33,00,000	
<b>Union Territories (Without Legislature)</b>					
96 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	438,62,00,000	111,95,00,000	2193,07,00,000	559,77,00,000	
97 Chandigarh	487,09,00,000	91,52,00,000	2435,42,00,000	457,60,00,000	
98 Dadra and Nagar Haveli	93,01,00,000	41,14,00,000	465,04,00,000	205,67,00,000	
99 Daman and Diu	198,79,00,000	61,13,00,000	993,97,00,000	305,67,00,000	
100 Lakshadweep	129,74,00,000	41,05,00,000	648,69,00,000	205,25,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Urban Development</b>					
101 Department of Urban Development	213,55,00,000	1266,51,00,000	1067,74,00,000	5678,56,00,000	
102 Public Works	244,92,00,000	93,04,00,000	1224,57,00,000	465,21,00,000	
103 Stationery and Printing	43,34,00,000	18,00,000	216,72,00,000	92,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Water Resources</b>					
104 Ministry of Water Resources	317,02,00,000	32,76,00,000	1585,08,00,000	163,79,00,000	
<b>Ministry of Women and Child Development</b>					
105 Ministry of Women and Child Development	3405,00,00,000	...	17035,00,00,000	...	
<b>Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports</b>					
106 Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	202,08,00,000	15,00,000	1016,02,00,000	75,00,000	
Total Revenue/Capital	225239,53,00,000	98043,86,00,000	397822,51,00,000	179391,83,00,000	

*Supplementary Demands for Grants (General) for 2012-2013 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. & Title the Demand	Amount of Demand for Grant submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
1. Department of Agriculture and Cooperation	2,00,000	...
2 Department of Agricultural Research and Education	3,00,000	...
3 Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries	3,00,000	...
4 Atomic Energy	2,00,000	2,00,000
7 Department of Fertilizers	4997,94,00,000	...
9 Ministry of Civil Aviation	96,60,00,000	...
10 Ministry of Coal	1,00,000	214,95,00,000
11 Department of Commerce	1,00,000	...
12 Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion	1,00,000	...
13 Department of Posts	940,87,00,000	...
14 Department of Telecommunications	...	80,64,00,000
15 Department of Electronics and Information Technology	1,00,000	...
16 Department of Consumer Affairs	2,00,000	...
17 Department of Food and Public Distribution	9942,44,00,000	...
19 Ministry of Culture	3,17,00,000	...
20 Ministry of Defence	2,00,000	1,00,000
21 Defence Pensions	499,44,00,000	...
30 Ministry of Environment and Forests	3,00,000	10,49,00,000
31 Ministry of External Affairs	665,00,00,000	1,00,000
32 Department of Economic Affairs	2,00,000	1,00,000
33 Department of Financial Services	1,00,000	....
35 Transfers to State and Union Territory Governments	213,55,00,000	....
40 Indian Audit and Accounts Department	81,89,00,000	...
45 Ministry of Food Processing Industries	1,00,000	...
46 . Department of Health and Family Welfare	5,00,000	1,00,000

1	2	3
47 Department of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH)	3,00,000	
48 Department of Health Research	2,00,000	...
49 Department of AIDS Control	59,56,00,000	...
50 Department of Heavy Industry	5,70,00,000	...
52 Ministry of Home Affairs	1,00,000	4,25,00,000
53 Cabinet	214,01,00,000	1,00,000
54 Police	12,74,00,000	2,00,000
55 Other Expenditure of the Ministry of Home Affairs	3,00,000	...
58 Department of School Education and Literacy	3,00,000	...
59 Department of Higher Education	5,00,000	...
60 Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	112,09,00,000	...
61 Ministry of Labour and Employment	2,00,000	...
65 Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1,00,000	
66 Ministry of Mines	31,08,00,000	1,00,000
70 Ministry of Panchayati Raj	2,00,000	...
71 Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs	43,00,000	...
73 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	24773,77,00,000	480,50,00,000
75 Ministry of Power	90,21,00,000	1031,81,00,000
77 Lok Sabha	6,00,00,000	
81 Ministry of Road Transport and Highways	-	1,00,000
84 Ministry of Drinking Wafer and Sanitation	1,00,000	...
85 Department of Science and Technology	1,00,000	...
87 Department of Biotechnology	1,00,000	
88 Ministry of Shipping	3,00,000	10,01,00,000
89 Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment	2,00,000	...
90 Department of Space	1,00,000	...
91 Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation	1,00,000	
93 Ministry of Textiles	4,00,000	63,33,00,000

817 *General Budget (2013-14)...* PHALGUNA 22, 1934 (*Saka*) *Demands for Excess Grants (General), 2010-11* 818

1	2	3
95 Ministry of Tribal Affairs	1,00,000	...
96 Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,00,000	...
97 Chandigarh	289,52,00,000	1,00,000
100 Lakshadweep	37,31,00,000	...
101 Department of Urban Development	...	2,00,000
102 Public Works	...	1,00,000
104 Ministry of Water Resources	1,00,000	1,00,000
105 Ministry of Women and Child Development	1,00,000	...
106 Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports	2,00,000	...
<b>Total</b>	<b>43074,05,00,000</b>	<b>1896,14,00,000</b>

*Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2010-2011 submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote of the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
1	2	3
11 Department of Commerce	...	6,56,75,990
13 Department of Posts	366,63,29,167	...
21 Defence Pensions	3336,30,72,983	...
22 Defence Services—Army	2864,01,52,379	...
23 Defence Services-Navy	138,84,60,256	...
27 Capital Outlay on Defence Services	...	1235,31,94,576
31 Ministry of External Affairs	6,32,33,514	26,97,65,506
72 Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	...	14,000
101 Public Works	7,79,95,991	
102 Stationery and Printing	1,85,941	
<b>Total</b>	<b>6719,92,44,290</b>	<b>1268,88,36,013</b>

[Translation]

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI (Varanasi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you for giving me the time to discuss the general budget of the year 2013-14. At the outset, I want to appreciate the courage of Hon. Finance Minister. He accepted to become the Finance Minister at a time when his Government brought down the economy to the level of 1990 and 1991 in the last eight-nine years. The Prime Minister himself has said that the economy is not in a good condition and we are heading backwards to the year 1990 and 1991. I think that if in such a situation he has accepted the job and responsibility, he must have done it in all seriousness taking into consideration the challenges and problems. I think so. In this situation, I did not see the courage or inner energy in his budget speech which should have been reflected in a Finance Minister's speech. There is a mention of circumstances in the speech. If you allow me to say, there is a blaming of the circumstances that our export gone disbalanced, budget deficit has gone up and current account deficit has gone up. Some difficulties came up throughout the world from economic point of view, global meltdown occurred and we also faced its impact. But we sustained ourselves. It is alright that we have to rise at any cost but I want to assure you that India will rise above, its economy will reach the desired level but then we will be there in your place and you will be in the opposition. We have to come out from that situation and the people of India will not tolerate this situation any further which exists today. I would make some severe criticism of some of your proposals.

**15.05 hrs.**

*(MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair)*

You are very fond of Thirukkural. You often mention him. I am not a tamil-speaking person as such. But I will try to quote a very sacred saying of Thirukkural.

"Cevikaippachch sorporukkum panbudai vaendhan  
Kavikaik keelthangum ulahu"

Its English translation is -

[English]

"A ruler of quality, who accepts well-meant, though bitter criticism with patience and forbearance, will find all the wise support for him."

[Translation]

I hope that you will listen to those points with a great patience and will also accept wise suggestions among them because if economy is in doldrums, and continues to move in the same manner, it won't be of any help to say that you were the Finance Minister. We all are facing its adverse impact. Therefore, it is my humble request to you to take this issue very seriously. If you permit me, I would like to say that you talk of formulaes, principles which you have followed till now and also of Washington consensus, but it would be better if instead of Washington consensus, you form a Delhi consensus, evolve a common consensus among the people of India, create a consensus among all the parties of India, the poor people of India, farmers, labourers, tribals, poor youth, middle-class families. If you develop some Delhi consensus of this kind, I think that you will be remembered for driving the economy in a favourable direction. But this may be my wishful thinking. My experience till now says that you people never agree to create a consensus on some good point. This is your wish, your own thinking. But whenever the Hon. Chairman has given me the opportunity to speak, I have repeatedly stated about the economic affairs that this is not an issue of one party only, it pertains to the whole country. It is a question of the lives of more than one hundred twenty crore people. More than the lives of the people in the Government and opposition, it is more a question of the lives of the coming generation of our country. It is a question of the lives of those children who lack education and medical facilities. Therefore, in my opinion, you will discuss it considering it an important issue. You say that our aim is

[English]

"Higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development."

[Translation]

You have made it your main theory. You have emphasized on growth-in-equity. What does growth mean? You have quoted Stiglitz. I will also quote him but I would like to ask if you have read the Stiglitz, Amartya Sen and Fitoussi Report? The then President of France, Sarkozy understood what was happening only when the European meltdown occurred. Progress, growth! But the world is turning upside down.

[English]

There is no well-being; there is growth, but there is no well-being.

[Translation]

So he constituted a Commission which had Amartya Sen, an economist who had extensive, in-depth knowledge of the economy of Asian and poor countries and Stiglitz, an internationally renowned nobel prize awardee who you have quoted. Both of these are Nobel Laureates. The third member of the Commission was Fitoussi, a luminary in the field of European economics. He has global recognition and may be awarded a Nobel prize any time. They had written a report. There is also an executive summary of this voluminous report. The title of the summary is,

[English]

'Mis-measurement of our lives-why the GDP does not add up.'

[Translation]

All the economic activities in our life are not being measured properly.

[English]

The basic question about metrology in economics- indicators, the parameters and particularly the GDP.

[Translation]

Whether the rise in GDP actually is an indicator of an improvement in the standard of living of the people. Are all the ground realities reflected in the GDP? This can serve as an index but the comprehensive facts of life, which we call inclusive and sustainable development, are not mentioned anywhere. Your emphasis as per you budget is only on increasing the growth of GDP. You equate growth only with GDP. There are other indicators of growth, other monitors besides GDP which have found no mention here. I would like a serious discussion in this regard in the country. This discussion is taking place across the world and it needs to take place in our country as well. Is Gross Domestic Product the only parameter, the only indicator, the only index of the economic, and actual growth of the people of the country? Does it reflect the facts in entirety? Are there no indicators besides this? Hence, when you say higher growth, I would like to know what this growth

means? Growth occurs in cancer also when large tumors get formed. There is growth in thyroid also. Now, would it be possible to distribute this growth equitably? What does growth mean?

[English]

Is it growth without jobs, growth without health, growth without education, growth without any other element of security; physical or otherwise. (Translation)What does that mean? Happiness, contentment, pleasure, leisure all these are not reflected anywhere in the GDP. But, GDP is not the only factor in the growth of human lifestyle standards. Till the time growth becomes inclusive of the entire society, of culture, of civilization, till the time that all the indices of upgradation of lifestyle are not included till that time this growth would be like shooting in the dark. It would have no actual meaning. This is merely a web of figures. You would see in this report the complexity of the parameters required to measure the progress of humankind, society and the world. The world has to follow these parameters if true economic reforms are meant to be brought about. But you are tied to the Washington consumes. You will not move an inch from here to there.

His main thrust is to implement privatization, liberalization and globalization. But see what Stiglitz, whom you have quoted, says-

[English]

"Globalization, like development, is not inevitable even though there are strong underlying political and economic forces behind it. By most measures, between World War-I and World War-II both the pace and extent of globalization slowed and even reversed. For example, measures of trade as a percentage of GDP actually declined. If globalization leads to lower standards of living for many or most of the citizens of the country and if it compromises fundamental cultural values then there will be political demands to slow or stop."

I do not find, Mr. Finance Minister, any reference to the culture or values in your entire Budget statement. It is devoid of culture. It is devoid of values. It is only a hollow statement, a hollow balancing of the income and expenditure of the Government which any Chartered Accountant can do. And, therefore, my most humble suggestion to you is, please rise from the role of the

Chartered Accountant and try to become the Finance Minister because Budget is not the only thing.

*[Translation]*

I will discuss with you on what you have done. Stiglitz has said something more. You are the pioneer of free market and capitalism and quoting Stiglitz. Stiglitz says -

*[English]*

"There is also a growing recognition that there is not just one form of capitalism, not just one right way of running the economy. There are for instance, other forms of market economy such as that of Sweden which has sustained robust growth that had led to quite different societies marked with better health care and education and less inequality. While Sweden's version may not work as well elsewhere or may not be appropriate for a particular developing country, its success demonstrates that there are alternative forms of protective market economy."

I was happy when the Chinese leaders came and told the Communist Party also to not follow the Chinese system and develop an Indian system. So that is the way. Stiglitz says that there is no hard or set or one rule which is applicable to the whole of world. That is the real mistake which you are committing in this country.

*[Translation]*

The Planning Commission prepared a set and implemented all over the country. Implement it also in Rajasthan, Kashmir, Sundarvan and Kerala, it cannot go on as it is going on.

*[English]*

Therefore, the whole system has to be reviewed, rechecked and reframed. Perhaps, you will not get the opportunity to do that. That may perhaps come on the shoulders of some persons sitting on this side.

Then he says:

"When there are alternatives and choices, democratic/political process should be at the centre of decision making and not bureaucratic centric. One of my criticisms - that is of Stiglitz criticism - of the international economic institutions is that they try to pretend that there are no trade offs. A single set of policies made everyone better off while the

essence of economics is choice that there are alternatives some of which benefit some groups such as foreign capitalists at the expense of others, some of which impose risks on some groups such as workers and labourers to the advantage of others."

*[Translation]*

So, when you refer to Stiglitz, keep his principle in toto in view and do not quote one sentence out of context. He further says -

*[English]*

"Those who are less concerned about inequality and more concerned about economic efficiency, tend to be less concerned with non-economic values such as social justice, the environment, cultural diversity, universal access to health care and consumer protection."

*[Translation]*

It means if you have to develop, the model based on beaten track, be it Bretonwood Institutions, Washington consensus, G-20 formula, G-8 formula or anything else, would not work. A new thing and a new vision is required. That is why I am saying that when you have entered into this ring, you have to be prepared that the old solutions would not work and new ideas will have to be brought in new conditions. There are new challenges before the country as you are admitting yourself. You are not ready to listen to new ideas, to think new and you are not ready to think about anything other than the hon. Prime Minister and hon. chairperson, UPA. There are several other things in the country other than them. 'Sitaron se aage jahan aur bhi hain' you need to take care of that. The first and foremost thing is that you need to correct your fundamentals. If you do not do that then the country is likely to face the situation of the year 1990-91.

You have one more important message for us. Stiglitz has referred to moral case of equity and you say-

*[English]*

"We have examples of States growing at a fast rate but leaving behind women, the Scheduled Castes, the Scheduled Tribes, the minorities and some backward classes."

This is precisely your model. You have left behind Scheduled Castes, adivasies, unorganized sector and you

have left behind the vast number of unemployed young men.

[Translation]

This is your model. You are now rejecting it, it is good. You need to admit it openly that you have committed a mistake. Now let us talk. There are other models in this country in addition to this where every poor person has been taken care of, not only persons but the cattle living with the persons have also been taken care of. All the animals including the cows, buffaloes, oxen, hens and chickens have been taken care of. There has been 18 percent agricultural growth. There are several such models. You need to look at those models. There are such models wherein rice is provided for one rupee and a full meal is provided for five rupees. I request you to go to Chhattisgarh and to enjoy a full meal at a cost of only five rupees with the rickshawpullers, tanga cart drivers, and other poor persons. You will get rice, pulse, vegetable etc. there, why can't you provide this? You won't agree with this as it has no reference in Washington consensus. This is your problem. You have said a very good thing –

[English]

The purpose of a Budget and the job of the Finance Minister are to create economic space and find resources to achieve the socio-economic objectives.

[Translation]

It is alright. This is the job of Finance Minister but you have to see from where and how economic space can be created and resources can be mobilized. For this my first request to you is that first you need to understand India.

First, there is a need to know the extent of economic space of India and where it stands today. Only then you may know about the future. Once you told the English and the Americans that they had come to India and remained here for two hundred years and prospered a lot. You invited them to come here and told them that they would earn very good profit. You have not yet refuted your statement. If your rebuttal comes, I would be happy. You said it, it means you had no knowledge about earlier economic space of India. The East India Company came to India in the year 1600. At that time India accounted for 24 per cent of the world GDP. When the British left the

country, India's contribution to the world GDP had come down to about 3 percent and today after 60-65 years after Independence it is not even 3 percent. Every year you say that it would be doubled, in each plan you keep on repeating this, but it is 1.75 percent, two percent, 2.25 percent. What kind of economic space you want to create? Economics is quite flexible. There is lot of elasticity in it. You may create a big space, but can you take it up to 24 per cent, only then you will match the economic space of the 16th century. Can you imagine any such economic space? Being the Minister of Finance of this country you should contemplate to achieve 1.25 or one and half times more economic space in 2012, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2020 vis-a-vis the space in the 16th century, but you are moving around the same place. I cannot understand the direction you want to give the economy of India. Do you want to continue a lame race which will result in a growth of 0.5 per cent and 0.75 percent, at times certain taxes are increased and other are decreased. Please function like a Minister of Finance. Try to take the financial system, economy of the country and resources, and their mobilization towards new heights. I do not want to highlight those resources which were looted from our country in the form of trade or even as manpower, I don't think that any Minister of Finance can say today that let us forget the Kohinoor diamond which was taken away from here, we'll bring a bigger and better thing than that in the country. Nobody says like this. ...*(Interruptions)* The proposal to bring back that diamond has been abandoned. But the government must achieve something bigger and better than that. If takte-tahus is gone, there is no grudge, but something better will be achieved. They will bring prosperity in the country. Nothing of that sort has been said. The rate of one and half percent, two and quarter percent growth is insignificant. It is a country of one billion and twenty crore people, full of prosperity, talent, efforts and energy, but you are trying to make the growth rate of this country at around one and quarter percent. You are taking the country back towards the year 1990-91. What kind of budget is this, what kind of economic dispensation, thought is this? It is a pathetic situation. Then you asked for remedies to be applied to make the situation better. There is lot of misery. But fiscal deficit, current account deficit and inflation are big problem for us. How do you tackle all these problems? You say that there are foreign investment, FDI FII and external commercial borrowings but I cannot



understand your one sentence, how did you say that you had been repeatedly requesting for all this?

[English]

"At present, the economic space is constrained because of the high fiscal deficit, reliance on foreign inflows to finance the current account deficit, lower savings and lower investments, etc. During the course of my speech, I shall spell out measures that will address each of these issues."

[Translation]

You emphasized most on current account deficit and said that

[English]

"If I may be frank, foreign investment is an imperative. What we can do is to encourage foreign investment that is consistent in the House our economic objectives?"

What are your economic objectives? Nowhere you have spelt out the economic objectives in this Budget. Is it only to help certain growing industries and industrialists in this country? Or is it to help the poor, the destitute, the deprived, the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes, the backward classes and the most backward classes? What is your objective? Do you want to create an egalitarian society or create a capitalist society?

[Translation]

What do you want? What is your objective that is why I said that there should be debate on this.

[English]

What are your objectives? There should be a consensus on the economic objectives of the nation. There cannot be economic objectives of one Party or two Parties or three Parties. There has to be a national consensus on economic objectives and that cannot be only to march at 1.8 per cent or 1.75 per cent of the world space in economics. It should be to cross that 24 per cent. It should be that there will be nobody hungry in this country.

[Translation]

No one will remain deprived of gainful employment and decent employment. You have not written about it anywhere. What is your objective, only verbose?

[English]

Goals must be concrete.

[Translation]

Fix the time. You are on that side. I have repeatedly said if any common consensus evolves for the country, if any consensus is reached for the all round development of the country including culture etc then I think you will be able to take the country forward. But, regretfully you just try to show that you are making progress, but actually you are not in a position to move forward. Now you say that this is necessary, then this will happen. I had just cited an example. One more thing I would like to highlight about the content of his speech. You like this very much. He has said one more thing.

[English]

Joseph Stiglitz states:

"Why should you import the Wal-mart culture? Not only Wal-mart as a shop but Walmart as a culture."

It is the economic culture which the Wal-mart is propagating. It is the culture which flows from the economic system. It is the culture of exploitation, the culture of high profit and this is a culture which is completely deculturalised. There is no human culture in it. There is no human value in it. This culture is only profit and exploitation. So, Wal-mart is not only a shop but Wal-mart is a culture.

"India is famous for being the land with the high per capita of billionaires. This is striking for an average country with so many people. There is that huge divide now from the very top that is no longer class based but money based in redefining of divisions within the society. We have changed the rules of the game to give more weight to moneyed interests just at the time when inequality is growing. US firm is planning to set up nuclear plants should bear all the liability but they do not do that even in the US, state subsidies protect them. India has a large talented entrepreneurial class, and lots of savings and wealth. Why should it need foreign entrepreneurs in any sector?"

And if you start taking foreign entrepreneurs in economic sector beyond a limit, the days are not far away when this whole Parliament House will be governed by certain foreign interests, if not foreign people.

[*Translation*]

Do not do this. Please carry out this after proper deliberation. Do not take it as imperative only, take as much needed. Take the dose of medicine as required, but the immunity of the body is more necessary.

Body needs to have immunity. A person suffering from cancer can be kept alive for a while but not saved.

[*English*]

Finally, the developments must be sustainable, economically and ecologically.

[*Translation*]

Where is the balance? The Minister was saying one thing and you are saying another. Just now a Minister said that there should be an ethical market. This means that the market with which you are dealing with at present is unethical. It is a big headline in the newspapers. The ecologist and the economist is contradicting each other. The irony is that both are related to 'eco'.

[*English*]

One is the knowledge of eco and the other is the management of eco, but both are at loggerheads.

[*Translation*]

Ecology is saying something and economy is saying something other. Your government is at odds with itself. I will talk about it later.

Sir, I do not understand what your objective in this is? What are your priorities? How much development has taken place? The hon. Home Minister was saying that the tribals in Jharkhand had to bear great injustice. It may be so. But where is this injustice not prevalent? The entire development plan is anti-tribal, anti-poor, anti-destitute. Studies say that a major reason for the unrest in the country is due to the fact that the plans of the government disturb the lives of people.

[*English*]

Mr. Joseph Stiglitz says: If it compromises fundamental cultural values, then there will be political demands to slow or stop it.

[*Translation*]

Read political unrest, read economic unrest. Hon. Finance Minister your challenge is accepted but you do not have the weapons to combat the problems. Your colleagues are not providing support to you.

You have already said that there is too much inflation. Why is it so? If the foodgrain godowns are overflowing then why is there food inflation? Lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains is lying in storage. There is two to three times over the quantum of buffer reserve required in the country. When the new crops are harvested there would be no place to store it. You deliberately let the foodgrains rot and sell them to alcohol distillers. What is the use? Give the foodgrains to the poor. We have distributed free foodgrains. It can be done. Remove hunger. Hunger is terrible. Remain hungry for a few days to experience its effects. There is a story in the Upanishadas - A boy told his father "Father I have understood what is Brahma. The father said - "Son, stay hungry for three days and then come back to me." When the son came back after remaining hungry for three days the father asked - "Son, what is Brahma"? The son said- "First give me food then I will talk of Brahma. Anna is equal to Brahma." Will you let Brahma go to waste? What are you doing?

[*English*]

Where is the cultural value?

[*Translation*]

Where is the economy going? On the one hand farmer is dying, on the other foodgrain is rotting and the common man is dying of hunger. We are sitting here arguing. Budget is being passed. This is a strange situation. What is this budget for? For whom? Only the balance sheet is being tallied, nothing else.

[*English*]

This is not the way.

[*Translation*]

This is not right.

You said you have reduced fiscal deficit and budgetary deficit. How have you done this? This is just grandstanding. This is the work of chartered accountants. You saw that the budget estimates you gave the last time

were not fulfilled so you told the ministers to reduce the estimates. Then you reduced them by 60,000 crores and then said deficit has come down to 5.2 percent. If you add 60,000 crore to it what would happen? Why are you doing this? You say with courage that this expenditure had to be incurred. Alright, the deficit may have increased. It is the way of the world to criticise. We have given them the right. If an answer cannot be given its alright. If the deficit has to be increased by 2-4 points for the needs of the country what is more important? Is it important to keep the common man, the economy, the industry, the labourers alive or to say that the budget deficit has been reduced. What have we done. We have simply 'managed' the economy of the country. Let the people die of hunger but our deficit has come down to 5.2. I cannot understand this kind of economy. Are the people important, is the country important or is this figure of budget important? When I read this I feel like laughing. You compare these figures sometimes to budget estimates and at other to revised estimates. Compare this budget estimate to the previous budget estimate. Compare the revised estimates to the previous revised estimates. Why are comparing apples and oranges? Sometimes you see that you have increased the figures in comparison to budget estimates and sometimes you say it is compared to the revised estimates. Give it careful consideration and correct the mistakes. This is of no use. The public understands everything. The people are not fools. You see this..I will give you an example...

[English]

"The Plan Expenditure in 2013-14 will be 29 percent more than the Revised Estimates of the Current Year but it is only 6 percent more than the Budget Estimate."

[Translation]

The people heard this, the newspapers printed it and the public was happy.

But when we read between the lines we understood. There are many such cases...anyone can find out. You can compare each Ministry and you would get to know where reductions have been made. Whatever you have reduced that much deficit has come down.

[English]

So this is the work of a Chartered Accountant.

[Translation]

A man of your calibre was not needed for this work. Your subordinates could have handled this.

[English]

It is not needed. For this, a Finance Minister of your calibre is not needed.

[Translation]

After this you say that you have done a great favor to the scheduled castes and these people. I can tell you what has been done, the results thereof and how it was done.

[English]

Money is spent but who are the beneficiaries? They are but for the fortunate ones.

[Translation]

The SC/ST sub-plans have funds which have not been utilised.

[English]

Scheduled Caste population share is 16.2 percent; Scheduled Caste Sub plan is Rs. 37,113 crore. For 2013-14, it is Rs. 41,561 crore.

[Translation]

In both cases the budget share is from 9.50 to 9.9. The share for scheduled tribes also in the same share which amounts from 5.56 to 5.87. But look here.

[English]

For example, the seed infrastructure facility under the Ministry of Agriculture has set aside Rs. 79 crore to Scheduled Caste Special Plan and Tribal Special Plan. While the National Food Security Mission has set aside Rs. 270 crore for it, the NFSM is about raising of crop yields. There is no scheme for helping Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people. Which SC/ST is being helped. For the Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe people, is that the way of your investment, is that the way of your allocation?

[*Translation*]

I have a lot of data but the speech will become too long so I am not quoting it.

Take the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan.

[*English*]

A sum of Rs. 4793 crore is for Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe people and TSP but there are no schemes specific to the admission of Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribe children or recruitment of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe teachers. Again, a sum of Rs. 2284 crore is set aside under the head of the Midday Meal Scheme though this is meant for all children.

[*Translation*]

This is for everyone. The way of your Ministry is that if money is not spent keep it, it will be put into savings account. Deficit would come down. Please, do not make such a budget. This is extremely regrettable, the people of the country would suffer due to this.

Sir, I have a lot of data. Take health. We have incurred the lowest expenditure on health amongst the BRICS countries. You would have more data. See you said that Ayurveda, Yunani, Siddha and Homeopathic treatments are being (English) mainstreamed through the National Health Mission. Ayurveda is a mainstream system of medicine of this country! Unani is here for so many hundreds of years.

[*Translation*]

Since the time our country has been in contact with the Arab countries. Homeopathy has been in our country since the beginning. Siddha discipline of medicine was invented in our country. You should say that this stream was drying-up, you are recharging it, energising it.

[*English*]

Do you mean to say modern medicine is the mainstream medicine of this country? This is a new stream-300 years old.

[*Translation*]

Around 60-70 years ago allopathic medicines were nothing more than 5-6 mixtures. The doctor used to come, take out five or six mixtures known by numbers not names.

[*English*]

It is a 300 year old good story, a successful story. But please don't confuse this country.

You call it as an emerging economy. What do you mean by 'emerging economy'? It had 24 percent space in the year 1600 and now, in 2013, you say 'emerging'. In fact, you have converted into a submerging economy. How?

[*Translation*]

Your entire economy debt burdened.

[*English*]

It is completely under debt, losses.

Now look at telecom sector, financial loan Rs 2 lakh crore debt; this was September-October 2012, banking sector- Non Performing Assets-Rs. 1.37 lakh crore as on June 2012. Then, according to RB's assessment, a fifth of all restructured loans go back. According to RBI, as on March 31st 2012 banks had Rs. 2.18 lakh crore worth of restructured loans in its book and I don't think that anything would be recoverable.

Then credit card outstanding- Rs. 22,150 crore.

[*Translation*]

Don't know if you will get it or not.

[*English*]

Indian Government- total plan borrowing is Rs. 5.7 lakh crore of which Rs. 2 lakh crore would be in the second half of the fiscal.

Then, banking sector-Report of Credit Suisse Group H 80 points that exposure to 10 large industrial groups constitute 13 percent of the entire banking sector. Indian banks had loans outstanding worth Rs. 3,36,600 crore to the mining sector; Rs. 93000 crore to the telecom sector. And 5 percent to the power sector. The accumulated losses of the state power distribution companies are estimated to be alone Rs. 1.90 lakh crore which must have crossed Rs 2 lakh crore. The interest must be rising.

Air India- an amount of loss is Rs.67,520 crore. This is the figure of February.

On account of Pantaloons, there is a loss of Rs. 3300 crore. If you add all the losses, then you see, the total loss comes to Rs. 40,500 crore in the beginning of the year.

*[Translation]*

It must have risen. See how you will mobilise resources. You said that the nominal growth in the previous year was 12 percent. The average nominal growth before that was 15 percent. Fall from 15 to 12 percent would lead to an

*[English]*

output loss of Rs. 3 lakh crore just in one year and we lost Rs 3 lakh crore.

