

LOK SABHA DEBATES

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Thirteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, March 20, 2013/Phalgun 29, 1934 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House about the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Naresh Kumar Baliyan.

Shri Baliyan was a Member of Tenth Lok Sabha from 1991 to 1996 representing the Muzaffarnagar Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh.

Shri Baliyan was a member of Committee on Petitions from 1991 to 1992 and Departmentally Related Standing Committee on Food, Civil Supplies and Public Distribution from 1993 to 1995.

Shri Baliyan passed away on 17 March, 2013 in Muzaffarnagar at the age of 77.

We deeply mourn the loss of Shri Naresh Kumar Baliyan and I am sure, the House would join me in conveying our condolences to the bereaved family.

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour. Q. No. 321-Shrimati Susmita Bauri.

...(Interruptions)

11.02 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

11.02¹/₄ hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

11.02¹/₂ hrs.

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 321, Shrimati Susmita Bauri.

[Translation]

Implementation of RTE Act

*321. ⁺SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched awareness campaign under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details of the positive results achieved, if any, as a result of the said campaign;

(c) whether the Government has sought or proposes to seek assistance from non-Government sectors/agencies for the implementation of the said Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the funds earmarked and spent for the effective implementation of the RTE Act during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (e) A concerted effort to raise public awareness about the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, was launched in 2011 on National Education Day. This campaign was for building awareness about the RTE Act provisions for school

standards and school performance through community mobilization, training of School Management Committees (SMCs) and interaction with the stakeholders. Community Mobilisation is an important intervention of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan programme which is the main vehicle for the implementation of the RTE Act, wherein State and district level activities for advocacy and awareness are conducted on a regular basis.

The awareness campaigns have generated enthusiasm and knowledge about the RTE Act amongst the stakeholders. 9,84,174 SMCs have been formed in 34 States and UTs and 39,45,146 SMC members trained. 345 Non-Government Organizations and voluntary agencies identified by the State Governments have also participated in the awareness building programmes.

State/UT-wise details of funds released by Government of India and expenditure incurred by the States/UTs for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during the last three years and the current year is at enclosed Annexure.

Annexure

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of the State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Release	Expenditure (incl. State share)	Release	Expenditure (incl. State share)	Release	Expenditure (incl. State share)	Release (11.2.2013)	Expenditure (31.12.2012) (incl. State share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38569.90	72257.36	81000.00	144044.00	183551.72	337247.68	111049.46	174028.18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11427.95	12427.83	20401.77	20993.09	23880.10	26705.67	17984.73	18734.89
3.	Assam	47480.00	50780.61	76854.35	85575.16	106921.15	124930.52	90881.60	79620.85
4.	Bihar	121739.06	224870.24	204789.63	349506.91	185108.20	408963.04	272462.25	409445.36
5.	Chhattisgarh	55592.82	96340.63	87863.00	123107.25	69870.22	133902.11	85015.73	108060.30
6.	Goa	550.58	0.00	671.27	1459.10	1079.14	1934.35	513.04	1030.64
7.	Gujarat	20031.73	40058.48	44065.01	82624.00	88027.79	141781.07	113918.08	143531.05
8.	Haryana	27600.00	45620.98	32786.11	64378.71	40461.41	77193.80	29910.35	47257.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8608.00	14610.06	13786.66	21756.06	14192.78	25196.78	7052.93	14472.83
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	37363.27	22257.61	40348.79	64000.64	30070.50	104733.46	40805.85	48439.70
11.	Jharkhand	70940.22	119946.99	89562.26	159246.86	57903.46	117232.77	56183.87	97313.41
12.	Karnataka	44220.60	83028.85	66903.00	114457.93	62788.35	124995.76	39936.69	93882.04
13.	Kerala	11989.50	19233.00	19660.73	26071.88	17021.85	26046.45	13449.14	23923.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	113249.00	194011.77	176783.00	293543.00	190427.12	342831.85	135343.30	246798.24
15.	Maharashtra	56432.00	107883.64	85537.00	143200.00	117962.58	181066.45	99574.30	115198.31
16.	Manipur	1500.00	0,00	13253.77	10659.22	3940.55	8389.53	15862.44	6757.72
17.	Meghalaya	9383.00	12093.67	18540.90	20050.00	14410.60	19782.59	13670.78	16283,15
18.	Mizoram	6617.75	8254.45	10115.31	9073.47	10814.05	14084.57	7820.60	7446.00
19.	Nagaland	4913.00	5439.51	8636.83	10349.83	9798.33	10315.05	7791.12	9387.08
20.	Odisha	63061.60	112011.89	73177.85	146508.08	92719.98	162570.06	100807.62	138621.84
21.	Punjab	20044.00	36772.00	39612.74	55943.00	48112,44	64703.06	41972.68	54362.98
22.	Rajasthan	127124.00	199893,55	146182.29	270368.00	148580.86	313064.40	143520.11	257663.11
23.	Sikkim	1736.00	2040.90	4469.19	3915.93	4022.84	4453.04	1493.85	2856.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	48366.00	78267.24	69068.57	119480.84	68141.96	116817.50	38672.47	61264.50
25.	Tripura	7473.00	9196.44	17121.48	14283.80	17493.76	24263.63	8010.11	9031.41
26.	Uttar Pradesh	196011.90	335048.80	310462.88	511096.00	263682.61	515804.16	362476.26	420993.89
27.	Uttarakhand	16006.29	27187.03	25793.94	36831.60	20892.49	39936.44	17941.10	28591.08
28.	West Bengal	104142.00	162540.01	174703.17	305333.13	177652.74	298627.19	258056.58	368542.46
29.	A & N Islands	412.44	0.00	357.78	885.55	907.36	1606.37	589.28	1245.47
30.	Chandigarh	1100.72	2063.43	2155.89	2566.09	1611.21	3301.27	972.64	2531.76
31.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	350.18	631.10	413,78	692.07	564.35	796.36	652.76	958.80
32.	Daman & Diu	169.00	324.15	162.99	374.81	257.06	485.42	233.12	398.75
33.	Delhi	3088.62	3684.61	3552.71	4657.72	3783.29	8008.74	3251.90	4338.94
34.	Lakshadweep	143.80	24S.5	127.39	292.95	127.86	363.28	57.62	179.14
35.	Puducherry	669.96	1124.64	485.38	1296.00	757.62	1275.50	518.91	779.78
Total		1278107.89	2100146,98	1959407.42	3218622.68	2077538.33	3783409.92	2138453.27	3013971.08

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI: Madam, there is a provision in the Right to Education Act that children above the age of 6 years should be admitted in private recognised schools. 25 per cent children belonging to economically weaker sections of the society would be admitted, but whether the Government have any figures in this regard or not? What action is being taken by the Government against the private schools which are not admitting 25 per cent children from economically weaker sections of society? This is my first question.

[English]

DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Madam Speaker, the RTE Act was one of the great accomplishments of the UPA Government. It is a way of ensuring that every child in our country will be guaranteed education. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put it down.

...*(Interruptions)*

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Detention of Indian Fishermen

*322. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
TIWARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the detention of Indian fishermen along with their boats by our neighbouring countries including Sri Lanka for alleged violations of territorial waters;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, country-wise including the recent incident near Tuticorin;

(c) the number of fishermen and fishing boats in the custody of Sri Lanka, Pakistan and Bangladesh as on date; and

(d) the efforts made by the Government to get them released?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (d) From time to time, Government receives reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen by our neighbouring countries for alleged violations of territorial waters.

As per available information, number of fishermen, believed to be Indian, who have been detained by neighbouring countries over the past three years, including the current year, is as below:

Country	2010	2011	2012	2013 (till date)
Sri Lanka	32	203	202	69
Pakistan	100	476	250	27
Bangladesh	02	79	82	Nil
Maldives	Nil	Nil	11	Nil

As per available information, as on 15 March 2013, there are about 400 fishermen, believed to be Indian, and about 600 boats in the custody of Pakistan and 19 fishermen and 4 boats (apprehended by Sri Lankan Navy on March 13, 2013) in the custody of Sri Lanka on fisheries related charges. Besides, five fishermen along with one boat have been arrested in Sri Lankan waters on charges of smuggling narcotics and contraband in November 2011.

The Government attaches the highest importance to the welfare, safety and security of Indian fishermen. As soon as the reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen are received, the Government has, through diplomatic channels, immediately and consistently taken up the matter for their expeditious release and repatriation with the Governments concerned. The matter has also been taken up during bilateral meetings at various levels. The Government has also emphasised upon the need to ensure humane treatment and that there should be no resort to violence against fishermen under any circumstances.

Route Dispersal Guidelines

*323. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes/has any proposal to revise the Route Dispersal guidelines to improve the air services to far-flung and inaccessible areas like the North-East;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has enlisted the services of any consultancy firm for policy framework for expansion of air connectivity to small towns and cities on a low-cost basis;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the suggestions made by the consultancy firm; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote low-cost carriers for the North-Eastern States during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) Ministry of Civil Aviation had constituted a Committee under the Chairmanship of Shri Rohit Nandan, the then Joint Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation to review the Civil Aviation Requirement on Regional Scheduled Operations (RSOP) and other air connectivity issues. One of the recommendations of the Committee was revise the existing Route Dispersal Guidelines.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry had engaged M/s Delloitte Touche Tohmatsu India Private Limited as a Consultant to recommend measures for promoting Regional and Remote Area Air Connectivity in the country. The consultant has since submitted its report in which it has made the following important recommendations—

- (i) Identification of towns/cities for promotion of air connectivity.
- (ii) Revision of Route Dispersal Guidelines.
- (iii) Creation of Regional Air Connectivity Fund (RACF).
- (iv) Reconsideration of various charges/taxes imposed on airlines.

(v) Support from State Government in terms of providing security, land and extension of roads, reduction of property tax and providing rescue and fire fighting services.

(vi) Construction of low-cost airports.

(e) There is no proposal with the Ministry of Civil Aviation to promote low-cost carriers for the North-Eastern States. However, the Ministry has granted initial No Objection Certificate to M/s. North East Shuttle Pvt. Ltd. to operate Scheduled Air Transport (Regional) Services in East and North-East Regions.

Increase in Cost of Reactors

*324. SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has concluded a formal deal for purchase of six Evolutionary Pressurised Reactors (EPR) from the French Company AREVA for Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant (NPP) and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether it is a fact that the company has increased the cost of EPR substantially and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this will lead to construction cost overrun of the Plant and if so, the details thereof along with the estimated cost of power to be generated by the Plant;

(d) whether it is also a fact that AREVA has not commissioned a single EPR in its ongoing projects anywhere in the world including Finland and France; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for going in for such costly and non-tested EPRs from AREVA?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Currently four EPRs, two in China, one each in Finland and France are under different stages of construction. According to the reports in public domain, these reactors are slated for commissioning in next 2 to 4 years. The reactors planned to be set up at Jaitapur by AREVA are of EPR design, which has been evolved based on the proven and tested design, safety principles and manufacturing technologies employed in 'N4' reactors in France and 'KONVOI' reactors in Germany which are successful and in safe operation for the last several years. The EPR design meets the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safety requirements and has been certified by the regulatory authorities in several countries.

[Translation]

Norms for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

*325. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

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

(a) the norms laid down for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country;

(b) whether the quality of education in KVs is far better than that of private schools and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has been asked to modify the admission guidelines for 2013-14 particularly in the 25 per cent reserved category for children belonging to the disadvantaged groups and weaker sections and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the said guidelines are consistent with the provisions of the Right to Education Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) The norms for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are given in the enclosed Statements-I & II.

(b) The KVs have consistently been performing excellently over the years as may be seen by the Central

Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) results of students of KVs *viz-a-viz* other schools for the last three years, given below:-

Year	2010		2011		2012	
	X	XII	X	XII	X	XII
KVs	96.64	91.13	99.21	93.42	99.36	94.13
Independent schools (Private)	91.79	79.42	98.65	81.63	99.20	80.11

(c) Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) in compliance with the Hon'ble Delhi High Court order's dated 9th November 2012 in Writ Petition (c) No. 4194 of 2011 and Writ Petition (c) No. 801 of 2012 have revised the admission guidelines for 2013-14 providing for reservation of 25% of the seats for admission in class-I for children of weaker sections and disadvantaged group from the neighbourhood which includes SC/ST/EWS/BPL/OBC (Non Creamy Layer)/Disabled taken together without earmarking any specific quota for individual categories.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. These guidelines are in conformity with the provisions of the Right to Education Act, 2009, which provides for admission to at least 25% of the annual class-I intake (or pre-primary section as the case may be) from children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups in the neighbourhood.

Statement I

Norms for Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

Proposal for opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya (Central School) is considered only if sponsored by one of the following:-

(i) (a) Ministries or Departments of the Government of India.

(b) State Governments.

(c) Union Territories Administrations.

(d) Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories.

(ii) Land provided free of cost specified as under:

Sl.No.	Location	Requirement of land (Acres)
I.	Metropolitan city	04
II.	Hilly Areas	08
III.	Urban Area	08
IV.	Semi-Urban/Rural Areas	10

The Sponsoring Authority will be liable to identify and demarcate adequate and suitable land as per aforesaid norms, free of cost for its transfer in favour of KVS. The identified and demarcated land should be transferred to KVS on lease or permanent transfer prior to opening of new Kendriya Vidyalaya.

(iii) (a) When there is a concentration of at least 500 employees of the Defence services or of Central Government or of the Government of India Undertaking individually or jointly.

(250 in the case of Special Focus Districts)

(b) When there is minimum potential enrolment of children of specified categories for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya belonging to categories I to IV which may be 200 or an average of 30 per class whichever is more.

(iv) When the sponsoring authority makes available, free of rent or on nominal rent, temporary accommodation to house the expanding Vidyalaya till the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan does construct its own Vidyalaya building on the land leased to it; and

(v) Provision of the residential accommodation to at least 50% of the staff should be made available by the sponsoring authority. The number of such residential units needs to be earmarked before the school is opened.

Statement II

Norms for Opening New Kendriya Vidyalaya in the Campuses of Public Sector Undertakings/ Institutions of Higher Learning

Proposals are very often received from the Public Sector Undertakings for opening Kendriya Vidyalaya in

their campuses. These proposals can be considered if, the following pre-requisites are satisfied and the concerned department agrees to abide by the standard terms and conditions given below:

I. PRE-REQUISITES

The Kendriya Vidyalayas are meant to serve the educational needs of the children of transferable employees so that their education may not be disrupted owing to a change in their medium of instruction, consequent upon their parents' transfer from one linguistic region to another. Accordingly the transferability condition is central to the opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya. Keeping in this in view, the pre-requisites which should be satisfied for opening a Kendriya Vidyalaya in the campus of Public Sector Undertaking/Institution of Higher Learning are given below:-

1. The Public Sector Undertaking should have branches/offices in the different linguistic regions.
2. The employees of the Department should be (de-facto) transferable from one branch office to another and to Headquarters.
3. When there is a concentration of at least 500 employees of the Government of India Undertaking, and when there are at least 200 children (500 children in the case of big cities) willing to be enrolled in different classes of the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya to begin with.
4. No alternative educational facilities should be available at the station.
5. The Public Sector Undertakings/Institutions of Higher Learning shall bear all the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya.
6. The Department shall provide, free of cost, suitable land and building for housing the Vidyalaya.
7. The Department shall provide, free of cost, land and building for the future development of the Vidyalaya.
8. The Department shall provide all equipment, free of cost to the Vidyalaya.

9. The Department shall provide suitable residential accommodation to the teaching and other supporting staff on the same basis and at the same rates as prescribed by it for its own employees.
10. The proposed Kendriya Vidyalaya shall be administered and governed in accordance with the rules of the Sangathan, as amended from time to time.
11. The Sangathan shall not admit any liability towards the staff and students of any existing school running inside the campus of the Department.
12. The children of the employees of the Department will get first priority in matters of admission. However, the children belonging to the eligible categories will be considered against seats available after accommodating the children of the employees of the Department.

[English]

Housing Units for Under Privileged

*326. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the States/private developers are adhering to the advice of the Government to reserve a certain percentage of dwelling units for Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Lower Income Groups (LIG);

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

(c) whether some of the States/private developers have raised any objection in this regard;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation,

Government of India through the National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007 provides that '10 to 15 percent of land in every new public/private housing project or 20 to 25 percent of FAR/Floor Space Index (FSI) whichever is greater will be reserved for EWS/LIG housing through appropriate legal stipulations and special incentives'. This requirement is one of the reforms under the Jawaharlal Nehru Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) of the Ministry mandating 'Earmarking of at-least 25% of developed land in all housing projects (developed by both public and private agencies) for EWS/LIG categories through a system of cross subsidization'.

Out of the 65 JNNURM mission cities, 62 cities in 29 States have already made provision/issued policy directives for reservation of developed land for EWS/LIG categories. The remaining 3 cities (2 States) are also reported to have initiated the process to adopt the requisite provisions. 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 and implementation of reforms.

(c) to (e) Feedback on JNNURM based on State visits/reviews indicate that the implementation of the reform relating to earmarking at least 20-25% of developed land in all housing projects (both public and private Agencies) for EWS/LIG category with a system of cross-subsidization has been found to be a very difficult reform in practice - regarded as not feasible by most States. There is a demand to reduce the reservation percentage for land for housing the poor as no amount of cross-subsidisation would be able to ensure such reservation when land values are exorbitantly high.

The review meetings with Real Estate Developers have also indicated reluctance on part of private developers to reserve the stipulated percentage of dwelling units for EWS/LIG category as the projects are not found viable and profitable to them.

Based on the feedback received from States and Private Developers, my ministry has proposed the scheme of RAY, the EFC note for which is under inter-ministerial consultation, wherein it is stipulated that as in the case of JNNURM I, access to funds under RAY would be

contingent upon implementation of reforms critical to slum improvement and poverty alleviation by the States and ULBs as per the timelines agreed upon by them. One of the mandatory reforms suggested is Reservation of 15% of residential Floor Area Ratio (FAR)/Floor Space Index (FSI) or 35% of dwelling units for EWS/LIG categories whichever is higher, with a system of cross-subsidisation in all future housing projects in accordance with guidelines to be prescribed; where States/UTs have reserved land as per reforms under JNNURM I and such reservation is superior to 15% of residential FAR/FSI or 35% of dwelling units for EWS/LIG category whichever is more, this reform will not apply. In case, it is inferior, then reservation at land development approval stage and housing development project approval stage should together amount to at least "15% of residential FAR/FSI or 35% of Dwelling units whichever is more".

Oversight Capabilities of DGCA

*327. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recruitment made and training given to the staff by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the amount spent on training during the above period;

(c) whether the International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) had on an earlier occasion adversely commented upon the technical and/or other inadequacies in DGCA;

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

(e) the steps being taken to improve the oversight capabilities of the DGCA?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) The details of the recruitment made

in the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	No. of Recruitments made
2010	NIL
2011	16
2012	44
2013	07

The details of the number of officers trained and the amount spent on their training are as follows:

Year	Number of officers trained	Amount spent (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	273	1.59
2010-11	356	1.06
2011-12	254	1.87
2012-13 (upto Jan.)	208	0.40

(c) and (d) ICAO conducted an audit of the DGCA in 2006 and made a total of 70 observations/recommendations in various areas of its functioning. The most important ones were relating manpower shortage in the DGCA. Based on the ICAO recommendations, a corrective action plan was prepared by the DGCA which was accepted by ICAO. As a follow up, 427 additional Group "A" posts were created taking the total strength to 574. Action has been taken to fill up these posts through UPSC. In the interregnum 62 experts having sound knowledge in the concerned technical fields have been appointed as consultants.

(e) The following important actions have been taken to improve the safety oversight capability of DGCA:

- Aircraft Act has been amended to include provisions for regulating air navigation services.
- New regulations have been promulgated on issues relating to access of inspectors of DGCA to ANS facilities and aviation documents.
- Regulations on criteria for leasing of aircraft have been issued.

- To reinforce safety in flight-operations, voluntary reporting system has been established.
- Additional technical and non-technical posts have been created.
- An Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau under the Ministry of Civil Aviation has been established.
- A separate Cabin Safety Division has been setup in the DGCA.