*[Translation]*

This year too you say, same thing is going to happen. It will be 12 or 13 percent. Another two lakh crore. If you leave this output loss when you leave where are you going to mobilise resources. I will tell you the situation of the resource you are banking upon. The banks have 4 lakh 37 thousand crore rupees stuck in real estate. Five lakh houses remain unbuilt.

Agriculture is in a bad state all over the world. (English)The US is facing a severe drought and India has witnessed a bad spell of monsoon this year with erratic and unpredictably low rainfall.

*[Translation]*

You have been saying till now that there is poor crop yield but we had big piles of foodgrains in stock. You import oilseeds and pulses but don't have any clue about the situation in the exporting countries.

*[English]*

"Combined inventories of corn, wheat, soya beans and rice will drop 1.8 percent to a four year low before harvest in 2013."

According to US Government the condition is deteriorating because grains like corn etc. originate from there.

*[English]*

"Wheat production in Russia, the fourth largest exporter, will fall 20 per cent this year and in Australia, the

output will decline 19 per cent and God forbid, another year of bad spell of rain in India may also create more problems for us."

Under these conditions, how are you going to control the food inflation?

*[Translation]*

if foodgrains are not available in other countries and you have it, then you will export it which will lead to price rise and when there is no food available in other countries and you import costly food, it will also lead to price rise. [English] Food is the major contributor to inflation.

*[Translation]*

How will you control it? You said that you would control it. You do not provide food. You are unable to open market or set up silos, we do not know about your actions. Every year it is said that silos will be constructed but these are not set up. It has resulted in less contribution from agriculture from its prior contribution of 53 per cent of GDP and came down to 13-14 percent. About sixty to sixty-five percent people are contributing so less. Why do not you employ people from agriculture to some other sectors? There are no jobs in manufacturing sector. Some job opportunities have increased in service sector only. I have all the records of the last year about the condition of jobs in various sectors. They claimed that they will achieve 8 per cent growth rate when they will be able to create 1 crore job opportunities. How 8 per cent growth rate will be achieved next year? When we are seeing the outcome of Italy's vote in Europe and European economy has stagnated or it is decelerating then where is the scope for this growth? The government has not developed other markets. The question is if exports have not increased, internal resources have not increased, in such situation they say that they would set up infrastructure and it would generate so much funds. This is right, they have said it and I also saw it, it is a good thing what they said about investment in infrastructure and industry. The government has said that they would earmark Rs. 55 lakh crore for infrastructure in the 12 plan. This is the speech:

*[English]*

"The 12th plan projects an investment of USD 1 trillion or Rs. 55,00,000 crore in infrastructure."

*[Translation]*

It figures out 11 lakh crore in one year but where they will bring this amount of Rs. 11 lakh crore from? They say that 47% will be private share in this and remaining amount will be government's share. 47% of the said amount figures out to be Rs. 5 lakh and 17 thousand crore but where from this amount of Rs. 5 lakh 17 thousand crore for infrastructure will be brought by the private sector? They will take loan from across the world. Again as per the means clarified by you, it comes to only Rs. 75 thousand crore. Again, they say that the share of the public sector is Rs. 5 lakh 83 thousand crore, where the Parliament will import such an amount as big as Rs. 5 lakh 83 thousand crore from? There is no mention how such a big amount will be mobilized? They have mentioned infrastructure debt funds. Everywhere, there is a mention of loans. It is good to take bonds from abroad. There is nothing under the control of the government. Everything is being planned on the basis of loans from various sources. I fail to understand how they will mobilize Rs. 4 lakh crore in 5 years Rs. 11 lakh crore in 1 year with a contribution of Rs. 5 lakh 17 thousand by private sector and 5 lakh 83 thousand crore by the public sector for infrastructure. No concrete solution is visible in this regard. In view of the condition of economy and the world, there is no hope. They talk of the construction of roads, but what is the condition of roads? I have noticed that the funds for road construction have been reduced in the amount provided to the states. The construction of roads has been lesser than projected. What will the government construct under infrastructure - air ports or roads? What is meant by the infrastructure? Will human infrastructure be developed or not, will scientific infrastructure be developed or not? The government says that there are some funds, what will be made of that? Please focus at a certain thing. Do not distribute it here and there. Yes, distributing money is, of course, your compulsion because it is a year of elections. Therefore, all the schemes prepared by you are aimed at luring electorates to your side. You waived off loans in the five states where you were expecting more election gains and the benefit you gained are significant. They waived off the loans up to rupees 1 1353 crore in Andhra Pradesh. The Congress had 29 Lok Sabha seats in 2004 which increased to 33 in the year 2009. In Maharashtra loans to the tune of Rs. 8,953 crore was waived off. In this state they had 13 seats which increased to 17 in the year 2009.

In Uttar Pradesh you distributed Rs. 9000 crore, they had 9 seats in that state which increased to 22. In Kerala, they waived off Rs. 2962 crore, they had no seats there which increased up to 13. And what happened in this loan waiver, I'll also tell you that. There is a circular of Reserve Bank of India on which we have had a debate. It has been stated that so much irregularities were committed in that. The beneficiaries were those who were not supposed to get benefit, those who had already got the benefit, got more benefits. The Reserve Bank of India has issued a circular to identify them within 15 days. I do not know what happened to that circular, but a time span of one and a half to two months have passed since the circular was issued.

The consequence of your schemes is that ....\* This is your budget. ...*(Interruptions)* Of course, this is the latest ...*(Interruptions)* No, ....\* Sir, they have selected three issues in the budget - women, youth and poor. Give money directly to all. They say that they will produce skilled youth.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): How much money has been given?

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Whatever money has been given, it is for the same purpose and let me tell you that also. The question is not this. The question is that you claim to make them skilled and give Rupees 10,000 after that. You will make them skilled by December-January and in February-March will ask them to vote ...\* after making them skilled what you want to .....\* do you consider the people of this country unwise? Don't they understand what you are doing? I have a report in which all this has been mentioned. In the report, the elections in Venezuela have been studied. It is mentioned in the report that such schemes are there which influence the voters. It is the second report which you will like more. You will rely it also because it is World Bank's report. Perhaps you would have liked it less, if it were India's report. This report says:

*[English]*

"The results, however, show that the voters respond to targeted transfer and that these transfers can foster support for incumbent, thus making the case for designing political and legislative mechanism that avoid successful and anti-poverty scheme from being captured by political leadership."

\* Expunged as ordered by the Chair

[Translation]

This has been fulfilled by them. There are a lot of factors, but cash transfers is a significant issue. You say that your exports have not gone up. One officer of your Ministry of Commerce and Industry devised a

[English]

'Strategy for doubling exports in next three years'.

[Translation]

I don't know what has happened to it. He is a good officer. He used to come, when I was the Chairman of the Committee on Commerce and Industry. The person, who has prepared this report is a sensible one. You are making a lot of noise by repeating the word 'export' and your officer is saying that this is a strategy. It is a different thing whether you believe it or not, but there will be a discussion on this issue. The discussion should involve as to how should exports rise? In which sector should it rise? Which products should be imported? Who will get the job due to such export? A lot of Bengal products are there which you can promote. Which of the states like Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Rajasthan or any other state are not prominent from where you cannot export the products. You can earn a lot of revenue by developing tourism. God has bestowed you with a lot of natural resources which are permanent. You won't have to spend on them. I represent the Benaras city where the number of tourist arrival is maximum in the whole of India. But the government is not focusing there. Mamtaji was Railway Minister, before you. She had announced that Benaras railway station will be upgraded to the international standard. It is 2013 at present and the said station has not met even national standard. Every year it is announced that it will be done for the weavers. There are a large number of weavers in Benaras city. All Benarasi Sarees are made there. There are a large number of carpet weavers and handloom weavers in my constituency. The number of handloom weavers is visible from Varanasi to Bihar and they exist in Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh also. What an attractive sarees are made in Bengal like Moonga silk but tax has been increased on silk. You have also raised tax on marble. I met a poet who was saying in a funny way that now romancing has also become wasteful because no one will be able to construct

a makbara for beloved as marble has become so expensive.

[English]

That is the type of reaction which people give. Your Budget has disappointed the entire country.

[Translation]

I don't know whether the Prime Minister and Soniaji has liked it or not but it is facing severe criticism in the country. Everyone is saying that it is an election budget and nothing else.

You concluded your speech with the quote of a famous personality. In response to what China is doing or Pakistan is doing, you gave assurance that there will be no shortage of funds for defence. But there is status quo as far as preparations are concerned. There will be no dearth of funds but the preparation is where it was. There is a saying in Sanskrit:

Shastren Rakshate Rashtre, Arth Charcha Pravartate

Shastren Rakshate Rashtra, Shastra Charcha Pravartate

Shastren Rakshate Rashtra, Rajya Charcha Pravartate

The countries which are well defended and having a very strong Army can resort to discussion on Shastras.

[English]

They can discuss all the plans.

[Translation]

They can also have economic discussions being safe and secure. They can bring economic development. They can do everything. They can make the State prosper.

[English]

But the basic thing is that you must be well-protected and well-defended.

[Translation]

Everyday you live under the fear of attack from China and Pakistan and about infiltration of terrorists. Delhi is unsafe, Mumbai is unsafe. Where is economic development. You repeatedly say that people are not coming, they are

not coming because your policies are wrong. Your principles and style of functioning is wrong.

[*Translation*]

Shri Kaushik Basu was your Economic Advisor who was associated with you for a long period of time. I would like to tell you what he has written. He says that most of the problems are caused due to lack of governance in India.

**16.00 hrs.**

He says –

[*English*]

"If you want to start a business in India, it will take you an average 88 days to get the clearance. In China it takes 46 days; in Malaysia 31 days; and in Singapore 8 days. If your business runs into a problem of contract violation, in India, it will take you a year to solve the problem; in China 180 days; in Singapore 50 days. But if you can have contracts enforced and start a business, the real catch in India is going out of business. To resolve an insolvency case and shut down a firm, it takes 7 months in Singapore, 26 months in Malaysia; in India a little over than 11 years."

[*Translation*]

Who will do business here? ...(*Interruptions*) You need to improve this situation and stop bringing FDI in various sectors. First of all the government needs to improve itself and financial governance in particular. The ministries are committing constitutional violations. The government draws money from the Consolidated Fund of India and shows that money spent as expenditure. The government has been doing this. At least the Finance Ministry should not violate the constitutional provisions in financial cases.

[*English*]

We have examined this issue in detail. We have submitted a report.

[*Translation*]

The government has made a mockery of the constitution. The ministries do not reply in time. I will conclude after speaking one or two more things.

The first thing is that Kautilya was a great scholar of economics in our country. He said:

[*English*]

"The king is advised, that is the ruler of the Government is advised, to be ever active in the

management of the economy because the root of wealth is economic activity. Inactivity brings material distress. Without an active policy, both current prosperity and future gains will be destroyed."

[*Translation*]

He furthermore said about the responsibility of audits and accounts:

[*English*]

"Accounts officers shall present themselves for audit at the appointed time, bringing with them their account books and the income to be related to the treasury. Be ready for the audit when the audit officers call him."

[*Translation*]

What is going on? The Audit department is willing to audit. The government asks them not to do that. The Defence forces forbid to do their audit. The industry prohibit from interfering in their affairs of joint ventures. The government says, "If you are looking at this, you are destabilizing us and joined hands with the opposition." What is this?

[*English*]

He furthermore said:

"Be ready for the audit when the audit officers call him; not lie about the accounts when questioned during audit; and do not try to interpolate an entry as if it was forgotten inadvertently. Failure to conform to any of the regulations is a punishable offence.

In case a discrepancy is discovered during audit, the official concerned shall pay a penalty if the discrepancy has the affect of either showing a higher income or a lower actual income, in both the cases the State being the loser."

You, as a Finance Minister, have double duty. One the one hand you have to see that the money is collected and on the other hand you have see that the money is properly spent and accounted and then get it submitted for the audit. Do not decline the Auditor; do not denigrate that Constitutional Office; and finally, fight out the corruption. I will not deal with that in detail because it has been dealt in so many debates. Please revise your Budget that you can and bring principles into it.

If I remember, you have quoted Swami Vivekananda.



I also finish my speech with the quotation from Swami Vivekananda. It says:

"I am one of the proudest men ever born, but let me tell you frankly, it is not for myself, but on account of my ancestry.

Do not be in a hurry, do not go out to imitate anybody else. This is another great lesson we have to remember; imitation is not civilization.

Oh India, with this blind imitation of foreigners, this blind dependence on foreigners, this slave like weakness, this cowardice, do you wish to achieve great heights?"

Mr. Finance Minister, do not depend too much upon the foreign wisdom; upon the foreign money. Try to invoke the inner strength of India, which you have said that you want to do but your Budget miserably fails. I am sorry to say this.

I wish, if you could have stood up to that quotation from Swami Vivekananda. The Budget is totally in contradiction to what you have said in the end. I wish that that should have been the real theme of your Budget, the real theme of any Indian Budget. In the times to come, we should not imitate; imitation is not civilization. Let us try to realize our own inner strength, the vitality of India, Mr. Finance Minister. It is the civilizational consciousness of India which has to be rekindled and reawakened. And with that spirit, if you come before the nation, I think, the nation will respond as it responded to Lal Bahadur ji, as it responded to Atal Bihari ji.

Mr. Finance Minister, please take a fresh view; come with another revised version of your Budget Speech, if you can; otherwise this would be your last Budget!

*[Translation]*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the senior leader in the House and a scholar Dr. Murali Manohar Joshi has started the debate on General Budget 2013-14. He has said so many things on which I would like to comment. But at present I am standing here with a heavy heart because the state, which I represent, has been severely affected from drought. Lakhs of people in the state are facing problems and I would like to thank our Finance Minister for providing support to Maharashtra in such time.

**16.08 hrs.** *(SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI in the Chair)*

Mr. Chairperson Sir, the General Budget for the year 2013-14 is a budget presented in the face of several challenges when we are going to complete 25 years of economic liberalization. The GDP growth rate has been 8 percent for 6 to 7 years continuously but suddenly the growth rate has declined during the last two years. Our budgetary deficit has increased much during the last one or two years and current account deficit of our country has crossed the limit of 4 per cent for the first time during the last 20 to 22 years.

Rate of inflation is also known as price rise. The people are grappling with the high price rise, they are facing hardships and Chidambaram Saheb presented this Budget amid such challenges and difficult circumstances.

We had many apprehensions. First among them was that the planned expenditure, the expenditure for the Flagship Schemes of the government would not be reduced to check the budgetary and fiscal deficit. We were listening the Budget speech of hon'ble Minister with that apprehension, but after the presentation of the whole budget we came to the conclusion that our Minister of Finance, presented the 82nd budget of our country. He presented the eighth Budget and this budget is a balanced one amid such difficult circumstances. Morarji Desai Saheb was the person who presented the highest number of budget of India. I'll not say that the path of progress has not been chalked out in this Budget. It is a budget which shows the path of progress.

If any one person presents the Budget repeatedly, the Opposition will definitely say that the Budget is against the common man and it is both anti-poor and anti-farmer, I would like to delve into all these issues in due course. But after going through the Budget I feel that this Budget will provide relief to the common man and also provide opportunity of growth to each class of the country. Be it farmers or women, children or minority, SC or ST, this Budget has not disappointed anyone. The budget was presented when there was such a big challenge in respect of Budgetary deficit. Then criticism started. It was said that the allocations were not more than B.E. but they were more than R.E. One of the colleagues of BJP told that the Minister of Finance was a magician, Dr. Joshi told that he was a Chartered Accountant. I told them to finalize among

themselves first what he should be called. There is disagreement in the entire Bhartiya Janata Party regarding the Minister of Finance ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, Himachal Pradesh): There is only one meaning and you should know it.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: If we have to criticize someone and do not find any element of criticism then we often defer it by saying that he is a magician ...*(Interruptions)* The Budget of 2012-13 was to the tune of Rs. 14,90,925 crore, it was our Budget Estimate. The Revised Estimate was to the tune of Rs. 14,30,825 crore. But this time around the Budget is to the tune of Rs. 16,65,297 crore which is budgetary estimate and it is more by 11.7 per cent and it is 16.4 per cent more than revised estimate. So the basis of criticism that it is not more than B.E., but more than R.E. and they are playing with figures, I think this truth should be accepted that it is not only more than R.E. but also more than Budgetary Estimate. It is so when there was a big challenge before the Minister of Finance to increase the Budget. Our concern was related to planned expenditure. When Pranav Babu presented the Budget last year, at that time the Budgetary Estimate was to the tune of Rs. 5,21,054 crore, the Revised Estimate was to the tune of 4,29,187 crore, this time around the planned expenditure is Rs. 5,55,322 crore for the Budget of 2013-14 which is more than R.E. and B.E., so the first allegation that he is a magician, I feel, the colleagues of Bhartiya Janata Party should take it back.

There are separate schemes and these schemes are commented upon and criticized, but I would like to talk in detail about the announcements regarding flagship schemes, the increased expenditure, I wanted Dr. Joshi to tell something about these schemes but most of the time he remained engaged with Joseph Stiglitz. Stiglitz is an economist with a different tone and tenor, he is Nobel Prize winner and has written two books to make people aware of the effects of globalization. Our Minister of Finance quoted him. Dr. Joshi cited his various quotations. If he has so much knowledge about Stiglitz then he should have quoted when NDA was in power. At that time also the government was not so much focused on 'swadeshi'. They had not revoked globalization. The manner the government is taking care of economy today, is the same way as the government of Atalji took care of the economy

for the six years and I saw it very closely. ...*(Interruptions)* at that time why you did not search for the human face of development, did you not realize at that time that globalization is against human index and that there were so many dangers of globalization? Had Joshiji at that time narrated all those lines of Stiglitz to Atalji, Yashwant Sinha and later on to Jaswant Singh Then perhaps people would not have voted them out in the year 2004 ...*(Interruptions)* But today you are recalling Stiglitz. This is your subject. I have just tried to understand the focus of hon'ble Minister of Finance on flagship schemes amid all obstacles and challenges.

The amount earmarked for rural development is Rs. 80,194 crore which is 46 per cent more ...*(Interruptions)* This did not happen I tell you. Last time it was Rs. 70,000 crore but only Rs. 50,000 crore was spent. ...*(Interruptions)* You are right. The previous year's allocation was 70000 crore rupees out of which 50000 crore rupees were utilized and this time the allocation is 80000 crore rupees which means that more than the budgetary estimate is being provided. The adjustment is not according to the revised estimate. The allegation by BJP should be withdrawn, the people should not be fooled. Health sector ...*(Interruptions)* I will come to that. I will reply, please also understand who should spend the funds. ...*(Interruptions)* The allocation of 37330 crore rupees was made in the health sector and in this the National Health Mission alone has allocation of around 21,240 crore rupees. This is also 26 per cent more than the previous allocation. Education sector has 17 percent excess allocation of 65,867 crore rupees.

There is only one flagship scheme for the development of the cities across the country viz. JNNURM. Although JNNURM-I has been completed and we have started phase-II of the scheme but allocation of 14,873 crore rupees has been made for it which is just double of expenditure incurred in the first phase. ...*(Interruptions)* Yes, buses were procured but at least the people got buses. The low floor, brand new buses in the large cities in the country were not there earlier. Earlier the buses were polluting, dilapidated vehicles where you could not be sure about your dress getting damaged or getting injured by a nail. At least this government has made good buses for transport available in all the cities in the country and people are able to travel and commute to office in comfort. ICDS, under which Aanganwadis and Balwadis

are run .utilized the entire allocation for the time and this time an allocation of 17,700 crore rupees has been made thereunder. It is 11.7 per cent more than the previous allocation. This is the interesting thing. The Finance Minister would have been expected to make allocation cuts in such testing times but no cuts were made. The allocation of 3511 crore rupees for the minorities is 60 per cent more than the previous allocation. Allocation of 41 thousand crore rupees and 24 thousand crore rupees has been made under the SC/ST sub-plan for the SC and ST community respectively which is about 19 per cent more than the previous allocation. For the first time this budget has been called a female centric budget. The Minister has allocated nearly 97,000 crore rupees only for women welfare in this budget. There are nearly 27 crore children in the country who have a lot of expectations from the government and for the first time 77,000 crore rupees have been allocated for those children in the budget of the country. An allocation of 5280 crore rupees has been made for the scholarship of OBC, SC & ST. Mid-Day Meal is a very good scheme covering about 11 crore children at present and an allocation of 13125 crore rupees has been made for this scheme. The government talks of globalization time and again ...*(Interruptions)* You are right. There are so many flagship schemes but these schemes are not being implemented properly. There are many shortcomings in implementation. Nobody can deny it. Be it MNREGS or Mid Day Meal or NRHM or Rajiv Gandhi Vidyutikaran Scheme, there are shortcomings in implementation of all these schemes ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please address the Chair.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: There is fault in delivery mechanism. Nobody can deny it but one needs to understand as to who spends all the funds allocated under the said schemes. The Union Government does not give a single penny directly to any person living in a village. All the plan funds of the budget are spent through the State Governments. If there are any shortcomings anywhere, the Union Government and the State Government need to sit and discuss together. We always come to know that there is so much loot under MNREGS. It is alleged that someone

has diverted the funds or someone has misused the funds. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not do this. He gets diverted. He starts talking to you in place of addressing the Chair.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Social audit is acting as a watchdog for the Gram Sabhas. The Gram Sabhas have opposed this, why are they opposing. If there is any corruption, leakage or seepage or diversion or misuse of funds, it does not mean that no schemes should be formulated or no funds should be provided. If there is any leakage anywhere that should be checked and it is the responsibility of not only the Union Government but the State Governments are also accountable.

Dr. Joshi has said what is the use of globalization and GDP growth. At present 15000 crore rupees are being spent on drinking water schemes. 86 per cent of people in the country have access to drinking water. It is for the first time that the government is putting stress upon providing potable drinking water to the people and is implementing it. I was surprised to find that 33000 crore rupees have been provided under MNREGS.

I asked the hon. Finance Minister as to why 40 thousand crore rupees were earmarked for it one year, afterwards it came down to 39 thousand crore rupees and now this time it is 33 thousand crore rupees. Is it because it is demand-driven? If people want more, I will give more funds. Not more people are coming for it. The number of persons who needed jobs are getting it as 5-6 crore people have got the jobs. The number of persons who needed jobs have got it. The State Governments are not taking interest. MGNREGA itself is not in a good condition in Maharashtra whereas Maharashtra is a pioneer in this field. In the year 1971-72, a scheme had been started there as Rojgar Hami Yojna. But today so much earning is there in farming and labour that the people don't want to earn livelihood through MGNREGA ...*(Interruptions)* You are also saying correctly. ...*(Interruptions)* I will be very happy, if the members of Bhartiya Janta Party believe the statement of Advaniji more than my statement. ...*(Interruptions)* Speak out here, whatever you want to say. ...*(Interruptions)* When Advaniji goes to the United Nations, he says that in the whole world ...*(Interruptions)* alright, you can go on interrupting. But, I am not so weak

that I cannot tolerate it. I will tolerate it. ...(*Interruptions*) If you don't believe my words, then believe the words of your senior most leader Advaniji who himself stated in the United Nations that if any scheme providing jobs is being run anywhere in the world it is in India and called MGNREGA. Nobody is denying that it has shortcomings. The funds being provided are perhaps not adequate and it should be increased. Whenever we have a meeting, we ourselves make a demand to increase the same. The government has its own compulsions and it will take decision accordingly. 33 thousand crore rupees for MGNREGA, 20 thousand crore rupees for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna and 15 thousand crore rupees for Indira Awas Yojna have been allocated. The most important decision taken in this budget is to look after the agricultural sector in an efficient manner. ...(*Interruptions*) You will not understand. When NDA Government was in power for six years, how much was the farm credit in agricultural sector in its last year and how much it is today. The farm credit was 80 thousand crore rupees in the year 2004. I remember that I was in Rajya Sabha at that time. There used to be a discussion on raising the loan component in agricultural sector which is very less. It was the people's demand, an urge and the issue under discussion. After that, this government is providing farm loan amounting to 7 lakh crore rupees in excess to the farmers of India instead of 80 thousand crore rupees in order to take care of the farmers and at the rate of four percent. ...(*Interruptions*) Last year, it was five-five and half lakh crore rupees.

When the budget came, I was listening to Sushma ji on T.V. She said that nothing has been mentioned regarding farmers in the budget. I was taken by surprise. It is such a big announcement, so at least welcome it, you can criticize later on. Entire agricultural sector is facing difficulties because ours is a big country, so there has not been a uniform development all around. Big farmers are in good condition whereas small and medium farmers are in distress. Our colleagues stand in the House to raise the issues and pains of small and medium farmers. But the extent to which this government has paid attention to the rural and agricultural sector in the last nine years, it has given results from time to time. If you bring out an average of the last five year plan, the agricultural growth rate remained at 3.6% after last several years. It could not go beyond two and a half per cent during the NDA tenure. ...(*Interruptions*) Who is denying it? Are you bringing some

fabricated figures? ...(*Interruptions*) We all know that our farmers are in distress ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, you must have noticed that when Dr. Joshi was speaking, I did not make even a single comment. Everyone will express his/her own views. It is not necessary that I will speak what you like. It is also not true that we have appreciated all that has been stated by Dr. Joshi. ...(*Interruptions*) I think that everyone has the freedom to express his/her mind in the House. Let me speak whatever I want to say respecting that freedom. If there is something untrue, you have the right to set it right and punish me afterwards. But at least let me put forth my point. Last year has been painful in the last nine years. Our agricultural growth rate remained at 3.6% last year in the whole eleventh plan. In this year's economic review, the 1.8% has been mentioned. Of course, there is devastation as there is drought, famine and rainfall somewhere or else. I hail from that Maharashtra where the biggest drought took place after the year 1972. After this what would have been the agricultural growth in Maharashtra the next year is not known to me. People are in distress. The government is trying in its own way to provide help. But the charges that we have not focused on the agricultural sector and left the farmer for the sake of growth rate only is quite baseless. My request is to take back the said charge. A lot of focus has been given to the women on this budget. Due to the incident in Delhi recently, a sense of insecurity has developed among the women in the country. Special care should be taken in case of women in the country and special events should be organized for them. Giving respect to this feeling and concern, our Finance Minister has made an announcement of a women run bank for women only. I think this is a historic announcement. But BJP has not welcomed even this announcement.

Those who repeatedly talk of gender sensitivity, paying respect to the women did not have the heart to welcome such a revolutionary declaration of a scheme. ...(*Interruptions*) I was apprehensive of the enormous budget deficit. If the Government would not cut its expenditure then the citizens would be burdened with high taxation for revenue collection. The general public particularly the income tax payer was quite apprehensive.

I wish to submit it with great pride that not even a single rupee additional burden has been levied on the

common man in this budget. Even if someone is burdened, these are super rich whose taxable income is more than Rs. One Crore, such 42 thousand 800 people have been brought in the taxnet and surcharge for a year has been levied on them. The same manner in which surcharge of 10 per cent has been levied for a year on the major companies which record a profit of more than Rs. 10 crore. This budget has a concern for each section like that of teachers, youth, middleclass, handicapped persons, SCs/STs, minority etc.

I know that the youth are facing a major problem of unemployment. This is a national problem. There is approximately 55 to 59 percent population in the age group of 25 to 35 years. India has the highest youth population across the world. Our hon. Finance Minister has stated that the proposed Skill Development would provide training to 90 lakh youth population. Instead of raising a question on the modality of providing training ...*(Interruptions)* It is nine million. The target is five crore in five years and 90 lakh per annum. Please correct yourself. Now, instead of raising doubt over the issue, we should rather extend our felicitations and best wishes to the hon. Minister of Finance since this is one of the major problems before our country and he should right focus on it. When concern was being raised for the farmers, the unemployed, the youth, women, SCs/STs and minorities et al., then our hon. Minister of Finance has paid attention to the most neglected common man, whom we call the last man who was subject of everyone's neglect. The hon. Minister of Finance has provided support to such last men like rickshaw pullers, auto rickshaw drivers, taxi drivers, sanitation workers, garbage pickers and unskilled labourers working in mines by announcing National Health Insurance Scheme for them and I welcome this measure. The Bhartiya Janata Party has consistently till date criticized us, opposed our policies despite the fact that our economy is the tenth largest by the ensuing year 2017. Today, our economy is of 2 trillion dollars, meaning that our GDP is approximately 110 lakh crore. People question as to how this GDP matters. Hon. Dr. Joshi also stated that we harp on GDP, what shall we do of growth? Currently our GDP is 110 lac crore which increases by one per cent. The higher your production, the more equally it would be distributed and would benefit each section. If your plan expenditure is five to five and a half lakh crore from where would you source

it? It will not be possible without GDP growth. You can have objection on this word, but this is not our objective. Our objective is to provide relief, welfare of, development of the poor, the weaker section through GDP. Then our GDP, it was stated that our GDP is five per cent ...*(Interruptions)* Our current GDP growth rate is approximately 5 per cent, it should be 6.2 per cent, this hope has been expressed by the hon. Minister of Finance. The Moodies have also predicted this growth rate immediately after the budget. We also need to understand the global scenario if our growth rate is 5 per cent. The GDP growth rate across the world was 3.9 per cent and currently it is 3.3 per cent. If you view the European situation you would find negative GDP growth rate in several countries. The U.S. has one point something. The growth rate of China which is always looked upon as a model of growth rate would also be having approximately 7.2 per cent. When the growth rate of the entire BRICS countries is 11-13 percent, there was a time when China's growth rate was 13 per cent which has now plummeted to 7.2 per cent. The fiscal conservatives question the value of GDP. But I would say it has a value. The GDP of our country was one lakh crore in the year 1950. The first budget in the year 1947 was of Rs. 197 crore. Today the budget presented by hon. Shri Chidambaramji is of 16 lakh crore then growth is there and its benefits are accruing to everyone. The benefits should be all encompassing that is why we talk of inclusive growth. Our only objective is to talk of that growth. The second big question in our country is of current account deficit. Exports have receded and imports have increased. Greece which crippled recently was passing through the same phase. The current account deficit is more than four per cent. We should make efforts in the direction of keeping current account deficit under control.