Cancellation of Licence of Airlines

*328. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has cancelled the licence of any airlines in the country;

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

(c) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has asked the said airlines to clear dues of their employees;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the airlines thereto; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken by the Government in the interests of employees and passengers?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Government has not cancelled the license of any scheduled airlines in the country. However, the AOP (Air Operating Permit-AOP) of M/s. Kingfisher Airlines No. S-12 dated 26.08.2003 has been suspended by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) w.e.f. 20th October, 2012 and till such time the Airline submits its revival plan which, *inter-alia*, should indicate as to how it proposes to pay the dues of its employees and settle the outstandings of other stake-holders including Airport Operators, Oil Companies, Banks etc. The AOP of the airline incidentally expired on 31.12.2012 and has not been renewed.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Director General of Civil Aviation in his meeting with the CEO of M/s. Kingfisher Airlines on 2nd October, 2012, had asked him to clear the dues of their employees at the earliest. The airline has not taken any action in this regard so far.

For protecting the interests of passengers, the DGCA has issued various Civil Aviation Regulations (CAR) pertaining to refund of airline tickets, denied boarding, cancellation and delays of flights, computer reservation system, global distribution system.

Artifacts in Possession of Britain

*329. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the list of priceless artifacts which were taken away during the British rule;

(b) whether India has requested Britain to return these priceless artifacts including Kohinoor diamond;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the response of the British Government thereto;

(d) whether India intends to join the international campaign with the support of UNESCO in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): (a) to (e) Government is aware of the whereabouts of some precious artifacts and objects like the Kohinoor diamond. Government has been in touch over the years with concerned authorities in the British Government through our High Commission in London on this matter. The Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has informed that such items are not covered under the UNESCO Convention 1972 dealing with the restitution of cultural property.

Rescheduling/Discontinuation of AI Flights

*330. SHRI CHARLES DIAS:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of rescheduling/withdrawal/discontinuation of flights have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government will consider resumption of such flights/starting of new flights in their place; and

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

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) As per industry practice, Air India announces its schedule of operations twice in a year (summer schedule and winter schedule) effective last Saturday of March and October every year. This schedule is planned on the basis of historic schedule and the current resources available in terms of aircraft, crew etc. Air India is constrained to make changes to its planned schedule due to change in availability of number and type of

aircraft, weather conditions at the origin or destination and prevailing load factor etc. Due to continuing losses, Air India has discontinued/rescheduled operations on 17 of its routes (12 International routes and 05 Domestic routes) in the last 3 years and the present year. Year-wise details of such routes are as under-

Period	No. of Routes
2010	08
2011	01
2012	07
2013	01
Total	17

Details of routes discontinued/rescheduled, along with reasons for withdrawal are given in the enclosed Statement.

Air India monitors its flights performance on daily basis and adjusts its operations in accordance with the available resources and market demand. The restoration of flights depends upon availability of resources and commercial viability. However, AI currently does not have plans to restore operations on any loss making route.

Statement

Fight No.	Route	Withdrawn effective	Reason
1	2	3	4

International flights

2010

200/201	Mumbai-Nairobi and vv	Jan-10	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.
141/140	Mumbai-New York and vv	Nov-10	Restructured operations India-USA and introduced Mumbai-Delhi-New York and Mumbai-Newyark and vv non stop.
955/956	Chennai-kuala Lumpur and vv	Nov-10	Withdrawn due to cash losses. Air India Express has daily operations.
993/994	Mumbai-Kuwait and vv	Nov-10	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.

1	2	3	4
445/444	Bangalore-Singapore and vv	Dec-10	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.
961/962	Hyderabad-Sharjah and vv	Dec-10	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.
2011			
987/988	Chennai-Dammam and vv	Jun-11	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.
2012			
918/917	Cochin--Kozhikode-Dammam and vv	Apr-12	Kerala-Dammam is currently served by AI Express.
915/916	Trivandrum-Dammam and vv	Apr-12	
911/910	Mumbai-Dammam and vv	Apr-12	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.
935/936	Hyderabad-Dammam and vv	Apr-12	From Apr. 2012, AI increased the frequency between Delhi and Dammam from 2/wk to Daily. Currently, Hyderabad/Chennai/Mumbai to Dammam has a convenient connections over Delhi.
187/188	Amritsar-Delhi-Toronto and vv	Jun-12	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.
Domestic Flights			
2010			
925/926	Chenni-Kozhikode and vv	Jun-10	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.
547	Hyderabad-Kochi-Coimbatore-Hyderabad	Nov-10	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.
2012			
537/538	Chenni-Vizag-Bhubaneshwar and vv	Nov-12	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting the fuel cost of operations.
769/770	Kolkata-Bhubaneshwar and vv	Nov-12	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting the fuel cost of operations.
2013			
723/724	Kolkata-Imphal and vv	Feb-13	Withdrawn due to poor loads and not meeting even the cash cost of operations.

UID in North East

*331. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of issue of Unique Identification (UID) numbers to the people of North East, State-wise;

(b) the time by which the UID number distribution is proposed to be completed in North Eastern States;

(c) whether the Government has devised any strategy/ guidelines to prevent illegal migrants in Assam and other North Eastern States from obtaining UID numbers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) 43,79,066 Aadhaar numbers have been generated against the enrolments undertaken in the North Eastern States as on 28.2.2013 as per the enclosed Statement.

(b) In the North Eastern Region, State Registrars are doing enrolments only in Tripura and Sikkim. In Tripura, approximately 90% of the Census (2011) population of the State has already been enrolled for Aadhaar. The corresponding percentage for Sikkim is 83%. In the rest of the North-Eastern States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram, Aadhaar number will be generated through biometric enrolment undertaken by the Registrar General of India (RGI) as part of the exercise for creation of National Population Register (NPR). RGI has started biometric enrolment in Nagaland and Manipur and targets to complete biometric enrolments in the North Eastern States by 2014.

(c) and (d) Under the National Population Register (NPR), the enrolment of residents is mandated to be done based on enumeration of residents during census operations. The Population Register will further undergo social vetting by Gram Sabhas & Ward Committees for inviting objections & claims. These claims & objections would be looked into by local revenue officials. A UID (Aadhaar number) uniquely establishes the personal identity of a resident. It does not guarantee any entitlement or eligibility nor does it confer citizenship.

Statement

Aadhaar generation Report of North Eastern States (upto 28.02.2013)

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	Since Inception upto February, 2013
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	999
2.	Assam	23,944
3.	Manipur	633,564
4.	Meghalaya	1,193
5.	Mizoram	8,571
6.	Nagaland	263,335
7.	Sikkim	488,458
8.	Tripura	2,959,002
Grand Total		4,379,066

Status of Deemed to be Universities

*332. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of deemed to be universities in the country, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of these deemed to be universities;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof including the number of such universities which failed to satisfy the criteria for deemed to be university and their present status;

(d) whether the students studying in such universities face uncertainties with regard to their education and recognition; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M.PALLAM RAJU): (a) At present, there are 130 deemed to be universities in the country. The State-Wise/UT-wise break up is as follows: Andhra Pradesh-7, Arunachal Pradesh-1; Bihar-2;

Chandigarh-1; Delhi-12; Gujarat-2; Haryana-5; Jharkhand-2; Karnataka-15; Kerala-2; Madhya Pradesh-3; Maharashtra-21; Odisha-2; Punjab-2; Puducherry-1; Rajasthan-8; Tamilnadu-29; Uttar Pradesh-10; Uttarakhand-4; West Bengal-1.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Pursuant to the general perception about dilution of academic standards in certain institutions deemed to be universities, the Government on 6th July, 2009 constituted a Committee of eminent academic experts to review the functioning of institutions deemed to be universities and the desirability of their continuance as such. The Review Committee, on the basis of their evaluation and assessment categorized the existing deemed to be universities into three groups, namely, (1) 38 institutions, which on an aggregate of their achievements and their performance as well as potential, justified their continuation as deemed universities. (Category I or A). (2) 44 institutions, which on an aggregate were found to be deficient in some aspects which need to be rectified for a three years period for them to transit into first category for their continuation as "deemed universities". (Category II or B). (3) 44 institutions deemed to be universities which, neither on past performance nor on promise for the future, have the attributes, to retain their status as universities. (Category III or C). The report has been accepted by Government in principle. In respect of Category 'III' deemed to be universities, the matter is sub judice in Supreme Court of India in W.P.(C) No.142 of 2006 (Viplav Sharma Vs. Union of India and Ors).

(d) and (e) A Task Force was constituted on 16.11.2009 in order to suggest ways and means to safeguard the interests of students studying in category 'C' institutions. The Task Force has classified the institutions into seven categories and suggested possible ways of protecting the interest of students in each of the categories. However, no further action was taken on this report in view of status quo ordered by the Supreme Court in respect of those 44 deemed to be universities.

Spectrum Refarming

*333. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the spectrum allocated to various Government agencies;

(b) whether the allocated spectrum to Government agencies are being utilised by them efficiently and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed spectrum airwaves allotted to various Government agencies and if so, the outcome thereof and the measures taken by the Government for effective utilization of spectrum by these agencies;

(d) whether the Government proposes to review spectrum refarming; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The spectrum is being allocated to various Government agencies for variety of applications such as Security, Public Safety, Law & Order etc. in different frequency bands. Spectrum usage charges are being levied to Government agencies also with effect from 01.06.2004 thereon to ensure efficient utilisation. The spectrum usage charges depends, *inter-alia*, on quantum of spectrum, coverage etc. Spectrum usage charges has linkage in improving the efficiency of spectrum utilisation.

(c) to (e) An Empowered Group of Ministers (E-GOM) was constituted on 26 November, 2009 having terms of reference, among others, to recommend measures for vacation of adequate additional spectrum by the existing large users such as Defence, Space, Paramilitary, etc., in a time bound manner for the growth of mobile telephony and broadband sectors in the country, in the overall national interest, to suggest measures for early introduction of spectrum efficient digital terrestrial broadcasting for vacation of spectrum for other services in line with international practices.

The National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012) stipulates, among others, that to refarm and allot alternative bands or media to service providers from time to time to make spectrum available for introduction of new technologies for telecom applications.

Refarming of spectrum is a continuous process to ensure availability of spectrum for introduction of new technologies and Government continues to take necessary steps from time to time.

Value Education and Gender Studies

*334. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is preparing a gender sensitisation module to train teachers and help students battle stereotypes against women from a young age and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government has asked the States to include training in self-defence as part of physical education for upper primary classes and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission has set up a task force to look into the measures to provide safety to women and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to focus on teaching moral science and value education to students in schools in the country and if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) whether the Government has considered the introduction of value education and gender studies in school syllabus and if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is preparing the following gender sensitization modules to train teachers and help students battle stereotypes against women from a young age:

- Gender Sensitivity training modules for teachers/trainers in the form of:
 - i. Advocacy Programmes for sensitization and creating awareness.
 - ii. Master Trainer Programme for identified and motivated counselors and nodal teachers.
- Gender Sensitivity teachers/trainers' manual and activity cards for students from classes I-XII.

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. The State Governments have been advised that (i) Curriculum and textbooks be re-examined and improved for gender positive materials, (ii) At least a 2-3 day gender module be conducted with all teachers during the annual in-service training programmes, (iii) School monitoring systems incorporate a checklist of such gender sensitive parameters that promote gender sensitivity in classroom transaction and school extra-curricular activities and (iv) from upper primary classes, physical education classes should include training in self-defence for girls. The latest syllabus on Health and Physical Education for classes I-X developed by the National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) based on National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 includes topics related to self defence under the themes included for upper primary classes such as Human Body, Security and Safety, Self Defence and Protection of Others and Social Health.

(c) A Task Force was constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) in January, 2013 to Review the Measures for Ensuring Safety of Women on Campuses and Programmes for Gender Sensitization. This Task Force is mandated to review the present arrangements on campuses for the safety and security of girls and women.

(d) and (e) The CBSE has taken following measures to ensure effective value based education and gender studies at school level:

- Introduction of value based questions in the Summative Assessment-II in classes IX-X and year end examination of classes XI-XII from the year 2012-13.
- Bringing out a handbook for teachers on Value Education in the year 1997 and again in the year 2003.
- Publication of Teachers' Manual on Environmental Education and Adolescence Education.
- The Modules for Adolescence Education Programme include activities related to gender sensitisation.

A resource book for teachers on 'Ways to Peace' has been published by NCERT during 2010 for promotion and wider dissemination of values of peace. NCERT has also finalized a framework on 'Education for Values in Schools'.

[Translation]

Space Programmes

*335. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of satellites launched by India during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of funds allocated and spent by India on these space programmes, programme-wise;

(c) the revenue earned through launch of satellites of other countries during the above said period; and

(d) the details of the space programmes planned for execution by 2020?

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) During the last three years (2009-2012) and the current year (2012-13), Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has launched 13 Indian satellites and 19 foreign satellites as per the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The programme-wise details of the funds allocated and spent by ISRO on the above space programmes are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) During the last three years (2009-2012) and the current year (2012-13), ISRO has launched 19 foreign satellites and the revenue earned through launch of these satellites is € 25.83 million and US \$ 1 million.

(d) The Department of Space has laid down the future space programme for 2020. The plan envisages development of advanced launch vehicle systems, thematic earth observational satellites with improved resolution, high-power high-throughput communication satellites, microwave multi-spectral remote sensing satellites, weather and climate studies, constellation of satellites for regional navigation, development of critical technologies for human spaceflight and satellites for space science and planetary exploration purposes.

Statement I

A. Indian Satellites

Sl.No.	Name of the satellite	Date of launch	Application Area
1	2	3	4
1.	SARAL	25.02.2013	Oceanography and Marine Meteorology
2.	GSAT-10	29.09.2012	Communication & Navigation
3.	RISAT-1	26.04.2012	Natural Resources & Disaster Management
4.	Megha-Tropiques	12.10.2011	Meteorology
5.	GSAT-12	15.07.2011	Communication
6.	GSAT-8	21.05.2011	Communication & Navigation
7.	Resourcesat-2	20.04.2011	Natural Resources Management
8.	Youthsat	20.04.2011	Space Science

1	2	3	4
9.	GSAT-5P [®]	25.12.2010	Communication
10.	Cartosat-2B	12.07.2010	Cartography and Large scale mapping
11.	GSAT-4 [®]	15.04.2010	Communication & Navigation
12.	Oceansat-2	23.09.2009	Ocean state forecast, Potential Fishing Zone Mapping
13.	RISAT-2	20.04.2009	Disaster Management

[®]Did not reach the orbit due to launch failure.

B. Foreign Satellites

Sl.No.	Satellite Name	Country	Date of Launch
1.	SAPPHIRE	Canada	25.02.2013
2.	NEOSSAT	Canada	25.02.2013
3.	NLS-8.1	Austria	25.02.2013
4.	NLS-8.2	Austria	25.02.2013
5.	NLS-8.3	Denmark	25.02.2013
6.	STRAND-1	UK	25.02.2013
7.	SPOT-6	France	09.09.2012
8.	PROITERES	Japan	09.09.2012
9.	X-SAT	Singapore	20.04.2011
10.	VESSELSAT-1	Luxembourg	12.10.2011
11.	ALSAT-2A	Algeria	12.07.2010
12.	NLS 6.1	Canada	12.07.2010
13.	NLS 6.2	Switzerland	12.07.2010
14.	CUBESAT-2	Germany	23.09.2009
15.	CUBESAT-3	Turkey	23.09.2009
16.	CUBESAT-4	Switzerland	23.09.2009
17.	Rubin-9.1	Germany	23.09.2009
18.	Rubin-9.2	Germany	23.09.2009
19.	CUBESAT-1	Germany	23.09.2009

Statement II

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	Name of the satellite	Date of launch	Funds Allocated (Project Cost)	Amount Spent
1.	SARAL	25.02.2013	73.75	50.35
2.	GSAT-10 (including Launch Services)	29.09.2012	735.00	620.62
3.	RISAT-1	26.04.2012	378.49	375.50
4.	Megha-Tropiques	12.10.2011	81.60	81.33
5.	GSAT-12	15.07.2011	80.00	80.00
6.	GSAT-8 (including Launch Services)	21.05.2011	610.00	608.91
7.	Resourcesat-2	20.04.2011	138.79	138.63
8.	Youthsat	20.04.2011	24.45	23.38
9.	GSAT-5P	25.12.2010	123.75	122.32
10.	Cartosat-2B	12.07.2010	User funded project	
11.	GSAT-4	15.04.2010	99.00	97.78
12.	Oceansat-2	23.09.2009	129.15	126.18
13.	RISAT-2	20.04.2009	User funded project	

*[English]***Urban Sanitation**

*336. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether sanitation level in the urban areas including Mumbai and other A and B category cities is reportedly not at par with international level;

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

(c) the details of the financial and other assistance provided by the Government for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, city, year and State-wise; and

(d) the details of works undertaken by the said assistance during the above-mentioned period, city and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) and (b) Public Health and Sanitation in urban areas is a State subject as per the Constitution of India List II - State List entry 6.

Sanitation is defined as safe management of human excreta, including its safe confinement, treatment, disposal and associated hygiene-related practices. In addition to management of human excreta and associated public health and environmental impacts, it is recognized that integral sanitation solutions need to take account of other elements of environmental sanitation, *i.e.* solid waste management; generation of industrial and other specialized/hazardous wastes and drainage.

There is no defined International level but different countries have their own methods of defining sanitation. The Government of India/Ministry of Urban Development formulated the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) on 03.10.2008. One of the components of NUSP is National Monitoring and Evaluation by periodic sanitation rating of cities by independent agencies.

The national rating for cities has been launched by the Government of India to achieve the goals of the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP) which aims at making Indian cities and towns totally sanitized, healthy, and livable. The first such exercise undertaken during 2009-2010 with publication of results in May 2010 rated 423 cities (with population greater than 100,000) for their performance across various aspects of sanitation.

(c) and (d) The Ministry of Urban Development acts as a facilitator in framing broad policies, programmes and guidelines on Urban Sanitation. The Central Government supplements the efforts of State Governments/ Union Territories in providing sanitation facilities through various schemes as follows:

- i. In order to supplement the effort of State Governments, the Ministry of Urban Development launched Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) in 2005 with a view to provide financial assistance for creating infrastructure facilities in all the urban areas of the country including sanitation with a reform oriented agenda. The

cities are supported through Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT). Projects in the sectors of Sewerage, Drainage and Solid Waste Management are supported through 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.

The details of financial and other assistance provided by the Government for the purpose during the last three years and the current year and projects undertaken under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of JNNURM on Sanitation (Solid Waste Management, Drainage and Sewerage) is at enclosed Statement-I. Details of projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) is at enclosed Statement-II. Details of projects under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme in Satellite Towns Magnets of Million plus Cities (UIDSST) is at enclosed Statement-III. Details of projects for North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme (NERUDP) is at enclosed Statement-IV.

Statement I

State-wise and year-wise details of ACA Committed/ACA released of Sanitation projects includes Swerage, SWM and Storm Water Drainage under UIG

(Rs. in lakhs)
Data as on 28.02.2013

Sl.No.	Name of State	City Name	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			Total			
			Number of projects approved	ACA Committed	*ACA Released for Utilisation	Number of projects approved	ACA Committed	*ACA Released for Utilisation	Number of projects approved	ACA Committed	*ACA Released for Utilisation	Number of projects approved	ACA Committed	*ACA Released for Utilisation	Number of projects approved	ACA Committed	*ACA Released for Utilisation	number for Projects completed
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad	0	0.00	3809.47	0	0.00	1671.04	0	0.00	2230.32	0	0.00	2198.44	0	0.00	9909.27	0
		Tirupati	2	4935.00	1234	0	0.00	740.5	1	1863.20	1556.4	0	0.00	465.8	3	6798.20	3996.7	0
		Vijayawada	0	0.00	3418.24	0	0.00	1728.38	0	0.00	2815.63	0	0.00	2226.88	0	0.00	10189.13	3
		Visakhapatnam	0	0.00	3097.3	0	0.00	845.59	0	0.00	4239.24	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	8182.13	3
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar	0	0.00	268.74	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	429.98	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	698.72	0
3.	Assam	Guwahati	0	0.00	791.26	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	474.76	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1266.02	0
4.	Bihar	Bodhgaya	0	0.00	1918.87	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1151.32	0	0.00	3070.19	0
		Patna	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	86.69	0	0.00	86.69	0
5.	Chandigarh	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
6.	Chhattisgarh	Raipur	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	0	0.00	0	0
7.	Delhi	New Delhi	2	14197.00	3480.28	1	47520.00	14096.99	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1330.19	3	61717.00	18907.46	0
8.	Goa	Panani	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad	0	0.00	10540.27	0	0.00	2192.72	0	0.00	6117.46	0	0.00	2683.85	0	0.00	21534.3	9
		Porbandar	0	0.00		0	0.00	0.00	1	8944.52	0.00	0	0.00	2236.13	1	8944.52	2236.13	0
		Rajkot	1	9000.00	3301.08	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	9000.00	3301.08	0
		Surat	0	0.00	9196.51	0	0.00	2833.14	0	0.00	5382.68	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	17412.33	11
		Vadodara	0	0.00	5227.68	0	0.00	454.18	0	0.00	2608.53	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	8290.39	1
10.	Haryana	Faridabad	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1582.64	0	0.00	719.5	0	0.00	1333.31	0	0.00	3635.45	0
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla	1	3880.00	970	0	0.00	0.00	1	840.50	0.00	0	0.00	210.13	2	4720.50	1180.13	0
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	Jammu	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1828.83	1744.61	0	0.00	457.2	1	1828.83	2201.81	0
		Srinagar	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	4785.12	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	4785.12	0
13.	Jharkhand	Dhanbad	0	0.00	698.24	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	698.24	0
		Jamshedpur	0	0.00	0.00	1	1668.12	417.03	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	1668.12	417.03	0
		Ranchi	0	0.00	1027.89	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1027.89	0
14.	Karnataka	Bangalore	0	0.00	4589.27	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	4953.88	0	0.00	5579.85	0	0.00	15123	0
		Mysore	0	0.00	500	0	0.00	1500	0	0.00	5355.7	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	7355.7	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
15.	Kerala	Cochin	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	660.9	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	660.9	0
		Thiruvananthapuram	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	785.92	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	785.92	0
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	0	0.00	382.13	0	0.00	229.28	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	382.13	0	0.00	993.54	0
		Indore	0	0.00	1081.16	0	0.00	2303.77	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	4163.98	0	0.00	7548.91	0
		Jabalpur	1	16324.50	4081.12	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2448.68	0	0.00	1116.16	1	16324.50	7645.96	0
17.	Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai	1	1745.40	8751.87	0	0.00	13926.55	1	3829.55	14586.07	0	0.00	7437.43	2	5574.95	44701.92	5
		Nagpur	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	975.83	0	0.00	975.83	0
		Nanded	0	0.00	2678.57	0	0.00	914.62	0	0.00	3608.93	0	0.00	914.62	0	0.00	8116.74	3
		Nashik	1	8591.46	11761.12	0	0.00	1307.06	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1288.71	1	8591.46	14356.89	1
		Pune	0	0.00	6482.39	0	0.00	4948.98	0	0.00	5780.05	0	0.00	3572.23	0	0.00	20783.65	3
18.	Manipur	Imphal	1	9225.12	2306.28	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1732.17	0	0.00	2886.94	1	9225.12	6925.39	0
19.	Meghalaya	Shillong	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	330.21	0	0.00	550.35	0	0.00	880.56	0
20.	Mizoram	Aizawl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21.	Nagaland	Kohima	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	3623.49	905.87	0	0.00	543.52	1	3623.49	1449.39	0
22.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	0	0.00	1366.6	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	6806.92	0	0.00	9978.27	0	0.00	18151.79	0
		Puri	1	4500.00	1125	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	1	4500.00	1125	0
23.	Puducherry	Puducherry	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2189	0	0.00	252	0	0.00	2441	0
24.	Punjab	Amritsar	0	0.00	906.12	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	906.12	0
		Ludhiana	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1810.43	0	0.00	1810.43	0
25.	Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar	0	0.00	1221.5	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1065.06	0	0.00	2286.56	0
		Jaipur	0	0.00	1550.72	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1443.65	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2994.37	1
26.	Sikkim	Gangtok	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	322.92	0	0.00	538.2	0	0.00	861.12	0
27.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	0	0.00	3693.37	1	4063.50	165.26	0	0.00	23765.7	0	0.00	1953.56	1	4063.50	29577.89	3
		Coimbatore	1	8962.07	8653.04	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	4902.3	0	0.00	2022.85	1	8962.07	15578.19	1
		Madurai	0	0.00	13886.76	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	4165.81	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	18052.57	1
28.	Tripura	Agartala	1	9000.00	2250	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1350	0	0.00	2250	1	9000.00	5850	0
		Agra	1	9000.00	3176	0	0.00	1350	0	0.00	5116.8	0	0.00	0.00	1	9000.00	9642.8	1
		Allahabad	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	7151.99	0	0.00	380.19	0	0.00	7532.18	0
29.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur	0	0.00	5671.06	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	6074.33	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	11745.39	1
		Lucknow	0	0.00	8385.6	0	0.00	6803.56	0	0.00	12488.59	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	27677.75	1
		Mathura	1	4500.00	1672.32	0	0.00	1046.4	0	0.00	2736.31	0	0.00	0.00	1	4500.00	5455.03	1
		Meerut	1	9000.00	2250	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	1519.46	0	0.00	0.00	1	9000.00	3769.46	0
		Varanasi	0	0.00	773	0	0.00	3755.55	0	0.00	7232.8	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	11761.35	0
30.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	1	4628.00	2249.75	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	2738.2	0	0.00	1157	1	4628.00	6144.95	0
		Haridwar	0	0.00	0.00	2	2757.06	0.00	0	0.00	689.27	0	0.00	0.00	2	2757.06	689.27	0
		Nainital	0	0.00	392.5	1	744.80	166.2	0	0.00	235.2	0	0.00	392	1	744.80	1205.9	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
31.	West Bengal	Asansol	1	2004.41	501.1	0	0.00	0.00	0	0.00	544.6	0	0.00	0.00	1	2004.41	1045.76	0
		Kolkata	3	2713.95	7504.07	3	5408.33	5094.17	2	5513.45	4480.28	0	0.00	3458.52	8	13635.73	20537.04	0
	Total		21	122206.91	158822.25	9	62161.81	70093.61	8	26443.54	170206.8	0	0.00	69049.77	38	210812.26	468172.4	55

*ACA released also includes the projects which were sanctioned prior to March 2009.

Completion of projects also includes the projects which were sanctioned prior to March, 2009.

Statement II

Details of Sewerage Projects in various States during last three years and current year

Sl.No.	State	Name of towns/cities	Scheme/Name of component	Cost approved by SLSC	ACA released during 2009-10	ACA released during 2010-11	ACA released during 2011-12	ACA released during 2012-13	Total release
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Sewerage	4915.00		1966.00			1966.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sewerage	6237.00		2494.80			2494.80
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda	Sewerage	3493.00		1397.20			1397.20
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Sewerage	4687.50		1875.00			1875.00
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Sewerage	2641.00	8.19				8.19
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Sewerage	8106.00		3242.40			3242.40
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nagari	Sewerage	983.00		393.20			393.20
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Yeminganur	UGD	3983.00	58.01		1593.40		1651.41
9.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Sanitary Sewerage System	19025.00			4289.00		4289.00
10.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	Sewerage	4576.04	0.00	0.00	1830.41		1830.41
11.	Haryana	Bahadurgarh	STP	2707.01	0.00	0.00	1082.81		1082.81
12.	Haryana	Ambala	STP	2082.19	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
13.	Haryana	Narnaul	STP	812.99	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
14.	Haryana	Charki-Dadri	STP	709.25	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
15.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3728.00				1491.20	1491.20
16.	Karnataka	Bawavana Bagewadi	Sewerage	844.00			337.60		337.60
17.	Karnataka	Channapatna	UGD	1311.00			524.40		524.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
18.	Karnataka	Devangere	UGD	336.00					0.00
19.	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Sewerage	303.00			121.20		121.20
20.	Karnataka	Malavalli	UGD	730.41		292.16			292.16
21.	Karnataka	Nanjangud	UGD	974.58			389.83		389.83
22.	Karnataka	Pandavapura	UGD	602.09		240.84			240.84
23.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1317.00					0.00
24.	Karnataka	Sreerangapatna	UGD	522.18					0.00
25.	Karnataka	Soundatti	Sewerage	867.84					0.00
26.	Kerala	Chalakkudy	Sewerage	4978.00					0.00
27.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3198.00	0.00	1279.20			1279.20
28.	Maharashtra	Sirdi	Sewerage	2426.00	970.40				970.40
29.	Maharashtra	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	324.40				324.40
30.	Maharashtra	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	0.00				0.00
31.	Maharashtra	Shirur	UGD	889.80	0.00		355.36		335.36
32.	Maharashtra	Amravati	UGD (Phase-I)	8612.28	0.00		3444.91		3444.91
33.	Maharashtra	Akola	Sewerage	13275.00	0.00				0.00
34.	Maharashtra	Pachgani	Sewerage	320.00	0.00		128.00		128.00
35.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sewerage	7201.30	0.00		2880.52		2880.52
36.	Maharashtra	Daund	Sewerage	1915.80	0.00		766.32		766.32
37.	Maharashtra	Panvel	Sewerage	3107.15	0.00		1242.86		1242.86
38.	Maharashtra	Malvan	Sewerage	1884.40	0.00				0.00
39.	Maharashtra	Vengurla	Sewerage	795.35	0.00		318.14		318.14
40.	Maharashtra	Alibag	Sewerage	1240.00	0.00				0.00
41.	Maharashtra	Kamptee	Sewerage	2221.21	0.00				0.00
42.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8233.70	0.00			3293.48	3293.48
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Budhni	Sewerage	195.05	0.00			1.95	1.95
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	0.00			10.63	10.63
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Sewerage	294.25	0.00			2.94	2.94
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	0.00			1.43	1.43

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Sewerage	218.00	0.00				0.00
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sewerage	6650.00	0.00				0.00
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sewerage	7661.55	0.00			114.92	114.92
50.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sanitation	593.23	0.00				0.00
51.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage	4955.00	0.00	1982.00			1982.00
52.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage Ph-II	4696.85	0.00				0.00
53.	Punjab	Malout	Sewerage	2286.00	0.00				0.00
54.	Punjab	Pathankot	Sewerage	4766.00	0.00				0.00
55.	Punjab	Zirakpur	Sewerage	4197.61	0.00				0.00
56.	Punjab	Patiala	Sewerage	8940.00	0.00				0.00
57.	Punjab	Talwandi sabo	Sewerage	1016.00	0.00				0.00
58.	Punjab	Muktsar	Sewerage	2789.45	0.00			1112.12	1112.12
59.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Sewerage	3876.10	0.00				0.00
60.	Rajasthan	Chittorgarh	Sewerage & Drainage	328.18	0.00				0.00
61.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Sewerage	1066.31	0.00				0.00
62.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	1904.02	0.00				0.00
63.	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	Sewerage	927.74	0.00				0.00
64.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2715.00	0.00			27.15	27.15
65.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6167.00	0.00				0.00
66.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2601.00	0.00			26.01	26.01
67.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4279.00	0.00			24.39	24.39
68.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sewerage	3329.53	0.00			32.48	32.48
69.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sewerage	5122.42	0.00				0.00
70.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	3781.00	0.00			26.09	26.09
71.	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	3692.00	0.00			23.63	23.63
72.	Sikkim	Namchi	Sewerage Treatment Plant	1097.00	0.00		493.65		493.65
73.	Sikkim	Jorethang	Sewerage Treatment Plant	480.00	0.00		216.00		216.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
74.	Sikkim	Melli	Sewerage Treatment Plant	341.00	0.00		153.45		153.45
75.	Sikkim	Rangpo	Sewerage Treatment Plant	494.00	0.00		222.30		222.30
76.	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Sewerage	608.00	243.20				243.20
77.	Tamil Nadu	Maraimalainagar	Sewerage	375.00	150.00				150.00
78.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	U.G. Sewerage	1122.00	0.00				0.00
79.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	Sewerage	3034.23	0.00				0.00
80.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	UGD	2555.20	0.00			1022.08	1022.08
81.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Underground Sewerage	6556.47					0.00
82.	Uttar Pradesh	Balia	Sewerage	4472.31		1786.28			1786.28
83.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sewerage	8691.66		3424.08			3424.08
84.	Uttar Pradesh	Mainpuri	Sewerage	4874.18		1949.67			1949.67
85.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Sewerage	7341.24	2882.64				2882.64
86.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Sewerage	3463.00		1384.87			1384.87
87.	Uttarakhand	Mussoorie	Sewerage	6173.25	0.00	0.00	0.00	2469.30	2469.30
88.	West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage	1251.59	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
89.	Daman & Diu	Moti & Nandi Daman	Underground Sewerage	942.37	0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00
			89	282007.27	4636.84	23707.70	20390.16	9679.80	58414.50

Statement III

Projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development in Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities (UIDSST) for Urban Sanitation

Sl.No.	Name of the Project	Year of Sanction	Sanctioned Amount (Rs. in lakhs)	Physical Progress (%)
1	2	3	4	5
	Andhra Pradesh			
1.	Under Ground Drainage Scheme, Vikarabad	2010-11	5179	20%
	Total		5179	

1	2	3	4	5
Gujarat				
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	
Haryana				
1.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Sonapat Town	2010-11	1996.8	Contract awarded
	Total		1996.8	
Karnataka				
1.	Underground Sewerage Scheme for Hoskote Town	2011-12	2767.12	Sanctioned by State
	Total		2767.12	
Maharashtra				
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	
Tamil Nadu				
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	
Uttar Pradesh				
1.	Pilkhuwa Sewerage Scheme	2010-11	2950.01	50%
2.	Municipal Solid Waste Management Scheme for Pilkhuwa Town	2010-11	718.6	Approved by State
	Total		3668.17	
Grand Total			43175.41	

Statement IV*North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme
for Urban Sanitation Projects**Funds released (Rs. crore) during last three years
and current year*

Sl. No.	States	City	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (till Feb. 2013)
1.	Nagaland	Kohima	Nil	Nil	1.85	5.57
2.	Meghalaya	Shillong	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.06

(d) Details of Works

Under the programme works in respect of solid waste management and sewerage projects have been sanctioned as follows:

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

Airport Charges

- *337. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has asked the Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) to review airport charges;

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

(c) whether some airports are levying User Development Fee (UDF) on incoming passengers;

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

(e) the corrective steps taken by the Government to make air travel more affordable?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Government of India has established an economic regulatory authority namely, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority of India (AERA) to regulate tariff and other charges for the aeronautical services rendered at major airports. The Authority, from time to time, reviews the performance of the major airports across the country and issues Orders keeping in view the economic viability of the airports and interest of passengers. At present, User Development Fee (UDF) is being levied on incoming passengers only at IGI Airport, New Delhi @ Rs. 436 for Short haul, Rs. 699 for Medium haul & Rs. 881 for Long haul from each international passenger and @ Rs. 195 for Short haul & Rs. 391 for Long haul from each domestic passenger. The Orders of AERA are appealable before Airports Economic Regulatory Authority Appellate Tribunal (AERAAT).

Model Schools

- *338. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) the details of the model schools sanctioned and opened out of them during the 11th Five Year Plan, State/location-wise;

(b) the number of model schools proposed to be opened during the 12th Five Year Plan, State/location-wise;

(c) the details of infrastructural facilities and faculty to be provided and admission formalities to be made in the proposed model schools including the funds allocated for the purpose;

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up model schools under Public Private Partnership mode

across the country and if so, the details thereof and the estimated number of schools to be set up along with the time frame for setting up of these schools and the mechanism put in place to monitor the functioning of these schools; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to provide quality education at block level for the benefit of rural populace?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) Under the Model School Scheme, 3,500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments and is being implemented from 2009-10. During the 11th Five Year Plan, 1587 model schools were sanctioned and out of these, 438 schools have become functional. The State-wise details and location of functional model schools are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II respectively. Subject to receipt of viable proposals from States/UTs, dependent upon their preparedness in provisioning adequate infrastructure and man power required for the purposes and availability of funds, all the 3500 schools are proposed to be opened during 12th Five Year Plan.

(c) The model schools are to set up based on Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) template with infrastructure and faculty as per norms of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and admission to these schools are as per existing guidelines of the respective State/ UT Governments. The scheme presently provides for an amount not exceeding Rs. 3.02 crore as non-recurring cost for setting up a Model Schools with classes VI to XII with 2 sections in each class. For North Eastern and hilly States, a relaxation of up to 20% higher construction cost is allowed. Further, Rs.0.75 crore as annual recurring grant per school is being provided.

(d) Under the Model School Scheme, 2,500 model schools are proposed to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward in the 12th Plan period. Implementation of this component has been initiated from 2012-13 and proposals in response to Request for Qualification to pre-qualify eligible private entities has been received for shortlisting the eligible entities. The selected private entities will be responsible for setting up the model schools on a design, build, and finance and

operate basis. The Government will contribute to recurring cost on per capita basis for the students sponsored by the Government. Besides, a sum equal to 25% of such support for each sponsored student, not exceeding an amount equal to 10% of the capital investment in the school, shall also be provided as infrastructure grant. The initial agreement for such provision of quality education would be for 10 years for each school, which will be extendable by mutual agreement.

The Ministry has identified 3,203 blocks in the country, which are not educationally backward, for setting up of 2,500 such model schools. The estimated number of schools to be set up are dependent upon the interest shown by the private entities. The scheme provides for setting up of a Model School Organisation to administer and manage the functioning of these schools.

(e) The financial support under the Scheme is conditional on fulfillment of Performance Parameters that seek to ensure quality of education in these schools located in the rural areas.