Efforts are being made to increase export and yesterday there was a news regarding the said effort when this budget was presented and BJP had submitted two major points that there was nothing in the budget to increase industrial growth. These two news were reported yesterday. The industrial growth rate, output and export has registered an increase. It means that when you have taken charge of the Ministry of Finance and initiated the work there, you are progressing ahead while addressing the shortcomings and problems ...*(Interruptions)* Definitely, the results of such efforts are coming now and the same

has been published in yesterday's newspapers. Even today there is report about industrial output. The Minister of Finance would like to bring reforms in the economy. One should not create any doubts about it. He is preparing programmes for the same. In my opinion, to comment on such programmes without understanding the same and proving it wrong as well as adopting a negative approach may be politically correct but economically it is not correct. Each issue should not be politicized. There is need to get rid of the approach to politicize each issue. Flagship schemes are often blamed and Dr. Joshi has also said that what will you gain from growth rate? There should be development of culture and people. I would like to submit two or three figures. You may not be aware of the works taken place in two or three sectors during the last eight-nine years.

A number of pregnant women die during delivery in our country. As per the report of United Nations India ranks at number two after African countries. There are poor children in our country who die immediately after birth. The number of such children is very big. I would like to advise Dr. Joshi to understand that point. This Government has introduced Janani Suraksha Yojana under NRHM to check maternal mortality rate. The objective of the scheme was to control maternal and infant mortality rate and to focus on those women who die during childbirth due to malnourishment. 254, women out of one lakh died between year 2004 to 2006 but as a result of constant efforts made since the introduction of said programme, such figure has come down to 212. We had set up a millennium goal and it is a time taking process. You should consider the progress being made in different states. BJP leader always talk of principle but the status of BJP governed states is very poor ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: The status of Himachal Pradesh is very good ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Himachal Pradesh is not governed by BJP any more. ...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

The States realizing the Millennium Development Goal targets of 109 have gone up to 3 States:- Tamil Nadu, Maharashtra and the new entrant, Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Remaining states are below the 212 mark.

[*English*]

The states Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, Gujarat, Haryana are closer to achieve the MDG targets.

[*Translation*]

Himachal Pradesh is not included in the said list. It is the report of the Government of India ...(*Interruptions*) I will check the data later. It is related to the MMR for which Janani Suraksha Yojana is being implemented. Thereafter, Janani Shishu Suraksha Yojana has been implemented to address the issue related to IMR i.e. infant mortality rate. People do not understand the objective of these schemes, they feel that the Minister of Finance has announced these schemes in budget and money is being wasted. But the money is being utilized. The lives of people are being saved with the said amount. We have saved the lives of one crore nine lakh women in the country during the last seven-eight years. Around 12 lakh ASHA workers are giving their service across the country. Who are these ASHA workers? For the first time in the country the Government of India has engaged unemployed semi-literate women of the villages as ASHA workers to provide assistance to encourage poor pregnant women in rural areas to give birth in hospitals. These pregnant women are provided Rs. 1500 every month as allowance and ASHA workers are also provided honorarium. The lives of poor women and children are being saved due to the hardwork of these ASHA workers. There was a time when out of 1000 ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR (Chandrapur): The women are subjected to exploitation under the rule of your Government ...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Sir, even the children in our country are facing similar problems. 86 children out of 1000 die due to malnourishment related problems. When the Millennium Development Goal was fixed to bring down the figure to 42. This figure was 86 in the year 1990 which has been reduced to 47 now. In some states they have achieved a level of 41-42. It is the result of GDP growth rate. An increase in GDP will result in the increase in money supply and the fund will be supplied to rural areas for welfare of the poor people and for establishment of

hospitals. ...*(Interruptions)* In our country, after every ten minutes, an infant baby dies immediately after birth. It is called the Under Five Mortality Rate (UFMR). The United Nations conducted a special discussion on the said issue and a survey has been conducted in our country to this effect. The similar survey has also been conducted in other countries of the world. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: He is raising only one point and that too is incorrect.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: You will not decide the subject I would like to raise.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Ji, you don't have to respond.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I would like to say that development work is being carried out in different parts of the country under these flagship schemes.

I would like to state the number of roads constructed during the last eight year under the UPA regime. Shri Joshi ji has said that roads have not been constructed because for them infrastructure development means construction of airport. During the NDA regime work was awarded for construction of 7500 kilometer roads but only 2500 kilometer roads were constructed at the cost of Rs. 25,000 crores. Total 18,000 kilometer roads have been constructed so far under the UPA regime and work has been awarded for construction of 25,000 kilometer roads ...*(Interruptions)* If my figures are not correct ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anurag ji, the point raised by you will not go on records.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Anurag ji, more speakers from your party will also have to speak. The points you are hearing, Shri Sanjay ji will reply each of your queries but it is not good to interrupt him.

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR : But he is misleading the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You don't get mislead.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Here it is said that roads are being constructed. I accept that roads have not been constructed as per the desired numbers, but during their

\* Not recorded.

regime only 2500 kilometer roads were constructed whereas Rs. 25,000 crore were awarded for construction of around 8,000 kilometer roads. I want that focus should be on construction of roads and more funds should be allocated under the PPP model. The quality of most of the roads constructed under the NDA regime is poor. The UPA Government incurred Rs. 1,90,000 crores for development of roads whereas the NDA Government had incurred total Rs. 25,000 crore. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Inflation rate is rising constantly.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You have merged the matter of price rise when the issue of development of roads is being raised.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Your party says that meaning of development is development of common people and what the common people are getting, I would like to submit in this regard. Fresh recruitment of 6.8 lakh new teachers has been made during the last 7-8 years. Central fund is being provided to Bihar for Shiksha Mitra. Employment has been provided to unemployed, middle aged young persons and literate people across the country ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR (Ballia): He is making false statement. The Government is providing fund to the states because this money belongs to the country. This money does not belong to them or the Congress Party. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Nowadays a new issue for discussion has been emerged as to from where the fund is generating ...*(Interruptions)* You are correctly saying but different Governments were in power before this Government. So why these Governments did not transfer huge amount to the states? The people of country pay taxes ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Kalyan ji, please sit down. Shri Sanjay ji, please take your seat for a minute. Hon'ble Members should not get agitated, but I would like to say to Shri Sanjay ji that the manner in which you have submitted your point it appears that the fund is being provided to state in the form of donation. It should not be so.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I tender my apology if my tone appeared to be like this. It is not charity. Development of states is quite necessary for progress of the country. ...*(Interruptions)* No one is doing charity. I would like to say that questions are being raised repeatedly that why such huge amount is incurred on these flagship schemes. If you permit then I would read out the statement of Shri Yashwant Sinha about the alternate model economy of BJP. He had said that the day BJP will come into power all these flagship schemes will be discontinued. It could not be the alternative. You should not think so. Through these schemes you reach out to the extremely poor people belonging to weaker sections and backward communities and take initiative for their welfare. There is a provision in our federal system for the implementation of all these schemes. The work is being carried out under the said system. I am saying that the Government has formulated the scheme and provided fun for the same. You are asking if the Government is providing donation but we are saying that it is not like that because we believe in holistic development. The GDP growth rate of the Union Government will not increase until the GDP growth rate of states register an increase. The country will not make progress until assistance and large funds are provided to states to increase their GDP. It is a reality ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Anuragji, the leadership should give you a chance to speak. You have too much stock.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Sir, recently, the officials of the United Nations had come here. Out of the two or three things they pointed out, one was very important that for the first time there is not a single child affected by polio this year. This is the achievement of the Ek Boond Campaign for polio drops publicized with Amitabh Bachchan and Sachin Tendulkar as the face of the campaign. This is the achievement of the country, the government and the children of the country. The government is also succeeding in controlling diseases such as AIDS and HIV.

I was talking about the appointment of teachers in the educational sector. There is a thought behind it. We need good teachers in the educational sectors. These teachers are the ones who lay strong foundations for the future generations. Schools also need to be built with the appointment of teachers. 3956 secondary schools have been opened in the last seven to eight years. 15767

rooms have been added to schools across the country which is called additional capacity. 4.07 lakh additional class rooms have been added in the primary sections. Primary education has become universal in our country now. At one time children were not able to take admission in the primary school. This is the achievement of the last seven to eight years when every child attaining the age of four or five gets admission in a school ...*(Interruptions)* You are right that this has happened under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. I agree with you. Good work has been done under the Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan by the states. A miracle occurred in many states and this happened during Vajpayeeji's tenure. I agree that this change came about during the NDA regime. A good scheme should be acknowledged since it is in the interest of the country. But there was an area of concern - the gross enrolment ratio. Children were studying upto class Xth but were not able to go for higher education. Only ten out of a hundred children were going to college. The entire focus was put in this area during the last five years. As per the latest reports the said average has risen to 18 from 10. This is the achievement of the GDP growth rate. This benefit is occurring due to the money flowing into the economy due to the rise in GDP. Our children used to go to school. Thereafter whether they passed or failed they did not go in for higher education. Now those children are being sent for higher education.

Sir, the House is repeatedly expressing concern about inflation. No one is refuting the fact that there is inflation. I say with pride that a chintan shivir was held by the Congress Party in Jaipur. The Prime Minister accepted publicly, since his speech was being telecast live, that the government has succeeded in all fronts except for inflation although he has put in continuous efforts in this regard and will continue to do so. When we talk of inflation we have to accept and understand two or three issues. Prices of pulses, edible oils etc. are rising because of shortage of edible oils and shortfall of production of pulses. We are amongst the large countries of the world which produce fruits and vegetables in surplus quantity. We rank number 1 in the production of milk. We are at number one position in the production of edible oils in the world but we also have a population of 120 crores. Still we have to import edible oils in large quantity which has a direct effect on our current account deficit, on the economy and on the



prices of edible oils. ...*(Interruptions)* I will tell you about this also.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You overhear a lot.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I want to say ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

Whatever I want to say, I will say ...*(Interruptions)* Do not disturb me now ...*(Interruptions)* You have no right to disturb me ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman, he has no right to disturb me ...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Sanjay Ji you overhear a lot. Even when someone speaks softly you overhear. This is a problem on your side too. Please conclude.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Sir, milk production in the country was 53.9 million tonnes in 1990-91 and it rose to 127.9 million tonnes in 2011-12. Now I come to per capita consumption. I will tell you about milk, pulses, oil, vegetable and fruits. Both the production and consumption of these commodities have risen. Take edible oil. In 1992-93 the per capita consumption of edible oils was 5.8 kilograms.

**17.00 hrs.**

Today this consumption has risen to 14 kg and this has occurred not only here but across the world and this rise in consumption has led to a rise in the price of edible oils. I mean to say that the consumption of edible oils has risen across the world. The export and import of pulses has increased on a worldwide basis and this has affected the domestic pulse prices. I am not defending the price rise.

Therefore, we have to control the prices. But we will have to understand the reasons for not controlling the prices, for example when we talk of MSP, people get irritated but it is a fact the MSP of rice and wheat has almost doubled in comparison to the MSP prevailing during the NDA Government.

**17.01 hrs.**

*(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair)*

Input cost has also increased. Whether it is fertilizers or seeds or water or electricity, the input cost of all these

four things has also increased adding to the woes of farmers even after the increase in MSP. But the issue is that when MSP will be 650-700 then the price after adding state bonus and transportation cost will reach maximum up to Rs. 1100-1200 per quintal but when MSP would be Rs. 1100-1200 then it is natural that the rate reaches up to Rs. 2200-2300. The big reason for doubling the price of wheat and rice is substantial increase in MSP. Not increasing MSP is not the solution. It may not be any option for us to reduce the MSP or reduce it to half because it will create difficulties for those who grow food for us. The demand for increasing MSP is repeatedly made in this House. In such situation if we increase minimum support price it causes difficulty but if we decrease it, it will create trouble even then.

I am not denying this fact. There are various other causes of price rise but there are two-three reasons which I have tried to understand and analyze.

In the end, I would like to throw light on two-three things related to this Budget and which is related to the challenges. First CTT has been introduced in multi-commodity exchange. On non-agricultural commodity 0.01 per cent CTT will be charged. In my constituency, there are one and half thousand such persons called jobber, they say that it is excessive and we want that

*[English]*

Hon. Minister of State for Finance should note it down that CTT is the commodity transaction tax.

*[Translation]*

as once security transaction tax was imposed on stock market. That is why I am telling that this is the demand of the people of one or two constituencies. I am just pulling their hardships before you. STT has been reduced recently because there is a big group, lobby of share market and they put pressure. Once it was discussed in the House about Commodity Exchange and it was said that it was one of the reasons for price rise but now I came to understand that since agricultural products are not traded in large quantity here, trading of metal products especially of gold is taking place in large quantity here. Therefore, the purpose to introduce CTT is to check speculation in gold, hence the rate of CTT should be reduced a bit. This is my demand.

Rajiv Gandhi equity scheme is a good scheme. Through it we are trying to develop confidence among domestic and retail investors. Last year Pranab Babu had introduced it. But we could not do so. Last year only 40 investors have availed the benefit of this scheme. There are about two crore investors in Mumbai Stock Exchange. Now the number has come down to one crore and ten lakh. The government and Hon. Minister of Finance have acknowledged the continuous decrease in the number of retail investors. In view of that I think Rajiv Gandhi Equity Scheme is not enough to boost the confidence of investors. It is my submission that work should be done to boost the confidence of retail investors in stock exchange in coming days.

You have put A.C. restaurants in service tax net. In each street of Mumbai you will find five AC restaurants. The people of Mumbai are irritated that if they have 2000 sq. feet of area in a restaurant only two and three hundred square feet of area comes under AC, the rest of the area is non-AC. Which area will come under tax, AC or non-AC or both? Hon. Minister of Finance should clarify it. My colleagues of Mumbai request that it should be cleared, whether service tax be charged on AC area as they are already paying VAT on non-AC area? Their demand is that VAT should be done away with on non-AC area and only service tax be charged? Whatever is the way out, following that Hon. Minister of Finance should try to provide relief to the owners of AC restaurants.

While concluding my speech I just want to say that Hon. Minister of Finance has presented a balanced budget, providing relief to the common man, without burdening people with taxes, without cutting planned expenditure among various challenges, and I support him. I am grateful to my party UPA Chairman Soniaji for giving me an opportunity to express my view on behalf of my party.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Those hon. Members who want to lay their written speeches, may give them at the Table of the House.

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Mr. Chairman, hon. Joshiji and Sanjay Nirupam ji have thrown light on the current budget. Joshiji has pointed out that India has

not carved a niche so far. 65 years have lapsed and we are marking time. The condition of some people has ameliorated but they are a handful. Hon. Joshiji and hon. Member from the Congress Party have read out the current budget allocation. I will not comment much on those points since I have not been allotted as much time as was allotted to those two hon. Members. I will tangentially raise two three points in regard to strengthening the image of this country so that the House could understand the real issue. The country is strong on three counts, we have plenty of land, our country ranks third, in terms of mineral wealth and I have been Minister of Commerce, the Minister of Finance may study the current deficit, we have been growing stronger in manufacturing handicrafts ever since independence. We have highest human resources. Our artisan population is second highest after the farmers' population. Gandhiji had emphasized it. Once he himself became an artisan. He himself weaved his cloth. Sir, when we look at China we come across one thing that they look at international market like we look at it. But the biggest measure they took was to make their human resources skilled. They rode cycles for fifty years. We have been looking at foreign countries so as to decide our alternate foreign policy. We look at Russia, Europe and the U.S. We never did any introspection. We never looked at our strengths. People make fun of Swadeshi. Give it some other name. Give any name to the manpower. I submit to you that we have these three powers. Hon. Namdhari ji was sitting here, 42 per cent of our total mineral reserves is found in Jharkhand alone. It means that our country outstands any other country in terms of mineral wealth. But we are selling out our iron ore for free. The hon. Supreme Court of India has observed and there has been a debate over it also in the Parliament. It takes centuries to build coal deposits but they get destroyed in few years. We have witnessed the way these were divided, it was bailed out by Shri Hansraj G. Ahir. But the country is not listening to him as on date. ...(*Interruptions*) Be it thermal power, cement or any other thing, we do not have any other resources. If we go one and a half kilometers below the coal block we will find so much gas that we would not need any other gas to meet our need. I do not want to go into figures. Earlier our clerks used to work very efficiently. But the way you have borrowed the terms like current deficit, budget deficit, fiscal deficit, these terms are not yours but you have borrowed them. You should borrow good things

and should not leave your positive points. We had so many resources, you have not only divested yourself of this wealth but you are not prepared to charge a good price for this wealth. Can steel plants not be set up here? We have seen Bhilai and steel plants being set up at other places post independence. Why are you selling off iron ore? You are not getting even a penny for it. Then you talk of deficit. It has become an albatross around your neck. Petrol, diesel and crude oil have become the pivot of this economy and you are bowing before them. You are not looking for a way out.

There are so many coal blocks in the country having copious quantum of gas beneath upto one and a half kilometers. You have state of art machines equipped with latest technology. But you are not extracting gas and you are not prepared to sign any agreement. Ministers are being changed. But you have failed to take any decision on exploration of gas. And you are neither taking any action on the decision that has been taken. I do not have much idea about Kashmir, but Mulayam Singh ji was telling us the other day there are gas reserves even below the mountains there in Kashmir. But leave that aside, there is gas below all the coal blocks upto one and a half kilometers. Who is stopping you to take action, the capitalists or the foreign capitalists? You are bringing FDI in the retail sector but not prepared to bring FDI in it. We want FDI in the oil sector and natural gas. It is submitted that we have not taken measures to save our rich mineral reserves. If you were able to sell that wealth out in the world, take appropriate value we could have minimized our problems. We have craftsmanship, human resources in abundance. We talk of China copying and selling the images of our deities like Ganpati, Bajrangbali and manufacturing crackers. We have people who are deft in crafting these images and are in this age old business. Uttar Pradesh is the greatest hub of craftsmen making carpets.

This hub starts from Pilkhuwa. Carpets are manufactured from the South upto Kashmir everywhere. But we have ruined all of them. The British paralysed them but we have destroyed them. We think that we have made ample progress. The country is marking time in these 65 years. If the world has made progress, leaps and bounds we are only an iota of it. Our people roam around the world, they send their earnings here. Land has become

expensive, it is because people have become quite wealthy. Do you call it development? You do not make development by selling out your land. When we sell our land, we sell our honour, pride, culture alongwith it. Land is not sold. We have made it our profession. We are selling our wealth-iron ore, bronze, aluminum etc. for peanuts.

Mr. Chairman, you belong to Goa. I have not seen iron ore as much as you have. It is said that grade three iron ore is available there which has been taken away by China. All this is going to foreign countries. This is the condition. Hon. Minister of Finance, how would the mineral policy be formulated which will induce development? When will you pay attention to the craftsmen? You are distributing money everywhere, your members were saying that not even a single penny reaches the poor under the programmes meant for them, be those health programmes, drinking water programmes, or be they related to schools or colleges. I am a Government College product but these days their condition is worse. Most of the Members sitting here in the House are the product of the education of some 40-50 years back. Education these days is education for all but believe me it is not education for all but destruction of all. Mid day meal scheme has engaged the teachers in cooking. So much wealth is being wasted which is meaningless and that is only because we talk of inclusive growth, including the poor. Money is reaching neither Adivasis, Dalits nor reaching any Educational Institution or a hospital. Hospitals have become the shelter of dogs.

I wish to submit that a huge amount of money is being wasted. We do not have that infrastructure, whatever we have is being distributed from Patwari to BDO, meaning no fund is allowed to percolate to the masses. Would you find out a modality of distributing this fund to the poor? One of the ways is that you have the third biggest potential – the land. Our country has the biggest area of arable land ...(*Interruptions*) Hukmadeo Narain Yadav ji, please listen to me. The Ganga and the Yamuna terrains have huge wealth which has been destroyed by us, I repeat. The way you have divided the funds, not even a single penny would percolate to the poor. What amount has been earmarked for those sectors which require funds? The Government has earmarked Rupees five thousand crores for irrigation sector across the country ...(*Interruptions*) The

Government had allocated Rs. 776 crore during the last year and assessment was made for Rs. 1500 crores for the current year. I would like to put forth the said data here. 64 per cent land in the country is unirrigated even today.

Sir, there is no one in the country who travel more than I do. I would like to inform you that I have visited the entire country, be it Kerala, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh or the constituency of Shri Mulayam Singh ji. I have been an elected Member of Rajya Sabha from the home state of Shri Ramgopal Yadav ji. I have been an elected Member of Lok Sabha from your state. The areas wherever you have provided irrigation facility, there is shortage of labourers under MNREGA. Wages are higher there. Shortage of water is not everywhere. Sir, roads, schools and hospitals have been constructed in those areas where water supply and irrigation facility is adequate. Sir, there is a glow on the faces of people where water has been supplied. The land has dried up in areas where land is unirrigated and the people there are the worst sufferers. Perhaps, water is the only element which is called by different names and most of the literature is written on water. Despite this fact, people across the world are not ready to accept or recognize the importance of water. Minister of Finance please visit that area where we have provided irrigation facility and see the functioning of works under MNREGA. As the Minister of Finance has arrived then please pay attention towards my speech. It is clear that the areas where irrigation facility has been provided like Punjab where Shri Pratap Singh Kairon had set up industries but the labourers from Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh and Jharkhand are starving to death. Just now Shri Ajay Kumar has submitted that 75 lakh people have migrated from there. I know that he is a nice and learned person. The people from Punjab have migrated to the USA or Canada and these people are purchasing land there. People from Haryana have also been migrated. There is drought in Marathwada region in Maharashtra. Has western Uttar Pradesh where the Ganga Canal System has been put in place ever suffered drought? There is drought in Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka but Punjab and the areas where canal system is operational ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, the Chairman is this side. Please address the Chair.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Sir, your name is Sardinha, hence we can revolve around you.

Sir, it is requested that the Hon. Minister of Finance should accept the ground reality. If you would make such a meager allocation in the budget then it would take 1000 years to irrigate 64 per cent unirrigated land. Why don't you increase the funds? All the schemes for the poor being run by the Government are actually the brainwork of certain NGOs. They will not understand the problems of the country. The politicians dealing with the issues of the farmers and labourers would understand it. What have you done for the women and the youth? We have been making efforts for the poor, but without any result. I am telling you the truth. Poverty has a increasing trend. It is not decreasing. Your data give a different picture but poverty has been alleviated where you have provided water. Water changes the scenario, it changes the picture of an area of the flora and fauna. One crop may be grown ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Three crops can be grown.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Multiple crops are grown but there are crop residues which are consumed by the cattle. We have become the largest milk producer. But during milk season there is adverse campaign by the media. They blame it for adulteration. But is there any deaths due to such adulteration? There is not even a single death. So many persons die due to adulterated or spurious liquor but have there ever been any cases of people dying of consumption of milk, khoya or sweets. The chocolate that they wish to sell has a very long shelf life up to 10 months or even three years. Such delicious sweets are manufactured in every town. We can dominate the international market through these sweets. Our sweets have little shelf life. We also have goods with longer shelf life. ...*(Interruptions)* There is a jaggery, but our sweets go bad after three days.

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV: Jaggery lasts for six months.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Jaggery has a longer shelf life, but I am talking of sweets.

Sir, Hon. Minister of Finance was not here. Please correct me if I err but I said that this country ranks third in

terms of minerals. Hon. Chairman knows it, he belongs to Goa. I belong to Jabalpur, I was surprised to see that two mountains were wiped out from there. When Olympics were being organized in China, I saw many mountains getting wiped out due to extraction. This means here land is costlier than iron-ore. Can't we set up steel plants here? Can't we get good price for iron-ore? Would everything be settled by the Courts? I congratulate the Judiciary because if we won't act, the Judiciary would. Earlier the Courts observed and now it is being ratified by the CBI that there have been irregularities. CBI is a government agency which has pointed out gross irregularity. Where you have provided water, so one can find visible changes there like in Western U.P., Haryana. In the case of Southern Haryana the scenario changes as you have not provided water. The region to which I belong to was a barren land when I was a child. There is a tributary, a rivulet. My district Hoshangabad is now water fed and it matches the crops of Punjab. Earlier, I have seen labourers starve in my village. Today, I don't see any one starving there.. Water has done such wonders, it has made many a business flourish,, generated several employment opportunities. There has never been water crisis, no drought crisis. There were two and a half crore ponds in the country,. Now, the number has gone down to 55 lakh. Our ancestors were wise enough to make arduous efforts to maintain water level. But what did you do? Hon. Prime Minister said that water table is receding. Water table has receded in Delhi. People have come out in protest for the protection of the waters of Ganga and Yamuna rivers. How this would help? There will be only talks. If we hold a discussion in the House what will the Government do? Water is a state subject. It has not been kept even in the concurrent list. Water is our life line. Water rejuvenates the field and where the field is rejuvenated, the market thrives. The industries flourish at those places where water is available. The people become hard working, develop self-respect due to it. Hon. Joshiji suggested that we should take three measures and put in your best efforts on these three things. If we put our best efforts in these three domains, we will be able to face the tough market competition. We cannot avoid the market. This is current deficit. It is an imminent crisis because we are not working on our inner strength. And we can build our inner strength by following these three ways. I am an engineer, not an economist like you, but this is my experience and experience matters a lot.

Mahatama ji said that brain is the mother of education, it cannot be vice versa. I am stating it out of my understanding. I am saying it from my experience that water, the river is the most powerful means, nothing is supreme to it. The allocation made by you in it does not even get utilized. A lot of work was done prior to the Fifth Five Year Plan, later on it got discontinued.

After that a lot of problems cropped-up. All the dams are lying in an incomplete state. I do not say that you should build dams. There were two and a half crore ponds. Make check dams. I have toured Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh during the tenure of your government in the states. You were the Chief Minister there. I saw so many check dams there that I think that if any CM works for the betterment of water situation, whichever party he belongs to, the entire landscape changes. When our farms are irrigated we can compete with anyone in the world. You are saying that the ponds are not reliable. I belong to the Narmada plains area. Maximum area used to be under arhar daal cultivation. Today no one plants arhar daal because it takes a long time to grow. The farmers do not get remunerative prices for it. The MP from my area is Shri Uday Pratap Singh. You can call and ask him where does the pulse grown in Piparia and Katarwad go. All the wealthy people get their arhar pulse from these areas. Sharbati wheat grown in my area is quite famous. Gram is not native to my area but the production of it there has crossed the quantum of gram production in Punjab. The labourer in my village gets 250 rupees. Labourers from Bihar and Chhattisgarh have started coming there. Earlier the farmers used to have a surplus of labourers but now labourers are pursued by farmers. The scheme started by you, Mr. Finance Minister on the advice of some NGO may have got you popular approbation but you will rue this step when you see that the labour intensive work is suffering from lack of labourers. Hence, on this budget I would like to say that you have missed out on addressing three important points. You are simply following the footsteps of your predecessors. Hence there is going to be no change. These used shoes are not going to let you run but will rather hurt your feet. You should take the circumstances into consideration as Shri Murlī Manohar Joshi said. The circumstances are favourable, you have the budget deficit to consider. There is pressure on global economy but it is my forecast that the world will change through Europe and America. These countries will face rebellion. This rebellion did not occur

earlier because they were ruling over the world earlier. Their economy is based on what they looted earlier. Now, it will not be able to continue. They are trying-out their measures in our country. In the budget, you have given great weightage to 'Standard and Poor' so that the rating of our country should not be downranked by them. Do not worry about them. I had said that three things are required for nation building.

Na idhar dekh na udhar dekh, seedhi chaal chal

Kaise ye desh nahi banta kaise yah duniya nahi banti

No one can compete with this country. We should take this ideology forward. With these words, I conclude.

[English]

\*SHRI C. SIVASAMI (Tiruppur): I am happy to take part in the discussion on General Budget 2013-14 and express my views.

First of all, I thank you for providing exemption from excise duty to the readymade garment industry in the present Budget.

Even though the Government has intention to encourage textile exports, in order to fulfill this, the Government should encourage the cotton growers of the country. To control rise in prices of cotton, the cotton growing farmers should be given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 10,000/- per acre. The government should not act in favour of cotton traders who store huge quantities of cotton and try to sell them in black market. Water is the source for a nation's development. It is a matter of concern that there is no foresighted vision with the government for inter-linking of rivers. Majority of the Union Government's income comes from the State of Tamil Nadu. But the Union Government acts with a step-motherly attitude towards Tamil Nadu rejecting all its genuine demands. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma demanded additional funds for the State and the Union Government has not paid attention to that demand. Even the funds meant for the Central Welfare Schemes are also minimized. Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma requested for additional quota of kerosene supply for the State of Tamil Nadu. But the Union

\* English translation of the speech originally laid on the Table in Tamil.

Government has minimized the already existing quota of kerosene supply to the State of Tamil Nadu. During the previous DMK led government's rule in Tamil Nadu, State Electricity Board could not function properly and as a result power shortage aggravated. To manage this situation, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma requested the Union Government to provide additional power from the Union Grid which has been out rightly denied by the Government at the Centre.

Because of non-release of water in Cauvery, Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has given a compensation of Rs. 15,000/- to the affected farmers of the delta Region. On the whole, the Congress led Union Government is involved in activities that affect most of the people of Tamil Nadu in all fronts. Instead of introducing new taxes, if the government of the Day controls the widespread corruption, it can provide a tax-free Budget. Without concentrating on development of 120 Crore people, the Union Government is more interested in the development of 100 Corporate Giants. In all, this general Budget is not meant for the national development rather it is for the sake of Multi-National companies and Business Giants.