Statement I

State-wise details of sanctioned and opened Model Schools during the 11th Five Year Plan

Sl. No.	State	No. of sanctioned model school	No. of model school opened
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355	0
2.	Assam	62	0
3.	Bihar	105	0
4.	Chhattisgarh	74	72
5.	Gujarat	74	12
6.	Haryana	36	0
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	0

1	2	3	4
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	0
9.	Jharkhand	40	40
10.	Karnataka	74	74
11.	Madhya Pradesh	201	201
12.	Maharashtra	43	0
13.	Meghalaya	9	0
14.	Mizoram	1	0
15.	Nagaland	11	0
16.	Odisha	111	0
17.	Punjab	21	21
18.	Rajasthan	134	0
19.	Tamil Nadu	44	18
20.	Uttar Pradesh	148	0
21.	West Bengal	20	0
Total		1587	438

Statement II*State-wise list of Model Schools which have opened*

Sl. No.	Name of State	No. of Schools	Block
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	21	1. Sangat 2. Talwandi Sabo 3. Mandi Phul West/Maur 4. Khuhian sarver 5. Abohar 6. Fazilka 7. Jalalabad 8. Mamdot 9. Ferozepur

1	2	3	4
			10. Mansa 11. Budlads-I/Bhikhi 12. Budlads-II at Bareta/Budlada 13. Jhunir-I 14. Jhunir-II at Sardulgarh 15. Lambi 16. Muktsar 17. Samana-I/ Samana-I at Patran 18. Lehra gaga 19. Anndana 20. Saunam 21. Valtoha
2.	Karnataka	74	1. Ramadurg 2. Parsgad (Soudatti) 3. Bilagi 4. Mudhol 5. Bagalkote 6. Badami 7. Hungund 8. Bijapur 9. Sindhagi 10. B. Bagewadi 11. Muddebihal 12. Indi 13. Aland 14. Afzapur 15. Gulbarga 16. Chincholi 17. Chitapur 18. Basavakalyan 19. Bidar 20. Humnabad 21. Aurad 22. Lingasur 23. Devadurga 24. Manvi 25. Raichur 26. Sindhanur 27. Yelburga

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		28. Kustagi					72. Yadgir
		29. Gangavthi					73. JamaKhandi
		30. Koppal					74. Jevargi
		31. Rona		3.	Gujarat	12	1. Amirgarh
		32. Mundargi					2. Danta
		33. Dharwad					3. Khedbrahma
		34. Kalghatagi					4. Dahod
		35. H. Bommanahalli					5. Zhalod
		36. Hospet					6. Limkheda
		37. Siraguppa					7. Santrampur
		38. Bellary					8. Chhota Udepur
		39. Sandur					9. Naswadi
		40. Kudiligi					10. Kawant
		41. Molkalmur					11. Pavi Jetpur
		42. Challakere					12. Dediapada
		43. Harapanahalli		4.	Tamil Nadu	18	1. Nallur
		44. Pavagada					2. Panruti
		45. Gudibende					3. Pennagaram
		46. Bagepalli					4. Shoolagiri
		47. Chintamani					5. Kelamangalam
		48. Srinivasapur					6. Ammapatti
		49. Bangarpet					7. Nambiyur
		50. Mulebagilu					8. Moolanur
		51. Gouribidanur					9. Kadavoor
		52. Channaptna					10. Kollihills
		53. Kanakapura					11. Edappadi
		54. Holenarasipur					12. Kadyampatti
		55. K.R. Nagar					13. Konganapuram
		56. Hunsur					14. S. Pudur
		57. Mysore					15. Thiyagadurgam
		58. Heggadadevankote					16. Rishivandhiyam
		59. Nanjangud					17. Kallakurichi
		60. T. Narasipur					18. Thirukoilur
		61. Gundlapet		5.	Chhattisgarh	72	1. Lormi
		62. Chamarajnager					2. Bhopal pattnem
		63. Yealndur					3. Chhindgarh
		64. Kollegal					4. Gidam
		65. Panavapur					5. Kuakonda
		66. Mallavalli					6. Sukma
		67. Gokak					7. Usoor
		68. Rayabag					8. Bemetara
		69. Sedam					9. Dharamjaigarh
		70. Shahpur					10. Bataoli
		71. Surpur					

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			11. Bhaiyathan				56. Kartghora
			12. Kusmi				57. Pali
			13. Lakhanpur				58. Pondiuprora
			14. Lundra				59. Khadgawan
			15. Mainpat				60. Manendragarh
			16. Odgi				61. Bharatpur
			17. Pratappur				62. Narayanpur
			18. Rajpur				63. Orcha (Bastar District in MDM List)
			19. Ramchandrapur				64. Lailunga
			20. Sitapur				65. DeoBhog
			21. Bastar				66. Mainpur
			22. Kondagaon				67. Bilai Garh
			23. Jagdalpur				68. Kasdol
			24. Tokapal				69. Baloda Bazar
			25. Darbha				70. Bhatapara
			26. Lohandiguda				71. Ambikapur
			27. Bastanar				72. Surajpur
			28. Makdi				
			29. Bakawand				
			30. Pharsagaon	6.	Madhya Pradesh	201	1. Mungaoli
			31. Baderajpur				2. Eshagarh
			32. Keshkal				3. Berasia
			33. Bhairamgarh				4. Khaknar
			34. Bijapur				5. Burhanpur
			35. Bilha				6. Gaurihar
			36. Gourela				7. Bijawar
			37. Kota				8. Buxwaha
			38. Marwahi				9. Tamia
			39. Masturi				10. Amarwada
			40. Mungeli				11. Parasia
			41. Pathariya				12. Jamai
			42. Pendra				13. Bhitwar
			43. Takhatpur				14. Ghatigaon
			44. Dantewada				15. Khirkiya
			45. Katekalyan				16. Sohagpur
			46. Konta				17. Babai
			47. Pamgarh				18. Bankhedi
			48. Bagicha				19. Shahpura
			49. Kansabel				20. Harsud
			50. Pathalgaon				21. Pamdhana
			51. Kawardha				22. Baladi (Killod)
			52. Panadariya				23. Panna
			53. Bodla				24. Pawai
			54. Korba				25. Banda
			55. Kartala				

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
			26. Bina				71. Tendukheda
			27. Khurai				72. Bagli
			28. Malthon				73. Deras
			29. Shahgarh				74. Kannod
			30. Basoda				75. Khategaon
			31. Nataran				76. Sonkatch
			32. Sirong				77. Tonk Khurd
			33. Latari				78. Badnawar
			34. Alirajpur				79. Bagh
			35. Bhabra				80. Dahi
			36. Jobat				81. Dhar
			37. Katthiwada				82. Dharamपुरi
			38. Sondwa				83. Gandhwani
			39. Udaigarh				84. Kukshi
			40. Anuppur				85. Manawar
			41. Jaithahri				86. Nalchha
			42. Kotma				87. Nisarpur
			43. Pushaprajgarh				88. Sardarpur
			44. Ashoknagar				89. Tirla
			45. Chanderi				90. Umarban
			46. Baihar				91. Amarpur
			47. Birsa				92. Bajag
			48. Barwani				93. Dindori
			49. Niwali				94. Karanjiya
			50. Pansemal				95. Mehadwani
			51. Pati				96. Samanapur
			52. Rajpur				97. Shahpura
			53. Sendhwa				98. Aron
			54. Bhimpur				99. Bamori
			55. Ghoradongari				100. Chachoda
			56. Shahpur				101. Guna
			57. Gohad				102. Raghogarh
			58. Phanda				103. Dabra
			59. Badamalehra				104. Morar
			60. Chhatarpur				105. Depalpur
			61. Loundi				106. Indore
			62. Nowgong				107. Mhow
			63. Rajnagar				108. Sanwer
			64. Harrai				109. Kundam
			65. Batiyagarh				110. Jhabua
			66. Damoh				111. Meghnagar
			67. Hatta				112. Petlawad
			68. Jabera				113. Rama
			69. Patera				114. Ranapur
			70. Patharia				115. Thandla

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
		116. Bahoriband				161. Ashta	
		117. Barwara				162. Ichhawar	
		118. Dheemarkheda				163. Sehore	
		119. Katni				164. Lakhnadon	
		120. Rithi				165. Beohari	
		121. Vijayraghavgarh				166. Budhar	
		122. Khalwa				167. Gohparu	
		123. Bhagwanpura				(Pali no. 1)	
		124. Jhirniya				168. Jaisinghnagar	
		125. Bichhiya				169. Sohagpur	
		126. Bijadandi				170. Agar	
		127. Ghughori				171. Badod	
		128. Mawai				172. Karahal	
		129. Mohgaon				173. Sheopur	
		130. Narayanganj				174. Vijaypur	
		131. Niwas				175. Badarwas	
		132. Bhanpura				176. Karera	
		133. Garoth				177. Khaniyadhana	
		134. Joura				178. Kolaras	
		135. Kailaras				179. Pichhore	
		136. Morena				180. Pohari	
		137. Pahargarh				181. Shivpuri	
		138. Sabalgarh				182. Kusmi	
		139. Jawad				183. Majhauri	
		140. Manasa				184. Rampur Naikin	
		141. Neemuch				185. Sidhi	
		142. Ajaygarh				186. Sihawal	
		143. Biaora				187. Chitarangi	
		144. Khilchipur				188. Deosar	
		145. Narsinghgarh				189. Waidhan	
		146. Rajgarh				190. Baldevgarh	
		147. Sarangpur				191. Jatara	
		148. Zirapur				192. Niwadi	
		149. Bajna				193. Palera	
		150. Sailana				194. Prithvipur	
		151. Gangew				195. Tikamgarh	
		152. Hanumana				196. Ghatiya	
		153. Jawa				197. Khachrod	
		154. Mauganj				198. Mahidpur	
		155. Naigarhi				199. Ujjain	
		156. Tyonthar				200. Gohparu	
		157. Maihar				201. Karkeli	
		158. Majhagawan		7. Jharkhand	40	1. Manika	
		159. Ramnagar				2. Kunda	
		160. Uchehra					

1	2	3	4
		3. Lawlaung	
		4. Barkatha	
		5. Chauparan	
		6. Tisri	
		7. Gawan	
		8. Bagodar	
		9. Gandey	
		10. Birni	
		11. Dewri	
		12. Dhanwar	
		13. Giridih (Sadar)	
		14. Bengabad	
		15. Dumri (Balthariya)	
		16. Pirtanr	
		17. Borio	
		18. Barhet	
		19. Mandro	
		20. Taljhari	
		21. Littipara	
		22. Pakur	
		23. Jarmundi	
		24. Raneshwar	
		25. Shikaripara	
		26. Masaliya	
		27. Sariyahat	
		28. Ramgarh	
		29. Tundi	
		30. Bero	
		31. Erki (Tamarll)	
		32. Karra	
		33. Khunti	
		34. Kisko	
		35. Bhandra	
		36. Jaldega	
		37. Manoharpur	
		38. Ichagarh	
		39. Nimdih	
		40. Dumaria	

Net State Domestic Product

*339. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) of some of the States in India has increased as compared to the national average during the last two years;

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

(c) whether this increase in per capita domestic product of the States has resulted in the reduction of the number of persons living below poverty line in these States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure balanced regional growth and reduction of poverty?

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) Based on the latest information on per capita income, measured by the NSDP at constant 2004-05 prices available from the Central Statistical Office of the Ministry of Planning and Programme Implementation, the details of the State/UT-wise growth rate of real per capita Net State Domestic Product (NSDP) during the years 2010-11 and 2011-12 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The States/UTs of Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Meghalaya, Tamil Nadu, West Bengal and Delhi have registered growth rate in real per capita NSDP above the national average for both the years 2010-11 and 2011-12.

(c) and (d) The latest poverty estimates are available for the years 2004-05 and 2009-10. The details of State/UT-wise reduction in percentage of persons living below poverty line between 2004-05 and 2009-10 and annual average growth rate in per capita NSDP during this period are given in the enclosed Statement-II. The States like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu have recorded higher levels of poverty reduction as compared to national level reduction between the years 2004-05 and 2009-10 along with annual average growth rate of per capita NSDP higher than the national average during this period.

(e) The Government has been implementing specific schemes to reduce regional imbalances in development in the country. These include Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) launched in 2006-07 to fill the critical gaps

in development in the identified backward districts. BRGF includes the district component covering 272 districts, Special Plan for Bihar, Special Package for the KBK districts of Odisha, Special Plan for West Bengal, the drought mitigation package for Bundelkhand region spread over Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh and Integrated Action Plan (IAP). Besides, there are other area development programmes such as Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP) and Border Area Development Programme (BADP) etc. In addition, several on-going Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State specific schemes are expected to accelerate the growth rate of GSDP of these States.

Government has also initiated various measures to improve the quality of life of the people and to reduce poverty in the country through direct intervention by implementing specific poverty reduction and mitigation programmes such as: Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), National Rural Livelihood Mission (NRLM), Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY), National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS), Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS), Rajiv Gandhi National Drinking Water Mission (RGNDWM), Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Social Assistance Programme (NSAP), etc. All policy initiatives of the Government, which have led to higher GDP growth in the country, have individually and collectively contributed to raising the living standards of people over time and to the decline of absolute poverty and destitution. 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.

Statement I

Growth Rate of Per Capita Net State Domestic Product at constant (2004-05) prices

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.6	6.8
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-0.2	8.6

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	6.8	5.1
4.	Bihar	9.5	11.7
5.	Chhattisgarh	6.6	4.6
6.	Goa	9.6	7.8
7.	Gujarat	9.4	6.9
8.	Haryana	7.4	6.4
9.	Himachal Pradesh	7.7	4.5
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	5.1	4.8
11.	Jharkhand	7.6	7.8
12.	Karnataka	8.1	4.7
13.	Kerala	7.6	9.1
14.	Madhya Pradesh	5.1	10.4
15.	Maharashtra	10.3	8.7
16.	Manipur	3.0	4.7
17.	Meghalaya	8.1	5.0
18.	Mizoram	5.9	7.7
19.	Nagaland	4.7	1.8
20.	Odisha	4.5	1.1
21.	Punjab	4.6	3.7
22.	Rajasthan	13.7	4.4
23.	Sikkim	6.4	7.0
24.	Tamil Nadu	9.0	6.7
25.	Tripura	6.6	7.4
26.	Uttar Pradesh	6.0	5.0
27.	Uttarakhand	8.3	3.7

1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
28.	West Bengal	8.4	5.8	31.	Delhi	8.8	9.3
29.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	5.6	4.9	32.	Puducherry	8.1	-6.6
30.	Chandigarh	2.7	1.6	All-India Per Capita NNI		7.2	4.7

Source: Central Statistics Office as on 27.02.2013.

Statement II

States	Percentage of people below poverty line			Annual average growth in per capita NSDP (2004-05 to 2009-10)*
	2004-05	2009-10	Difference	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	29.6	21.1	8.5	7.5
Arunachal Pradesh	31.4	25.9	5.5	5.1
Assam	34.4	37.9	-3.5	4.0
Bihar	54.4	53.5	0.9	6.5
Jharkhand	45.3	39.1	6.2	3.5
Goa	24.9	8.7	16.2	4.4
Gujarat	31.6	23	8.6	9.0
Haryana	24.1	20.1	4.0	7.7
Himachal Pradesh	22.9	9.5	13.4	5.5
Jammu & Kashmir	13.1	9.4	3.7	4.1
Karnataka	33.3	23.6	9.7	6.9
Kerala	19.6	12.0	7.6	7.6
Madhya Pradesh	48.6	36.7	11.9	6.4
Chhattisgarh	49.4	48.7	0.7	5.6
Maharashtra	38.2	24.5	13.7	8.6
Manipur	37.9	47.1	-9.2	3.6
Meghalaya	16.1	17.1	-1.0	6.3

1	2	3	4	5
Mizoram	15.4	21.1	-5.7	7.1
Nagaland	8.8	20.9	-12.1	5.9
Odisha	57.2	37.0	20.2	5.4
Punjab	20.9	15.9	5.0	5.3
Rajasthan	34.4	24.8	9.6	5.6
Sikkim	30.9	13.1	17.8	20.2
Tamil Nadu	29.4	17.1	12.3	9.4
Tripura	40.0	17.4	22.6	7.2
Uttar Pradesh	40.9	37.7	3.2	4.8
Uttarakhand	32.7	18.0	14.7	12.5
West Bengal	34.2	26.7	7.5	5.7
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.0	0.4	2.6	8.7
Chandigarh	11.6	9.2	2.4	4.4
Delhi	13.0	14.2	-1.2	9.4
Puducherry	14.2	1.2	13.0	11.0
All-India	37.2	29.8	7.4	7.0

Source: Planning Commission.

*Annual Average Growth Rate is calculated on the basis of data from Central Statistics Office (CSO) as on 27.02.2013.

Guidelines Governing Airlines/Travel Portals

*340. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of fictitious bookings and abusive ticketing practices by airline companies have come to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the tickets sold by various airlines including Indian Airlines through company sales counters

are substantially higher than the tickets sold by the travel agencies and travel portals in the country and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of rules/regulations/guidelines, governing the operation of airlines/travel portals with respect to protection of consumers' interests including prohibition of fictitious bookings; and

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for the protection of consumers' interests?

THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI AJIT SINGH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No instances of fictitious

booking and abusive ticketing practices by airline companies have come to the notice of the Government. However, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) had received complaints from a few domestic airlines in March 2012 that on-line travel portals MakeMyTrip.com, Via.com, Yatra.com were selling airline tickets under 'opaque/bargain fare' wherein the identity of the airline and flight details were not being displayed upfront.

(c) No such record about the airlines tickets sold is maintained by the Government.

(d) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on Computer Reservation System (CRS)/Global Distribution System (GDS), which has the provision that subscriber shall not make fictitious reservations in the CRS/GDS and shall not resort to any abusive ticketing practice. Presently, no scheduled domestic airline is participating in opaque/bargain fares and online travel portals have removed these from their respective websites, as per the information furnished by DGCA.

(e) DGCA has issued a Public Notice directing the airlines to immediately withdraw participation in any such scheme where the complete information about the carrier is not revealed upfront. With a view to maintaining transparency in tariff publication, the DGCA has taken following steps:

- Scheduled domestic airlines have been directed to display established tariff, route wise and fare category-wise on their respective websites on monthly basis and also to notify any significant and noticeable changes to the DGCA within 24 hrs. of effecting such a change.
- A Tariff Analysis Unit has been set up in DGCA to monitor tariff on regular basis.

Enhancement of Scholarship for Students

3681. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the Union Territory of Lakshadweep for enhancement of scholarship for the students;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the said proposal is pending before the Integrated Finance Department;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which it is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Yes, Madam. A proposal for the enhancement of the scholarship for students from the Union Territory of Lakshadweep was received in November, 2012 in the Department of School Education & Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development and the same was examined in consultation with the Integrated Finance Division (IFD) of the Ministry. The IFD has desired some additional details/information to facilitate its consideration of the proposal. Accordingly, the Directorate of Education, Union Territory Administration of Lakshadweep has been requested to furnish the additional information on 8th March, 2013. The reply of UT Administration of Lakshadweep has not been received so far.

Location Based Services

3682. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of the security concerns, the Department of Telecommunications has directed the mobile service providers, functioning in the country, to set up the location based service (LBS) system;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof;

(c) whether all the service providers have set up the said system;

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

(e) the action taken by the Government to ensure that the system is put in place by each company at the earliest?

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, in view of the security concerns, the Department of Telecommunications has directed the mobile service providers, functioning in the country, to set up the location based service (LBS) system.

(b) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Launch of Green Drive by IITs

3683. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Institutes of Technology are set to launch an aggressive green drive;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the idea mooted by the Anil Kakodkar Committee in its Report has been implemented; 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) to (d) The Kakodkar Committee, highlighting the critical role to be played by the educational and research institutions in India, emphasised the need for the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) to be on the forefront of the development of technology for sustainable growth. On the recommendation of the Standing Committee of the IIT Council (SCIC), the Council, in its 46th meeting held on 07.01.2013, decided that each IIT would establish a Green Office to carry out Green Audit of its curricula and its institutional management practices *viz.* energy, water, waste, construction projects, natural resources (forest, water, etc.) and bio-diversity conservation. Sustainable technology and environment sensitization would be included in the IIT curricula and the Institutes would strive towards greater community outreach. Every student would be required to complete at least one project of technology application relevant to the local neighbourhood development relevant to his/her area of expertise/concern and would network to evolve a Green Agenda in making the IITs models of Green Habitats.

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore, has held its first workshop with the IITs to develop the operational modalities for establishing a Green House in each office and develop base line indicators that would be made available on the web.

ATS Routes Covered by Surveillance Radars

3684. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Traffic Control (ATC) services are available in India to all the users;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a number of air routes have been reported to be not covered by the surveillance radar or air traffic control room;

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

(e) the measures taken/being taken to bring all air routes under the surveillance radar or air traffic control system in an effective manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air Traffic Control Service is provided by Airports Authority of India (AAI) over Indian Continental Airspace and Oceanic Airspace to both Civil and Military Flights.

(c) and (d) Most of the ATS routes over continental airspace are covered by the surveillance radar/Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast (ADS-B). Integration of radars/ADS-B will further augment the surveillance coverage over the continental airspace. All the ATS routes over Oceanic airspace are under Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Contract (ADS-C) system.

(e) Following measures taken/being taken to bring all air routes under the surveillance radar or air traffic control:

(i) Nine new radars have been installed at various locations to cover surveillance gap over the continental airspace.

- (ii) 8 more radars are being planned to be installed to cover the surveillance gaps.
- (iii) ADS-B has been installed at 14 locations to cover the surveillance gaps.
- (iv) AAI has successfully integrated all radars in Chenna FIR in Chennai Automation System and have further plans to integrate all radars and ADS-B at major ATC Centres in a phased manner to provide surveillance over continental airspace.

Scope of RTE Act

3685. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether admissions in both rural and urban schools have shown a tremendous improvement after implementation of the RTE Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received many recommendations to widen the scope of the RTE Act; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Since the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) the enrolment of children at elementary level in rural areas has increased from 14.67 crore in 2009-10 to 15.28 crore in 2011-12 & in urban areas from 4.09 crore in 2009-10 to 4.62 crore in 2011-12. At the National level, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) at the primary level has increased from 115.31 in 2008-09 to 118.94 in 2011-12.

Since the coming into force of the RTE Act, 2009, there have been recommendations to widen the scope to pre-primary and secondary levels of education.

Disposal of Nuclear Waste

3686. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the manner/method of nuclear waste disposal in the country;

(b) whether private agencies are involved in this process; and

(c) if so, the criteria fixed for selecting these agencies?