\*SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP (Kollam): The General Budget 2013-14 presented by Shri P. Chidambaram, Hon'ble Minister of Finance aims to take our country to new heights of development, glory and growth. While pointing out that as part of slow growth of world economy our economy has also been slowed after 2010-11. Hon'ble Finance Minister was confident enough to get back our country to the growth rate of 8 per cent. Even now, of the large countries of the world, only China and Indonesia are growing faster than India in 2012-13. Our goal is higher growth leading to inclusive and sustainable development. We have taken a number of steps to contain inflation. The battle against inflation must be fought on all fronts. The Budget aims to create opportunities for our youth to acquire education and skills that will get them decent jobs or self-employment that will bring them adequate incomes. It will enable them to live with their families in a safe and secure environment.

The Union Govt. gives top priority to ensure health for all and education for all. A huge sum of Rs. 37,330 crore has been allocated to the Ministry of Health and

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

Family Welfare. An amount of Rs. 4,727 crore has been allocated for medical education, training and research. In order to encourage the traditional health sectors like Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy an amount of Rs. 1069 crore has been allocated.

No country can progress without a good quality education. Hon'ble Minister proposed to allocate Rs. 65,867. crore to the Ministry of Health and family Welfare, which is an increase of 17 percent over the revised estimate of the previous year. The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan got an allocation of Rs. 27,258 crore. The Mid-day meal scheme has been boosted with an allocation of Rs. 13,215 crore. Clean drinking water and sanitation got a budget allocation of Rs. 15,260 crore as against the RE of Rs. 13,000 crore in the current year.

The Ministry of Rural Development has been allocated a huge sum of Rs. 80,194 crore during the year 2013-14 to meet its various flagship programmes. MNREGS will get 33,000 crore, PMGSY will get Rs. 21,700 crore and IAY will get Rs. 15,184 .crore. The 14,000 buses sanctioned during 2009 to 2012 have made a big contribution to urban transport. A sum of Rs. 14,873 crore has been allocated as against RE of Rs. 7,383 crore in the current year.

The allocation of Rs. 27,049 crore to the Ministry of Agriculture during 2013-14 is an increase of 22 percent over the RE of the current. Of this, agricultural research will be provided Rs. 3,415 crore. As a part of the Green Revolution and crop diversification programme an amount of Rs. 500 crore has been allotted. In order to attract invest and to enhance productivity, a new project called the National Livestock Mission will be launched in 2013-14. An allocation of Rs. 307 crore has been earmarked for the Mission. An amount of Rs. 10,000 crore has been set apart to meet for food subsidy under the proposed National Food Security Bill scheduled to be passed by Parliament.

Foreign Direct Investment as well as domestic investment is important for the economic growth of the country. The 12th Plan projects an investment of USD 1 trillion or Rs. 55,00,000 crore in infrastructure. An amount of Rs. 800 crore has been earmarked for the Ministry of Non Renewable Energy for generation-based incentive for wind energy projects.

While allocating an amount of Rs. 203,672 crore to the Defence Hon'ble Minister assured the House that constraints will not come in the way of providing any additional requirement for the security of the nation.

In order to encourage the building capacity in Panchayati raj institution an allocation of Rs. 455 crore has been made to the Ministry of Panchayati Raj in 2013-14.

To protect and ensure the dignity and safety of women a new fund called the Nirbhaya Fund with a contribution of Rs. 1,000 crore has been created. A new bank has been created exclusively for the use of women in the country.

In addition to the above, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon'ble Minister of Finance to the following:-

Kerala is the pioneer State in the country which have successfully introduced the Panchayati Raj System. It is the only state where 33 percent seats have been reserved for women in the panchayats and scrupulously following the same. Therefore, I request the Union Govt. to allocate more funds for strengthening and developing the Panchayat Raj system in Kerala.

The Public Distribution System is very strong in Kerala. More rice, sugar and wheat should be allocated to Kerala to meet the requirement of the Fair Price Shops.

Women's empowerment groups like Self-Help Groups or Kudumbasree or Ayalkkuttams are firmly rooted in Kerala.

More fund allocation should be made to make them strong and healthier.

More funds should be allocated to start new bus services in various cities of Kerala under the JNURM scheme.

Allocation of fund for production of electricity through waste should be increased to the State of Kerala.

Kerala State is trying to generate electricity through solar system. More funds should be allocated to the State in this regard.

There is not even a single Central University in Kerala. It is, therefore, requested that Central University may be set up in Kerala.

An A.I.I.M.S level Cancer Research Institute should be set up at Kollam, Kerala.

A special financial package should be given to help the cashew workers of Kerala.

A Rubber Park should be set up at Kollam, Kerala.

The entire Kerala is under the grip of a severe drought. A lot of standing crops have been destroyed due to unprecedented drought in Kerala. Drought has resulted in agricultural loss to the tune of Rs. 5800 crore. Electricity Board of Kerala is facing a loss of Rs. 1610 crore due to shortage of water in various dams of the State. Drinking water shortage is acute in various districts of Kerala. Dams have also been dried up at many places. Therefore, a chunk of the money has to be utilized for ensuring drinking water to the parched districts of Kerala. In view of the above, a Central Tram should be sent urgently to the State and a special financial package should be granted to Kerala.

With these words I would like to support to the growth envisaged Budget 2013-14 presented by Shri P. Chidambaram, Hon'ble Minister of Finance.

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in respect of the Budget, at the outset, I would say that this Budget is without any direction and it really has no new substance.

Sir, our State's demand for the last 20 months in respect of moratorium has not been taken care of by the Finance Minister. When the new Government in took charge in West Bengal in 2011, it was saddled with a total accumulated debt of more than Rs. 2,03,300 lakh crore. In fact, the people of West Bengal carried a per capita debt of Rs. 21,000. During the tenure of UPA-I, the debt of the State has increased up to 497 per cent between 2004 and 2006. The Fiscal Responsibility and the Budget Management Act came into force in West Bengal in 2010. Prior to 2010, the Central Government has granted a sanction to take this debt with their eyes open. On diverse occasions the Finance Minister, including his predecessor, assured that they would look into the matter. But nothing has been done. In respect of the Budget also we have not seen anything. We do not understand now, why this step motherly attitude has been taken both by the Railway Minister and the Finance Minister in respect of the State of West Bengal.

The Central Government is now deducting Rs.25,000 crore from the State of West Bengal as part of interest whereas the revenue that is coming is only Rs.21,000 crore. Sir, you will be glad to hear that only in one year, the State of West Bengal, without increasing any tax, increased its revenue by Rs. 10,000 crore. The State GDP has increased up to 5.5 per cent above than the national level. With all these limitations, we are working; all the time we have brought this to the notice of the hon. Finance Minister, but this has not been taken into consideration. I would like to know why such a discriminatory attitude towards West Bengal now.

Sir, the hon. Finance Minister proposed to carve out PMGSY-II and allocate a portion of these funds to a new programme that will benefit only a few States, like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Punjab. I have nothing to say about these States, but I want to say that in the Central Government things are being done from the sources which they derive from direct taxes and indirect taxes from all the States. Their source of revenue is the States. If the source of revenue is from all the States, why only five States have been picked up for increasing the roads? In India, in almost all the States, new roads are required. Why only five States have been picked up?

Sir, they are really interfering with the inter-State relationship bringing disharmony in the inter-State relationship; giving benefit to some States and depriving the other States. Why? Direct taxes and indirect taxes are coming from all the States.

Sir, I would have been happy that instead of giving the benefit of Rs.2,000 to the lowest level of the income taxpayer, those who come in this slab, they would have increased the slab. Just from Rs.2,00,000 to Rs.2,50,000, at least 1.5 crore people could have been benefited. If they really think for the Aam Aadmi, Aam Aadmi is there, from two crore to 2.5 crore. Only for this purpose, they will get a credit of Rs.2,000 and unnecessarily, at least, 1.5 crore files have to be opened, officers have to be given time. Why is this? They could have increased the slab itself and 1.5 crore people would have got the benefit.

By introducing Section 91 in the Finance Act, the hon. Finance Minister again brought the Inspector Raj in the case of Service Tax. Again, police powers have been given to the authorities under Section 91 of the Finance Act. Who is working in the field of Service Tax? It is the



middleclass, restaurants, hotels, etc. They come under middleclass. Why is it there in that case? For the purpose of efficient implementation of Service Tax, if the Finance Minister needs police power for the purpose of becoming effective Finance Minister, this Finance Minister needs a power of the Home Minister.

Sir, a jugglery, a fraud on the Constitution has been made by this Budget. I have no objection to increase rate of tax to more than Rs.1 crore. But why is this ten per cent surcharge? If income tax would have come and if this amount has been included in the main structure, then amount could have been distributed among the States But when it is included in the surcharge, this surcharge amount would not be distributed among the States. So far as the personal capacity is concerned, this amount comes to Rs.2,47,000 and so far as companies are concerned, it comes to around Rs.4,19,000. Total comes to Rs. 6,66,000. Therefore, under the Income Tax, you will collect Rs. 6,66,000. Benefit of this Rs. 6,66,000 will not go to the States. It will only be enjoyed by the Centre. You have said it that you are doing it only for one year. Why? It is because you know that after one year, you will not come back. Only for that purpose, you want to enjoy the benefit of this without distributing the States' money to the States. It is a fraud on the Constitution; it is a fraud on the federalism.

Sir, in agriculture sector, no provision has been made for transferring technology from the research laboratory to farmer's field. Allocation for Eastern States is too little to bring real change in the ground. In West Bengal, we are distributing 10 lakh kisan credit cards. The average loan amount comes from the banks; they give the loans. So far as the national average is concerned, it is Rs. 78,000. So far as West Bengal is concerned, on an average, banks give the loan of Rs. 48,000. Why there is this discrimination? Why again and again discrimination is there in respect of the State of West Bengal?

There is much talk about empowerment of women, safety of women. Under Nirbhaya Scheme, you have brought only Rs. 1000 crore. It is nothing; it is a peanut. Every woman, who deserves to get the benefit, will get only Rs. 8. The average comes to Rs. 8 per woman. It is an increase of just 2 per cent in allocation to women over the last year's Budget. There is nothing. There is big jugglery, big words, big speeches, big things, and big

television interviews that for women so many things they are doing. In effect, if you see, there is only 2 per cent increase in the allocation to women in the Budget. There is nothing more than that. If one implements the domestic violence scheme, the Act which has come, for proper implementation of the domestic violence scheme, it needs at least Rs. 1154 crore for the entire India. It is a long-pending demand. That has been totally ignored. Rs. 1154 crore is needed for implementation of the domestic violence scheme.

Sir, allocation, in case of education, health and woman and child development, in respect of the UPA II has decreased from UPA I. I would just give the data. In case of UPA I, in education, it was 25.7 per cent. Now, in UPA II, it is 21.7 per cent. In case of health it was 19 per cent; now in UPA II it is 16.2 per cent. In case of woman and child development it was 29.8 per cent; now it is 25.4 per cent. There is inadequacy of the budgetary hike for education sector. I saw the Education Minister on that day itself going to Press and telling that a very little amount has been allocated to the Education Ministry; he will make a request to the Finance Minister to increase it. What is that? Nothing has been done.

Sir, we do not have any objection regarding, in principle, introduction of VAT. We do not have any objection. But, CST, which is due, that is required to be paid first. Before introduction of VAT, whatever CST is due, it should be paid to all the States. All Finance Ministers from States have said that. This time, the allocation of the Budget is Rs. 9000 crore. Only for the State of West Bengal, the due amount is Rs. 1800 crore. How they will give it? Come on and say that, 'Yes', before introduction of VAT, all CST due to the States should be cleared. Tell us that first. Before that you are saying that you have kept a budget of Rs. 9000 crore. Only for the purpose of jugglery of words, this thing has been done.

Sir, there is a disappointment for the salaried class. Since the much awaited relief by way of enhanced exemption limit for allowances such as conveyance, medical reimbursement, children education allowance, has not been provided in this Budget at all. The employees have not been given anything. Their long pending demands have not been taken care of.

Sharad Yadav ji has spent long time while speaking about drinking water. I do not want to take much time of

the House. There is no drinking water in the villages. Nothing is there. Every year there is a budgetary allotment for drinking water but there is no implementation of these allotments in rural areas. Village after village, there is no water. In every village mobile has been reached but drinking water has not yet been reached. That is a very sad part of our country.

Every week there is an increase in the prices of petrol and diesel. Where would this price hike go? Nobody knows it. There is no policy regarding this. All of a sudden, in the morning, one has found out that during midnight petrol and diesel prices increased.

Sir, a very new practice has been brought during this year in this august House. The practice is this. The Ministers who are in-charge, under the same Government, they are criticising the previous Ministers like the Railway Minister. Under the same Government and under the same Prime Minister, he is criticising. The present Finance Minister has criticised his predecessor, who is now in the Rashtrapati Bhawan and said: "In the Budget for 2012-13, the estimate of plan expenditure was too ambitious and the estimate of non-plan expenditure was too conservative." Whom are you criticising? The Prime Minister was sitting there silently and accepting this. It is very unfortunate for our country that the Prime Minister has two voices. Last year has one voice and this year has another voice. The practice which has been started, I do not know, how long will it continue. If any change is there in the Budget, next Finance Minister will again criticise the present Finance Minister. I am sure about it.

Sir, I say that this Budget has no direction. This Budget is helplessly failed to fulfil the dreams of the people of this country. There should a revised Budget.

*[Translation]*

\*SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH (East Champaran): Whatever has come to light in the form of the Budget Document makes it clear that the government is not trying to find any concrete solution to its own concerns. The poor and the middle class people cannot be benefited unless money is spent on a large scale in sectors such as social welfare, health, education, employment. If we compare this budget to the previous budget then we will find that the funding for the schemes related to the said sectors has

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

been either kept the same or the increase is negligible in real terms. If we take the example of MGNREGS then a provision of 40 thousand crore rupees had been made in 2012-13 whereas the said provision for financial year 2013-14 would be merely 33 thousand crore rupees.

The situation is similar regarding the other social schemes. There has been no increase in the budget for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. This government had given top priority to MGNREGS alongwith food security in its agenda but the budget does not support this claim. Three days before budget the Minister for Consumer Affairs, Food and Public Distribution had raised a demand for 25000 crore rupees for food security but a study of the budget provisions reveal that only 10000 crore rupees have been provided. This makes the seriousness of the intent of the government clear. It seems that the government has made up its mind to play a joke on the public.

The Government has deceived the general public by announcing women bank, Nirbhaya Fund for the womenfolk. No provision has been made in the budget for the enforcement of the law to check violence against women. Announcement of a separate bank for women is like a drop in the ocean. The provision of 30-40 per cent budget for women in the existing banking network would have been a better measure. Nirbhaya fund is not a regular budget. It is a corpus fund since it was such a sensitive case which caused so much furore that an announcement was made, however, no reference was made to hundreds of victims of such cases which transpire almost daily across the country, no separate provision has been made in the budget.

Sir, the budget has belied the expectations raised by the economic survey. The economic survey reflected the Government's approach towards development and price rise that it identifies them as important issues. But there is no provision in the Budget for both the issues. Inflation and corruption have become the Government's identity. The sharp decline in the Indian economy is becoming a matter of serious concern. It was the result of hon. Atal ji's Government's commitment that less than 4% growth rate which it inherited from your Government in the year 1998 was increased to more than 8% when your UPA Government came back to power. Today, the country is astonished to find the kind of a gimmick played by the

economist Prime Minister and the Finance Minister of the country whose fall out was less than 5% growth rate of our country. The Government of hon. Atal ji achieved 10% growth rate with 5% inflation in a year and this UPA Government made an adverse growth 5% growth rate with -10% inflation rate. The country has regressed several decades owing to the financial mismanagement of the congress-ised UPA Government even if we take the narrowest approach. In contrast, it is to be seen that the NDA Government started with 4% Gross Domestic Product growth and brought the country on the grown track with 8 per cent plus growth rate, and the UPA Government brought this 8 per cent plus growth rate down to 4% growth rate.

The economic survey raised the concern that price rise primarily hit the food items and that the price did not plummet post budget. The Hon. Minister of Finance could have reduced taxes on the commodities of day-to-day use and food items and sent the message that the Government was committed to check price rise. This budget has not brought any such relief, rather it has burdened the common man with unprecedented price rise. The Government on the contrary is deregulating the fuel products and increasing the high prices, taxes and service charges. A lump sum increase in the price of diesel by Rs. 5 and thereafter Rs. 10 increase at a rate of 50 paise per month has been made. The Government has created a new category of whole sale consumers and increased the prices by Rs. 11 per litre. And during this time ignoring the ground realities the Government has fixed the limit of gas cylinders as a result of which there has been a misconception and backdoor increase in prices has been made. There has been an adverse impact of price rise on all round increase in the prices of products alongwith the increase in all types of transportation charges with immediate effect. There has been clear cut indication of further increase in the constantly growing prices of petroleum products. The petroleum subsidy of Rs. 96980 crore is proposed to be reduced to Rs. 60,000. It shows that the price of petrol, diesel and gas will increase further. It is obvious that it will have a direct impact on the prices of all the commodities of daily use by the common man.

The special efforts made by hon. Atal ji for basic infrastructural development have received a setback due to the short sightedness of the past one decade of UPA administration. The construction of national highways had reached 11 km per day during the tenure of the NDA.

Today against the assurance of construction of 22 km of highway per-day merely three km of construction is taking place which is quite disappointing. East-West and North-South corridors are remain a pipedream. Even the gram sadak yojana has also slowed-down. The budget provision for the purpose has also been reduced this time.

Out of the power generation target of 78000 megawatt in the Eleventh Five Year Plan merely 54000 megawatt of generation has been achieved. The requirement for new and renewable energy was estimated to be 40,000 crore rupees in the twelfth five year plan for which not even 20 crore rupees was allotted in the budget. The implementation of work in sectors such as railways, ports, oil and gas is extremely disappointing. The NDA had ensured grant of gas connections to 40 million additional families in four years whereas the UPA government could not reach this figure even in nine years. Government enterprises such as MTNL, BSNL, NTPC and Air India are facing a crisis due to heavy losses incurred due to political misuse and mismanagement. As a result, there has been a decline in the gross investment.

This government has adopted a policy of grant of entitlement rather than empowerment regarding the issue of poverty alleviation. Empowerment is a beneficial and sustainable strategy whereas entitlement makes people permanently dependent on the government.

Sir, your government which also has the support of the RJD and the UP has entangled the country in a four-fold crisis due to wrong policies, economic mismanagement and scams. The helicopter scam in the sky, the coal scam below earth, on earth the telephone scam, commonwealth games scam, the Adarsh society scam, and the bigger scams of loan waiver for large farmers and the loan distribution scam have made the country hang its head in shame. The Union Government had implemented the loan waiver and debt relief scheme 2008 to make the farmers free from institutional debt. Under the said scheme loan amounting to 52516 crore rupees was waived in respect of 3.69 crore small farmers and 60 lakh other farmers. As per the C&AG report submitted before the House 90576 accounts were examined out of which irregularities were found in 20242 accounts. It was found during the checking that a number of farmers not entitled for loan waiver were benefited whereas a number of eligible farmers were deprived of the benefits of this scheme.

Reserve Bank governor D Subbarao has admitted that the subsidy for agriculture loan is being diverted to other works. Agricultural loan amounting amounting to 32400 crore rupees was released in metropolises such as Delhi and Chandigarh during the year 2009-10 which is more than the total agricultural loan distributed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Jharkhand. It proves that the economic policies of the present Union Government are completely unsympathetic and neglectful towards the practitioners of the most prevalent occupation of the country, the farmers. On an average, one farmer commits suicide every 12th hour in the country. The 70 percent population of the country dependent on agriculture is in a pitiable condition.

Sir, I request that if this government wants the welfare of the country and wants to create a prosperous, powerful country with self respect then it has to strengthen the villages, the poor and the farmers, make them prosperous and this would be possible only when agriculture and the farmers get top priority in the budget. A separate agriculture budget should be prepared on lines of the Rail Budget. This is my sincere request. I hope the government will give serious consideration to my suggestion.

\* SHRI K.C. SINGH "BABA" (Nainital-Udhamsingh Nagar): At the outset, I congratulate the Chairperson of the United Progressive Alliance (UPA) hon'ble Sonia Gandhiji and the hon'ble Prime Minister ji under whose able guidance and due to the sincere efforts of the Hon'ble Minister of Finance our country is marching on the path of progress. The Hon'ble Minister of Finance has paid attention towards maintaining high rate of economic growth and fiscal balance. Besides the Minister has also made incredible efforts to adopt a stringent monetary policy to control the inflation and to deal with adverse foreign situations. There is a proposal to provide adequate fund for the welfare programmes meant for the minority communities, scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, women and children. In this budget priority has been given to health and education sectors. There is a proposal to provide special fund to bring Ayurveda, Unani, Siddha and Homeopathy into main stream. Bumper production has been reported as a result of promotion and encouragement given to agriculture production in the previous budget and hard work of farmers. Agricultural

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

growth rate has been 3.6 percent during the eleventh plan whereas it was 2.5 and 2.4 percent respectively during the IX and X plan periods. I thank the farmers for their hard work. The hon'ble Minister has proposed to increase agricultural loan from Rs. 5,75,000 crores to Rs. 7,00,000 crores in the budget. National Livestock Mission has been introduced in the year 2013-14 to attract investment and to increase productivity keeping in view the local agricultural ecology scenarios.

The Government has set up 'Nirbhaya Fund' for protecting dignity and ensuring safety of women with an initial fund of Rs. 1,000 crores. We all should appreciate the scheme. There is a proposal to fix curriculum and standards by the National Skill Development Corporation so that any institution or body can provide skill training to students in different fields in order to inspire the youth to participate in skill development programme voluntarily. There is a proposal to grant a certificate and monetary reward of Rs. 10,000/- to each candidate after qualifying the examination. A provision has been made to provide 60 percent more funds for the development of minority communities.

Being an international athlete, I would like to thank the hon'ble Minister that the hon'ble Minister has proposed to provide Rs. 250 crores for construction of a national sports training institute for both male and female sportspersons for promotion of sports in the budget.

We should appreciate the hon'ble Minister for presenting a good and balanced budget which will pave the way for inclusive growth. Cash based subsidy scheme is a revolutionary step which proved beneficial for the common people. The allocation for the agriculture sector and rural development has been increased in the budget which is important.

There is a need to take more effective steps to bring the industry sector as well as the agriculture sector at par with global standards so as to create employment opportunities for rural youth at village level. Various schemes have been formulated for the agriculture sector. There is a need to fix accountability to bring transparency and ensure proper implementation of these schemes so that benefits of these schemes reach each village and each household of the country.

To ensure a position of our country among the developed countries within a limited period, a serious consideration about the social infrastructure for the schemes of human resources development is required. Infrastructure is the foundation of economic development of a country. Economic infrastructure mainly includes the services related to the transportation, electricity, communication, water supply etc. and social infrastructure includes the services related to education, health and other human development services. We need to pay more attention to make the services related to human development world-class. For providing world-class services sufficient investment along with a long term is required. Various efforts to create a policy driven favourable atmosphere are required which could open the way for both domestic and foreign investment on a large scale and improve the viability and efficacy of investment by improving the availability of suitable technology and best management skills.

To improve the efficiency of the government machinery, effective steps are required to be taken. Allowing foreign direct investment in various infrastructure projects needs a consideration. Various physical infrastructure projects alongwith increasing public private partnership should be focused in the road and port sectors. Capital market is required to be more flexible to mobilize funds from the capital market directly by the industrial organizations through Special Purpose Ventures (SPVs). All the Ministries and Government Department will have to ensure what was our participation in the development of the country in terms of the expenses made throughout the year. That is to say what we achieved in regard to the development of the country? There is a need to prepare schemes of rural development, urban development, education, health etc. at district level, block level and village level so that there is no difficulty in fixing responsibility to carry out the works of these schemes properly. Thus, there will be transparency in the schemes. It should be ensured that achievements are not only made but also they reach up to the eligible persons. To achieve this necessary administrative process should be adopted. Our target is as how to utilize available resources effectively by carrying out administrative reforms and tackling corruption. We'll have to consider more seriously to make administration more accountable so that the target to

remove poverty, unemployment, inequality and provide good health and education to all may be achieved.

Uttarakhand is a state with lots of tourism potential, forest-cover and ayurvedic medicine. There is a need to strengthen basic facilities and infrastructure for all-round development of the state and to increase human development facilities to cater to the needs of the state. There is little progress in all-round development in the absence of economic infrastructure due to which Uttarakhand has lagged behind in growth rate. There is a need to take effective step by the government to expedite the growth of the state. More central assistance is required to make tourism of the state world class. Foreign investment will increase tourism in Uttarakhand will become more attractive and Uttarakhand will be able to play its important role in taking the country on the path of progress.

More central assistance is expected for setting up of infrastructure facilities in the state in view of the security and facility of pilgrims of Himalayi Sachal Mahakumbh of Shri Nanda Devi Rajajat which is held after a gap of every 12 years and now in the year 2013. There is a need to provide funds for repairing/renovation of each National Highway especially damaged stretch of National Highway No. 121 and 74 and there is a need to construct breast wall on the roads located on channels in hilly areas so that the problem of avalanche may be checked. There is a need to seriously consider and provide more funds for drinking water and health schemes in the State.

*[Translation]*

We need to consider seriously about providing irrigation facilities in the state and conserving water resources as well. There is need for increasing the amount of funds for promotion and conservation of forests in the state.

I request the government to include Garhwali and Kumaoni languages in the Eighth schedule of the constitution. A Central University and a medical college should be opened in Kumaon division. The border of Uttarakhand is adjacent to China and Nepal which is similar to geographical condition of north-eastern states. Uttarakhand should also be provided a rebate in the ratio of 90:10 on the lines of north-eastern states under Sarv Shiksha Abhiyan. The amount of funds being provided to Uttarakhand under MNREGS also needs to be increased.

There is a large scope for employment opportunities in tourism and Ayurvedic medicine sector in Uttarakhand but these sectors are not prospering for want of finance and infrastructure. There is need for giving priority to national security and constructing roads along the border in the country and providing more central assistance for all round development of villages like Togia, Bagga-54 of Khatima etc. adjacent to border of Nepal.

Special concession should be provided in information technology sector and tax rebate should be provided to the industries proposed to be set up in Uttarakhand till the year 2020 with a view to promoting new industries in Uttarakhand. There is need for setting up new agro industries and food parks in every district in Uttarakhand with a view to promoting agriculture based industries like growing fruits, vegetables, milk, animal husbandry and other schemes which are likely to be pollution free and environment friendly industries. There is need for construction of ropeway for transportation for the people living in hilly and inaccessible areas of Uttarakhand which is likely to maintain environmental balance without damaging the forests and ensure development of the said people and check migration of the youth from the hilly areas.

A gas plant was set up in Kashipur in Uttarakhand with the help of the Union Government and my efforts but that plant has been lying closed for want of gas supply whereas the government has spent a large amount of funds thereon. I request the Union Government to provide gas to the said plant at the earliest so as to expedite the development work in the state.

The existing limit of tax rebate needs to be increased from 1,80,000 to 3,00,000 rupees so as to benefit the people belonging to service class and medium class.

The small and medium level industries already set up in Uttarakhand need to be provided special incentives so as to facilitate industrial development in Uttarakhand. Special grants should be proposed in the budget for this purpose. In addition to this the tax rebate being provided earlier to the industrial units set up in the state needs to be extended upto the year 2020. It would not only expedite industrial development of the state but also be effective in dealing with unemployment problem in the state. Local enterprises can be promoted by providing interest free loan to the rural youth under Swarojgar Yojana.

Uttarakhand has an abundant reserve of water resources. If these water resources are utilised for irrigation, drinking purpose or power generation, the water projects can ensure their contribution in the development of the country besides the development of the state itself. Landslides take place in the Uttarakhand hilly areas in monsoon season and it results in havoc in the plain areas in the form of floods. In order to have protection from landslide and floods, the Government should consider constructing check dams for drinking water and irrigation facilities besides constructing various small dams. I would request to allocate funds in the budget to check land erosion by carrying out dredging and desilting of rivers for protection from floods and saving the environment. Dredging and desilting will ensure the protection of land and environment besides protecting lives and property in future.

At present, the economy of Uttarakhand depends heavily on tourism. Rural infrastructure is immensely needed for overall and balanced development of the State like rural market, information technology, road and rail transport, water, electricity, industry, communication, education, health, agriculture, construction of megaparks etc. In addition to it, there is a need for providing interest free facility to the rural youth under Swarojgar Yojna. Provision of funds should be made in the budget for beautification of tourist spots and religious places and for making these places world class. There is a need for speedy payment of the outstanding dues to the sick sugar mills and sugarcane farmers. Special financial package should be given for improving the financial condition of HMT factory producing watches and there is a need for the Government to make a provision of funds for publicity of the watches manufactured by the factory.

I would like to request the Government again to consider my suggestions and proposals earnestly and incorporate these in the budget of the year 2013-14 and also want to say that there is a dire need of allocating adequate funds in the state of Uttarakhand in view of the borders of the state adjoining other countries and it being a hilly State so that there is an all-round development of the State and Uttarakhand can play its role in the development of the country. Supporting the people-oriented budget of the year 2013-14, I would like to convey my gratitude and thanks to the Hon. Finance Minister.

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir):  
Sir, I do not envy the Finance Minister's Budget. The economy is in a gloom. Not just global but the Indian economy is in gloom. He is faced with the looming elections, if not this year, surely next year. He has to address expenditure. He has to play to his Constituency and appease the voters which he has tried to do by tokenism for women, for youth, for some sections of the marginalized society and all that while keeping the priority of containing the fiscal deficit. I do not agree with the other Members when they have criticized him for not adhering to fiscal responsibilities. The responsibility to us is fiscal deficit. We should contain it so that we do not burden our generations with the debt that we undertake.