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) Management of radioactive waste in Indian context includes all types of radioactive wastes generated from the entire nuclear fuel cycle and also from installations using radionuclides in medicine, industry and research. In the choice of processes and technologies adopted utmost emphasis is given to waste minimisation and volume reduction. The comprehensive radioactive waste management operations are carried out fulfilling all prescribed regulatory requirements.

Safe management of nuclear waste has been accorded a high priority right from the inception of our nuclear energy programme. Nuclear waste in gaseous, liquid and solid forms is generated during operation & maintenance activities of nuclear facilities. The processing technologies adopted for management of nuclear waste are summarised below:

- (1) Gaseous waste is treated at the source of generation. The techniques used are adsorption on activated charcoal and filtration by high efficiency particulate air filter. The treated gases are then diluted with exhaust air and discharged through tall stack with monitoring.
- (2) Liquid waste streams are treated by various techniques, such as filtration, adsorption, chemical treatment, evaporation, ion exchange, reverse osmosis etc. depending upon the nature, volume & radioactivity content. The emphasis is on volume reduction and the concentrate generated therefore is immobilised in inert materials like cement, etc.
- (3) The radioactive solid waste generated during operation and maintenance of nuclear facilities are segregated and volume is reduced using

various technologies like compaction and incineration. The solid/solidified waste is packaged in suitable containers to facilitate handling, transport and disposal. Disposal of waste is carried out in specially constructed structures such as stone lined trenches, reinforced concrete trenches and tile holes.

- (4) India has adopted closed fuel cycle option, which involves reprocessing and recycling of the spent fuel. During reprocessing, only about two to three percent of the spent fuel becomes waste and the rest is recycled. This waste, called high level waste (HLW), is converted into glass through a process, called vitrification. The vitrified waste is stored in a Solid Storage Surveillance Facility for 30-40 years with natural cooling prior to its disposal in a deep geological repository. The need for a deep geological repository will arise only after three to four decades.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Not applicable in view of (b) above.

International Telecom Regulations

3687. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the global review of the International Telecom Regulations (ITR) is underway;

(b) if so, the details thereof and its likely impact on Indian mobile and internet users;

(c) the present status of the review; and

(d) the India's stand 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) The global review of International Telecom Regulations (ITRs) were reviewed in the World Conference on International Telecommunications (WCIT-12) at Dubai during 3-14 December, 2012.

(b) The ITRs will come into force on 1st January, 2015 and India has not signed the ITRs as per the details mentioned in Item (d) below. Further the ITRs only deal with international telecommunication and they don't deal with internet. With regard to mobile users, there are provisions in ITRs that operating agencies provide free of charge, transparent information to end users on international telecommunication services including international roaming prices and the associated relevant conditions in a timely manner. There are also provisions to promote competition in international roaming services and prices with satisfactory quality.

(c) The review of ITRs was completed on 14.12.2012 during WCIT-12 at Dubai.

(d) India did not sign the ITRs, however made the following statement:

"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."

Post WCIT-12, no new consultations have taken place, and hence there is no change in the Government's stand so far on ITRs.

Look East Policy

3688. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Look East Policy (LEP) and the action plan to give new dimensions to it;

(b) the action plan to inter-connect ASEAN regions with India by road; and

(c) the various initiatives taken by India to foster close relations with the ASEAN countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India's Look East Policy, instituted since the early 1990s, is oriented towards deepening India's engagement with the countries of East and Southeast Asia. With the ASEAN, India commemorated 20 years of dialogue relations and 10 years of Summit level partnership at the ASEAN-India Commemorative Summit in New Delhi on December 20-21, 2012. ASEAN Leaders and Prime Minister adopted a Vision Statement on the future ASEAN-India strategic partnership.

(b) An Inter-Ministerial Group on ASEAN Transport Connectivity, chaired by Ministry of Road Transport & Highways has been constituted to further road connectivity with ASEAN.

(c) India has been cooperating with the ASEAN countries in political, security, economic, socio-cultural and development pillars to further integration between India and ASEAN at the levels of the Governments, institutions and people-to-people. In this, we are guided by the ASEAN-India Plan of Action (2010-15) to implement the ASEAN-India Partnership for Peace, Progress and Shared Prosperity.

CBSE Schools under Corporate Management

3689. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether the Government and Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) have decided to sanction new CBSE schools under corporate management in various States; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status 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) grants affiliation to the schools and

does not sanction new schools. However, the CBSE has granted affiliation to 8 schools in Punjab which have been established under the State Public Private Partnership Mode.

Contract Employees

3690. SHRI P.C. MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in different Union Ministries currently being filled with employees on contract basis, Ministry/Department-wise;

(b) whether the CCS Rules are applicable to them;

(c) if so, the system followed for remunerating those contract employees; and

(d) the details of other benefits available to them?

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 information is not centrally maintained.

(b) to (d) The contract appointments can be made after following due process of recruitment against sanctioned/regular posts if Recruitment Rules of the post provide for such appointment. The applicability of various Central Civil Service Rules and the benefits including remuneration are to be based on the terms and conditions of the contract.

[Translation]

Cut-Off Marks

3691. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that a large number of students could not get admission in educational institutions due to the high cut-off marks;

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

(c) whether the Government is contemplating to increase the number of seats in the educational institutions run by them;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government to improve the admission process in such institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The cut-off marks for admission into educational institutions for various courses vary from institution to institution and course to course. Those students, who get less than the required cut-off marks, may not get admission in the preferred course offered by an institution of their choice, and therefore, may take admission in another course or another institution.

(c) and (d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan, as approved by the National Development Council, stipulates additional enrolment of one crore in the five year period. It also provides for doubling the current enrolment in the centrally funded educational institutions.

(e) The Universities, being autonomous bodies governed by their respective Act, Statutes and Ordinances, are competent to take decisions in respect of admission of students, including to their constituent and affiliated colleges. The Government has no direct role to play in such matters.

Shortage of Uranium

3692. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of uranium for atomic power plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether our country is still dependent on other countries for supply of uranium;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether our country has any potential to become self-reliant in uranium; and

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

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

(b) Out of 19 operating Nuclear Power Reactors in the country with installed capacity of 4680 MW, ten nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 2840 MW are fuelled with Indigenous uranium, which is not available in the required quantity. The remaining 9 nuclear reactors with a capacity of 1840 MW are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards. These 9 reactors use imported uranium, which is available in required quantity.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) The department has, so far, imported fuel from France, Russia and Kazakhstan.

(e) Yes Madam.

(f) Geological considerations indicate that our country has the potential to host adequate *in situ* resources of uranium in many parts. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy, is actively engaged in establishing *in-situ* resources of uranium and has, so far, established 1,86,653 t *in situ* uranium (U_3O_8) resources in the country.

Rotation Policy in Appointment/Posting

3693. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has issued instructions regarding compliance of a rotation policy in appointment/posting of officials to various sensitive posts;

(b) if so, the posts which fall under the sensitive category in his Ministry;

(c) whether the instructions of the CVC regarding the officials who are continuing on such posts for the last five years are being complied with;

(d) if so, the posts regarding which the instructions of the CVC have not been complied with during the last five years; 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) Yes, Madam.

(b) No post in the Ministry of Civil Aviation has been identified under sensitive category.

(c) to (e) Do not arise. However, the Rotational Transfer Policy formulated by Department of Personnel & Training is applicable in respect of CSS/CSSS Cadres of this Ministry.

[English]

Medical facilities in Flights

3694. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate arrangements have been made to meet the medical emergencies during air travel;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to deploy doctors as crew members in aircraft during air travel;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to meet medical emergencies during air travel?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. There are adequate arrangements to meet the medical emergencies during the air travel.

(b) Under the Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section II Series 'X' Part III promulgated by the DGCA, civil aircraft have been mandated to carry:

i. First Aid Kit.

ii. Medical Kit where the aircraft is authorized to carry more than 100 passengers on a sector length of more than two hours.

iii. Universal Precaution Kit on all aircraft that require a Cabin Crew member.

iv. Automated External Defibrillators.

(c) No, Madam. There is no such proposal at present.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Following steps have been taken to meet the medical emergencies during the air travel:

i. The Captain of the aircraft is authorized to divert the aircraft to the closest suitable airfield to handle such medical emergency under Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Sec-9, Series E, Part I.

ii. The cabin crew are trained in First Aid as part of their initial and refresher training curricula.

iii. Doctors travelling as passengers often help other passengers in emergency/trivial medical need.

iv. Airports have functioning medical establishments run by Airports Authority of India/Private Airport/Airline to attend to passengers who take ill during flight.

[Translation]

Safety of Information under UID

3695. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a risk of theft of personal information collected under UID project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the response of the Government in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety of the information collected under UID?

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) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) UIDAI has taken several measures to ensure security of resident data, encompassing physical security, access control, network security, stringent audit mechanism, 24x7 monitoring and measures such as data partitioning and data encryption. The general philosophy of UIDAI is to build an operating model which is inclusive at the front end but uses extremely sophisticated software, biometrics, fraud analytics, data mining at the back end to achieve desired level of data security, improving efficiency and safeguarding privacy.

Standardization Testing and Quality Certificate (STQC) an attached office of Department of Information and Technology, Ministry of Communication and Technology has audited the UIDAI software applications and the IT Infrastructure Security Audit for Data Centres.

[English]

Research in Nuclear Science

3696. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Government during the last three years to boost research in nuclear science in the country;

(b) whether there is any proposal to set up research reactors in future;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the nuclear science research programmes proposed in the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has been pursuing R&D in nuclear science, engineering and advanced mathematics.

The R&D activities are carried out through Research Centres, Aided Institutions under the administrative control of the Department and also through extra mural support through Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS). The Department has formulated projects under the XII Five Year Plan with emphasis on Research in Nuclear Science. The outlay provided under XII Five Year Plan (2012-17) R&D Sector is Rs. 19,740 crore. During the last three years, the Department has provided adequate financial support under R&D Sector as detailed below, for pursuing research in nuclear science:

2010-11: Rs. 1817.07 crore (actual expenditure)

2011-12: Rs. 2512.63 crore (actual expenditure)

2012-13: Rs. 2940.90 crore (approved outlay)

Some of the other important steps taken by the Department towards boosting the research in nuclear sciences and allied disciplines are the following:

- (i) Setting up of Global Centre for Nuclear Energy Partnership (GCNEP) in Haryana.
- (ii) Participation of Indian scientists in international collaboration programmes such as Large Hadron Collider at CERN, International Thermo Nuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) Project/ Jules Horowitz Reactor Project (France) etc.
- (iii) Strengthening of Human Resources and building expertise in the specialised areas of nuclear sciences through initiatives under Homi Bhabha National Institute (HBNI), a deemed University, setting up of National Institute of Science Education and Research (NISER), University of Mumbai-Department of Atomic Energy-Centre for Excellence in Basic Sciences (UM-DAE-CBS), collaborations of Research Centres/Aided Institutions of DAE with Universities in India and abroad.
- (iv) Strengthening of R&D infrastructure by way of new project activities for establishing new BARC campus at Vizag, TIFR Centre for Interdisciplinary Sciences (TCIS) at Hyderabad and International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS), Bengaluru.
- (v) Pursuing research in the Fast Breeder Reactor and fusion research programmes.

(b) and (c) Two research reactors are proposed to be constructed at the new BARC Campus at Vizag. One of the research reactors will be similar to existing 100 MW Dhruva research reactor. The other research reactor will be a 30 MW reactor specifically designed to produce high specific activity radioisotopes not presently produced

in the country.

(d) The Department has proposed a total of 400 projects with an outlay of Rs. 19740 crore under R&D Sector in XII Five Year Plan. Some significant initiatives are listed in the table below:

Department of Atomic Energy - Significant initiatives

Sl.No.	Significance of the programme	Title
1.	Flagship Programmes	High flux research reactor and Isotope processing laboratory
2.		125 MW Thermal research reactor
3.		Peta Flop class Parallel Supercomputing facility
4.		Sodium Technology Complex
5.		Advanced National facility for Unstable and Rare Isotope Beams
6.		India based Neutrino Observatory (INO)- a multi-institutional green field project of the Department of Atomic Energy to build a world class underground laboratory for high energy and nuclear physics research.
7.		Enhancement of INDUS synchrotron user facility
8.		Development of GCNEP - an initiative to enable India in establishing the leadership in the field of nuclear energy through research and training
9.		TIFR Hyderabad Campus - special focus on science education at all levels <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Unification of traditional disciplines under research themes. • Convergence of fundamental and applied sciences, facilitating the emergence of new technologies. • Unification of teaching and research in ways that reinforce and elevate each other.
10.		Establishment of cancer hospital at Vizag
11.	Developing Human resources and fostering new opportunities in science education	NISER Campus
12.		Development of International Centre for Theoretical Sciences - TIFR Bengaluru <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • programs in science education and communication • refresher courses for college and university teachers • open courseware to students and researchers • enthusing high school and college students by providing opportunities for interaction with renowned scientists.

Amendment in Laws for Technical Institutes

3697. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to amend the laws regarding establishment of technical institutes including National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the new laws are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. There is no proposal to amend all the laws regarding the establishment of technical institutes in the country. However, the Government has decided to establish the Indian Institute of Engineering Science and Technology (IIST) - Shibpur (West Bengal) by the conversion of the Bengal Engineering and Science University (BESU) - Shibpur (West Bengal) into the IIST - Shibpur (West Bengal) and its incorporation as an "Institution of National Importance" by amending the National Institutes of Technology, Science Education and Research (NITSER) Act, 2007.

(b) The proposed Bill, provides for:-

(i) insertion of a sub-section (1A) in section 4 of the NITSER Act, 2007 for deemed incorporation of the IIST - Shibpur specified in the proposed third schedule;

(ii) omission of section 30A of the Act so as to establish a common Council for all the Institutes listed in the First Schedule, the Second Schedule and the proposed Third Schedule; and

(iii) to repeal the Bengal Engineering and Science University - Shibpur, West Bengal Act, 2004.

(c) The amended Act shall come into force on such date as the Central Government may, by notification in the Official Gazette, appoint

Uniform Accounting System in RTE Act

3698. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set an uniform accounting standard to assist the States in estimating the expenditure incurred by schools to ascertain the quantum of reimbursement to schools under RTE Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the amount disbursed and proposed to be disbursed under the system to States, State-wise;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to set an uniform accounting system for RTE disbursement; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken by the Government for proper disbursement of funds under RTE?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Section 12(1)(c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for 25% admissions in Class I or pre primary as the case may be, in private unaided schools, to children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups. Section 12(2) of the RTE Act, 2009 provides for the reimbursement of per child expenditure so incurred by the school, as per the norms notified by the concerned State/UT. Each State/UT will notify the reimbursement norms on basis of per child expenditure incurred by that State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less as per prescribed procedure. The reimbursement norms, therefore, vary from State to State. So far, 10 States/UTs have prescribed their norms for reimbursement. The reimbursements are done at the State/district level after the verification of the enrolment of children from disadvantaged groups and weaker sections, as per the State/UT's prescribed procedure.

Infrastructure Status to Housing Sector

3699. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give infrastructure to the affordable housing sector; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its likely benefits?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) and (b) Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has proposed to grant 'Infrastructure Status' to Affordable Housing Sector. The same is under consideration by the Institutional Mechanism (IM) set up by the Ministry of Finance to consider incorporation of various Infrastructure Sub-sectors in Harmonized Master List of Infrastructure Sub-sectors.

Sectors having 'Infrastructure Status' can access to loans with enhanced limits. These Sectors can access enhanced limits of External Commercial Borrowings (ECB). These Sectors are eligible to access funds from Insurance Companies, Pension Funds, India Infrastructure Financing Company Limited (IIFCL) and specified benefits under Section 80-IA (4) of the Income Tax Act, 1961 for taxation of profit at reduced or zero rates for specified periods of time, (Tax Holiday), etc.

Hoax Calls to Airlines

3700. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of airlines receiving hoax calls have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the losses incurred due to such incidents, airline-wise and airport-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken to punish the hoax call makers so far?

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

(b) The details of hoax calls received during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 & 2013 till date airport-wise are given in the enclosed Statement. The information about the estimated losses incurred due to such incidents is not kept by the Government.

(c) A detailed procedure to deal with hoax calls has been specified in the Bomb Threat Contingency Plan to classify the call as specific or hoax. In the event of such hoax calls, the affected airlines file complaint to the local police for tracing the call and taking further necessary action as per the relevant legal provisions.

Statement

The details of hoax calls received during the years 2010, 2011, 2012 & 2013 till date airport-wise

Sl.No.	Airport	Year 2010	Year 2011	Year 2012	Year 2013 upto till date
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Mumbai	03	03	07	03
2.	Goa	Nil	Nil	01	Nil
3.	Pune	Nil	01	Nil	Nil
4.	Kofkata	Nil	02	Nil	01
5.	Patna	Nil	Nil	01	Nil
6.	Guwahati	Nil	Nil	01	01
7.	Hyderabad	03	Nil	Nil	01

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Bangalore	02	01	Nil	Nil
9.	Delhi	08	09	05	03
10.	Varanashi	01	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Jaipur	01	Nil	Nil	Nil
Total		18	16	15	09

Redressal of Pensioners Grievances

3701. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of redressal mechanism of pensioners grievances in PSU telecom companies, company-wise;

(b) the names of Pensioner Associations functioning in these PSUs;

(c) whether these Pensioner Associations have been accorded any legal authority to represent grievances of pensioners; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Out of four Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) under Department of Telecommunications (DOT), viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL), Telecommunications Consultants India Limited (TCIL) and Indian Telephone Industries Limited (ITI), BSNL and MTNL have pension schemes and TCIL and ITI do not have pension schemes. The details regarding redressal mechanism of pensioners grievances in respect of BSNL and MTNL are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) to (d) There is no provision for recognition of Pensioners Association in these PSUs as the rules provide recognition of Unions for serving employees through the prescribed process of election. However, retired employees of these PSUs have formed Pensioners

Associations to take up the pension grievances of their members with DOT as well as the concerned PSUs.

Statement

A. BSNL

BSNL has not devised any redressal mechanism separately for the pensioners. However, BSNL pensioners can lodge on-line complaints at the Centralised Public Grievances Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS) portal of the Central Government site "www.pgportal.gov.in". Complaints meant for BSNL lodged in the said website are monitored regularly by the Public Grievance Cells of DOT and BSNL. The pensioners are also free to send their complaints in writing or through e-mail which are attended to by the concerned officers in DOT and BSNL.

B. MTNL

MTNL pensioner's grievances are dealt as per Grievance Redressal Scheme of MTNL. However, MTNL pensioners can also lodge their complaints at CPGRAMS portal mentioned above.

Grievance Redressal Mechanism

3702. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are effective public/consumer grievance redressal mechanism at the district and secondary switching area (SSA) level;

(b) if so, the details of such grievance redressal cells functioning in the country at district and SSA level, State-wise;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to set up such cell/mechanism to redress the grievances of consumers at that level?

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. Consumer Grievance Redressal Mechanism of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) & Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) covers all respective Secondary Switching Areas (SSA's).

(b) BSNL has established Grievance Redressal system with Computerized Fault Repair Service & Interactive Voice Response System (FRS/IVRS) in all SSAs. In addition, customer can book his complaint at call center on Toll Free Numbers as indicated below:-

- For Wire-line Telephone connections: 1500 or 1800-345-1500
- For WLL & WiMAX Connections: 1502 or 1800-180-1502
- For GSM Mobile Services: 1503 or 1800-180-1503
- For Broadband and Internet Connections: 1504 or 1800-345-1504

BSNL has 11 (eleven) call centers for Wire-line and Broadband services and 14 (fourteen) call centers for mobile services which are working at Telecom circle level as per the details given in the enclosed Statement. BSNL also has Public Grievances Cell in each circle/SSA for resolving the complaints of its customers.

The details of grievance redressal system of MTNL (for Delhi and Mumbai) are as below:-

1. Complaint Centre on IVRS (Interactive Voice Response System) at '198'.
2. MTNL's Website-<http://delhi.mtnl.net.in> (MTNL Delhi), www.mtnlmumbai.in (MTNL Mumbai).
3. Call Centres-
 - 1500 - Landline Services;
 - 1502 - CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) Services;

1503 - Mobile Services;

1504 - Broadband Services.

4. Customer service Centres/Sanchar Haats.

(c) and (d) Not applicable in view of above.