Sir, the need is, and the Finance Minister has admitted it, to accelerate growth. He has suggested that the growth can be accelerated by increased expenditure both public and private by unraveling the bureaucracy so that the foreign financial investments - FDI and FII - can come into the economy. My hon. friend, Shri Sanjay Nirupam ji was very pleased with the Budget when he spoke of a 13.4 per cent increase in expenditure. Sir, he has failed to understand that this was a nominal increase. If you add inflation of close to seven per cent, it becomes much lower, at five to six per cent increase over the last year's expenditure.

But, Sir, we really have to examine the Budget in detail to understand the assumptions the Finance Minister has made to see whether we can actually achieve the dreams he has set out for our great nation. Sir, the Budget assumes a growth in revenue receipts from Rs.8,71,828 crore in 2012-13 to Rs.10,56,331 crore in 2013-14 - that means, a growth rate of 21.2 per cent with a nominal GDP growth rate of 13.4 per cent. But, Sir, does the Finance Minister honestly believe that he will be able to achieve that? It is because in our good years between 2010 and 2013, when GDP growth rate was much higher, at an average of 15.84 per cent, our revenue receipts increased only by 16.2 per cent. So, can we achieve 21 per cent with a lower growth rate of GDP?

Sir, the revenue receipts comprise of two main components - the tax revenues and the non-tax revenues. Let us look at the tax revenues. The hon. Finance Minister

assumes that tax will grow at 19.1 per cent. Let us understand where tax comes from - direct and indirect; individuals and corporate; and of course, corporate from the largest group amongst the direct taxes, and direct taxes have finally overtaken indirect taxes in today's regime.

Sir, today, corporate India is in gloom. They are stuck with an environment which reeks of decay in the economic sense. Inflation is high. Their debt to operating cash flow ratios is abysmally high. They lack the confidence to invest in our nation. That is not just because of economic opportunities not coming out; it is an absolute paralysis in decision-making in the Government. The hon. Finance Minister has tried to address that by speaking about his vision with the Cabinet Committee on Investments; by talking about unravelling of the coal sector, the oil and gas sector; and much needed policies. But why they have to wait for four years, I do not understand. These are problems which are not new to the nation but the biggest problem that we face in today's economic environment, Sir, is one of corruption; is one of inefficiency; is one of red-tapism and bureaucracy, something which I fear, the Finance Minister by himself will not be able to address.

Sir, seven per cent growth rate inflation will curb demand, adversely affect GDP growth, and consequently the tax collection.

Sir, the current year's Budget has witnessed a shortfall in actual tax collection of approximately five per cent. Will we be able to meet the target this year, as he expects?

Let us look at non-tax revenues. The hon. Finance Minister has expected that non-tax revenues grow up by 32.8 per cent in 2013-14, which is from Rs. 1,29,713 crore to Rs. 1,72,252 crore. Sir, the major components of non-tax revenues are dividends, disinvestments and spectrum sale.

Let us look at dividends from banks. Banks are looming with rising non-performing assets. Will they be able to pay dividends as they have last year?

Sir, let us look at disinvestments. We have seen the mishap and the bungling of the Government in disinvestments. In the current year, disinvestments was supposed to be to the tune of Rs.30,000 crore, whereas the hon. Finance Minister has achieved only Rs.24,000 crore this year. Not only that, throughout the history of

disinvestments from 1990 till now, Sir, disinvestments have been targeted at Rs.2.1 lakh crore but the actual achievement has been only Rs.1.3 lakh crore - that is roughly 60 per cent. So, he targets Rs.55,800 crore worth of disinvestments for this year. I fail to see how he will achieve that figure.

Sir, I now come to spectrum. We have seen absolute failure in spectrum sales just a few months ago.

**18.00 hrs.**

The hon. Finance Minister targeted Rs. 40,847 crore through spectrum sale. However, the sale of spectrum auction was of Rs. 19,440 crore from a target of Rs. 40,000 crore this year. So, where is he going to raise Rs. 55,000 crore from?

The fact, Sir, is that I do not think and I do not believe that anybody would believe his figures of revenue assumptions.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, it is 6 o'clock now; and I have a long list of speakers to participate in the discussion on the General Budget. Thereafter, the Zero Hour is also to be taken up.

So, if the House agrees, I may extend the time of the House till 8 p.m.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Okay, Sir.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, the time of the House is extended till 8 p.m.

Yes, Mr. Singh Deo, you may continue.

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Sir, the hon. Finance Minister cannot meet his revenue assumptions. There are only two things that he can do. He can either increase the fiscal deficit and lay a burden of debt for our future generations or he can reduce expenditure, which will obviously impact the growth negatively; and it will also take the wind out of sail from the Congress party with the upcoming election.

**18.01 hrs.** (*Dr. M. THAMBIDURAI in the Chair*)

Sir, what the Finance Minister fails to do or at least, he has failed to mention in his Budget, is one major source of revenue garnering, which the most developed

countries do, and that is, to augment revenue through utilizing or monetizing the unutilized land resources.

Sir, we have so many PSUs, which have thousands and thousands of crore worth of land yet I do not think the PSUs themselves can do it. I know for a fact that the Government does not know where the land is, what the value is all about, whether it is occupied or unoccupied, and whether they have taken any steps to correct them or not.

Sir, let us go to the expenditure, now. We will safely assume; and I hope, the Finance Minister has the responsibility to adhering to fiscal deficit of 5.2 and 4.8 as he has set himself how it would be. My friend, hon. Sanjay Nirupamji was talking about expenditure to various Departments. He was extremely proud of the expenditure to the Rural Development Department. But I fail to understand that when the Rural Development Department was given almost Rs. 75,000 crore last and why could it only spend Rs. 55,000 crore? It failed to spend full Rs. 75,000 crore. So, why has it been given Rs. 95,000 crore, now? Will they be able to spend it? Has anything been done to augment the capacity of delivery mechanisms?

Similar is the case about the PMGSY. It is a good scheme. But if you do not keep a structure to spend that money, there is no point in giving that money. All you are doing, Sir, is selling dreams. You are selling dreams that in the election year, 'we look towards rural development; we look towards developing villages.' But I think the hon. Finance Minister himself knows that this money will not be able to be spent. Therefore, he would compensate for lack of revenue by this money, which was attributed to savings last year. It was almost Rs. 1 lakh crore worth of savings in the last year's Budget.

Sir, even if we look at key sectors, such as agriculture, small and medium scale industries, the position is not good. One hon. Member from the Ruling party was saying that 'a Budget increase has been given.' Sir, may I point out to them very humbly that agriculture has increased by 6.6 per cent; and the Budget to MSME has increased by 4.2 per cent. Both of these figures are lower than inflation. If you take the real allocation of increase to them, it is a negative, not a positive. So, there is nothing we can be proud about in that.



Sir, what should have been done? The hon. Finance Minister himself stated in reply to a Starred Question in the House: "We lack supply side mechanisms; we lack capacity to deliver the product from the farmers to the consumers; we lack infrastructure." But only Rs. 5,000 crore have been allotted to infrastructure and backend for agriculture. What will that suffice? Will that actually bring any produce to the farmers? There is no effort to tackle supply side inflation. In fact, raising interest rates will only kill growth, will only kill domestic industry and will cause more hardship to the middle class buyers of houses and cars; and those salaried people have to live with inflation and higher interest rates.

So, Sir, if you do not spend from the public, you will not have growth. But you can have growth if you have private spending, if you have domestic spending, and if you have foreign investors spending. So, let us understand what the Finance Minister has done to augment growth because he himself says: "Our country and our growth rate is critical to the economy of our nation."

Let us understand this. I quote with your permission, "A new IFC and World Bank report, called 'Doing Business', ranks India as 132 amongst 185 countries, lower than Sri Lanka, lower than Bangladesh and lower than Nepal. Will we encourage domestic investment with this kind of a ranking for doing business? The kind of corruption we have seen, the kind of red-tapism we see, the kind of inefficiency we see, the kind of fighting between one Department and the other where thousands and thousands crores worth of investments are stalled because one Department of the Government does not agree with the other Department's proposals, will we actually see investment taking place?

Sir, what the Finance Minister needs to do and I hope he attempts to do at some stage is to reduce the darkness to make it more transparent and to allow a better understanding and predictability of the economic policies so that we can actually achieve investments. If we talk to any of the top 20 domestic corporate houses, none of them want to invest in India. None of them want to invest in India because they are fed up. They are fed up of corruption. They are fed up of inefficiency. They are fed up of crony capitalism and we have seen enough instances of that. I will give you an instance. The Government needs to be clear in its policy of investment to allow investment to come in, be it foreign or India. However, in the Defence

Ministry we have seen scam after scam, where we have, in my view, one of the most honest and cleanest Defence Ministers yet we have seen scam after scam because there is no transparency. They talk of one method of procurement. They switch to another method. There is no transparency in the way people can address this system.

Regarding foreign investment, the hon. Finance Minister hopes to cut the Current Account Deficit along with augmenting growth through foreign investment, be it FDI and FII. If the targeted borrowing of India is 6.29 lakh crore, will foreign investors, FII or FDI, actually want to come into India? If you have hiked the tax payable or royalties to parent companies abroad, will that help or hinder a foreign investor to come here to India?

The hon. Finance Minister has talked about FDI and FII limit. He says 10 per cent holding and below FII; 10 per cent holding and above FDI. But, Sir, does the hon. Finance Minister know that of the 586 companies which are classified as FDI holding, the overall foreign ownership is less than 10 per cent in 270 of them and of the 1,317 companies who are classified as FII, the overall holding is more than 10 per cent in 380 companies? Now they will either have to raise their equity or change the classification to avail of company law benefits and avail of tax exemptions. ...*(Interruptions)*

Well, I think the Finance Minister wants to clarify matters but what I am attempting to tell him is that he is confusing the matters even. In certain sectors FDI is allowed and in certain sectors FII is allowed. What is going to happen is, FDI and FII will get together to gain ownership of companies. Without the Finance Ministry's knowledge and without the RBI's agreement, they will, in fact, manage to hoodwink the system. ...*(Interruptions)* Please give me two minutes.

The hon. Finance Minister says foreign investment is critical to contain the Current Account Deficit, which means the balance of trade and balance of payments of our country. That is essential. But it also has an impact on the fiscal deficit because if Current Account Deficit goes out of hand, the rupee will depreciate. Our external borrowings will rise up in value and our fiscal deficit will increase and the interest payment will also increase. One of the main ways we can contain our Current Account Deficit is to contain the buying of gold. But in fact, you have allowed

a larger allowance for individuals to hold. I do not know what the gold policies are. I have not studied them in detail. But we saw in today's newspaper an article where a diplomat was arrested. He was caught in the airport for bringing in 20 kilograms of gold, and I saw another article in the same newspaper that another gentleman had hidden some gold in his bodily orifice. He was smuggling gold. So I do not know what the Finance Ministry is doing with the gold policy. But I can certainly say this is an indication. Then, it is not the correct thing. You have to re-visit that gold policy.

What should have been done is to boost the exports? What should have been done is to decrease the trade deficit. Unfortunately, I do not think the Finance Minister has stressed enough on that. What the Finance Minister has stressed on, keeping his political constituencies in mind, and I am glad that one sector has found a good place in our Budget, is the Gender Budgeting System, which is Rs.1000 crore loan to women. Of course, it helps him in politics, it will help him in elections. Certainly, it is a good step in the right direction. But, Sir, I hope it goes beyond that tokenism of Rs.1000 crore for 50 crore women of India, which amounts to only Rs.20 per woman in India. I hope you take a step beyond that in the years to come.

Sir, my last and final submission to the Finance Minister is this. He is a man of great competence, I think, one of the more competent Ministers in his Government. I personally expected a lot from him. I expected - while he would try and address his political constituency, which, of course, is the dharma of his political party and his coalition - he would have laid stress on growth; he would have laid greater stress on investment; and he would have laid greater stress on job creation. The youth of this country do not want Rs. 10,000 for them as incentive to go and study and take skill training. You give them jobs; you give them opportunity of jobs; they will themselves find a way to train themselves and compete in the market. This is India that we are talking about. We do not, want handouts from this Government or any Government. I think in this august House, I can safely say if I speak for the youth and I can tell you that we need a Budget; we need a Government, which allows us to have a say; which allows us to stand on our own feet; which provides us the framework where we can launch ourselves. In all these contexts, Sir, I think this Budget has failed us. Therefore, I rise to oppose the Budget.

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN (Kasargod): Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would like to participate in the discussion on the Budget presented before us by the hon. Finance Minister, Shri P. Chidambaram.

In the Budget presented by him, there is a deficit of 5.3 per cent which comes to about Rs.5,20,925 crore. I do not say that the Budget is bad just because it is deficit or the Budget is good just because there is surplus. At the same time, the Budget should have some vision. The Budget is not merely a balance of account, telling the income and expenditure. It should have some vision, projection and perspective approach besides the Annual Plan. I am sorry to say that such wisdom or perspective approach is really absent in this Budget, maybe, due to the compulsion from the external factors.

Sir, when we assess the Budget, we have to see where the expenditure has been incurred; where do we mobilize the resources; for what purpose we are spending; and what should be the general projection of the Budget. When we speak about the Budget, we should analyze the present situation. I think, all the Finance Ministers and all the experts really depend upon the present situation, that is, the Economic Survey. The Economic Survey is prepared by the Government itself and not by the private agency. But, our Finance Minister and some experts say that this Economic Survey is not fully correct. They think that there should be a jump in the last quarter. Really, that is the anticipation or expectation or ambition of the Government. At the same time, out of the 12 months, taking into account the nine months experience, which is the reality and other factors and issues, the officers, who prepared the Economic Survey, came to the conclusion that the year is not a satisfactory year. Not only that, there is a negative growth in almost all the sectors.

When we go through the Economic Survey, the GDP rate in 2005-06 was 9.5 per cent, now it is five per cent. The agricultural growth was 5.1 per cent and now it is 1.8 per cent.

As regards agriculture, in 2011-12 it was 6.2, now it is 1.8; mining was 4.9, now it is 0.6; electricity 6.5, now it is only 4.9; trade 7.7, now it is 5.2; financing and social service 11.7, now 6.8; consumption expenditure 8.1, now it is 4.1; private consumption expenditure 8.1, now it is only 4.0; government consumption expenditure also

declined. When we see exports, it was earlier 15.3, now it is 4.5. Import 21.5, now it is 5.7. Capital formation, which is most important in public sector was 8.5, now it is 7.9; private formation 26.5, now 24.9. I do not go into details.

How can the Finance Minister say that on the basis of these figures we can have a rosy picture or a rosy future as far as many allocations or projects are concerned? These are not just figures. These figures have some reality. As the Finance Minister said, we can make up for the gap in the last quarter. I think it is just like an expert football coach saying when his team is playing having conceded four goals in the first 70 minutes out of the total 90 minutes that within the next 20 minutes we will return the four goals and come first.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS  
(SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): And win the match!

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: That is true. We can congratulate the Finance Minister as there should be optimism. But how is it possible? There should be some basis because the first 70 minutes of play shows that the team is poor. So, in the next 20 minutes it will not be possible to come to the front. That is true as far as the statement made by the Finance Minister is concerned.

With regard to these figures what we see is that the prices of food items, especially vegetables and other essential goods have gone up. The Government could not take any action in this regard. The public distribution system is the effective instrument to control price rise. Kerala and Tamil Nadu have the best method. We have been saying that there should be universalisation of public distribution system. But you will agree with me that your Government is not ready for this. These figures show in reality that the day to day life of the people becomes more and more difficult.

When we see the mobilization of revenue and the projection of the Government, we know from where the Government gets money and what is the source of the Government in this regard. I think the Government is going to face very serious adverse effects out of this situation. The Government has given some popular programmes because next year is going to be the election year. So, the Finance Minister has been compelled to take some of the issues like that of women, youth and children. I do not

disagree with them. At the same time, the measures taken by the Government show the character of this Budget.

The deficit that has been shown by the Government is 5.3 per cent, that is, Rs.5,20,920 crore. At the same time, the tax foregone is Rs.5,73,630 crore. It means that it is nearly Rs.53,000 crore more than the deficit figure. What do you mean by tax foregone? Tax foregone is the exemption or incentive that the Government has given to the corporate sector. I do not say that there are no small scale units at all. There maybe. But most of the tax exemptions or incentives have gone to the corporate. If the Government has taken a decision to collect the tax that we have already taken in the last Budget and implement the schemes, you would have been able to present a surplus budget. But, now it is a deficit budget because even the money that the Government has to get, it says that it does not want to get that money.

At the same time, as my colleague had said, F.M. has decided to earn Rs. 50,000 crore from the public sector by way of disinvestment and there is reduction of Rs. 30,000 crore on account of petroleum subsidy. Public undertakings are really the assets of the nation. Every year this Government is selling their shares through disinvestment. Why are they doing it? What is their right to sell or loot these public assets? This time you are expecting Rs. 50,000 crore. At the same time, Rs. 30,000 crore is the amount of reduction that you have done in the petroleum subsidy. That will really have an adverse affect on the common people.

As far as reduction in the petroleum subsidy is concerned, that would affect the purchasing power of the people. As you know, the prices of petrol and diesel and other items will go up. The price rise will be due to decision taken by the Government. They have the credit that this Government has raised the price of the petrol 20th time and also raised the prices of diesel, kerosene, LPG and such other items. On the other hand, there is reduction as far as the subsidy is concerned.

When Shri Pranab Mukherjee was the Finance Minister - he is now the President - he had said that the Government was giving exemption for implementation of GAAR only for one year. What does our present Finance Minister say? I thought that he was going to do something because he had made a very beautiful explanation with

regard to GAAR and said that he was going to make the amendment and a number of discussions were going on. Then, he said that the Government would implement it only in 2016. It means that again the Government is not going to implement GAAR for two or three years. The Exchequer is losing the money it would have got.

The Government says that there is Rs. 10,000 crore allocated for the implementation of the food security. It is also not correct because the Government had already earmarked Rs. 5,000 crore last year. So, it really means only Rs. 5,000 crore and not Rs. 10,000 crore. Then, the total reduction in subsidy comes to Rs. 26,571 crore.

I do admit that the MGNREG Scheme is a good scheme and there is allocation also made for its implementation. At the same time, can the Government say that there is any enhancement in the allocation? It is stagnant. There is no new allocation at all with regard to MGNREG Scheme. So, you have to address this issue and also increase employment opportunities as far as MGNREG Scheme is concerned.

With regard to social sector, we can also examine that health and education are the most important social sectors. The budget allocation for health is less than the allocation made last year in relation to the GDP. Hon. Minister may please analyse that. The budget allocation for education has also declined as proportion of GDP in comparison to that of the last year.

Now, our Finance Minister has made a new technique that he speaks about the revised estimates and not the actual estimates. That is not the only case. Now-a-days, the conventions of presentation of Budget have also changed. Earlier, every tax used to be discussed in the Parliament, but now-a-days, the Railway Minister and the Finance Minister come, having taken all the decisions before the convening of Parliament. We know the issue of hike of railway fares and prices of petrol and diesel. So, they have done it to escape from the criticism to be made by the Members that they have levied the tax. That is the new technique that the Government has taken to, this time also.

In the case of the SC/ST population, the Government claims much, but can they say that they are doing justice to the SC/ST population? In the Tribal Sub-Plan, the allocation is roughly short of Rs. 20,900 crore when

compared to the mandate in the Constitution. There is a constitutional mandate as far as the SC/ST section is concerned. It is true that the Special Component Plan for the SC/ST has declined. So, the Budget does not adequately respond to the urgent needs of the people. The Government cannot say that they are doing sufficient. Of course, we can say that the allocation is in crores and crores of rupees, but at the same time, compared to the last year or the needs of the people, it is not at all sufficient.

The Finance Minister is silent with regard to black-money. I would like to say that black money has become a more important issue now-a-days. In the Fourteenth Lok Sabha also, we had discussed about what the total amount of black money was. The Government says that they have no mechanism, but how can they say that? While England, America, France and Italy could all get the details of the accounts, we are not getting the details. How much amount of black money exists? Are we able to lay our hands on that black money?

He is completely silent on the issue of corruption. Sir, you yourself have taken up the issue of 2G spectrum in this House. We have discussed the issues relating to the Commonwealth Games, Adarsh Flats, black money, and the last one that we discussed was the issue of Defence scam. The C&AG has given his report, on the Agricultural Debt Waive Scheme involving crores and crores of rupees.

I would like to ask the Government whether it has the political will to touch any of these persons. Do they have any political will to tap this black money? They do not have it.

If you take these examples right from 2G spectrum case to Agricultural Debt Waiver Scheme, crores and crores of rupees have been lost. The required resources are available in our country and there is no doubt about it. But there should be a political will and that political will is absent in this Government. That is why they say that there are no resources.

Sir, I would now like to say a few issues with regard to my own State. Kerala is a neglected State. The Ministers from Kerala are also sitting there. Kerala is very much neglected. Our Chief Minister and other Ministers have come and met the Finance Minister. I do not know whether something would be happening.

Now, I come to the issue of setting up of an IIT in Kerala, which has achieved cent per cent literacy. When the Prime Minister came to Kerala, he said that whenever he announces the setting up of a new IIT, it would be in Kerala. What do our Vayalar Ji and Venugopal Ji have to say on this? Where is that IIT?

Sir, Shri Vayalar Ravi is in-charge of Overseas Affairs. We are getting US \$ 66 billion in remittances, which means that Rs. 3,33,000 crore are coming from the Gulf countries every year. What is the package you are giving to them? Our Government in Kerala has done something, but no amount has been earmarked here. During the reply, will the Government say something on this?

I come from Kasargod in Kerala. The issue of Endosulfan is always an issue for us. The State Government has asked for Rs. 475 crore as a special package, but you have not extended any assistance with regard to this.

With regard to giving financial assistance, I am not against Thoothukudi, to which you have given a good amount and I congratulate you for the same, but at the same time, I am not happy because the Government has not given anything to Vizhinjam.

With regard to financial assistance to the agricultural sector as well as cash crops, except rubber, since most of the sectors are in a declining mode, I would like to know whether the Government is ready to give and whether our Ministers from Kerala are ready to take a strong stand to get our due. We are not really begging for anything; it is the deserving assistance that we have to get.

The cooperative sector in Kerala is really the best one. Last time when I met the Prime Minister and also the Finance Minister with all the representatives of the parties and told him that we have been collecting Rs. 70,000 crore from the cooperative sector, it was a surprise for him. That is the real success of the cooperative sector. At the same time, the new Act passed by this Parliament will really affect this cooperative sector. The Government has to give some exemption with regard to it.

The last point is that Kerala has a very good and large public transport system, that is, KSRTC. It is really going to be closed because of recent rise in the price of diesel. While on the one hand, the Government says that there is a high growth rate and it is trying to control

inflation and all that, but on the other hand, people are not able to travel in the buses of the Transport Corporation, which was set up by the State Government of Kerala. However, due to the decisions taken by the Central Government, that is, rise in diesel prices, KSRTC is not in a position to run the buses. I would like to know whether the Government is ready to take any decision on this.

I would come to the last point. As far as Centrally Sponsored Schemes are concerned, like the PMGSY or the SSA or any other scheme, the difficulty is that the Government makes uniform norms for all the States. As far as education is concerned, the State of Kerala stands first. How can we compare Kerala with the other States? If we see the State of Tamil Nadu, the PDS is very good. It ranks first. In that case, how can we compare Tamil Nadu with other States? Because of this success in Kerala and Tamil Nadu, these States are being punished. They are not getting adequate due in many areas. We have the federal structure in India. It does not mean that one decision should be implemented in all States. Each State has its own problem. There should be some flexibility. I think the Government should take such a decision to have some flexibility; otherwise, many of the States would suffer because of the complexities that are prevailing. With these words, I conclude.

*[Translation]*

\* SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): The Budget presented by UPA has created gross disappointment in all classes of society. The common man is feeling himself cheated. The increase in the prices and diesel and petrol before budget lead to the price rise further which added fuel to the fire. The economists, the policy makers and the country men are feeling restlessness over the Zero industrial growth rate in 2012-13, the back breaking high prices, the lowest growth rate in last 12 years and the fiscal deficit of growth rate the GDP to be reached at 6% and the highest current foreign payment balance deficits. The Finance Minister supports foreign investment strongly, but want to over look whether foreign investments is good for the country or not. The foreign payment deficit is a matter of concern. During 2011-12 foreign investments of 22 billion dollars only were made in the country, whereas the amount of 26 billion dollars were paid to foreign

\* Speech was laid on the Table.

countries on the items like interest royalty. It means FDI is not advantageous. The reason behind the payment deficit has been said that the import of coal, oil, gold etc. were costly. But the increasing continuous payment losses in the last two years is the responsibility of the government, which it is not ready to accept. The concern is shown about the increasing fiscal deficit but the political will power is not visible in this budget. The bright picture which the Finance Minister has presented for the future can be believed as the economic position is a matter of worry. The growth rate has remained 4.5 % whereas during NDA regime even in odd situations it was 8.4%. These figures shows the incapacibilities of the central government. The internal security measures have been overlooked in the budget. The incidents of terrorists and extremists are increasing. The government is aware of it. If it would have the concern to stop it, it would have provided sufficient fund for it. But in the budget internal security has been reduced than the last year. The government has provided much funds for items like housing and salary. Last year there was a proposal of Rs. 2 crores for the acquisition of weapons for combating naxalites, terrorists and extremists, but only Rs. 80 lakhs were released. This year the budget for it is less than the last year budget. The Finance Ministry has turned its face from making available the new and modern weapons to NSG and has done nothing for it. The Border Security Forces which are deployed on the borders for maintaining the internal security of India only Rs. 80 lakhs has been allocated to them instead of Rs. 5 crores last year. This year budget this amount from Rs. 5 crores has been reduced to Rs. 2 crores. The borders of the country are unsecure. Infiltration is continuously on the increase. On one hand the economic burden on the country is increasing and on the other hand the crimes in the country are rising. The rights of the poor labourers are being snatched.

The government has made all its preparations to squeeze the middle class. The greatest example if it is not to increase the limit of income tax. The exemption of only Rs. 2000 to the income tax payer of the three to five lakh annual income group is an attempt to mislead them, which has created disappointed among the employees and middle income group employees. To make costly the surcharge household goods like soyabin oil, Olive oil, steel utensils, meal in AC restaurant Smoking, purchase of set top Box, marble flouring for homes, silk fibers and purchase of

studded Jewellery and mobile phones of more than two thousand rupees is direct attack on the pocket of middle income group. The home loan upto 25 lakh has been granted exemption on the interest upto Rs. One Lakh, only few handful people will got relief from it, because the houses at this price can be available in small cities not in metropolis. It is another thing that the aim behind the exemption is to re-vitalise the Industrial Real Estate and Infrastructure Sector.

Nothing special has been mentioned about agricultural sector, the farmers in the country have to face natural calamities like floods and draughts every year. Granting loan will not solve the problem. Maharashtra is in the gulf of draught. Rajasthan is battling the scarcity of water. Alongwith waving of the loans of farmers of nationalised banks the central government will have to take steps to provide economic assistance to the state governments for providing free seeds, waving of electricity bills. Irrigation sources will have to be increased. The states will have to be given help for expediting the small minor irrigation schemes sent by them. A Education fund for the children of calamity suffered farmers should be created, so that the children of farmers may not leave their education in the middle due to the paucity of means.

The utilization of available resources in the country should be probably used and for creating resources for opening the factories in the state should be done without any political prejudice with a view of development of the country, so that the country may go ahead with the employment and development. For the development of Bundelkhand in Madhya Pradesh the amount of Bundelkhand package was given to the districts of Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Damon, Sagar, Datia, but the objective of development is still incomplete. So the amount to Bundelkhand should be given annually till Bundelkhand take pace with other developed districts in the race of development. The deposits of minerals are in abundance in Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur Parliamentary constituency.

Here diamond, rock phosphate, limestone, dolomite, red oxide, granite, diasphore, iron, bauxite, manganese, pyrophyte is available in abundance. Thus, it has been demanded from a longtime by the factories based on these and the citizens here by conducting special survey, steel plant should be set up on the iron base available

here. Thus, by setting up steel plant at the boundary of Chhatarpur Sagar, the industrial development of Bundelkhand will be speedy. If people will get employment here, they will not go anywhere else. There is no mention about Bundelkhand regarding attention to be given on the development of irrigation means. At the time of NDA Government under the linking of rivers project, linking of Ken, Betwa rivers work was given approval in the first phase. In spite of giving full cooperation by the State Governments in this regard and also overlooking the orders of courts, the Centre has not started this project so far, whereas linking of Ken Betwa rivers, apart from Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur, Panna, Sagar, Raisen District of Madhya Pradesh, many districts of Uttar Pradesh will also be benefitted with the extension of irrigation facilities. Alongwith Ganeshpura, Bansujara irrigation schemes, the small and big irrigation schemes lying under consideration of Central Government should also be completed soon by giving maximum funds.

There is also no mention of construction of national highways, re-construction, construction of four lane roads, whereas NH-75 Reewa, Chhatarpur, Jhansi NH-76 Gawalior, Harpalpur, Mirzapur NH-86 Kanpur, Sagar Dewas should be constructed soon by doing financial management on priority basis. At the same time, the work of converting Jhansi, Chhatarpur, Satna roads into four lane express, which has been stopped in the midway, should again be started and the road construction work should be done. In Chhatarpur, NTPC should soon be given momentum by allocating more amount for it. There are special possibilities of thermal power on Ken river near Chandla, but there is no mention of conducting survey. Therefore, priority should be given to survey in the Budget and work should be started. Long time back the announcement was made to upgrade Khajuraho Airport as international airport, work is going on there for more than 10 years. But due to shortage of money, it is lying incomplete, whereas it is known as the main centre of attraction for foreign tourists in the country. There is no mention of it in the Budget, it should be given priority.

Central Agricultural University should be opened in Tikamgarh, Chhatarpur District of Madhya Pradesh. It will not only develop the possibilities of agriculture but also increase the opportunities of employment. After completing all formalities about Chhatarpur University and Naugaon Engineering College the Government of Madhya Pradesh

has sent proposal to the Centre. The Centre should give their approval and get them started early and special financial assistance should be provided to them for educational development in Bundelkhand. A Kendriya Vidyalaya has started in Tikamgarh but difficulty is being faced due to unavailability of own building. Thus its building should be constructed by giving money at the earliest.

There is no clear cut policy of the Government to control the increasing scams, rising prices day by day and corruption in the country. Therefore, the common man is very much disappointed from this Budget. Without social and economic development of the poor standing at the end building of India is incomplete.

\*SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): India is an emerging economy and today, the eyes of the whole world is centered on Indian economy. At the time of global recession when the economy of the whole world were passing through slowdown, then under the leadership of the Hon'ble UPA Chairperson, Smt. Sonia Gandhi ji, Hon'ble Prime Minister Dr. Manmohan Singhji and Hon'ble Minister of Finance, Shri P. Chidambaramji due to farsighted, clear, concrete and well considered policies, Indian economy is developing even at the time of slow down. I do not hope but confident that this Budget will increase the speed rate of development of Indian economy. The Budget presented by the Hon'ble Minister of Finance, shows the commitment of the Government for the progress of the people, rural areas, agriculture, industry, education, health and various fields. I do hope that the women, children and the base of our country, our farmers will be benefitted by this Budget, their per capita income will increase, by which the nation will develop and at the same time, the GDP will also increase. India is a country based on rural economy and the policies framed by the Government in the Budget for the development of the country, are framed keeping in view the rural scenario. If education, health, clean drinking water and the employment opportunities are provided in our villages, the development of our country will take place at the earliest.

It is a welcome proposal to set up first women bank as a public sector bank for women. There is a proposal of 1000 crore rupees as its starting capital. In the year 2013-14, for Gender Budget 97134 crore rupees and for Children Budget 77236 crore rupees have been allocated for the programmes of women and children. It has been proposed

\* Speech was laid on the Table

to provide additional funds of 200 crore rupees for preparing schemes to remove the worries of single women including widows and weaker sections of women society and young women who face gender discrimination at every place particularly at the work places. It shows the thinking and sensitivity of the Government towards women.

In the Budget, there is a proposal to allocate 37,330 crore rupees to Ministry of Health and Family Welfare in the Budget for the year 2013-14 out of it, 21,239 crore rupees will be received by Rural Health Mission and the proposed Urban Health Mission. There is a proposal of allocating an amount of 110 crore rupees to Disabled Work Department for ADIP scheme. It is proposed to allocate 150 crore rupees for National Old Person Health Care Programme. It has been proposed to allocate 1069 crore rupees to AAYUSH Department for bringing Ayurveda; Unani, Siddh and Homeopathy in the mainstream through National Health Mission. There is a proposal to allocate 1650 crore rupees for AIIMS like 6 institutes.

I am submitting my following proposals before the Government. I hope the Government will consider these proposals.

New parties are forming on the issue of black money, dharna and demonstrations are taking place, but there is no mention of black money in the Budget. The Government should make some special provision of some voluntary schemes etc. or it.

The income tax limit has been increased by 20,000 rupees for common man, but doing nothing for women and senior citizens is disappointing thing. Something should have been done for them also in the Budget. Only 1 lakh rebate is there under Section 80C, this limit should have been increased. Bonds should be issued so that people may do savings. This will benefit the Government and Congress party also.

The hilly States, particularly Uttarakhand State, are backward in development. The Government should have ensured to take some steps for increasing the speed of development. A separate Kendriya Vidyalaya should be set up in Kumaun area of Uttarakhand.

There is lack of infrastructure in hilly States specially in Uttarakhand State. There is serious problem of drinking water and health services. There are lack of roads in

Uttarakhand State and the existing roads are damaged. Besides, Government should have taken steps for construction of alternative routes.

The hilly States like Uttarakhand State are facing lack of irrigation facilities. The water sources are drying up. There are 68 per cent forests in Uttarakhand State. The Central Government should provide special financial assistant for security of forests with a view of ecology.

Schemes for agriculture, veterinary facility, health, industry, irrigation, drinking water, telecommunication, roads should be prepared separately for hilly States apart from plains and be implemented separately. Education is a serious subject for hilly States. The Government should take special measures for providing primary, secondary, technical, employment oriented education in hilly States.

There are ample possibilities for tourism in hilly States and Government should take necessary steps for its augmentation. There are so many places in various districts of Uttarakhand State which should be developed as pilgrimage places for promotion of tourism like Latu Devta in Dewal of Chamoli district, Ghantakaran devta and Maa Chandrabadni in Lostupatti, Devprayag of Tehri district, Danda Nagraja and Jwalpa in Pauri district, Kali Math and Kartikeya Swami in Rudra Prayag District etc.

The daily wages under MNREGA scheme should be increased upto rupees 181 in the Uttarakhand State having difficult geological situations as is being paid rupees 174 in Chandigarh, rupees 150 in scheduled area of Himachal Pradesh and rupees 170 and 181 in Andaman Nicobar.

Government schools and non-Government schools should be included in the 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan'. This scheme is being run by the Central Government extensively in the country.

Garhwali and Kumauni languages should be included in 8th Schedule of the Constitution and accorded the status of National Language. Direct international air services should be started from Dehradun to Kathmandu.

Gauchar, Chinyalisoud airports should be extended so that big planes may land here. The name of Pant Nagar Airport should be changed to Jim Corbett Pant Nagar Airport, so that tourist will be attracted to visit Jim Corbett National Park. Helipads should be constructed in far flung



areas after identification so that relief works are taken up immediately in case of natural calamity.

Vedani, Bugyal, Aoli should be developed as Alpine village and Ski Resort. GAIL pipeline should be extended upto Ram Nagar, so as to provide direct gas supply to houses for cooking food.

Border roads in the country should immediately be constructed keeping in view the utmost importance of National Security, NOC from Environment and Forest Ministry takes time. So border roads should be constructed on priority basis. Issue of NOC should be arranged through Single Window System.

Postal Ballot System should be improved in elections. Elaborated schemes should be implemented for promotion of herb cultivation in hilly States. India is counted in 7 big countries of the world and it is the second most populated country and is one of the 4 biggest economies of the world. Recently during 13th to 16th September 2012 massive devastation took place in Ukhimath and Jakholi Tehsils of Rudraparyag district in continuous incidents due to heavy rain and cloud burst.

*[English]*

Damage to public infrastructure in excess of Rs. 67.42 crores.

*[Translation]*

Rupees 39.37 crores are needed immediately. The Jua, Kimara, Brahmankholi, Prem Nagar, Dangwari, Mangoli, Chunni, Salami and Giriya Villages of Ukhimath suffered very much and these villages suffered heavy loss of life and property. Kirora Malla and Timli villages of Jakholi Tehsil suffered heavy damage due to landslide where 70 houses were fully devastated. 44 villages of Ukhimath and Jakholi tehsil of Rudraprayag districts were affected and 1022 number of people were affected. 30.027 hectare of land was devastated and 25.125 hectare agricultural land was lost. 57 pucca houses were razed to the ground. 46 pucca houses were damaged 50 per cent. 66 pucca houses suffered partial damage. According to the Revenue Department, loss worth Rs.2804.70 lakh was suffered. About ten roads were washed away totally, many bridges and pedestrian bridges were devastated. A large number of people rendered homeless due to the calamity in Utrakhand and Ukhimath. Heavy loss of life and property

was suffered. 50 houses were raised to earth in Ukhimath alone. Government should provide assistance for construction of these 58 houses. Since Utrakhand is a border State, borders of which are adjacent to China and Nepal and thus there may not any terrorist incident took place, it should be examined thoroughly and special schemes should be chalked out and implemented in cooperation with the States to avoid such incidents.

The entire hilly area of Uttarakhand is in seismic zone. In the Circumstance, absence of any displacement and resettlement policy is a very serious issue, which should be addressed by the Government. Ringwadi, Mathada, Pachhada, Chukum Bainthana etc are such villages of Uttarakhand which need immediate displacement and resettlement. I would like to say this also that Government should act upon the proposed schemes, the schemes for providing pure and safe drinking water to all in the country. Government should immediately take initiative for early implementation of pending drinking water schemes of hilly States, particularly of Uttarakhand.

Today, yoga is being propagated all over the world. A lot of trained yoga teachers are remaining unemployed in India itself which has taught yoga to the world. Yoga should be made compulsory in educational institutions and these yoga teachers should be provided employment.

With these words, I conclude my speech and once again thanks Hon. Chairperson of UPA Smt. Sonia Gandhiji, Hon. Prime Minister, Dr. Manmohan Singhji, Finance Minister Shri P. Chidambaramji and young Member of Parliament Shri Rahul Gandhiji under whose guidance the country is working very well. I support the Budget for 2013-14.

*[English]*

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL (Amravati): Sir, Chairperson, thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak on the Budget 2013-14. Sir, the hon. Finance Minister has expressed his worries regarding the deficit of the Current Account which is about 75,000 billion dollars. The reason for the deficit is the dependence on oil imports, high volume of the coal imports and the passion for the gold.

According to me, every Finance Minister has to concentrate on Current Account Deficit. Unfortunately, our

Finance Minister has not concentrated on the Current Account Deficit, but he has concentrated on the forthcoming elections of the Parliament. Actually, when we see the allocation of funds to the various Departments. He should have thought that he would get the popularity and again the UPA Government would come to the power. That is the aim behind this Budget.

Our Finance Minister was talking about the GDP which is globally 3.2 per cent, but our GDP rate is 5.5 per cent. At this moment, it is 5 per cent as per the Government calculations. There are 44 persons who are out of the richest in the world and 4 persons are richest in the world out of Ten. This is on the one side and on the other side, there are crores of people who are not getting two time meals a day, clothes to wear and a house to protect them from the summer, cold and rain. In terms of percentage, it is 37 per cent people. In this poor country, the people who are below the poverty line have nothing to do with the GDP rate, whether is 5 per cent or 5.5 per cent or the highest globally.

I will appreciate that the Finance Minister has allocated Rs. 2,03,672 crore for the defence. It is the need of the day. While replying to the discussion on the President's Address, our hon. Prime Minister has told that on the one side, we have China and on the other side, we have Pakistan. They are coming together and planning to attack India.

That is why, the good allocation is made. I appreciate it. On the other side, on Human Resource Development, there are so many schemes. The allocation is of Rs.65,867 crore. It was also essential. On Health, the allocation is Rs.37,330 crore; for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the allocation is Rs.27,258 crore. He has allotted Rs.5,000 crore to NABARD particularly for financing the godowns and warehouses. Yes, it is also the need of the day. Lakhs of tonnes of food are wasted because there is not much space in the warehouses. That is why, it is essential.

Another thing to appreciate is that he has given priority to women, farmers, students and allocated a good amount in the Budget. For example, there is a new scheme called Nirbhaya Fund. There are schemes like Women Need Fund and Mahila Public Sector Bank. He has allotted Rs. 1,000 crore for each scheme. It shows the vision of the Finance Minister.

The Finance Minister has announced 289 more cities which would get private FM radio stations. He has forgotten that there are hundreds of FM radio stations which are not working because of lack of staff. First of all, he has to see that every radio station, should have sufficient staff.

He has announced additional deduction of the interest up to Rs.1 lakh on fresh home loans up to Rs.25 lakhs. The Finance Minister has not taken into consideration that one would not be able to get even one BHK flat within Rs.25 lakhs in any metropolitan city. That is why, this entitlement remains only in paper. The common man particularly the middle class salary earners are anxiously looking to the Budget. In these days of high price, he thinks that he should get some relief by increasing the tax limit. But our Finance Minister has not increased the limit. He has given a subsidy of only Rs.2,000 or cash reimbursement for the persons in the income range of Rs.2 lakhs to Rs.5 lakhs.

There is a provision of Rs.7 lakh crore for agriculture credit as against Rs.5.75 lakhs given in the last Budget. I would bring to the notice of the Finance Minister that the Vaidyanathan Committee was appointed to survey the financial position of the State Cooperative Land Development Banks. These banks directly lend to the farmers for various purposes like tractors, pair of oxen, equipment required for farming and so on. Nowadays, they are in bad shape. The Vaidyanathan Committee had suggested that a package of Rs.4,500 crore should be given to all the State Cooperative Land Development Banks. Out of this, an amount of Rs.950 crore was sanctioned to the State Cooperative Land Development Bank of Maharashtra. Unfortunately, for the last three years, it has not been released. Now, that bank is on the path of liquidation. It has to be taken into consideration seriously.

In the Budget the Finance Minister provided Rs. 1,000 crore to the backward regions. In the last Budget, the then Finance Minister Hon. Pranab Mukherjee had also given a special package. I had asked for the definition of a backward region. If there are tribals in a region, I can understand if it is called a backward region. In my region Vidarbha there is a tribal community of more than three lakh population in my Constituency Amaravati. Secondly, that region belongs to six Districts - Amaravati, Akola, Yavatmal, Buldana, Washim and Wardha. In the last ten years, more than 12,000 farmers have committed suicide

in that region. The reason is that the girea is very backward as far as irrigation and industries are concerned. That is why those farmers are really in distress and have committed suicides. Everyday you will see one or two farmers committing suicide. Therefore, it should be declared as a backward region.

In the last Budget, while replying to the debate the then Finance Minister had announced Rs.300 crore to my region Vidarbha specifically for protecting irrigation facilities. I urge upon the Finance Minister that in this Budget also he should allocate a good amount. Not only that but monitoring should be done by the Central Government itself. I have seen that Rs.3750 crore had been given to that particular region by way of Prime Minister's package in 2006. Out of that, Rs.2,177 crore were provided specifically for the irrigation purpose. But our State Government had got nothing done. They have misappropriated that amount giving false utilisation certifications. They have committed a fraud over there. That is why monitoring should be done by the Central Government itself, if you are providing the money.

My colleague hon. Karunakaran has raised a point regarding the black money and I endorse it. Thousands of crores of rupees are locked up in black money abroad. If we succeed in bringing it back to our country, it will help in the development of our country. Many scams have taken place - Rs. 1,76,000 crore worth 2G spectrum scam, Rs. 1,86,000 crore worth coal Scam, more than Rs.50,000 crore worth Commonwealth Games scam. All put together if we count the money, in real sense there would be no need to tax any person in the country. If we collect that amount we can get good development in our country.

Those who have committed fraud and misappropriation of funds should go behind the bars. Somebody had already gone. But of what use, is that to the people of the country. They are not getting that amount. That amount is lost to the people of the country. Nobody thinks about the fact that if that huge amount comes into the economy, definitely this country will be the richest in the world as in the past we were the richest country in the world.

Thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.

*[Translation]*

SHRI AJAY KUMAR (Jamshedpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I seek your permission to speak and want to make some comments on the General Budget in the presence of the Hon. Finance Minister. Sir, you have said that there would be a deficit of Rs. 3.5 lakh crore. If we took at the loss of the Food Corporation of India, then loss to post storage saves two lakh crores on this account. I want to say only this much that the Government has not paid much attention on this Budget. There are storage provisions in it. For example, you have increased the excise duty on SUVs, that is something very good. But you have retained the rate of excise duty on SUV taxies which are used even by the rich people. So, I do not understand as to why the excise duty on SUV taxies has not been increased. Second example is that of Marble on which it has been increased from Rs. 30 to Rs. 60 - whatever be the reason of it, that may be the lobby of marble traders or there may be some other reason. But marble will be charged ad Valorem. If you ensure that all the products will be adjusted on the basis of their expensiveness, the Government can get enough money. In case of cigarettes, you have effected an increase of 18 percent on the cigarettes above 65 mm which is good. But as regards the small cigarettes which are used by the poor, these shall have to be disincentivized. Otherwise the poor people will continue to use them because of their unrevised prices and shall continue to fall ill on that account. One thing is interesting that since last many years we never say that the number of ministries is increasing and in the entire world, India is the only place where we say that there is deficit but the number of our Ministries continues to increase. The number of Joint Secretaries also continues to increase. There is shortage of doctors, shortage of teachers and also the shortage of all the essentials like agriculture extension workers, doctors, nurses etc. but there is no shortage of Joint Secretary or Secretary and DGP anywhere. My point is that the time has come when the Government should rationalise its departments. There is a very small Department of Animal Husbandry for which Rs. 300 crore have been allocated in this Budget. We work best where the Government has not done anything. India is the largest milk producing country in the world which is not touched by the Government which has the lowest fund for it and in this field, the common man and general farmers succeed on their own hardwork. The people of the government cite

the example of China. I would like to make only this request to the Government to combine their departments and to focus on the particular critical positions like nurses, doctors and teachers.

Here the Government presents a railway budget but does not present budgets for the Ministry of HRD and Ministry of Agriculture. In both the States of Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra where it is the Congress Government, an agriculture budget is presented. I would like to request the Government that in case we present a budget for the Ministry of Agriculture and HRD and have a debate on it, it will benefit the country. It will be very beneficial for the country.

The fourth point relates to Defence incentivisation. Sir, it is a sensitive topic. There will never be indigenization of the defence manufacturing in this country. Since last sixty years we are dependent on foreign weapons. If we indigenize in this country of more than 1 lakh crore defence procurement with a fast track in that, it will be very beneficial. Every year we have a discussion on it. Since last 60 years, we are hearing such discussions. Without it, the local people will not get employment. So we should pay our attention to it. A lot of discussion had taken place on fertiliser subsidy. For direct fertiliser incentive, the Government has taken a good step. In 1978, 1997 and 1998, there was a huge fertiliser subsidy bill in the budget. Had you dug wells and ponds with that money, you could irrigate three million hectare land and you would have got the return in three years while we give it to the company upto 12-13 years. But Sharad ji has rightly said that the villages which have their own arrangement of water, do not need any support from the government. Almost in every budget, irrigation and the small irrigation is ignored. We are compelling our farmers to depend on the government. It is very dangerous. As regards tax compliance and the problems in reforms, it is in a ridiculous state just for this reason that the Finance Minister has said that 40 thousand people earn more than one crore. If you visit the farm houses in Gurgaon and Lutyen's Delhi, you will find such 40 thousand people. That clearly means that the compliance of the Income Tax department is highly regrettable.

Sir, I would conclude in 3-4 minutes. As regards agriculture, a large number of our Hon. Members come from the farmers' families. Our only qualification is that our

grandfather was an uneducated, illiterate 'bataidar' farmer and the only reason of our being elected as the Member of this House is that our father got a Government job. I would like to draw your attention to this fact that here every time we have a discussion on insurance and FDI in retail but we never have a detailed discussion on irrigation. So I request you and as I had already said that abolishing of Agriculture price marketing Committee is a necessary step. As regards the adivasi areas, because I come from Jharkhand, so according to the Haq Committee report, 27 crore adivasi family members depend on minor forest products but in this country, to this day, we never had a discussion on the minimum support price of minor forest products. According to the above mentioned report, we require a budgetary support of only 4 or 5 thousand crore to take care of those 27 crore adivasi family members, but what did the Government do, they provided only 2 thousand crore for the entire 12th Five Year Plan period. It means that those 27 crore adivasi people are nothing for you and they need not be given 4-5 thousand crore but we have 60-70 thousand crore to subsidise vehicles. Therefore, through you, I would like to request the Hon. Finance Minister to pay his attention to the minor forest products because the future of 27 crore adivasi people depends on it. As regards the tribal sub-plan and farmers loan, most of the tribal land has been declared as forest land by the government and they have not been given that land on lease. Therefore, these people do not get loan from the banks and under compelling situations, they go to the money lenders.

If you are really interested to work in the interest of the tribals than kindly waive their loans which they have taken from the moneylenders because they never took loans from the Banks. You have made the traditional land in his possession illegal by declaring it as forest land. In Jharkhand the same situation prevails everywhere. So my submission is that any of the tribal does not have a bank loan because his land has been encroached upon by enforcing Forest Act under which the same has been declared as forest land. I would not go in much detail about 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' Yet I would like to say only one thing. Everybody has said this that all the programmes of 'Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan' that we see today have ensured that our poor children would be eligible for MNREGA only for there is no teacher in the schools. Thus this scheme

stand reduced to a bread and butter scheme only. So government should look into it.

In the end I want to say a very important thing. Any length of discussion we can have here on this subject, but it will not serve any useful purpose. I am saying this on the strength of my experience because I had been a government official myself. So, unless we mould the Government administrative technology to suit the poor, nothing will come out. This country badly needs governance reforms. It will go a long way for the welfare of the country if the common man is freed from the clutches of government officers. I would request the hon. Minister of finance that he must ensure for providing reforms in governance using technology in the budget.

With these words. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on such an important subject.

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV (Madhubani): Sir, the general discussion on the budget is going on. Since it is general discussion on the budget, it will cover almost all the subjects under the government, our Finance Minister is an economist, educated in America, scholar, I bow to his knowledge of economics. So whatever I would say will be based on views of a holder of Germany Ph.d. and a great freedom fighter Dr. Ram Mahohar Lohia. I would refer to some of his views. WE always talk of Indian village, poor farmers, backward dalit and Banwasis. In India this budget present us two sides opposite to each other. On the one side we have labour class who toil and on the other side there are wealthy people. Wealthy has not to toil while those who toil rarely become wealthy. About this .... Ramdhari Singh Dinkar had said.

"Kutte ko milta Doodh-Bhat, Bhukhe bachche Akulate hain,

Maa ki haddi se chipak thithur, jade ki raat Bitate hain,

Hato Swarg ke doot, Main swarg lootne aata hun,"

So whether our economist finance Minister ever thought about this picture of India. There are many kinds of economists. One is rural agriculture economics while the other is industrial capitalist economics. Dr. Lohia had said "This country is being governed guided by obligation, obduracy, prejudice and obligation. On one side they have some prejudices and obdurate feelings towards some

people, for example they think that people belonging to backward castes, dalit and Banwasi cannot produce an imposing, talented, able, skilled and competent boy or a girl. Guided by this obduracy they govern the country and get the society moulded on those lines. In such a situation how this country can develop. On one side there is obduracy, prejudice towards people like rural Poor, farmers and labourers. The suffer from obduracy that these people should be exploited to the maximum. They will not be able to speak. We are prejudiced about the caste system so much so that we are unable to unite. When elections are there, they will entice people to vote in the name of caste and make tall promises. However when it comes to governance their budget will be pro-capitalists. So they will look here and go there. While you talk of someone but work for other. And still they talk of socialism. I had read out this in the Parliament. Once again let me read it out, from the economist scholar and socialist Dr. Lohia, who was one among these learned economist and who lived with the great freedom fighter Gandhi ji and who held the office of secretary of foreign affairs in Nehru ji is Anand Bhavan. Kindly listen as to what Lohia ji said about socialism.

Socialism in just like any other principle. One is wholesale while the other is retail. One is 'Sagun' while the other is 'Nirgun'. One is principle the other is programme. If you go one step down the ladder of socialism the step in called equality. You go down one step further from that equality there comes economic equality, social equality, state equality, religious equality. Then go one step still further down. You will find equality, complete equality, possible equality. Now again one step down. Then impose the maximum and minimum limits.

In this Dr Lohia also talked of equality. These are not words of Bhartiya Janta Party. These are not the words of Shivsena. why did the great socialist Dr. Lohia talked of religious equality? That suggests that the country is having inequality in the form cultural inequality. And I would like to ask the advocates of such social. Cultural coordination as to what type of socio-cultural coordination they are talking of? Speaking on cultural coordination in Parliament on 26 March, 1966. Dr Lohia had said.

There are two types of coordination, one coordination of Das (the slave) and the another coordination of Swami (the master). In the history of last 1000 years India never

learnt coordination of a Das (the slave). Therefore, the people who talk of coordination in India should know that here we have coordination of Das (the slave) not that of Swami (the master).

So, I humbly request you that if you have to talk about socialism, then please talk in totality, not in a piecemeal way. You make your budget but on what basis it was made is a matter of suspense, its intestines are not clear. Your budget is coalition between political parties in a separate matter, based on a coalition of different kind. What is the economic policy of this coalition?

**19.00 hrs.**

The collusion of power and bureaucracy, the collusion of Power and Trade, the collusion of Power and multinational companies. All these four collusions are there in the budget and this budget has been prepared on these pillars.

First, I will explain, how the collusion of power and bureaucracy? Your budget is bureaucracy oriented. Your budget is controlled, conducted and managed by the bureaucrats. Therefore, I would humbly submit, when it will remain in the hands of bureaucracy, I will give you a small example of it that how many bureaucrats have been arrested. With regard to the collusion of power and bureaucracy, Dr. Lohia, while speaking in this very House had said - I am raising this theory as to what should be the relation between politics and the bureaucrats? Because, if these three four hundred Ministers use bureaucrats to amass wealth for them, for their relatives or for their party and suppose they do not collect money, they strengthen their group with their help and capture the state with their help. He enumerated these four things. That is why they have collusion with the bureaucracy. All the scams which our colleagues have mentioned, who is behind each scam? Bureaucracy is behind all this. The names of all the political leaders who were caught, these names came to light but how many bureaucrats and people belonging to big business houses were arrested and sent to Jail? Whether \_\_\_\_\_\* house was involved in 2G spectrum or not? \_\_\_\_\_\* were arrested? \_\_\_\_\_\* and \_\_\_\_\_\* were arrested?  
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The names taken by the Hon. Members will not go on record.

\* Not recorded.

[Translation]

SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Arrest the MLA and MP; but don't touch these big houses, because you run the government with their money. It is the collusion of trade and bureaucrats. You run the government on this collusion. I give a call to the youth of the country to move forward with zeal and courage. Jump like Hanuman and go to that side. Either reduce these atrocities government to ashes or drown yourself in the ocean. But don't sit at peace. We are tired of tolerating.

Therefore, it is my humble request as to what is the basis of your budget? I have prepared this chat. It was five elements - fear, consumption, corruption, confusion and commotion. It is the basis of your budget. What is fear? While replying a question on 12.12.12 it has been said - as per the situation of 31.10.12, 57 cases are pending with C.B.I., for hearing. It includes eight former Chief Minister, 71 office bearers of political parties, Ex -MPs, Ex-MLA, Ex-Councilors and members of various parties. It is your basis-fear. Create fear, come with me, lick my feet, bow your head, otherwise there is C.B.I., Enforcement Directorate, Income Tax Department. They will implicate you, imprison you. It has become the character of political parties that, if you are on road you speak against the government and when you come to the House you collude with them. What a dual character of political parties. Will it make India? India can't make progress with this type of attitude that is why, I ask the backwards and adivasis of the country until and unless you wipe out these people of dual character, the politics of the country will not improve. The system of India will not be reformed. You will continue to run after them in the name of caste, and drown in the quagmire. They will confuse you in the congress jungle in the name of caste. Congress will eat away your flesh and bone. It will suck your blood. The congress has sucked the blood of your ancestors and they won't even spare you. Therefore, along with congress I alert those parties who collude with congress. They are the brokers of congress. These two things will not work side by side. Chairman Sir, I am explaining my point in brief. The gap between village and cities, agriculture and industry, poor and rich, public and bureaucrat has widened and it is increasing continuously. Whether that gap will reduce in this budget. Not at all. And there is reason for this and I will tell you and conclude my speech in 2-4 minutes.

Please see where this gap has increased. In the year 1951 there were 82.7 percent people in the villages. In 2001 they were reduced to 72.2%, which means minus 10.5 percent. Where the 10.5 percent of the people ran away? There was farmer in the village who used to plough one, two or five acres of land. There is no food to eat, no clothes to cover the body, no house to live in. He migrated to the city. He pulls rickshaw, moves cart and lives on the footpath, sleeps under the trees. It is you who have made these 10.5 percent farmers poor and labourers. There were 71.9 percent farmers in the year 1951, in 2004 their number was reduced to 54.4 percent. Where did the remaining 17.5 percent farmers disappeared. Agriculture labourers were 28.1 percent. In the year 2001 they were increased to 45.6 percent. Your figures say that 17.5 percent farmers disappeared and 17.5 percent agricultural labourers increased.

I would like to make a request to you. You take a loan of 5 lakh crores in the budget and repay three lakh crores of interest. I am a farmer from village. You took a loan of five lakh rupee, paid three lakhs to the moneylenders in interest. You are left with two lakhs and the budget reached to sixteen lakhs rupee. Sir, whom you are deceiving. As per my calculation that three lakh crore rupee was spent in paying interest. You have only two lakh crore with you.

Therefore, why this happened? Those who have outstanding of N.P.A of government and non-government banks, outstanding of waived off account, those who have outstanding of tax more than one crores. If all these amounts are added, I have figures of 2009 with me. It come to 2,90,643 crores rupees. The outstanding on big houses which you have not recovered, if you had recovered it, you would had recovered these three lakh crores, there was no need to take loans. You are waiving off their loans. You are wasting money on them.

Previously there used to be landlords in the village. Ajay ji, you know about our area. There used to be Babu Sahab landlord in the village. He used to sell fields, used to organise dance and singing (Mujra) at his door step. In the same way this government is spending. If we exclude all concessions given to these big houses (Gharana), this comes out to around Ten lakh crore rupees which are only five lakh rupees less than the annual budget.

Sir; it is my humble request to you that the government should pay attention to these things. I will say only one thing without taking much time. I have one matter. It has been given by the regional rural Bank Employees Association to our leader Sushma Swaraj ji. They work among the farmers in the village, labourers in remote villages. Their employees had demanded that they should also be given all facilities equal to employees of nationalized banks. When babu Pranab Mukherjee were hon'ble Minister of Finance here he send for them got sitted them, did agreement which carries signature and stamp of his department. But the present Minster of Finance says that they would not honour that agreement. Why? Will you not honour the agreement done by Pranab Babu? You will have to honour. In the last, I would like to request you only this much.