Statement

List of Land Line & Broad Band Call Centres

Sl. No.	Call Centre Location	Telecom Circles Covered
1.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Bengaluru	Karnataka, Kerala
3.	Chennai	Tamil Nadu, Chennai Telephone District
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
5.	Noida	Uttar Pradesh (West), Uttar Pradesh (East), Uttarakhand
6.	Chandigarh	Punjab, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir
7.	Bhubaneswar	Bihar, Jharkhand, Odisha
8.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
9.	Kolkata	West Bengal, Calcutta Telephone District, Assam, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, NE I & NE II
10.	Gurgaon	Haryana, Rajasthan
11.	Pune	Maharashtra

List of Call Centres for Mobile Services

Sl. No.	Call Centre Location	Telecom Circles Covered
1	2	3
1.	Ajmer	Rajasthan
2.	Ahmedabad	Gujarat
3.	Bangalore	Karnataka, Kerala

1	2	3
4.	Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh
5.	Bhubaneswar	Odisha
6.	Chennai	Tamilnadu, Chennai Telephone District
7.	Dehradun	UP (West) & Uttarakhand
8.	Guwahati	Assam, NE-I & NE-II
9.	Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh
10.	Karnal	Haryana, HP, J&K & Punjab
11.	Kolkata	West Bengal & Calcutta Telephone District
12.	Lucknow	Uttar Pradesh (East)
13.	Patna	Bihar & Jharkhand
14.	Pune	Maharashtra

[*Translation*]

Suggestions for Eradication of Corruption

3703. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has suggested any measures for eradication of corruption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government on the suggestions; and

(c) the extent in which corruption is likely to be curbed in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Hon'ble Prime Minister in his speeches in different fora has suggested measures for eradicating corruption.

(b) Some of the suggestions made by the Hon'ble Prime Minister to eradicate corruption are—

- (i) reduce opportunities for corrupt practices;
- (ii) ensure transparency;

(iii) public authorities should voluntarily place as much information as is possible in the public domain to inform our people;

(iv) speedy and through investigation by investigating agencies followed by expeditious prosecution to bring the guilty to book.

The Government has already taken several steps in the recent past to combat corruption and improve the functioning of Government. These include:-

- (i) Enactment of Right to Information Act, 2005;
- (ii) Issue of comprehensive instructions on transparency in tendering and contracting process by the CVC;
- (iii) Issue of instructions by the CVC asking the organizations to adopt Integrity Pact in major Government procurement activities; State Governments have also been advised to adopt Integrity Pact in major procurements;
- (iv) Introduction of e-Governance and simplification of procedures and systems;
- (v) Issue of Citizen Charters;
- (vi) Ratification of United Nations Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC) in 2011;
- (vii) Placing of details of immovable property returns of all Members of the All India Services and other Group 'A' officers of the Central Government in the public domain;
- (viii) Setting up of 71 additional Special Courts exclusively for trial of CBI cases in different States. Besides this, the Government has recently approved creation of another 22 Special Courts in various States throughout the country.

Besides this, the Government has also introduced a number of legislations in the Parliament in the recent past for effectively tackling corruption. Some of them are-

- (i) The Lokpal & Lokayuktas Bill, 2011;
- (ii) The Whistle-blowers Protection Bill, 2011;
- (iii) The Prevention of Bribery of Foreign Public Officials and Officials of Public International Organizations Bill, 2011;

(iv) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of the Grievances Bill, 2011; and

(v) The Public Procurement Bill, 2012.

(c) The fight against corruption is an ongoing process and it is the endeavour of the Government to strengthen the anti-corruption mechanism.

Commercial Activities in Residential Areas

3704. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that large scale commercial activities are going on in the residential areas in the metropolitan cities including those developed by the Delhi Development Authority;

(b) if so, the details of such commercial activities noticed during each of the last three years and the current year, colony-wide; and

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

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

(a) to (c) On receipt of specific complaints regarding non-permissible commercial activities, Delhi Development Authority (DDA) initiates appropriate enforcement action. In respect of Government Colonies, on receipt of complaints about the misuse of quarter, action is taken against the allottees indulging in commercial activities in

the Government accommodations under Supplementary Rule 317-B-21 for breach of the allotment Rules and conditions. Regarding other Metropolitan cities, the information is not compiled by the Central Government for its being a State subject.

[English]

Mahila Samakhya Programme

3705. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the status of Mahila Samakhya Programme;

(b) the expenditure incurred on this scheme during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the criterion for selection of the districts under this programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The Mahila Samakhya programme is operational in 122 districts of 10 States viz. Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(b) The funds released under the Mahila Samakhya programme during the last three years and in the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The Mahila Samakhya programme is implemented in the districts with Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs).

Statement

Funds released under Mahila Samakhya programme

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	Name of MS State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 18.3.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	522.11	641.71	736.14	903.70
2.	Assam	480.00	393.67	427.52	544.88

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Bihar	544.24	541.41	599.45	694.44
4.	Chhattisgarh	100.00	93.25	73.63	178.16
5.	Gujarat	250.00	222.47	368.25	456.79
6.	Jharkhand	310.63	576.43	519.68	500.00
7.	Karnataka	453.01	631.95	762.05	853.55
8.	Kerala	211.19	293.10	317.11	323.47
9.	Uttar Pradesh	853.82	760.20	735.19	875.16
10.	Uttarakhand	450.00	418.81	433.98	489.85
Total		4175.00	4573.00	4973.00	5820.00

[*Translation*]

Funds for Various Centrally Funded Scheme

3706. SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Bihar have requested the Union Government for immediate release of funds allocated for various Centrally funded schemes which have been delayed in these States;

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

(c) whether the said delay has hindered the development works affecting public interests; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The concerned administrative Ministries/Departments dealing with Centrally Sponsored Schemes/Programmes and projects releases funds to States and their implementing agencies as per the scheme guidelines keeping in view the utilization of funds earlier released. The Central funds released to the States of Uttar Pradesh & Bihar for various plan schemes during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise Release of Plan Assistance from the Centre

(Rs. in crore)

State	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13*		
	Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total	Central Assistance to State Plan	Centrally Sponsored Schemes	Total
Bihar	4579.96	7627.46	12207.42	6371.12	13698.96	20070.08	5942.93	12970.26	18913.19	4837.24	11234.36	16071.60
Uttar Pradesh	6105.01	18275.14	24380.15	7505.39	20449.21	27954.60	7490.16	18222.34	25712.50	5954.97	15575.59	21530.56

* : Releases as on 15.03.2013

Source: CPSMS

*[English]***Poverty Alleviation**

3707. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Government from various States under the various schemes for poverty alleviation and employment generation during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the number of proposals cleared and the number of proposals still pending, State-wise, along with the reasons for pendency; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to clear all the pending projects?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) to (c) The Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation is implementing scheme of Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) which aims to provide gainful employment to the urban unemployed and under-employed poor, by encouraging setting up of self employment ventures by the urban poor living below the poverty line, skills training and also through providing wage employment by utilizing their labour for construction of socially and economically useful public assets.

Under the SJSRY scheme, the States/UTs are not required to send proposals to the Ministry. The funds under the scheme are tentatively allocated among the States/UTs taking into account the incidence of urban poor population/urban population and released only after they fulfil the prescribed criteria. Statements-I and II showing State-wise funds released and physical progress under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY) during the last three years and the current year are enclosed.

Statement I

*State-wise Central Fund released during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13
under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)*

					(Rs. in lakhs)
Sl.No.	Name of the States/UTs	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (As on 16.03.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3390.53	5226.02	6910.24	5638.61
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	103.93	201.79	129.99	0.00
3.	Assam	1478.03	2869.96	3274.79	3413.28
4.	Bihar	895.12	2001.40	1579.36	0.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	881.30	1201.95	1921.96	1349.54
6.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	1501.44	1928.53	3843.37	4855.11
8.	Haryana	585.34	654.37	1597.70	1866.07
9.	Himachal Pradesh	12.15	50.00	109.54	335.61

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.00	135.21	293.30	296.27
11.	Jharkhand	0.00	814.88	814.00	1782.29
12.	Karnataka	3524.71	5376.04	4874.28	5058.16
13.	Kerala	948.13	474.03	1970.37	2634.58
14.	Madhya Pradesh	4087.96	5914.80	5719.08	4743.32
15.	Maharashtra	8075.96	10464.11	10304.04	10271.98
16.	Manipur	461.88	448.43	399.65	0.00
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	234.74
18.	Mizoram	369.51	641.66	514.74	435.41
19.	Nagaland	277.13	419.06	269.06	443.18
20.	Odisha	1476.59	1650.75	2083.28	1669.30
21.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	2275.11	1344.04
22.	Rajasthan	1311.76	2932.96	4187.60	1976.70
23.	Sikkim	46.19	194.84	44.84	116.63
24.	Tamil Nadu	3817.38	4267.63	6346.09	7480.88
25.	Tripura	0.00	224.25	523.81	0.00
26.	Uttarakhand	488.70	546.34	583.96	625.97
27.	Uttar Pradesh	6462.43	7224.67	11119.01	4668.63
28.	West Bengal	1940.44	2169.31	5764.81	6290.54
29.	A & N Islands	0.00	18.75	23.34	9.27
30.	Chandigarh	0.00	39.26	147.13	68.21
31.	D & N Haveli	17.58	8.79	8.65	0.00
32.	Daman & Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Delhi	0.00	0.00	175.00	250.01
34.	Puducherry	6.66	50.00	75.00	0.00
Total		42160.85	58149.79	77883.10	67858.33

Statement II

The details of employment opportunities created during 2009-10, 2010-11, 2011-12 & 2012-13 under Swarna Jayanti Shahari Rozgar Yojana (SJSRY)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13*	
		No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)	No. of beneficiaries assisted for setting up individual micro enterprises (USEP)	No. of beneficiaries provided skill training (STEP-UP)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7389	23914	9005	26753	12259	67664	7718	41000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	16	20	12	28	89	213	73	168
3.	Assam	472	420	90	470	126	1006	1205	10243
4.	Bihar	0	0	0	17134	1396	5170	380	
5.	Chhattisgarh	1993	1083	1862	3701	2687	10505	2120	11363
6.	Goa	0	0	0	0	14	59	36	40
7.	Gujarat	19324	23754	8015	31517	8914	43179	3636	32491
8.	Haryana	3348	5495	1606	4724	1511	2440	925	4696
9.	Himachal Pradesh	33	170	24	112	68	262	2	148
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	200	2356	85	1380	25	1904
11.	Jharkhand	364	209	402	2874	81	438	42	4005
12.	Karnataka	3541	15853	3527	13397	5080	26644	6369	17157
13.	Kerala	813	2696	1065	3190	1668	5040	814	5923
14.	Madhya Pradesh	15232	33088	16743	31439	11724	27586	9840	35135
15.	Maharashtra	6074	40693	7449	38669	6708	56168	3121	28507
16.	Manipur	8	3335	8	131	0	1283	0	1025
17.	Meghalaya	24	47	52	154	0	0	34	150
18.	Mizoram	29	230	216	3145	359	2755	372	4913

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Nagaland	142	46	130	154	296	864	130	3652
20.	Odisha	5907	5697	5168	3356	2851	7364	1691	7138
21.	Punjab	14	0	66	0	59	995	5	1503
22.	Rajasthan	9404	5315	7305	3355	5727	9131	2758	24912
23.	Sikkim	86	0	80	320	106	908	72	907
24.	Tamil Nadu	2065	1224	3925	7198	5755	29656	2850	42000
25.	Tripura	200	1014	362	1586	253	1688	194	1659
26.	Uttarakhand	992	1744	904	2168	725	1890	509	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	3145	15281	7402	52419	4605	31846	4561	8011
28.	West Bengal	5024	7049	4412	5878	6346	24870	3197	30537
29.	A & N Islands	43	1	43	0	65	0	39	0
30.	Chandigarh	0	0	112	124	429	616	170	486
31.	D & N Haveli	0	0	0	0	5	60	12	
32.	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0		
33.	Delhi	95	109	2298	548	306	1230	251	3600
34.	Puducherry	306	44	497	276	478	760	178	215
Total		86083	188531	82980	257176	80775	363670	53329	323488

*As per the reports received from the State/UT Governments for the period ending February, 2013.

BPO Sector

3708. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the total size and the number of people employed in the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Indian BPO sector, especially in the voice-based segment, has been losing its market share

due to competition from emerging outsourcing regions such as Philippines, Latin America, Eastern Europe, etc.;

(c) if so, the market share of the Indian BPO sector in the Global BPO industry during the last three years and the current year and the reasons for fall in market share, year-wise; and

(d) The details of the steps taken/being taken to consolidate India's position in the BPO sector?

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

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per National Association of Software and Services Companies (NASSCOM), the total size and the number of people employed in the Business Process Outsourcing (BPO) sector in the country during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, is as under:-

Size of BPO (Exports + Domestic revenue)	
FY 2009-10	USD 14.7 billion
FY 2010-11	USD 17.0 billion
FY 2011-12	USD 19.0 billion
FY 2012-13 (E)	USD 20.9 billion

E-Estimated Employment (BPO exports)				
	FY 2009-10	FY 2010-11	FY 2011-12	FY 2012-13 (E)
Direct	770,000	826,000	879,000	917,000

As per NASSCOM, the State-wise data is not maintained.

(b) and (c) Exports from BPO sector in India have grown from USD 12.4 billion in FY2010 to USD 17.8 Billion (expected) in FY2013 despite the global economic crisis. As per NASSCOM, in the BPO sector especially voiced based segment, revenue of Philippines is increasing but India continues to be the leader with 37% of the world's BPO market. The market share of the Indian BPO sector in the Global BPO industry during the last three years and the current year is as under:-

	2009	2010	2011	2012 (E)
Global BPO sourcing market (USD billion)	36-38	40-42	44-46	48-50
India's share (%)	34%	35%	36%	37%

(d) Government extends several incentives to increase the IT-ITES/BPO export revenue. Under the Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, which is administered by the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications & IT, the IT-ITES/BPO units are eligible for various benefits such as Customs Duty exemption on

imported goods, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) and Excise Duty exemptions on procurement of indigenously manufactured goods. Further, the Department of Commerce (DOC), Ministry of Commerce & Industry through Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme assists exporters especially Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for export promotion activities abroad. DOC has notified 235 IT-ITES specific Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Currently, the SEZs units are eligible for tax benefits as per Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for a period of 15 years in a phased manner. The IT-ITES SEZ units are contributing significantly to the growth of export revenues of the sector.

Challenges in Education Sector

3709. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is underlining the need for addressing the emerging challenges in the education sector at the primary and secondary levels especially in the rural areas as compared to urban areas;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far, in the 11th Five Year Plan; and

(c) the views of the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Government has been addressing the emerging challenges in the education sector at the primary and secondary levels by aligning existing schemes and introducing new ones. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 came into force from 01.04.2010 and mandates free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years, including children in rural areas.

The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme which is the main vehicle for meeting the objectives of the RTE Act, 2009 has been aligned with provisions of the Act. The SSA supports provisions of school infrastructure, additional teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms etc. As many as 85.99% of the elementary schools as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12

are in rural areas. In the 11th Plan Rs. 77408.80 crore were released as the central share to the States/UTs under the SSA.

The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) was launched in March, 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality. The RMSA supports States/UTs in providing physical infrastructure, including buildings, toilets, drinking water facilities, libraries, laboratories etc. as well as providing teacher posts. A total of Rs. 4530.89 crore of central funds has been released to the States under the RMSA in the 11th Five Year Plan.

All the State/UT Governments are implementing the SSA and the RMSA as partners of the Central Government.

UGC Non-Net Fellowship to Research Scholars

3710. SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to increase the UGC Non-NET fellowship to research scholars in the Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether the Government is also planning to provide scholarship to research scholars in the State Universities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants

Commission (UGC) has informed us that it had already revised the scholarship amounts under the scheme w.e.f. 1st April, 2012 to Rs. Rs. 8,000/- (from Rs. 5000/- p.m.) and Rs. 5,000/- (from Rs. 3000/- p.m.) per month for full-time Ph.D. and for full-time M.Phil respectively.

(c) The UGC schemes of Junior Research Fellowship (JRF)/Senior Research Fellowship (SRF), Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships, Post-Doctoral Fellowships, Research Fellowships in Sciences for Meritorious Students, Research Fellowship in Humanities and Social Sciences for Meritorious students etc. are available to eligible candidates in State Universities.

Sanskrit Universities

3711. SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) the details of the funds allocated, released and spent for each such university, State-wise during the 11th and 12th Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) There are 15 Sanskrit Universities, including institutions deemed to be universities, functioning in the country at present. The list of such Universities, State-wise is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The details of funds allocated, released and spent for each Sanskrit University during the 11th and 12th Plan period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

Sl.No.	State	Name of the Sanskrit University
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha Tirupati-517 507
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Sri Venkateswara Vedic University, Alipini-Chandagini, Bypass Road, Tirupati
3.	Assam	Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University, Nalbari, Assam

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Kameshwar Nagar, Darbhanga-846 008
5.	Delhi	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University), 56-57, Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110 058
6.	Delhi	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi-110 016
7.	Gujarat	Somnath Sanskrit University, Somnath Trust, BITCO Building, Prabas Patan, Somnath Junagadh
8.	Kerala	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit, Sree Sankarapuram, P.B. No.14, Kalady Dist. Ernakulam-683 574
9.	Karnataka	Karnataka Sanskrit University, Chamrendra Sanskrit Mahapathshala, Bangalore
10.	Maharashtra	Kavikulaguru Kalidas Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Baghela Bhawan, Sitalwadi, Mouda Road Ramtek-441 106
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Maharishi Panini Sanskrit Evam Vedic University, B.M. Birla Shodh Sansthan Parisar, Dewas Road, Ujjain, M.P.
12.	Odisha	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya Srivihar, Puri-752 003
13.	Rajasthan	Jagadguru Ramanandacharya Rajasthan Sanskrit University, Vill-Madau (Muhana), PO-Bhankrota, Jaipur-302 026
14.	Uttar Pradesh	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi-221 002
15.	Uttarakhand	Uttarakhand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Sanskrit Bhawan, Delhi Rashtriya Rajmarg, Post-Jwalapur, Haridwar-249 407

Statement II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	Name of the University	Allocation during XI Plan	Grant released during XI Plan	Expenditure	XII Plan grant released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Tirupati-517 507	8718.81	7747.11	7664.67	1341.98

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Bihar	Kameshwar Singh Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Kameshwar Nagar, Darbhanga-846 008	708.38	359.55	20.29	157.97
3.	Delhi	Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, Katwaria Sarai, New Delhi-110 016	9284.82	7841.11	7841.11	1455.30
4	Delhi	Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (Deemed University), 56-57, Institutional Area, Janakpuri, New Delhi-110 058	39601.67	39601.67	40853.95##	11130.00
5.	Kerala	Sree Sankaracharya University of Sanskrit Sree Sankarapuram, P.B. No. 14, Kalady Dist., Ernakulam-683 574	1002.00	349.90	228.00	130.00
6.	Odisha	Shri Jagannath Sanskrit Vishvavidyalaya Srivihar, Puri-752 003	847.50	658.25	211.76	156.88
7.	Uttar Pradesh	Sampurnanand Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya Varanasi-221 002	853.00	388.85	19.87	155.00

##The expenditure has been more than the allotted funds since the said Deemed University also has income through internal sources.

Admission of Girls in IITs

3712. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the percentage of girls admission in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country is very low;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the reasons for the low percentage of girls admission in IITs; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to encourage girls to join IITs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Although the percentage of female candidates registered in the Indian Institutes of Technology (IIT) Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 were 24.82, 23.44 and 33.28 respectively, their respective admission rates were only 10.28, 9.97 and 9.78. The reasons vary but final admissions reflect success in the examinations alone.

(c) The recent increase in the percentage of registered female candidates in JEE-2012, presumably, is due to the drastic reduction of in the application fees for girls. Also, the fee chargeable to female candidates in the JEE (Main) and JEE (Advanced) 2013 would be 50% and 'nil' respectively.

[Translation]

Merger of Technical Colleges by IITs

3713. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to merge nearby technical colleges with the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs);

(b) if so, the details of methodology adopted in this regard;

(c) whether the said decision will have adverse effects on financial and administrative management of IITs; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Performance Grant

3714. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has released performance grant to the State Government of Gujarat as recommended by the 13th Finance Commission;

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

(c) the time by which performance grant is likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) The General Performance Grant, beginning from 2011-12, is available for a period of four years to States that meet certain performance based conditions recommended by the Thirteenth Finance Commission (FC-XIII). Where a State is unable to meet these conditions by 31st March

of particular fiscal year, it will forfeit its entitlement to the performance grant, and its entitlement will be distributed among States as recommended by FC-XIII, viz. fifty percent amongst all the States, and fifty percent amongst the States that have complied with the stipulated conditions. Rs. 1352.37 lakh for Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) and Rs. 934.41 lakh for Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) were released as share in forfeited grant for 2011-12 to the State of Gujarat.

(b) The general performance grants for PRIs and ULBs for 2011-12 have not been released to the State of Gujarat as it did not comply with all the performance based conditions.

(c) All the performance based conditions for release of General Performance Grant and Special Area Performance Grant must be met by the end of a fiscal year (31 March) for a State to be eligible to draw down its performance grant for the succeeding fiscal year.

Import of Uranium

3715. SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rules prescribed for import of uranium into the country;

(b) whether the rules apply to uranium tainted substances and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of any private company importing copper concentrates stained with uranium from Australia and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry into this issue; and

(e) if so, the details of the findings and the action taken against the responsible parties?

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) Import of uranium or thorium ores and concentrates and radioactive chemical elements and radioactive isotopes (including the fissile or fertile chemical elements and isotopes) and their compounds; mixtures and residues

containing these products is restricted and requires authorisation from Directorate General of Foreign Trade and, further, are subject to the provisions of Atomic Energy Act, 1962 and rules made thereunder.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise in view of (c) above.

Funds for SSA

3716. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not sanctioned full budget allocation to Gujarat under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) to complete the entire infrastructure and other facilities latest by March, 2013 as per the provisions made in the RTE Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to sanction deducted budget amount as a supplementary budget;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the remaining amount is likely to be allocated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Central funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are released in instalments to the States/UTs for the implementation of interventions approved under the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of that State, based on the pace of expenditure and progress of implementation of the programme. On the basis of these criteria, Rs. 1,13,918.08 lakh had been released in two instalments to the State of Gujarat towards the Central Government's share. As per the information reported by the State, Rs. 540 crore was the unspent balance available as on 31st December, 2012 under the SSA.

(d) and (e) No State, including Gujarat has been considered for a supplementary Annual Work Plan & Budget under the SSA for 2012-13.

Closure of Technical Institutes

3717. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has received a large number of applications from technical institutes across the country for closure during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) the main reasons adduced for closure of these institutes;

(d) whether the AICTE has permitted these institutions to close down;

(e) if so, the number of technical institutes which have been closed during the last two years, year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of State-wise, Year-wise applications received from technical institutes across the country for closure during the last two years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The main reasons for closure of these institutes is non-viability and a low number of students seeking admission. The closure is also due to withdrawal of approval as a punitive measure for not complying with the norms and standards of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE).

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The details of State-wise number of Under-Graduate Engineering and Management Institutions closed during the last two years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The AICTE through its various schemes, promotes quality in technical education and also funds such programmes. The AICTE also promotes industry

interaction collaboration with industry bodies like CII, FICCI, ASSOCHAM, NASSCOM etc. to bring quality in output and improve placement. The AICTE has also signed an MoU with Institute of Applied Manpower and Research (IAMR) for a National Technical Manpower Information System to be developed, so that based on the data provided, better planning could be done both in terms of regional as well as subject-wise demands.

Statement I

State	Number of applications received from UG Engineering Institutes for closure during 2011-12	Number of applications received from Management institutions for closure during 2011-12
Andhra Pradesh	8	32
Gujarat	2	
Haryana	4	15
Himachal Pradesh	1	5
Jharkhand	1	—
Karnataka	3	8
Kerala	1	6
Maharashtra	3	20
Punjab	4	20
Rajasthan	4	18
Tamil Nadu	2	—
Uttar Pradesh	4	32
West Bengal	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	—
Total	38	166

State	Number of applications received from UG Engineering Institutes for closure during 2012-13	Number of applications received from Management institutions for closure during 2012-13
Andhra Pradesh	10	44
Delhi	—	1
Gujarat	—	4
Haryana	4	2
Kerala	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	—	11
Maharashtra	6	6
Odisha	—	1
Punjab	1	1
Rajasthan	2	20
Tamil Nadu	—	7
Uttar Pradesh	—	15
Assam	1	—
Jharkhand	1	—
Total	25	114

State	Number of applications received from UG Engineering Institutes for closure during 2013-14	Number of applications received from Management institutions for closure during 2013-14
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	12	37
Gujarat	—	9

1	2	3
Haryana	4	7
Himachal Pradesh		
Jharkhand		
Karnataka	—	2
Kerala	—	1
Maharashtra	6	7
Punjab	1	6
Rajasthan	1	6
Tamil Nadu	1	2
Uttar Pradesh	3	13
West Bengal	1	—
Uttarakhand	—	1
Madhya Pradesh	—	3
Odisha	1	—
Total	30	94

Statement II

State	Number of UG Engineering Institutes closed during 2011-12	Number of Management Institutes closed during 2011-12
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	6	28
Gujarat	1	—
Haryana	2	12
Himachal Pradesh	1	4

1	2	3
Jharkhand	1	—
Karnataka	1	3
Kerala	1	4
Maharashtra	1	12
Punjab	3	16
Rajasthan	4	15
Tamil Nadu	2	—
Uttar Pradesh	4	24
West Bengal	1	—
Madhya Pradesh	—	6
Total	28	124

State	Number of UG Engineering Institutes closed during 2012-13	Number of Management Institutes closed during 2012-13
1	2	3

Andhra Pradesh	4	42
Delhi	—	1
Gujarat	—	2
Haryana	1	1
Kerala	—	2
Madhya Pradesh	—	11
Maharashtra	2	6
Odisha	—	1
Punjab	1	1

1	2	3
Rajasthan	2	20
Tamil Nadu	—	7
Uttar Pradesh	—	7
Assam	1	
Jharkhand	1	
Total	12	101

Recognition by AICTE

3718. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) is granting permission or recognition to bodies wanting to start colleges or institutions;

(b) if so, the criteria followed for granting such permission/recognition;

(c) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that corrupt practices are followed in AICTE in granting recognition to institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to prevent corrupt practices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) grants approval for setting up of new technical institutions by Society/Trust/Companies registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956/ Central Government/State Government etc. under the provision of Clause 10 (k) of AICTE Act, 1987.

(b) The criteria followed by the AICTE for granting approval are laid down in the regulation and Approval Process Handbook issued from time to time. The information is also available on the website at www.aicte-india.org.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered some cases against

AICTE officials. The AICTE has introduced an e-Governance-Approval process for greater transparency and clarity, easier and assured communication, fast processing and facility for tracking of application by the applicant. Emphasis is being laid on self-declaration by Institutions rather than inspection in the e-Governance process. A database of country-wide experts has been created and the experts are selected randomly by computer, thus avoiding manual/human intervention in the constitution of the expert committees. The composition of Expert Committees at different stages of the approval process has been modified, incorporating High Court Advocates and practicing Architects and Professors as Members of the Committee.

A Public Notice under the caption "Vigilance Awareness" has been published in the leading newspapers to improve accountability, transparency while conducting expert committee visit for evaluation of physical and academic infrastructural facilities. The public has been informed that if they have any complaint regarding any expert visit, they may send their feed-back/grievance at a dedicated email id *i.e. aictevigilance@gmail.com*.

Revival Plans for Airlines

3719. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether some airlines have submitted their interim revival plans; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, airline-wise and the action taken by the Government so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

World Bank Assistance

3720. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank is providing any assistance for the construction of roads and flyovers in various cities and towns in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to extend this work to other parts of the country as well; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(a) Yes, Madam. However, it is limited to only selected demonstration cities.

(b) World Bank is providing assistance under Sustainable Urban Transport Project (SUTP) for implementation of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) in Pimpri Chinchwad (Maharashtra) by funding construction of two flyovers and road. The projects are namely:

1. Design and Construction of Flyover and Road over Bridge (ROB) at Nashik Phata: The total cost of the project is Rs. 98.81 crore.
2. Design and construction of Bridge on Pawana River, Flyover and ROB with Approaches & Ramps on Kalewadi Phata to Dehu Alandi Road: This is on Kalewadi to Dehu-Alandi Road BRT Corridor. The total cost of the project is Rs. 99.42 crore.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) There is a proposal from Karnataka for Hubli-Dharwad BRTS project for World Bank loan assistance under SUTP.

[English]

Women Study Centres

3721. SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

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

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has set up women study centres across the country;

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

(c) whether the UGC has asked the universities and colleges to give emphasis on gender sensitization and gender studies; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has informed that 158 Women's Studies Centres across the country have been set up from the VII Plan onwards. The State-wise details of existing Women's Studies Centres established in various Universities/Colleges are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Chairman, UGC has recently addressed a letter to all Vice-Chancellors and heads of institutions to increase efforts towards ensuring adequate emphasis on gender related issues in Universities. He has also requested them to ensure gender sensitization modules in curricular areas of higher education. The UGC has also notified the UGC (Promotion of Equity in Higher Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 which mandates every Higher Educational Institution to take appropriate measures to promote gender equity amongst the students also. The UGC scheme on "Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education" emphasizes gender sensitization and gender studies to facilitate the constituencies of women faculty, administrators and staff within the higher education system to increase the participation of women in higher education management.

Statement

List of 158 Women's Studies Centres established in various Universities/Colleges

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of Women's Studies Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	15
2.	Karnataka	10
3.	Kerala	4

1	2	3
4.	Tamil Nadu	21
5.	Puducherry	1
6.	Gujarat	4
7.	Maharashtra	23
8.	Goa	1
9.	Rajasthan	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	3
11.	Chhattisgarh	2
12.	Delhi	5
13.	Haryana	5
14.	Himachal Pradesh	1
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	9
16.	Punjab	5
17.	Chandigarh	3
18.	Uttar Pradesh	8
19.	Uttarakhand	3
20.	Odisha	4
21.	West Bengal	11
22.	Assam	7
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	1
24.	Manipur	2
25.	Meghalaya	1
26.	Nagaland	1
27.	Tripura	1
Total		158

[*Translation*]**Mythical Saraswati River**

3722. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made efforts to trace the origin of Saraswati river and has also constituted a committee for this purpose;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether satellite images are of any help in this regard; 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) Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has studied the palaeochannels in North West India and related them to the channels of River Saraswati. ISRO has not constituted any committee for this purpose.

(b) An integrated palaeochannel map of River Saraswati has been prepared from the origin in Himalayas to Rann of Kutch. The origin of the mapped course of the River Saraswati palaeochannel in North West India was linked to Himalayan perennial source through Sutlej and Yamuna Rivers.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The work on delineation of entire course of river 'Saraswati' in North West India was carried out using Indian Remote Sensing Satellite data along with digital elevation model. Satellite images are multi-spectral, multi-temporal and have advantages of synoptic view, which are useful to detect palaeochannels. The palaeochannels are validated using historical maps, archaeological sites, hydro-geological and drilling data. It was observed that major Harappan sites of Kalibangan (Rajasthan), Banawali and Rakhigarhi (Haryana), Dholavira and Lothal (Gujarat) lie along the River Saraswati.

*[English]***Building Infrastructure and other Facilities**

3723. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan to involve private people in building infrastructure and other facilities in SC, ST and other Minority schools and colleges in the country to suit the present needs during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (b) As a component of the Model School Scheme, the Government has approved the scheme for setting up of 2,500 model schools under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. The implementation of this component has been initiated from 2012-13. The selected private entities will develop, design, build and operate these schools for which the Government will contribute to recurring cost on per capita basis for the students sponsored. Besides, a sum equal to 25% of such support for each sponsored student, not exceeding an amount equal to 10% of the capital investment in the school, shall also be provided as infrastructure grant. The initial agreement for such provision of quality education would be for 10 years for each school, which is extendable by mutual consent. The scheme provides for reservation to SCs, STs and OBCs as per the State norms.

Further, a scheme with Central-State funding for establishment of one Model Degree College in each of the 374 identified educationally backward districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) lower than the national GER is being implemented since 2010. Out of the 374 educationally backward districts, 62 minority concentration districts have been identified. Under this scheme, the State Government may, if they so choose, identify private not-for-profit participants (in PPP model), while ensuring that such involvement of the private sector does not adversely affect the access to education of disadvantaged sections.

Cancellation of Flights

3724. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether private airlines refuse to provide accommodation to the passengers on cancellation of their flight;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether private airlines have been directed to inform the passengers well in time about the cancellation of the flight or provide accommodation/assistance to the stranded flyers who were not informed about the cancellation; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has not received any such complaints. As the carriage by air is a contractual matter between passengers and the carrier, complaints are generally filed by the passengers directly with the airlines.

(c) and (d) DGCA has issued Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR), Section 3, Series-M, Part-IV on facilities to be provided to passengers by airlines due to denied boarding, cancellation of flights and delays in flights. All scheduled airlines are complying with the provisions of the above CAR.

Extension to Bureaucrats

3725. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of bureaucrats who have been given extension of service during the last six years;

(b) the number of bureaucrats appointed at statutory and constitutional posts after their retirement, during the last six years;

(c) whether such decisions of the Government are of routine nature or have to be taken under compulsion;

(d) if so, whether the Government has any clear cut policy in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Details of extension given are not centrally maintained.

(b) Details of appointments on statutory and constitutional posts are not centrally maintained.

(c) to (e) Extension in service to the Government servants covered by F.R.56(d) are given in rare and exceptional cases in public interest. Appointments to Statutory and Constitutional posts are considered in terms of the relevant statutes and constitutional provisions.

[Translation]

Funds Provided to Backward Districts

3726. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided to 250 backward districts in the country including backward districts of Odisha under

the Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the various works carried out by the Government in these districts for removing its backwardness; and

(c) the funds allocated to each backward district annually as per their entitlement under BRGF, district-wise?

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 District Component of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) was approved by the Government in 2006-07 and initially covered 250 districts of 27 States. The coverage of districts was enhanced to 272 districts in the current year mainly due to carving out of the existing BRGF districts. This programme has two components viz. the Development Grant and Capacity Building Grant. BRGF funds are largely untied and are used for filling critical infrastructural gaps. A Statement showing the State-wise/district-wise annual entitlement and funds released under Development Grant and Capacity Building Grant component of the District Component of BRGF from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 28.02.2013) is enclosed. The works carried out by the State Governments/Districts relate to roads, bridges, Anganwadi Centres, classrooms in schools, Panchayat Buildings, community centres, drinking water and rural electrification infrastructure, health centres, etc.

Statement

State-wise/District-wise Entitlement & Funds Released under Development Grant & Capacity Building Grant Components of Backward Regions Grant Fund (BRGF) Scheme of Ministry of Panchayati Raj from 2009-10 to 2012-13 (as on 28.2.2012)

(Amount in Rs. crore)

State	Sl.No.	Districts	Annual Entitlement	Funds Released			
				2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (28.02.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Andhra Pradesh							
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Adilabad	29.88	26.54	26.54	29.88	18.57
Andhra Pradesh	2.	Anantpur	35.80	31.47	31.47	35.80	14.96

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	3.	Chittoor	32.85	29.00	29.00	32.85	25.50
Andhra Pradesh	4.	Cuddapah	29.83	26.50	26.50	29.83	24.05
Andhra Pradesh	5.	Karimnagar	29.14	25.92	25.92	28.63	14.23
Andhra Pradesh	6.	Khammam	30.15	26.76	26.76	16.65	35.73
Andhra Pradesh	7.	Mahboobnagar	34.71	30.56	30.56	34.71	4.92
Andhra Pradesh	8.	Medak	25.19	22.63	22.63	25.19	18.26
Andhra Pradesh	9.	Nalgonda	30.50	27.05	27.05	30.50	17.49
Andhra Pradesh	10.	Nizamabad	22.86	20.70	20.76	22.80	18.44
Andhra Pradesh	11.	Rangareddy	25.86	23.29	23.19	25.13	0.00
Andhra Pradesh	12.	Vizianagaram	20.70	18.90	18.90	20.70	3.83
Andhra Pradesh	13.	Warrangal	29.30	26.06	26.06	27.85	0.00
Sub Total Development Grant			376.77	335.28	335.34	360.52	196.08
Capacity Building Component			13.00	22.11	13.00	6.07	0.00
Total			389.77	357.39	348.34	366.59	196.08
2. Arunachal Pradesh							
Arunachal Pradesh	1.	Upper	15.38	11.77	12.70	10.70	0.00
Sub Total Development Grant			15.38	11.77	12.70	10.70	0.00
Capacity Building Component			1.00	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total			16.38	14.67	12.70	10.70	0.00
3. Assam							
Assam	1.	Baksa	14.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	13.10
Assam	2.	Barpeta	16.58	12.22	9.77	4.56	8.05
Assam	3.	Bongaigaon	13.06	8.60	13.23	0.00	3.19
Assam	4.	Cachar	16.98	9.75	14.23	1.86	15.28
Assam	5.	Chirang	12.91	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.62

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Assam	6.	Dhemaji	14.19	0.00	13.48	9.50	0.00
Assam	7.	Goalpara	13.86	0.00	11.89	8.50	0.00
Assam	8.	Hailakandi	12.55	8.48	7.68	7.42	9.37
Assam	9.	Karbi Anglong	20.66	16.98	10.29	0.00	22.75
Assam	10.	Kokrajhar	15.32	0.00	14.53	9.61	5.84
Assam	11.	Moregaon	13.36	0.00	10.19	0.00	1.78
Assam	12.	North Cachar	14.49	0.00	8.72	0.00	0.00
Assam	13.	North Lakhimpur	14.24	0.00	12.03	8.18	0.00
Sub Total Development Grant			192.76	56.03	126.04	49.63	90.98
Capacity Building Component			13.00	0.00	13.08	9.76	1.24
Total			205.76	56.03	139.12	59.39	92.22
4. Bihar							
Bihar	1.	Araria	18.12	12.64	20.88	8.81	2.72
Bihar	2.	Arwal	12.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Bihar	3.	Aurangabad	18.13	12.52	21.00	12.13	7.02
Bihar	4.	Banka	16.81	15.67	15.67	14.72	0.00
Bihar	5.	Begusarai	17.92	16.59	16.59	12.88	18.20
Bihar	6.	Bhagalpur	18.64	13.00	21.38	3.00	11.87
Bihar	7.	Bhojpur	18.01	15.00	18.34	14.44	8.85
Bihar	8.	Buxar	15.18	10.79	17.83	11.08	11.92
Bihar	9.	Darbhanga	20.78	14.34	23.60	11.14	10.09
Bihar	10.	Gaya	23.44	16.07	26.29	15.63	0.00
Bihar	11.	Gopalganj	17.49	16.23	16.23	11.96	12.95
Bihar	12.	Jamui	16.30	11.53	18.95	14.20	13.15
Bihar	13.	Jehanabad	14.02	11.41	17.55	10.18	13.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Bihar	14.	Kaimur	16.22	11.47	18.87	11.30	7.19
Bihar	15.	Katihar	18.95	13.58	17.44	3.94	15.01
Bihar	16.	Khagaria	14.68	10.50	17.28	7.95	5.87
Bihar	17.	Kishanganj	15.08	14.23	14.23	7.65	13.26
Bihar	18.	Lakhisarai	13.23	9.55	15.83	9.55	8.59
Bihar	19.	Madhepura	15.59	13.19	16.11	12.95	9.29
Bihar	20.	Madhubani	22.53	14.39	26.47	14.56	0.00
Bihar	21.	Munger	14.23	10.04	17.00	10.35	10.38
Bihar	22.	Muzaffarpur	22.73	15.33	25.85	14.80	14.68
Bihar	23.	Nalanda	18.34	12.55	21.33	10.74	7.00
Bihar	24.	Nawada	16.92	11.98	19.54	15.06	5.46
Bihar	25.	Paschim	22.50	15.36	25.44	13.38	14.67
Bihar	26.	Patna	25.38	17.18	28.40	16.62	5.00
Bihar	27.	Purbi	23.90	21.57	21.57	11.22	13.66
Bihar	28.	Purnia	19.52	17.92	17.92	9.12	4.75
Bihar	29.	Rohtas	19.76	14.31	21.93	12.78	16.55
Bihar	30.	Saharsa	15.44	11.74	17.30	9.35	9.63
Bihar	31.	Samastipur	21.56	19.62	19.62	11.19	10.44
Bihar	32.	Saran	20.95	14.49	23.73	12.74	0.00
Bihar	33.	Sheikhpura	11.90	11.58	11.58	6.57	11.54
Bihar	34.	Sheohar	11.63	8.59	14.13	9.14	1.93
Bihar	35.	Sitamarhi	19.17	13.28	21.98	15.27	0.00
Bihar	36.	Siwan	21.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	19.28
Bihar	37.	Supaul	16.62	11.51	19.51	9.78	0.00
Bihar	38.	Vaishali	19.02	13.46	21.54	12.40	13.22
Sub Total Development Grant			684.70	493.21	708.91	408.58	327.40
Capacity Building Component			38.00	25.78	31.34	0.00	0.00
Total			722.70	518.99	740.25	408.58	327.40