Mr. Chairman, I want to address all the poor farmers, labourers of the villages in India. Today, lakhs-crores of them must be watching the proceedings of the Parliament. Poor farmers, labourers, downtrodden of villages, you identify your friend and foe. Untill and unless you identify your friends and foe, you will remain as it is. ...*(Interruptions)* In banks, in undertakings, there is not a single man from that society. No backwards, Dalits are on high posts. There is no Secretary, Joint Secretary and Under Secretary. "You rule the country, we shed the blood, you rule, we construct the infrastructure and you dance". How long will it go on like this in the country?

Therefore, my humble request to you is that stop the atrocities. Now I will recite two lines and finish my speech, please give me only this much time. You may cut two minutes time from the time of other member of our party, we have time. Now I want to sing two lines which we used to sing in Bihar in the leadership of Karpuri Tahkur and Jai Prakash Narayan ji at the time of his agitation. I had resigned from legislative assembly. I was behind the bar during emergency, my blood reduced twenty Kilo. At that time I used to sing — "Lakh-lakh Jhoprion Mai to Chhayee udasi hai, Satta Sampati ke bangle main hansti Puranmasi hai, Ye sab ab na chalne denge, hamne kasam khai hai, tilak lagane tumeh Jawano Kranti dwar par ayee hai, kaun chalega aaj Desh main Bharastachar mitane ko, Barbarta se loha lene satta see takrane ko, aaj dekh le kuan rachata maut ke sang sagai hai, tilak lagane tumhe jawano kranti dwar per ayee hai, Aao, sharmik mazdooron inqlab ka

nara do, Shikshak, gurjan, budhijeevio anubhav bhara Sahara do, tab dekhen ye satta Kitni barbar aur borai hai, tilak lagane tumeh jawano kranti dwar par ayee hai".

Therefore, come altogether, until you remove this cruel, atrocities, anti village, anti farmer government, there will be no good of India. Do not be impressed by their innocent faces, come and get India free, free villages, poor farmer, labourers.

Mr. Chairman, you gave me the opportunity to speak, my leader gave me the opportunity to speak at second number. Therefore, I thank all of you.

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV (Palghar): Mr. Chairman, Sir just now Hukam Dev ji has said in his speech that until the tribals not leave their association, they will not get anything. When an MP prevents the tribal, what will happen to a tribal living in the village.

While presenting a balanced budget for the year 2013-14 in Lok Sabha, the Finance Minister has given a good signal by giving something to almost all classes in the society and all states that all will get all things, but at the right time. It is necessary to mention here that certainly something more has been given to those seven states where elections are to be conducted. It has always happened and will continue to happen.

Mr. Chairman, the country is like a family before the Finance Minister, in within the head of the family has to take care of all the members of the family. Gifts have been given to Education, Agriculture, Small industries and women. The first of its kind in the world, a bank will be opened with fund of one thousand crore rupees for women and a Mahila Nirbhaya Fund will also be established of the same amount. Seven lakh crore rupees have been placed for agricultural loan. It is hoped that there will be no shortage of money with the banks to give loans to farmers. It will help in reducing the dependency on money lenders. Similarly, there is a provision of constructing the three thousand kilometre roads in five states - Gujarat, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh, within six months and 21.700 crore rupees have been provided for Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana. Some new industrial corridors i.e. Chennai-Bangluru and Mumbai- Bangluru and starting of two new smart industrial cities i.e. Dholera of Gujrat and Shaindra Bidakin of Maharashtra, have also been announced.

Though, there is no change in the income tax rebate limit, yet two thousand rupees rebate has been given on the income of five lakh rupees. Many types of rebate and facilities have been announced in other fields also and with the announcement of mobilizing additional funds, it will be right to say that Finance Minister has given something or the other to every class.

Now I would like to say something about the situation arisen out of drought and hailstorm in Maharashtra. With the draught in various parts of the country, there is alarming situation of draught in about 25 districts of Maharashtra, in which my own Parliamentary constituency, Palghar also comes. There is a serious scarcity of water there.

The Rabi crops have suffered massive damage specially due to natural calamities like draught, hail storm, floods etc, compensation of which is very hard task for the farmers. In such odd situations State Governments and Central Government should cooperate with each other and come forward to help them fully, otherwise the farmer has no alternative other than suicide. Hon. House is very well aware of the fact that in Vidarbha of Maharashtra, maximum farmers commit suicide every year because they do not get any cooperation from the Government and neither their economic condition is such that they can pay back the loans taken from the banks.

My request to the Government in this regard is that farmers may not suffer and do not resort to suicide due to lack of coordination between Center and State Governments, so Government assistance should be provided to them at the earliest. Besides, their bank loans should also be waived off.

The farmers of our country are very satisfied creature. On one hand he bears the natural calamities silently and on other hand he bears the scarcity of money. So, to solve this problem, the Government should set up a National Calamity Prevention Commission at National level, which is capable of resolving such problems of the affected farmers and may give them relief totally and at the earliest.

Similarly, the problem of water, whether it is drinking water or irrigation water, should be resolved through link the rivers scheme. There are three hilly areas in my Constituency, Jowar, Morwada and Vikramgarh, where water level is a 400-500 feet. ...(*Interruptions*)



[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, please wind up now. Dr. K.S. Rao to speak next.

[Translation]

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: I will complete my point in two minutes. I have installed about 100 bore well in these hilly areas with my MPLAD Fund, but these are not enough. So, my request to the Government is that bore well should be installed at the earliest and funds also be allocated for bore wells and drinking water and irrigation water should be provided at the earliest and in maximum quantity. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: All right, that is enough. You go on reading.

[Translation]

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: One minute. Besides, there is only one Kendriya Vidyalaya in Palghar in my area and all the children do not get admission in that school. So, I have requested the Human Resources Minister to set up another Kendriya Vidyalaya in Palghar.

The piped natural gas (PNG) passes through my Parliamentary Constituency Palghar to several areas of Maharashtra, Gujarat, U.P, but the people of my area are not getting its supply. I have taken up this matter with the Minister alone and with delegation, but I could not make any success in this regard. So, I request the Government to provide PNG to my area also.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: That is all. Dr. K.S. Rao to speak now. Please start your speech now. Nothing else will go on record. Hon. Member Shri Dinesh Singh Yadav, your Party is a small Party. Already you have taken enough time.

...*(Interruptions)\**

\*\*SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): I congratulate hon. Finance Minister Palniyappam Chidambaram for presenting less populist budget in this

\* Not recorded.

\*\* Speech was laid on the Table.

election year. Otherwise, it has been the history of the UPA Govt. that they remember the Janta just before the election. The Government exchequer is opened. The country had to bear the loss and the public is crushed under the price rise.

The prices remained stable during the NDA rule. People were not suffered from price rise. The reason is financial discipline. There was control over the non-plan expenditure. There was stress on the institutional infrastructure. It was the result of financial discipline that prices remained stable. The growth rate was high. We had given you high growth and low inflation economy while going out of power. But what you have done with that heritage? The growth rate came down to about 5 percent and inflation rate at 7 percent during your 9 years rule, which is still high.

The fiscal deficit of the country is 5.3 percent, which is still likely to increase. If this fiscal deficit remain at this stage, you cannot make the economy stable and control the prices. The Finance Minister has said in his budget speech that for financing the current account deficit, you will need 75 billion American dollars.

Just a few months ago, hon. Agriculture State Minister Tariq Anwar had said in a press conference in Patna that Government will set up a Maize Research Center in my Parliamentary Constituency. This announcement is worth welcome. But it should be implemented at the earliest and the announcement may not remain on papers only.

My home State Bihar is going on the path of progress. The law and order situation has been improved by the hard labour of the State Government and the growth rate has improved. Radical changes has been made in road transport sector. But as it is known to all that the State is suffering from the strike of nature. Floods take place every year suffering loss to the resources of the State. The agricultural sector is severely affected by the floods which reduces the per capita income. Therefore, the State Government is requesting the Central Government to accord the special status to Bihar, but the Government have kept mum on this legitimate demand which is very sad situation. I demand that Bihar should be given special status at the earliest so that development works are done speedily. Now, you are going, do some good work at this juncture of time.

At the same time, there is need to give special attention to development of infrastructure in Bihar. Holy Ganga divides the State in two parts. At present, bridges are there only at three places which connect northern part to the southern part. One bridge is in Patna, one is in Mokama and one is in Bhagalpur. There is so much traffic pressure on Mahatma Gandhi bridge that traffic jams often take place there for hours. Thus, there is need to provide bridge at other places also on Ganga river to ease out the traffic pressure. These will lessen the distance among people.

You have told that you have three ways, FDI, FII and commercial loan. There is no need to mention that FDI is the best substitute among these three. But it is not clear that from where and how you will bring so much FDI. You have lack of vision. Then you say that one reason of price rise is only imbalance in supply, as is evident from the prices of oil seeds and pulses. If you are aware of this, that the production of oil seeds and pulses has been short in comparison to demand, then what have you done to encourage the production of these foodgrains? It is clear that there is lack of vision there also.

The average annual development rate of agriculture and related areas was 3.6 percent in the eleventh plan which was more than the percentage of ninth and tenth plan. However, the farmers are not getting the benefit of this development rate. The farmers continue to commit suicide. Three lakhs farmers have committed suicide so far since 1995. One farmer commits suicide within every twelve hours. The sorry state of affairs is that the Government has been miserably failed to check the committing of suicide by farmers. As the agriculture development rate is increasing, the intention of committing suicide by farmers is also increasing.

Perhaps the country is passing through a biggest Agrarian crisis since independence. There is need to handle it meticulously. The billions of rupees are being spent in the name of relief, but where these rupees are going, nobody knows. If this money would have been utilized, the farmers would not have been compelled to commit suicide. I am also a farmer and know very well the compulsions of farmers. If the farmers continue to commit suicide, the country will never develop. My parliamentary constituency is very near to Katihar Jharkhand, but due to lack of bridge on Ganga river the distance is very much

between Katihar and Jharkhand. Therefore, my demand is that a rail and road bridge should be constructed between Manihari and Sahebganj of Katihar at the earliest. This genuine demand is pending for years, please do not delay it further.

At the same time, I also demand that the bridge should be constructed in other parts of the State also i.e. between Arrah and Chhapra and between Samastipur and Bakhtiarpur so that the development of the State may get more momentum.

[*English*]

DR. K.S. RAO (Eluru): Mr. Chairman, I would thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak on the General Budget for the year 2013-14. ...(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member Shri Dinesh Singh Yadav, whatever other things are there, you can give them to the hon. Minister. He will take it. Dr. Rao, please continue.

DR. K.S. RAO: Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the very outset, I would like to say that it has become a habit of the Members of this House who belong to the Ruling Party to beat the drum and for the Opposition to criticize ruthlessly for no reason. This is very unfortunate. This is so not only for junior Members but even senior Members are doing the same thing. I heard the speech of learned Professor, and very senior Member, M.M. Joshi ji, with particular attention. Joshi ji sympathised with the Finance Minister, Shri Chidambaram by saying that he took the reins of the Ministry at a very bad time; and he also said that he has accepted the challenges in the present situation, but unfortunately with no weapons and friends. He made a comment that the Budget is not energetic; and there are no new ideas; directionless. All these, I can understand because he can say that it is an excellent Budget. I also say that. It may not be thrilling; it may not be sensational; but to say that it is an electoral Budget; to say that this Budget is only to garner votes, I felt very bad. I will explain as to how it is.

While telling about the mool mantra, which mool mantra, the hon. Finance Minister explained that he wants inclusive growth; he wants high growth; and he wanted to keep poor, youth and women in his mind. Now, hon. M.M. Joshi was telling that this mool mantra did not take care of the growth or well being; he also said, there was no

education; no healthcare; no security; no happiness, etc. Sir, I would like to just explain that the amounts that are allocated to education. The Government have allocated Rs.65,867 crore, out of which, for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Government allocated Rs.27,258 crore. What is the purpose of the SSA? It was not started today. It was started long years back, by the UPA Government only. Added to that, it was started to stop drop-outs of poorer sections of the society from the school. We had discussed in this House that many of the poorer sections of the family, think that instead of sending their children to the school, by sending them to work to earn wage, they would get some more income, thereby, most of the poorer sections of the society are facing drop outs. To avoid that, this Government has brought the compulsory education from age 6 to 14. The Government has not left it at that, the Government has also allocated huge amounts of money. They increased the budget for Education by nine times in one year. No other Government after Independence had allocated so much money for education. Do they say that allocation of money is not for the poor? If you were to go to the villages in rural areas, in Government schools particularly, almost all of them belong to the poorer sections of the society. So, if the money is allocated in large quantity to education, it is only for the poor and poor families.

He spoke about healthcare. The Government has allocated for healthcare a sum of Rs.37,330 crore. I would like to talk of particularly medical education. Every Member of this House has got the experience in the primary health centres of their constituencies feel that there are no doctors. Even today, there is shortage of doctors. This Government has taken care to increase the seats in every medical college in the country. Apart from that, the Government has allocated exclusively a sum of Rs.4,727 crore. Unless we have enough number of doctors in this country, no matter how much money is allocated to the healthcare, it does not serve any purpose. So, here is the Government which thought and went into the details, went into the core of the problem, and allocated for medical education also.

Apart from that, earlier, medical education is only in the hands of non-profitable trusts. Now, even corporate sector is allowed to start colleges. That means, we require a large number of doctors; a large number of paramedical staff; a large number of nurses; a large number of helpers in that particular category. The healthcare sector has got

so much potential that 10 million people can be accommodated in this sector alone. The hon. Member was telling that healthcare is essential for the poor man. What is important for the poor man? He has to get food grains at affordable price, he has to have a good, permanent house for his family and a school for good education where his children can study and can change the texture of his family and get employment. I can understand if the Member were to criticise that this type of education which is available in the country is not going to help the poor.

Sir, somebody was telling that if we provide employment, everything will be taken care of. But in our own experience, everyday wherever we go, we see a shortage of skilled workers in the country. For example, when I go to my constituency, the villagers come and say: 'Sir, if our transformer is burnt, for months together it is not repaired because there is no Lineman.' The crop will not wait for months together. The crop will go away and whatever has come up till that time will go waste and the poor farmer suffers. So, that means, there is not enough skilled Linemen in this country. This is not restricted only to Lineman. When we want a driver, he is not available, when we want a stenographer, he is not available, when we want a secretary, he is not available, when you want a skilled person for repairing your motor cycle, he is not available and if you want a skilled person to repair your television set, he is not available.

So, my point here is they can criticise the Government by saying that the type of education which is available in the country now is not vocational education, there is no skill training given to our students and the amount allocated by the Government for skill training and development is only Rs. 1,000 crore which is insufficient. So, this Government has not allocated enough amount of money for skill development and I can understand that. But the hon. Member from the Opposition was criticising without any substance by saying that this not for the poor, there is no education and there are no healthcare facilities. The senior Member Dr. Murli Manohar Joshi was telling like that.

When the hon. Member Shri Hukmadeo Narayan Yadav was speaking, he was speaking everything with a burning desire to see that the poorer sections of the society get the benefit so as to improve their living condition. I can understand and I can support that. But Dr. Joshi was

telling that there is a loss of our culture and loss of values and that is not taken care of in the Budget. What culture is not taken care of? What values are not taken care of?

As a Finance Minister, he has to see how the money is allocated and where to get the resources. I appreciate the Finance Minister for the good job he has done because he has not only taken over the charge of the Finance Ministry at a very difficult time but also he has had to face many challenges. In spite of that, not caring for the votes that we are going to secure tomorrow, he has brought down the fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent to 5.2 per cent in the current year by reducing the expenditure on many sectors.

Now, the price of diesel has gone up. Some people will say that the diesel price should not be increased. Where will the diesel come from? It does not come from within the country. In India, we are importing crude at 111 US dollars per barrel from outside because there is no source here and the price is not in our control. We cannot decide the price. When we are importing, if we do not raise the price and put it on the consumers, the Oil Marketing Companies will suffer losses. Where will that money come from? It has to come, once again, from the poor people, from the same revenue source. So, either it is to be distributed to the people at the market price or the Government must spend people's money. Who are the people who are consuming most of the diesel in this county? Statistics reveal that much of it is consumed only by the rich and very little is going to the poor people or to the farmers. So, if the Government is increasing the price of diesel and reducing the subsidy on the fuel oil, it is not a wrong thing.

Sir, while facing the uproar from the local citizens and from the Opposition that the price of diesel has gone up, he has reduced the subsidy. He has saved Rs. 60,100 crore in the current year and brought down the fiscal deficit from 5.8 per cent to 5.2 per cent. How can we find fault with the Finance Minister when he is so sensible in controlling the fiscal deficit? What is fiscal deficit? If shortage of money is there, if revenue is less than expenditure, then we have to borrow money in lakhs and crores of rupees either from the domestic market or from the foreign market. Then, who will have to repay? The interest component is going up every year. So, the only re-course for us is that we have to improve our revenue.

How do we improve our revenue? If we have to improve our revenue, we have to increase our manufacturing. Basically, manufacturing is the one thing that decides about the strength of any nation. How can we increase manufacturing? Manufacturing can be increased only when there is investment and when there is skill from the people. Two things are essential: one is investment and another is skills from the people. Now skills are lacking. The Government must concentrate on imparting skills to every citizen of the country. Once skills are given to the people of the country, the cost of production also will come down. Once the cost of production comes down, the global competitiveness will come. Then we will have more export. When we have more export, then the current account deficit will down, the trade deficit will come down and, then the rupee value will go up. But merely by jugglery, this will not happen. Some of my friends were telling that it is a jugglery. It is not a jugglery. The Budget was prepared on a scientific analysis, and it is very clear.

How do we get the investment? We must attract the investment domestically or from Foreign Direct Investment. So, is it wrong to attract investment from the local people? Is it wrong to attract investment from FDI? No.

Similarly, it is concentrating on woman, youth and poor. Concentrating on poor is important. Similarly, women are lagging behind. That is why he concentrated on women. Youths must be trained, must be eligible, must be skilled, and must be competent to generate wealth tomorrow. So his concentration is very genuine. Then, he is concentrating on reducing the expenditure, non-plan expenditure in particular. Yes, he wants to avoid the wasteful expenditure. Wherever he found it, he pruned it. There is nothing wrong in it.

Then, he is taxing the super rich. Is taxing the super rich a wrong thing? In fact, I would like to say, even the hon. Finance Minister can increase that surcharge. Where he is getting Rs. 13,300 crore, it can be doubled and Rs. 26,600 crore can be got from the super rich people. In fact, I had suggested in this House earlier also that there must be tax on the windfall profits. A farmer is selling his property every year whereas an industrialist, a trader is increasing his property in a vertical progression. If it is Rs. 1 lakh crore this year; next year it would be Rs. 2 lakh crore. What is wrong in taxing the rich men on the wind fall profits?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): That you will not distribute to the States. It is only meant for the Central Government. Why are you imposing surcharge? Take direct tax.

DR. K.S. RAO: How many people are there who are earning more than Rs. 1 crore a year? There are only 42,800 such people in the entire country. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You continue.

DR. K.S. RAO: A person who earns more than Rs. 1 crore, if he pays Rs. 10,000, it is not a big amount. So, there is nothing wrong in putting tax on the super rich. He is putting tax or increasing duties particularly on the items which are purchased by the rich people. What is the excise duty increase? Excise duty has been increased on mobiles costing more than Rs. 2000, cigarettes, luxury vehicles, and marble.

Hon. M.M. Joshi was worried that the excise duty has been increased on marble. Who are going to use marble? Is it the common man who will use the marble? Will a middle-level man use the marble? Only a rich man will use the marble. That means, it is very clear, so far as I know, that BJP has never thought about inclusive growth. They have never discussed, nor fought for the poor men. Now he is worried about the marble.

Sir, I would like to say, actually some other Member also spoke about it, that there is shortage of current account of 75 billion dollars. The total value of the gold that is being imported every year is 68 billion dollars. Who is going to use the gold? It is because Indian women have got craze for gold, do we have to support them? Do we have to dump gold in this country from all other countries and then keep it in the rich people's house or should they put it on their body and show their supremacy? I was actually pleading with the then Finance Minister Mr. Pranab Mukherjee also in the last Budget that there must be a levy of, at least, 10 to 15 per cent on the import of gold. I say now it should be increased to 25 per cent. The rupee is getting devalued because of the shortage of \$ 75 billion in the Current Account. The rupee is getting devalued because of the craze that continued traditionally in our country with the women to have golden jewellery. Does it serve any purpose in production? Does it increase the position of poor man in this country in any manner?

The BJP members had raised an issue last time - in the year's back Budget - and said: "No, the Custom Duty levied on gold is to be reduced." I said: "Pranab Mukherjee ji, not to reduce it." I do not know due to what reason, it was reduced to 2.5 per cent. I request the hon. Finance Minister to increase it by, at least, 15 per cent. In that way, we can save money in the Current Account.

Now, there are 80 crore of mobiles in this country. By putting Rs. 200 on each mobile, Rs. 16,000 crore will come to our net. It does not make any difference for anybody. I can say, if Rs. 500 or Rs. 1000 is to be levied on the purchase of a motorcycle, it does not make any difference for anyone. If you levy Rs. 1000 on a motorcycle, Rs. 1000 crore will come. They can advise such things to the Government but they do not advise on that.

Hon. Joshiji was telling: "There is a good crop this year and there is no storage facility. So, distribute all the food grains to the poor man directly." I am not against distribution. I support that distribution. He also says parallelly: "There are a lot of people who do not have two-square meals a day." To the best of my knowledge, even a beggar is living with two-square meals a day in this country. There may be one or two, otherwise, nobody is suffering for want of food in this country. He may not be having shirt; he may not be having a house; he may not be having money in his pocket; but he is not short of food in this country. There may be a few but that is not an issue.

He was telling that State Electricity Boards were losing Rs. 1.9 crore. He attributes that to the Finance Minister. How is the Finance Minister responsible for that? If the State Electricity Boards were losing in the States then it is the responsibility of the State Government to see it. It has got nothing to do with the Government of India and nothing to do, more particularly, with the Finance Minister. Sir, it is just like a criticism.

He also criticised that the food inflation was zero in the country earlier. How can the Finance Minister control the food inflation? I am telling about my own experience in my Constituency. The consumption of food articles in villages by the poor has gone up. Now, the money is with the poor people because the Government of India is sending lakhs and crores of rupees to the rural people including people who are working. A poor man, who could not afford to have a chicken in a week or in a month, now,

everyday he can have chicken. In my early age, if we were to have chicken curry in our house, we used to call it as a festival. A festive atmosphere used to be there, if there was a chicken curry. We used to have chicken on/y when relatives come to our house. But today, it is within the reach of common man. Everything like fish, meat, egg, vegetable, is in the reach of common man. Naturally the consumption has gone up. When the consumption has gone up, naturally, there will be increase in the prices of food articles. That is not a wrong thing in this country. Many a time, food articles' inflation is being taken in a bad sense.

Sir, I always support that there must be transfer of money from the urban areas to the rural areas; from the richer sections of the society to the poorer sections of the society, and that has happened in the last couple of years during the UP A Government. *...(Interruptions)*

Sir, today, the record says that there is a loss of Rs. 1,00,00,000 worth of perishable items such as vegetables, fruits and the like. The Government must take care of this issue immediately and see how to check that. For that, we require cold storage chains and transport facility. My friend was telling about the poor allocation to that marketing and I support him. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao, please be brief. We have to take up the 'Zero Hour' after this.

DR. K.S. RAO: I support that the allocation made for that purpose is inadequate. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to make more fund allocation particularly for storage of perishable items like vegetables, meat, fish, fruits, which are being produced in the rural areas by the poorer sections of the society so that they can get a better price for their produce. By doing this, we will be helping the poorer sections to increase their income and then to change the texture of their families.

Sir, he said that a sum of Rs.55 lakh has been proposed for infrastructure in the 12th Plan. He also said that 47 per cent of that is from the private people. In fact, I differ with the Government also on many an occasion. What is required for improving the infrastructure? For laying a road, the hill is to be cut into aggregate and put there; limestone is to be converted into cement. All these things are indigenously available; the technology is indigenously available; the machinery is indigenously available. And

what more is required? It is only motivation or a policy whereby it can be done fast. Now, I discussed many a time, and one of the reasons why this road-making is delayed is because of lack of permission; delay in acquisition of land; and delay in getting the environmental clearances. We can find fault on those things with the Government. We must insist on these, and we must all sit together and see that there is a change in the policy; we clear everything and then ask them to make it. If we do that, then we can spend not Rs.55,00,000 lakh crore but we can spend Rs. 100,00,000 crore on infrastructure during the next five years - whether it is a port, whether it is an air port, whether it is a road or anything connected with infrastructure. So, we can always suggest such measures. *...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao, please come to the next point.

*...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

DR. K.S. RAO: Sir, the hon. Minister has increased the tax on royalty earned by people from outside to 25 per cent from 10 per cent. What is wrong in it? He wants to garner some revenue from the richer sections of the society, who are making money. He reduced the tax on the interest earned by NRIs so that he can attract investments from NRIs. Sir, not just one billion but hundreds of billions of dollars are available with NRIs. With proper policies from the Government, we can attract all that investment in this country not only in terms of dollars but also in terms of technology and manpower. So, in that way, he has reduced that, and now we will get a lot of money. *...(Interruptions)*

Sir, in regard to disinvestment, he expected a sum of Rs.55,814 crore. Sir, he is not reducing the share of the Public Sector Undertakings by less than 51 per cent. The command will be with the Public Sector Undertakings only. If he wants to disinvest some of the shares, that means, he is attracting the administrative talent, the technological talent, and similarly an audit control on the industry by, attracting the private investment also into it. So, with these things, the efficiency of the Public Sector Undertakings will go up. There is nothing wrong in disinvestment, and it shows his self-confidence when he said that we can get Rs.55,814 crore. We must appreciate

this and support him. We cannot discourage him in this manner. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair.

DR. K.S. RAO: Similarly, Sir, he is proposing an investment of Rs. 1,20,000 on ports, airports etc. Do you say no to it? Today, the air travel has gone up by 25 per cent to 30 per cent and all that. Earlier during my childhood, we used to think that only Mr. Chidambaram or the Central Ministers or Zamindars can travel by air. But today, at least, the middle-income group people are traveling by air in a large number. It has got a lot of potential. We can save the time of the people, which can be put to productive use. So, encouraging traveling by air is not wrong. But my friends in the Opposition are finding fault with it. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, if you go on making comments all the time, I cannot run the House. I am very sorry. It is not fair. Please maintain silence in the House.

DR. K.S. RAO: Similarly, in textile, he is expecting an investment of Rs. 1,51,000 crore. What are these textiles? Textiles are mostly for the common man. It is not very rich man's effort. The Minister is encouraging them and continuing with the TUM, the incentive for technology upgradation. It is a good thing. So, he checked every item scrupulously taking into account what would be the consequence of it; what would be the benefit that is going to accrue. But my friends in the Opposition are criticizing it. One must know, in what condition, he is doing everything. This is at a time when the GDP of the entire globe is 3.2 per cent. The GDP of UK is one per cent or even less.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): UK is in recession.

DR. K.S. RAO: The GDP of US is one per cent or two per cent. There are many countries, whose growth is even in negative.

Even in such a situation, our Finance Minister is confident to change the scenario and he is confident that he would bring back our GDP to more than six per cent in the coming year; and later to eight per cent to 10 per cent. We should feel happy about it.

The hon. Member, Dr. M.M. Joshi was telling that 24 per cent growth rate used to be there in 1600. Then, if we

had gone before Christ, it would have been even 100 per cent! The point here is that in a competitive world, people are not ignorant, now. We are also living in the era of globalization. Every fellow knows what is happening in New York or what is happening in London in the next minute. So, the aspirations and ambitions of the people have gone up. With the help of internet, one can easily know what is the price of what commodity, at what place. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: American economy is growing from 1.8 per cent to 2.3 per cent.

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): Is it a great achievement? ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record except the speech of Dr. Rao.

...*(Interruptions)\**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. Rao, you may continue.

DR. K.S. RAO: Sir, the Finance Minister is giving incentives to garments. Garments are being prepared by whom? It is not by the rich man. It is the sweat of a poor person including a woman living in a village. Lakhs and lakhs of machines are working in the country in the rural areas, where they can prepare the garments and compete with China. That is one of the items, which is increasing a lot of exports. So, we must encourage it. He encouraged garments. It would benefit the poor man, who, is doing textile.

Similarly, he encouraged the aircraft maintenance; not aircraft. It is true. We do not have the aircraft maintenance facilities in this country in an adequate manner. If anything goes wrong, we have to pay huge amount of money to those people who are outside the country, or we have to send the aircraft to Singapore or any other country. Naturally so, it is advisable to encourage maintenance in this sector.

Sir, he is giving incentives to the power producers. It is a very good step. The key to the economy of any country is power. If there is no power, there is no industry; if there is no industry, there is no manufacturing; if there

is no manufacturing; there is no export; if there is no export, everything is in inflation. So, the hon. Minister wants to support the power sector. That is why he has extended that facility by one more year. I would say that he may extend it not by one more year, but by two more years or three more years till such time the country gets sufficient power. We will always support this move.

In this context, I would make a humble request to the hon. Finance Minister. Sir, we are suffering from trade deficit and we are suffering from current account deficit. I was telling the other day that we are losing by way of importing oil. Our major imports are fuel oil, edible oil and pulses. I explained to the hon. Prime Minister, the hon. Agriculture Minister and the hon. Commerce Minister yesterday that Rs. 40,000 crore worth of palm oil is being imported every year; and our farmers are ready to produce Rs. 40,000 crore worth of oil in this country, which would also give huge employment in this country.

All that is required is that they should not be put to the vagaries of the market fluctuations. The price that they were getting for the oil palm fruit a month back was Rs.7,800. Today it is Rs.5,200. Can a farmer afford this? So, my request to him is to think in terms of protecting the farmer by levying 25 per cent duty on it. The hon. Commerce Minister was telling that no, then the subsidy would go up and the Government would lose. Why do you lose? You are putting a duty of 25 per cent. That means you are increasing your revenue. The same revenue can be utilised to give subsidy to the poor man. There is no extra expenditure involved. At the same time, the farmer is protected. ...(*Interruptions*) What is this?

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude. We have to take up 'Zero Hour'.

DR. K.S. RAO: After four years, there will not be a need even for one dollar exchange for import of palm oil. We will save Rs.40,000 crore.

Hon. Finance Minister, you were not here. Similarly, on gold jewellery and diamond, you must increase some levy, whether it is 10 per cent or 15 per cent or 20 per cent. Why should we import 68 billion dollar of gold into this country with no productive purpose? Please think in terms of increasing the duty on the gold. In fact, I would go to the extent of banning the import. ...(*Interruptions*) I do not say to ban it.

My point is that somebody was telling by increasing the duty, smuggling is going on. You control the smuggling. You should be ruthless with these smugglers. You hang the smugglers. You cannot allow, for the sake of smuggler, trade deficit to go up to Rs.147 billion dollar. So, you reduce that. Similarly, whether it is pulses or gold or silver or diamond or jewellery or edible oil, please see that the farmers are protected and the country is protected from the Current Account Deficit.

You suggested to the NH tax free bonds, which is certainly encouraging the infra. Ultimately, what I just want to impress upon the hon. Finance Minister is that he wants basically revenue increase. That is the only solution for our country's problems. Sir, how will you increase the revenue? You will increase the revenue only by manufacture. How will you increase the manufacture? One is investment and two is skill. Now we are short of skilled people in this country. You know very well, you go to any industry, skilled people are not available. That is the reason why we have to pay huge amount of money. That is the reason why the price of manufactured goods is high compared to global market and thereby exports are coming down.

So, my humble request is, whether it is from the Budget or even from the MGNREGA, you allocate Rs.20,000 crore to skill development only. Whom are we giving the skill? It is to the poorer sections of the society. It is to the young people who are educated. There is a shortage of labour for farmers in this country now. So, these educated people will be elated coming out of the agriculture profession and joining an industry or a trade or some service sector. They feel, yes we are also competing with the general public. Tomorrow, they will also feel that they are in the society competing with everybody. I can educate my children. I can change the texture of my family. So, the basic concentration should be on this. Unless the skills of the citizens of this country go up, there is no use of making any number of calculations, adding, subtracting, changing, re-allocating and allocating. All these things will not help.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Rao, please try to wind up.

DR. K.S. RAO: So, this is my humble request to the hon. Finance Minister.



Similarly, in regard to the food subsidy, right from 1985 I have been telling that FCI is a white elephant. The Food Corporation of India is a white elephant. My request to you is to entrust the job of procuring paddy to the Self-Help Groups in the villages. You give money at a lesser rate of interest to the Self-Help Groups, ask them to store in their own villages, and ask them to supply at a specified price to all the fair price shops in the vicinity. Let it be a mandal unit. Let it be a 10-village unit. Let it be a 20-village unit so that there will not be double handling; there will not be rotting of the material; there will not be corruption; and there will not be anything. We can save at least Rs.30,000 crore out of it in this country.

Sir, the major ill in this country is high rate of interest. What happens because of the high rate of interest is, if I have Rs.10 crore, I will not work as I will gain 10 or 8 per cent interest by putting it in the bank. But, if that is not there, then I will work and earn. That means, the human value will go up rather than the value of money. Every industry is crippled only because of the high rate of interest. If an industry fails for six months, interest is accrued on it and it will never come back. So, I humbly request the hon. Minister to think seriously about it. It is a very major matter in this country. Interest rate should be reduced to save the economy of this country. Then, the country will definitely come up and there will not be any problem.

I would suggest that you have to reduce imports. I have already suggested about reducing the imports of gold, diamond, crude oil, etc. What is to be done in this regard? My humble request is that labour laws have to be amended.

I know that people will find fault with me when I say that job security is one thing which is hampering the country's prosperity. I request and beg everybody; I go and touch the feet of Members of Parliament to secure a job for me. For years together I go on touching their feet. But once I get job finished, I get the licence to do anything. So, my humble request is, it may not be the job of the Finance Minister alone, the entire Cabinet must sit and discuss about job security, to what extent you can provide job security and to what extent you cannot provide it.

Above all, the policies are extremely well. But, when it comes to the implementation, there are some lacunae. So, I wish the hon. Minister to pluck all those loopholes in that regard.

In regard to the buffer stock of food grains, even while keeping the Food Security Bill in view, which you are going to bring in, there is no need to store or procure 93 million tonnes or 100 million tonnes of food grains. For example, Andhra Pradesh is a surplus State. Let Andhra Pradesh take care of its needs and only surplus you get from it. The Self-Help Group (SHG) will deal with the rest of it. Similarly, West Bengal does not require anything from outside; Chhattisgarh also does not require anything from outside; Haryana also does not require anything. So, by reducing the work on it, we can save a lot of money and we do not need to store 90 million tonnes stock and waste Rs.65,000 or Rs. 100,000 crore on subsidy on food. This is what I wish to say.

In our country, we have an excellent potential for solar power. By encouraging solar power, we can save the fuel oil imports to a great extent. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not divert his attention. Please let him finish.

DR. K.S. RAO: Hon. Finance Minister, all that is required to encourage solar power in the country is, reduce the rate of interest. You do not need to look at anything else. Only reduce the rate of interest for the solar power installation, then the price of power will also go up and compete with the power generated by coal or oil.

My next point is red-tapism. Some of our friends were telling about lack of decision-making power. One of the worst things in this country is lack of decision-making power. It takes months and years for some persons to take a decision. If there is an issue, there is no person to take a decision across the table. That is why, I request the hon. Minister that there must be some discussion in the Cabinet on it and they must come out with some solution on it.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, please finish it.

DR. K.S. RAO: Sir, I have seen that there is budgetary support for the economic Ministries. I do not understand as to why there should be budgetary support for Railways. Lakhs and crores worth of assets are there in the Railways. They must earn money from it and give it to you. You should not give money to them. If I take loan for a truck or a lorry, I will have to pay interest on the loan, I have to pay tax, I have to pay income tax and everything, and then I will earn from it. If I have to earn in this way, then why is it not with the Railways? Similarly, it should be with Air

India. Should we go on subsidising the Air India, should we go on encouraging the budgetary support to the economic Ministries like Petroleum and Natural Gas? ...(*Interruptions*) You increase the price of diesel to the extent required; you increase the price of petrol also. There should not be any loss. You should not allocate Re. 1 to ONGC or Re. 1 to the Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas? ...(*Interruptions*) You increase the price of diesel to the extent required; you increase the price of petrol also. There should not be any loss. You should not allocate Re. 1 to ONGC or Re. 1 to the Ministry of Petroleum.

**20.00 hrs.**

So, allocation of money to these departments should be **revisited**. ...(*Interruptions*)

It was given that there were 3.5 crore families out of tax net. Let your people concentrate more on finding some more people and bring them into the tax net. If you would get Rs.1000 crore out of 3.5 crore families, you would get Rs. 10,000 crore if you widen the tax net.

In this regard I once again say that there may be some lacunae. It may not be a thrilling and sensational budget, but it is a budget certainly balanced, certainly not an electoral budget, certainly not for garnering votes and it is a balanced budget in the existing circumstances. I congratulate the hon. Finance Minister on his presentation of this budget.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House shall not take up Zero Hour. The House is extended till Zero Hour is over.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Mr. Chairman, I thank you very much for giving me the opportunity to speak in zero hour. In the eastern areas of Uttar Pradesh, particularly in my Parliamentary Constituency, Deoria, the villages near the rivers have to face the flood situation every time and the other district, Kushinagar of my parliamentary constituency have experienced a heavy flood this time. Like other years, this time also, crops worth billions of rupees have ruined in Poorvanchal and northern parts of Bihar and hundreds of cattles have died and people have also died. The large number of villages are swept away and there is soil erosion

by which fields get changed. People quarrel with each other due to this. The area of barren land increases every year due to soil erosion which badly affects the living of the people and progress and education of children.

There is big soil erosion near Narayani river in my parliamentary constituency area. Through the House, I request the Government that whether it is Poorvanchal or Bihar or Uttar Pradesh, the scheme to protect from floods should be formulated before three months, but it is not done. Showing sympathy at the time of floods is only for showing and in this way people remain always confused and it is only ruining of government funds. The soil erosion take place on large scale at the time of floods due to which relief work is not satisfactory. I suggest through the House that the water should be used in producing hydro power, so that the shortage of power may be removed to some extent, in the entire area, U.P and Bihar.

[*English*]

\*SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): Thank you, Chairman Sir. I sought permission to speak in Telugu. On 05 March, 2013, UPSC has made some changes to its selection process. Regional languages' including Telugu has been removed from the list of optional subjects, which will adversely affect lakhs of candidates who studied Telugu literature. We conduct Telugu conferences world wide. We have an option to speak in Telugu in both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha. Also, Telugu is listed in Eighth Schedule of our constitution.

UPSC should give options to choose Telugu, Tamil or Kannada literature, because this is a common issue amongst all these states. Hence, I request the Government to look into this matter and direct UPSC to restore the previous arrangement of opting for regional languages.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Dr. K.S. Rao and Shri P. Lingam are allowed to associate themselves with the issue raised by Shri Ponnamm Prabhakar.

\*\*SHRI P. LINGAM (Tenkasi): Hon'ble Chairman Sir, I wish to speak about a very important issue of constituting the Cauvery Management Board and Cauvery river water authority. Cauvery River Water Disputes Tribunal has given its final verdict was on 5 February 2007 and the same has

\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Telugu.

\*\* English translation of the speech originally delivered in Tamil.

been notified in the Union Gazette on 19 February 2013. I welcome this and thank the Union Government for this. Water should be released in Cauvery river to Tamil Nadu and other States as per the notification. Under Interstate River-Water Disputes Act of 1956, under section 6A/7, the award notified in the Gazette should be placed before the Parliament. I urge that the gazette notification should be placed before the Parliament. Besides there should be regular monitoring and regulation of release of water in Cauvery river. The Cauvery River Water Authority under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Prime Minister and the Monitoring Group have lost their powers. In this situation, as recommended, the Cauvery River Water Management Board and Cauvery River Water Regulatory Authority should be constituted. Because of water shortage there is a drought like situation in Tamil Nadu and the people, especially farmers are much affected. There is drinking water problem. I urge the Union Government through this august House to set up Cauvery River Water Management Board and Cauvery River Water Regulatory Authority immediately so as to minimize the water related problems faced by the Southern States especially Tamil Nadu.

SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY (Katihar): Mr. Chairman, I want to tell that there were two regional offices of postal department at Muzzafarpur and Ranchi of postal circle in erstwhile Bihar, prior to division of Bihar., After the division, Muzzafarpur was part of Bihar. Because of population pressure, post office is not running smoothly. From Seemanchal area, the borders of Nepal and Bangladesh connect. There should be regional office to make the postal service better for the people of 25000 Km area of Katihar, Purnia, Araria, Kisanganj. Purnia was made the sub- division in 1925 due to discrimination. Katihar, Purnia, Saharsa, Araria and Kisanganj come in it. My demand is that keeping in view these areas, Katihar should be made sub- division and regional office at the earliest.

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL (Rewa): Mr. Chairman, the then Minister of Railways, Shri Dinesh Trivedi had announced in the last rail budget to start two trains in my parliamentary constituency, Rewa, out of these one train-Rewa-Indore has started from 2nd March, 2013 after one year. For this, I thank the hon. Minister of Railways, Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal. Even after the announcement of starting train No. 51753 and 51754 from Rewa to Chirmiri,

it has not been started by the Ministry so far. Through you, I want to state that the hon. Minister of Railways should fulfil his promise at the earliest.

Sir, the Ministry has delayed to release the prescribed allocation for Rewa-Singrauli railway project. The proposed expenditure of one crore rupees has rise up to ten crore rupees due to this delay. Twenty crore rupees are required to complete this project early, otherwise this project will cost fifty crore rupees and thus the Government money will be misused.

Sir, my parliamentary constituency is linked with historic places, tourism and industry. At present, there is one train, Garib Rath operating from Jabalpur to Mumbai and Mumbai to Jabalpur. It keeps on standing from 12 to 14 hours after arriving at Jabalpur. I demand that it should be extended upto Rewa.

*[English]*

SHRI ANTO ANTONY (Pathanamathitta): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would request the Government to kindly redress the grievances relating to Overseas Citizenship of India (OCI) cards. The Government introduced OCI card as a life-long visa for Persons of Indian origin (PIOs), which exempts them from registration with the local police authority while staying in India. However, there are a lot of complaints from PIOs especially who reside in the United States that our Mission takes a stand that OCI card is no longer a life-long document. Therefore, our Mission insists that the PIOs should go in for periodic renewal of OCI card in accordance with the renewal of passports. Persons of Indian Origin also have complaints over the enhanced fee for the renunciation of passport and procurement of OCI card as well as inordinate procedural delays in our Missions abroad. It creates a lot of stress on the PIOs who wish to hold OCI cards.

Therefore, I would request the Government to kindly redress the grievances of PIOs in these matters.

*[Translation]*

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY (Bhadohi): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in Zero hour.

Sir, I come from rural area. Bhadoi is my Parliamentary constituency between Kashi-Paryag. Just

two days back, I had demanded for AIIMS. There is district hospital in our area, but providing AIIMS there is yet to be done. Since then I have become member of the House, I have been demanding for it for the last four years. Under the scheme, all formalities have been completed and forwarded by the district. It has also been demanded from state level also, but it is very far to materialise. The facilities which are needed, are not available there in the district hospital ours is a carpet city. The weavers, artisans live there. The facilities which should be provided there under Rajiv Gandhi handicrafts Scheme, have not been provided. There is no facility of CT scan, heat care machine, ICU and trauma Centre in the district hospital. The facilities which one should get in a district hospital, are not there in this district hospital. When villagers fell ill, they either go to 70-80 km far away Allahabad or 80-90 km far away Varanasi. Even small medical facilities are not available in this district hospital.

Therefore, I request the hon'ble minister, through you that it is a hospital of rural region. It should be upgraded and the facilities like CT scan, heart care machine, ICU and trauma centre etc. should kindly be provided there.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in the zero hour. We all know that education is the heritage of development. Development is not possible without education and in the 21st century of science and technology, the importance of education has increased more. Understanding the importance of education, every parent want to give their children good education and they are ready to take loan for it. Parents suffer from all types of sufferings to give good education to their children for their bright future.

Sir, my Parliamentary constituency Sabarkantha is an area of dalits, downtrodden and economically backward people. The area is not developing due to lack of adequate education facilities. There is only one Kendriya Vidyalya of CBSE syllabus in the Himattnagar, in this area of 25 lakh population. But priority is given in this school mostly to the children of central government employees and the children of original residents of our area are deprived of the admission. People come to us for getting their children admitted under admission quota of a member of Parliament. Our limit is Six admissions, when the demand is around hundred and fifty. We cannot do justice with all the children

and people get annoyed with us when their children do not get admission. There is no other CBSE syllabus school in our area. Now my Parliamentary constituency, Sabarkantha has been divided into two districts.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You want a CBSE school. You put it directly. In the 'Zero Hour' you have to be specific.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH P. CHAUHAN: Sir, my district has been divided in Arwali district and Sabarkantha district. Sir, we demand that the number of class rooms and the prescribed number of students for admission should be increased ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): Mr. Chairman, I come from Nawada of Bihar. I am a thirsty soul. It is not true that there are no rivers in our area. There are Aparsakri, Dhadhar, Khudi, Tillya and Dhananjay rivers. Mr. Chairman, our these rivers take birth in three months, become young and die. Today, in this House, I express the sorrow of mother India again before you. Whenever I have stood to speak in the zero hour, the House is chaired by you. I will say only one thing and then conclude. We are in this condition that the first chief minister of Bihar, Bihar Kesari Dr. Srikrishan Singh tried to calm down us, but that plan remained incomplete. Then, Mr. Chandra Sekhar Singh of Bihar also tried to paucity us, but that plan also could not succeed. Now, government of India have again brought a project. Mr. Chairman, this project is of pump project of government of India in Ganga river at Nawada. This project is of 13 thousand crore rupees. History, time and era has taught me a lesson.

Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to state that I am a thirsty soul from the time immemorial. There are rivers, even then I am thirsty. Today, I express my anguish in this House.

SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY (Cooch Behar): Mr. Chairman, thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak in zero hour. Sir, the budget session is going on. The jute is being sowed at present in several states of the country, like Assam, Bihar and Bengal. Jute is the crop of every poor farmers. It is an economic crop. The minimum support price fixed by the central government is 22 hundred rupees per quintet. This MSP is very less. The prices of fertilizers,

chemical and wages have increased. Therefore, I demand from the central government that MSP should be increased and done five thousand rupee per quintal for the benefit of farmers. Thank you for giving me the opportunity to speak.

*[English]*

SHRI P.T. THOMAS: I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the issues faced by the Kerala State Cooperative Agriculture and Rural Development Bank in the operation of Kisan Credit Card Scheme and Education Loan Scheme.

The Bank is implementing the schemes since 2005 with due sanction from NABARD to provide loans to small and marginal farmers. But NABARD has abruptly stopped refinance facility to the Bank from 2010-11 due to the reason that Agricultural and Rural Development Banks (ARDBs) are not in the approved list of institutions to give Short Term Loans and ARDBs are not cooperative Banks as provided in the Banking Regulation Act. The facility of interest subvention incentive extended to prompt payment of Short Term Loans from 2009-10 has also been denied to ARDBs due to the above said reason. Similarly, the Bank has been kept outside the purview of the scheme of interest subsidy on education loans which resulted to deny the benefit to poor students.

The issue adversely affects both the functioning and existence of long term credit structure. Innocent borrowers are penalized on account of availing loan from ARDBs.

So, I would request the Government for including ARDBs as eligible institutions for concessional financing by NABARD for the operation of short term loan - Kisan Credit Card Scheme (KCC) and interest subvention facility allowed both under KCC and Educational Loan Scheme.

*[Translation]*

SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ (Garhwal): Sir, through you, I want to draw the attention of the House towards the persons who go to abroad to earn more of their prosperity. When they arrive at foreign country, they disappear and do not take up their assignment there. The son of Smt. Kaushalya Devi, r/o Ratanpur kumbhi chaur, Kotdwar in my Parliamentary constituency, is not traceable. He has joined in vessel m/v Amole under the agency Anjuman petrol company. He left from house for job on 4th January.

2013, but could not come at the destination. Similarly, complaints are received from other Indians also that they go from here and after reaching there, their passport is taken away and they are subjected to do very bad work and they are paid very less.

Sir, through you I request the government to formulate some scheme to connect those people who go abroad for employment, with Indian embassies, so that such persons do not suffer at abroad and they may remain in contact with their country and members of their families.

SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA (Saharanpur): Sir, through this House I want to bring to your notice that in my Parliamentary constituency Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh, even after 65 years of independence, the people of the area are deprived of university and Kendriya Vidyalaya, for which I have been demanding continuously for the last about three years. In village Mirzapur, Vidhan Sabha Rampur in my Parliamentary constituency, the construction of a Navodya vidyalya is going on for about eight years since 2005-06. It's cost is about 15 crore rupees. The quality of construction work of Navodya vidyalya is not up to the mark and the construction work is completely discontinued for the last two years. The difficulty is being faced in due to discontinuance of construction work. This is an open misuse of central fund and the intimation of this I have continuously been giving to the ministry. Because of this the level of education is constantly been slowing in the district. Poverty and unemployment is increasing. Saharanpur parliamentary constituency is connected with three states. The students here have to go to other states for getting education. Most of the students in this area are unable to go to other states for getting education. Very poor people belonging to scheduled castes resides in most of the part of my Parliamentary constituency.

Therefore, I request you that university and Kendriya vidyalya should be opened in public interest on priority basis in my Parliamentary constituency. I also want to know that what are the reasons of complete discontinuance of construction work of Navodya vidyalya? I demand that a departmental inquiry should be conducted that why the work could not be done according to standards and action should be taken against those who are found guilty and the construction work of Vidyalya should be completed at the earliest.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Sir, I thank you for giving me the time. I through you want to draw the attention of the House and the government towards the tragedy of Jharkhand, which is going on at the mercy of God. There is no Vidhan Sabha in the state. Summer season is about to come and there is great problem of drinking water. There is no water for irrigation, drinking and for cattle's. There is no irrigation facility.

Sir, this tragedy is also in Jharkhand that from 1841 to 2013 it has been seen that there is draught in every two years and in one year it is rain. This means that when there will be rain in third year, only then you can collect water for irrigation and drinking. In the entire Jharkhand, there are mines and minerals. Cultivation is only ten percent which is done by irrigation. There is no irrigation facility on 90 percent land, dry zone is so big that if you dig up 200 feet, 300 feet or one thousand feet, even then people do not get water. There is arsenic water, there are minerals and mines. Through you, I urge upon the central government and the Prime Minister to pay attention towards it and do water management there and take measures for it that how water can be made available for irrigation, drinking water to people and cattles.

*[English]*

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for giving me an opportunity to raise this very important issue of the need to-open rural branches of banks in my Constituency. The banking sector in the country comprising both nationalized banks and the Reserve Bank of India is; controlling our financial system. For economic development of rural areas in the country, opening more and more bank branches in rural areas is inevitable. Payments under various Government programmes, like payment of pensions to poor people and old people are made only through bank accounts. Scholarships to students are also given only through bank accounts. For educational loans also, one has to go only to the banks. So, there is a need to open rural branches in my Constituency at Mukkudal, Poolankulam, Pudupatti, Kadayalooriti and Koothankudi in the Radhapuram area. Bank branches must be opened in these areas immediately. I have already talked to the Lead Bank officer in this regard. They have to give priority to this area and open bank branches in my Constituency for the sake of the development of the area and to ensure the welfare of the people.

*[Translation]*

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): Mr. Chairman, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue. Adjoining to Gujrat state there is about 1600 km sea boarder alongwith Pakistan. This sea boarder is very sensitive and weak from the point of view of security of the country. The fishermen of Gujrat have to go to Jakhaw in search of fishes on this long sea boarder. Jakhaw is very near to international marine boarder line (I.M.B.L.). The Pakistan marine security agency(P.M.S.A) personnel apprehend the Indian fishermen here alongwith their boats. I would like to bring to your kind notice that from 1994-95 to 2011-12, Pakistan had apprehended 4529 fishermen alongwith their boat and out of which has they have released 4141 fishermen so far. Thus, the 388 fishermen are still in the jails of Pakistan whereas some of the fishermen have spent more than 22 months in jail. At present, there is no such system that fishermen are immediately released after completing the period in jail. Correspondence and meetings have been done with central government at various levels, in this regard. Besides, before the year 2005, the Indian fishermen apprehended by Pakistan were used to be released by sea route alongwith their boat, whereas at present, the Indian fishermen apprehended by Pakistan are released by road at Bagha Boarder and the confiscated boat is sold to their local fishermen at cheaper rates. In this way there is no means are left for Indian fishermen to earn their livelihood and they have to face very difficult situation. Through you, I request the central government to take serious steps in the public interest to improve the condition of fishermen of Gujrat.

SHRI VIRENDRA KASHYAP (Shimla): Sir, it is a better scheme that rural areas in the country are connected with roads. Today, the road network is provided through PMGSY, NABARD, World Bank and other sources. Himachal Pradesh is a hilly state. It is very difficult and costly to construct roads there. Some of the roads are being constructed in Himachal Pradesh through international bidding on which the state government has no control. Such type of one road is being constructed from Thiyog to Rohdu in my Shimla Parliamentary constituency for which global tender were given. This work was taken by a Chinese company in the year 2008-09. It was to be completed within three years, but it is a matter

of sorrow that the said company has done so much breakage that not to talk of vehicles plying on it, but it has become very difficult to walk on foot on it ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir allow me to complete. This area connects the gardens of our apple producers. As you know that Himachal Pradesh is famous for 'apple state' ...*(Interruptions)* My request is that the said road should immediately be made useable, so that the difficulties of common man can be removed ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record. Please allow him to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*\*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Naik can speak now.

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK (THANE): Sir, thank you very much for allowing me to speak during the 'Zero Hour'. We are requesting the Central Government to set up one heliport in Navi Mumbai for landing and take off. The Government of Maharashtra has sent one proposal to the Ministry of Civil Aviation and the Ministry of Defence for approval of development of heliport in Navi Mumbai. The Ministry of Defence has already issued the NOC for heliport for landing and takeoff at Nerul. So, I request the Ministry of Civil Aviation to do the needful. Thank you.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dilipkumar Gandhi. Please take only one minute. I will not allow more than that. Do not tell the entire thing; come to the last point and make a request as to what you want.

*[Translation]*

SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI (Ahmednagar): Mr. Chairman, due to the laxity of food and drug administration and police administration, the Ahemadnagar district rearing and processing cooperation Federation Limited in Dealgaon (Sidhi) village in Ahemadnagar (South) Parliamentary constituency is openly selling illegally the processed meat of big animals (cow and oxen) alongwith the meat of small animals (sheep and goat and the most surprising thing is this that the central government gives subsidy to this illegal trade). It appears as if license has been given to them to kill the holy animals like cow and oxen. Filth is spreaded there

\* Not recorded

due to this trade going on illegally and because of filth ...*(Interruptions)* on behalf of ministry of food processing ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can give it to the hon. Minister.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman, the proposals of electrification of 240 villages of district chandauli and 580 villages of varanasi including various districts of Poorvanchal of Uttar Pradesh were sent to Poorvanchal Vidut Nigam Limited on 10.01.2011 and 31.12.2010 respectively, under Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme. The project cost of both the districts is -Chandauli - 5050.09 lakh rupees and Varansi - 8928.99 lakh rupees. But no amount has been released by the government of India so far. The completion year of work of project is 2011-13. But no amount has been released in the current financial year. I demand from you that funds should be made available for it. ...*(Interruptions)*

*[English]*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Virender Kumar.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: When you are given a chance, you have to tell what you want. Do not prolong it.

...*(Interruptions)*

*[Translation]*

SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR (Tikamgarh): Sir, Cow is the basic base of culture and economy of our country. But today there is a need of awakening for the protection of cow in our country. Often, it has been seen that we give fodder to cow till she gives milk, but when she does not give milk, we leave her at the mercy of fate. These hungry cows eat polythene and rotten items lying on the roads and then fell ill and die due to lack of treatment. These cows are mercilessly slaughtered by machines in slaughter houses in India. The population of people in India have increased, but the number of catties have decreased with the same rate. If this goes on like this, that day is not far away when India will also be included in the category of our neighboring countries, Bangladesh and Pakistan where there is no cow progeny is found now. Even today, many

types of best cows are no more in our country. Whereas maximum Indian cows are found in Brazil. Around 1880, Indian migrants took away with them the Indian cows. Today Brazil exports Indian cows to other countries in the world. The German Scientist, Dr. Joja's writes that if cow progeny will not live in villages, the 10 to 20 crore people will leave the villages and will go to cities every year. Israel, by producing 120 liters milk daily from Indian cows, has proved that the Indian cows are best cows. The name of this cow stands included in the Gunnies Book of world records. Cow is a moving dispensary whose milk makes a man healthy and of long life, the Urine and dung of cow is also utilized in human interest. Any good work is performed after using the dung and making 'Chowk'.

Therefore, it is requested to the central government to prohibit the slaughter houses, prohibit the export of cow meat and increase the number of Goshalas for cow protection, to save the animal husbandry. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA (Sidhi): Sir, in my parliamentary constituency from Seedhi to Singrauli national highway - 75 extension is about 110 km long. The condition of this road is so bad that it takes four hours to complete the journey of 110km. Through you, I would like to request the central government and hon'ble Minister to get improved this road immediately, so that movement on it can be smooth.

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Sir, the Chandigarh administration has demolished the houses and jhuggies located at Janta Nagar Pocket no. 8, Manimajra Chandigarh, on 31st January 2013. These persons are living at this place for the last twenty years. They have lease papers of their houses, they have Registry papers, mutation has also been done in some cases. Chandigarh administration has demolished their houses without doing any alternative arrangement. The local residents first did hunger strike continuously, conducted candle march, did agitation, but the administration did not heed. From 31st March, they are compelled to live under

the open sky. They have lost their houses as well as their house hold things. From 4th march, 2013 a local resident Srinivas Kala is sitting on hunger strike till death.

I demand from the Minister of urban Development that these uprooted Citizens should be settled there itself and they should be allowed to live there till the alternative arrangement is made, so that their employment may not get affected. *...(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

*...(Interruptions)\**

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY (Giridih): Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Through you, I want to draw the attention of the House towards a very important subject. When Smt. Indira Gandhi was the Prime minister of India. She had got started the work of Sevika Assistant throughout the country. Today there are 80 lakh Aganwadi Sevika Assistance. There are 40 lakh centers in Jharkhand and 80 thousand Sevika Assistants are working there.

Mr. Chairman, You will be surprised to know that there have been many agitations from time to time. My request to you is that their honorarium should be increased, their leave should be increased. It is requested to the government of India that an early action should be taken in this regard.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow, 14th March, 2013 at 11.00 a.m.

**20.36 hrs.**

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 14, 2013/Phalgun 23, 1934 (Saka).*

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\* Not recorded



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