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
5. Chhattisgarh							
Chhattisgarh	1.	Bastar	19.45	22.86	22.86	25.45	13.95
Chhattisgarh	2.	Bijapur	15.56	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.14
Chhattisgarh	3.	Bilaspur	23.07	20.87	20.87	23.07	13.62
Chhattisgarh	4.	Dantewada	18.88	12.75	34.57	26.42	21.18
Chhattisgarh	5.	Dhamtari	15.24	14.36	14.36	15.24	13.61
Chhattisgarh	6.	Jashpur	16.76	15.62	15.62	16.76	5.00
Chhattisgarh	7.	Kabirdham	14.07	13.39	13.39	14.07	6.06
Chhattisgarh	8.	Kanker	17.29	12.52	19.60	17.29	15.48
Chhattisgarh	9.	Korba	18.10	16.74	16.74	18.10	18.10
Chhattisgarh	10.	Koriya	16.94	15.77	15.77	16.94	8.63
Chhattisgarh	11.	Mahasammund	16.19	15.15	15.15	16.19	13.99
Chhattisgarh	12.	Narayanpur	10.93	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.61
Chhattisgarh	13.	Raigarh	19.14	17.60	17.60	9.28	11.80
Chhattisgarh	14.	Rajnandgaon	20.03	18.35	18.35	20.03	17.53
Chhattisgarh	15.	Sarguja	28.10	11.62	38.48	28.10	5.35
	Sub Total Development Grant		269.75	207.60	263.36	246.94	178.05
	Capacity Building Component		15.00	8.46	17.54	13.00	0.00
	Total		284.75	216.06	280.90	259.94	178.05
6. Gujarat							
Gujarat	1.	Banas Kantha	25.47	20.58	22.87	25.47	14.39
Gujarat	2.	Dahod	18.68	15.49	17.22	18.68	9.29
Gujarat	3.	Dang	11.94	10.46	11.62	11.94	5.02
Gujarat	4.	Narmada	13.48	11.61	12.90	13.48	0.00
Gujarat	5.	Panchmahal	18.44	15.32	17.02	18.44	1.16
Gujarat	6.	Sabar Kantha	21.63	17.71	19.68	21.63	7.98
	Sub Total Development Grant		109.64	91.17	101.31	109.64	37.84
	Capacity Building Component		6.00	5.47	1.85	0.00	0.00
	Total		115.64	96.64	103.16	109.64	37.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7. Haryana							
Haryana	1.	Mahendragarh	13.63	8.53	17.51	13.63	5.78
Haryana	2.	Sirsa	16.52	10.82	20.02	4.00	16.93
Sub Total Development Grant			30.15	19.35	37.53	17.63	22.71
Capacity Building Component			2.00	0.00	2.00	1.04	1.49
Total			32.15	19.35	39.53	18.67	24.20
8. Himachal Pradesh							
Himachal Pradesh	1.	Chamba	16.65	13.98	15.53	16.65	14.38
Himachal Pradesh	2.	Sirmaur	13.57	11.67	12.97	4.97	20.81
Sub Total Development Grant			30.22	25.65	28.50	21.62	35.19
Capacity Building Component			2.00	1.76	2.00	2.00	0.00
Total			32.22	27.41	30.50	23.62	35.19
9. Jammu & Kashmir							
Jammu & Kashmir	1.	Doda	13.74	0.00	17.97	14.35	0.00
Jammu & Kashmir	2.	Kishtwar	16.29	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.00
Jammu & Kashmir	3.	Kupwara	13.39	0.00	11.54	7.84	5.14
Jammu & Kashmir	4.	Poonch	13.68	0.00	11.75	8.21	10.93
Jammu & Kashmir	5.	Ramban	11.88	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.30
Sub Total Development Grant			68.98	0.00	41.26	30.40	26.37
Capacity Building Component			5.00	9.00	0.00	0.00	1.84
Total			73.98	9.00	41.26	30.40	28.21
10. Jharkhand							
Jharkhand	1.	Bokaro	17.12	9.52	15.92	12.08	11.13
Jharkhand	2.	Chatra	15.14	7.86	14.27	4.95	0.00
Jharkhand	3.	Deoghar	15.17	11.10	14.30	12.29	8.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Jharkhand	4.	Dhanbad	18.17	11.78	16.80	8.88	0.00
Jharkhand	5.	Dumka	17.82	10.27	16.50	11.52	10.21
Jharkhand	6.	Garhwa	16.12	8.23	15.09	3.42	4.90
Jharkhand	7.	Giridih	19.19	13.34	17.65	7.72	12.12
Jharkhand	8.	Godda	14.68	7.59	13.89	6.40	4.91
Jharkhand	9.	Gumla	17.99	11.38	16.65	13.00	9.87
Jharkhand	10.	Hazaribagh	17.60	7.99	18.45	6.49	12.21
Jharkhand	11.	Jamtara	12.95	7.40	12.45	9.12	7.91
Jharkhand	12.	Khunti	13.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	13.	Koderma	13.42	9.80	12.84	1.57	0.00
Jharkhand	14.	Latehar	14.73	7.62	13.94	10.79	6.01
Jharkhand	15.	Lohardagga	12.20	9.03	11.83	5.19	3.87
Jharkhand	16.	Pakur	13.37	8.94	12.81	8.07	7.45
Jharkhand	17.	Palamu	19.24	9.87	17.69	9.10	0.00
Jharkhand	18.	Ramgarh	13.77	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.38
Jharkhand	19.	Ranchi	19.13	15.19	21.42	15.11	0.00
Jharkhand	20.	Sahebganj	14.28	10.13	13.56	12.79	7.90
Jharkhand	21.	Saraikela	14.06	9.71	13.38	9.69	0.00
Jharkhand	22.	Simdega	14.27	7.48	13.55	6.67	0.00
Jharkhand	23.	West	21.50	14.95	19.57	8.75	0.00
Sub Total Development Grant			365.16	209.18	322.56	183.60	117.70
Capacity Building Component			23.00	0.00	8.46	0.00	0.00
Total			388.16	209.18	331.02	183.60	117.70
11. Karnataka							
Karnataka	1.	Bidar	18.54	15.40	18.82	15.81	18.27

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Karnataka	2.	Chitradurga	22.27	20.21	22.23	17.45	6.31
Karnataka	3.	Davangere	19.79	16.33	19.95	17.74	15.24
Karnataka	4.	Gulbarga	25.76	25.34	30.96	17.56	0.00
Karnataka	5.	Raichur	21.49	17.60	21.52	21.49	6.49
Karnataka	6.	Yadgir	17.21	0.00	0.00	0.00	11.20
Sub Total Development Grant			125.06	94.88	113.48	90.05	57.51
Capacity Building Component			6.00	8.39	5.00	2.69	3.50
Total			131.06	103.27	118.48	92.74	61.01
12. Kerala							
Kerala	1.	Palakkad	20.19	13.80	24.34	20.91	0.00
Kerala	2.	Wayanad	13.92	8.41	5.97	13.75	0.00
Sub Total Development Grant			34.83	22.21	30.31	34.66	0.00
Capacity Building Component			2.00	2.00	1.28	0.00	0.67
Total			36.83	24.21	31.59	34.66	0.67
13. Madhya Pradesh							
Madhya Pradesh	1.	Alirajpur	13.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.85
Madhya Pradesh	2.	Anuppur	15.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	3.	Ashoknagar	15.85	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	4.	Balaghat	21.56	13.24	19.62	21.56	2.96
Madhya Pradesh	5.	Barwani	17.34	11.90	20.30	17.34	9.63
Madhya Pradesh	6.	Betul	21.94	14.20	25.66	21.94	21.94
Madhya Pradesh	7.	Burhanpur	14.76	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.22
Madhya Pradesh	8.	Chhattarpur	21.04	11.76	19.18	21.04	7.20
Madhya Pradesh	9.	Chhindwara	25.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	10.	Damoh	18.86	12.53	17.37	18.86	9.44

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Madhya Pradesh	11.	Dhar	21.33	11.37	27.47	21.33	2.16
Madhya Pradesh	12.	Dindori	17.67	10.52	16.38	17.67	2.28
Madhya Pradesh	13.	Guna	18.20	13.82	18.06	19.69	4.91
Madhya Pradesh	14.	Jhabua	15.55	9.64	25.80	8.87	17.09
Madhya Pradesh	15.	Katni	16.99	11.79	19.83	8.52	10.31
Madhya Pradesh	16.	Khandwa	18.36	12.62	25.18	1.14	24.09
Madhya Pradesh	17.	Khargone	20.66	18.86	18.86	20.66	6.90
Madhya Pradesh	18.	Mandla	17.08	12.79	18.99	17.08	12.53
Madhya Pradesh	19.	Panna	18.08	12.40	21.06	18.08	9.53
Madhya Pradesh	20.	Rajgarh	18.39	11.92	22.04	18.39	13.56
Madhya Pradesh	21.	Rewa	20.48	13.90	23.54	20.48	12.30
Madhya Pradesh	22.	Satna	21.15	14.65	23.89	3.70	28.41
Madhya Pradesh	23.	Seoni	20.26	12.27	18.54	20.26	11.61
Madhya Pradesh	24.	Shahdol	17.36	11.81	22.85	18.81	14.55
Madhya Pradesh	25.	Sheopur	16.93	11.37	20.17	5.67	19.94
Madhya Pradesh	26.	Shivpuri	22.26	14.84	25.56	13.87	12.43
Madhya Pradesh	27.	Sidhi	20.86	16.09	26.35	23.49	8.21
Madhya Pradesh	28.	Singrauli	17.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Madhya Pradesh	29.	Tikamgarh	17.35	12.84	19.38	17.35	8.77
Madhya Pradesh	30.	Umaria	15.16	12.86	15.72	15.16	9.53
Sub Total Development Grant			556.88	309.99	511.80	390.96	298.35
Capacity Building Component			30.00	5.66	24.00	12.41	0.00
Total			586.88	315.65	535.80	403.37	298.35
14. Maharashtra							
Maharashtra	1.	Ahmednagar	34.85	27.61	33.75	34.85	25.17

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	2.	Amravati	26.98	21.72	26.54	15.87	28.05
Maharashtra	3.	Aurangabad	26.08	21.03	25.71	26.08	20.54
Maharashtra	4.	Bhandara	16.21	13.64	16.68	6.57	19.73
Maharashtra	5.	Chandrapur	24.86	20.12	24.60	24.86	20.17
Maharashtra	6.	Dhule	20.47	16.83	20.59	20.47	10.30
Maharashtra	7.	Gadchiroli	24.44	19.81	24.23	14.66	21.48
Maharashtra	8.	Gondia	17.69	14.76	18.04	17.69	15.48
Maharashtra	9.	Hingoli	16.48	13.85	16.93	16.48	11.87
Maharashtra	10.	Nanded	26.39	21.27	25.99	26.39	17.47
Maharashtra	11.	Nandurbar	18.39	15.28	18.68	18.39	10.00
Maharashtra	12.	Yavatmal	27.72	22.27	27.21	27.72	10.00
Sub Total Development Grant			280.56	228.19	278.95	250.03	210.26
Capacity Building Component			12.00	0.00	12.00	5.06	6.94
Total			292.56	228.19	290.95	255.09	217.20
15. Manipur							
Manipur	1.	Chandel	12.90	5.81	19.01	12.90	0.00
Manipur	2.	Churchandrapur	14.33	10.13	17.07	14.33	3.47
Manipur	3.	Tamenglong	13.70	11.77	16.22	4.26	12.90
Sub Total Development Grant			40.93	27.71	52.30	31.49	16.37
Capacity Building Component			3.00	0.00	2.02	0.67	0.00
Total			43.93	27.71	54.32	32.16	16.37
16. Meghalaya							
Meghalaya	1.	Ri-bhoi	12.49	6.61	12.07	10.29	8.60
Meghalaya	2.	South Garo Hills	11.83	7.03	16.01	4.21	11.52
Meghalaya	3.	West Garo Hills	14.12	7.50	19.34	8.06	14.09
Sub Total Development Grant			38.44	21.14	47.42	22.56	34.21
Capacity Building Component			3.00	2.36	3.00	2.04	0.00
Total			41.44	23.50	50.42	24.60	34.21

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
17. Mizoram							
Mizoram	1.	Lawngtlai	11.82	10.16	12.86	11.82	8.58
Mizoram	2.	Saiha	11.76	9.12	13.82	11.76	10.58
Sub Total Development Grant			23.58	19.28	26.68	23.58	19.16
Capacity Building Component			2.00	2.00	2.00	1.32	0.00
Total			25.58	21.28	28.68	24.90	19.16
18. Nagaland							
Nagaland	1.	Kiphrie	11.21	5.39	5.39	5.60	5.04
Nagaland	2.	Longleng	10.85	6.97	6.97	7.24	6.50
Nagaland	3.	Mon	12.51	10.50	10.50	10.91	9.81
Nagaland	4.	Tuensang	12.21	9.17	9.17	9.53	8.58
Nagaland	5.	Wokha	11.75	5.01	5.01	5.20	4.68
Sub Total Development Grant			58.53	37.04	37.04	38.48	34.61
Capacity Building Component			5.00	6.00	3.00	3.00	4.20
Total			63.53	43.04	40.04	41.48	38.81
19. Odisha							
Odisha	1.	Bargarh	19.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	2.	Bolangir	16.41	9.45	23.37	16.41	6.13
Odisha	3.	Boudh	13.54	11.58	19.79	13.54	6.43
Odisha	4.	Deogarh	13.03	10.38	14.66	13.03	13.03
Odisha	5.	Dhenkanal	16.52	16.61	26.12	16.52	8.37
Odisha	6.	Gajapati	14.74	9.64	18.24	14.74	12.60
Odisha	7.	Ganjam	25.45	14.98	22.85	25.45	18.73
Odisha	8.	Jharsuguda	13.10	7.54	12.58	13.10	11.14
Odisha	9.	Kalahandi	16.98	4.32	16.98	16.98	11.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	10.	Kandhamal	18.28	9.48	24.30	18.28	11.44
Odisha	11.	Keonjhar	20.97	6.52	31.74	20.97	10.80
Odisha	12.	Koraput	16.82	5.86	16.82	16.82	0.00
Odisha	13.	Malkangiri	13.84	8.09	19.59	13.84	3.30
Odisha	14.	Mayurbhanj	24.47	14.43	29.65	24.47	20.46
Odisha	15.	Nabarangpur	15.04	9.74	20.34	15.04	0.00
Odisha	16.	Nuapada	13.07	7.20	18.94	13.07	9.33
Odisha	17.	Rayagada	15.37	9.83	15.37	15.37	10.74
Odisha	18.	Sambalpur	18.00	7.47	16.66	18.00	6.32
Odisha	19.	Sonepur	12.48	8.45	16.51	12.48	8.57
Odisha	20.	Sundargarh	22.85	28.83	20.69	22.85	10.00
Sub Total Development Grant			340.03	200.40	385.20	320.96	179.11
Capacity Building Component			20.00	23.27	0.00	4.99	0.00
Total			360.03	223.67	385.20	325.95	179.11
20. Punjab							
Punjab	1.	Hoshiarpur	16.80	14.08	17.22	14.50	12.04
Sub Total Development Grant			16.80	14.08	17.22	14.50	12.04
Capacity Building Component			1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	0.00
Total			17.80	15.08	18.22	15.50	12.04
21. Rajasthan							
Rajasthan	1.	Banswara	18.40	10.90	22.66	17.20	4.78
Rajasthan	2.	Barmer	38.36	12.98	54.20	38.36	22.37
Rajasthan	3.	Chittaurgarh	20.21	8.10	21.34	16.06	5.40
Rajasthan	4.	Dungarpur	16.06	4.45	15.04	16.06	12.61
Rajasthan	5.	Jaisalmer	42.59	14.99	37.11	42.59	9.56

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Rajasthan	6.	Jalore	22.56	10.12	30.78	22.56	15.62
Rajasthan	7.	Jhalawar	18.23	4.46	16.85	18.23	16.21
Rajasthan	8.	Karauli	17.98	7.50	16.64	17.98	10.82
Rajasthan	9.	Pratapgarh	15.52	0.00	0.00	10.40	5.99
Rajasthan	10.	Sawai	16.86	8.40	15.70	16.86	10.96
Rajasthan	11.	Sirohi	16.46	5.67	15.38	16.46	5.00
Rajasthan	12.	Tonk	19.12	9.17	26.01	19.12	9.08
Rajasthan	13.	Udaipur	28.95	12.60	24.52	25.57	12.54
	Sub Total Development Grant		291.30	109.34	296.23	277.45	140.94
	Capacity Building Component		13.00	32.08	8.45	8.70	8.68
	Total		304.30	141.42	304.68	286.15	149.62
22. Sikkim							
Sikkim	1.	North District	13.58	10.86	15.08	13.58	0.00
	Sub Total Development Grant		13.58	10.86	15.08	13.58	0.00
	Capacity Building Component		1.00	0.73	0.84	0.63	0.53
	Total		14.58	11.59	15.92	14.21	0.53
23. Tamil Nadu							
Tamil Nadu	1.	Cuddalore	19.33	9.70	17.76	8.60	16.40
Tamil Nadu	2.	Dindigul	20.46	10.32	18.70	20.46	9.80
Tamil Nadu	3.	Nagapattinam	16.08	8.33	15.06	16.08	4.70
Tamil Nadu	4.	Sivaganga	16.63	8.71	15.52	16.63	8.81
Tamil Nadu	5.	Tiruvannamalai	21.14	10.65	19.27	14.16	18.87
Tamil Nadu	6.	Villupuram	24.10	14.38	21.73	24.10	14.91
	Sub Total Development Grant		117.74	62.09	108.04	100.03	73.49
	Capacity Building Component		6.00	0.00	5.24	6.00	0.00
	Total		123.74	62.09	113.28	106.03	73.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24. Tripura							
Tripura	1.	Dhalai	12.66	7.69	12.21	12.66	11.28
Sub Total Development Grant			12.66	7.69	12.21	12.66	11.28
Capacity Building Component			1.00	0.89	1.00	1.00	0.30
Total			13.66	8.58	13.21	13.66	11.58
25. Uttar Pradesh							
Uttar Pradesh	1.	Ambedkar Nagar	17.39	6.27	26.01	17.39	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	2.	Azamgarh	23.84	21.51	21.51	11.16	11.83
Uttar Pradesh	3.	Badaun	22.52	20.42	20.42	16.89	12.12
Uttar Pradesh	4.	Bahraich	19.98	18.30	18.30	19.98	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	5.	Balrampur	17.28	16.06	16.06	14.42	10.12
Uttar Pradesh	6.	Banda	17.84	11.35	21.71	4.91	8.57
Uttar Pradesh	7.	Barabanki	20.82	13.66	24.34	18.44	10.45
Uttar Pradesh	8.	Basti	17.90	16.57	16.57	14.73	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	9.	Chandauli	16.52	15.42	15.42	16.52	5.90
Uttar Pradesh	10.	Chitrakoot	14.58	11.06	16.56	8.38	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	11.	Etah	17.33	19.29	19.29	21.17	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	12.	Farukhabad	16.03	15.02	15.02	10.05	5.98
Uttar Pradesh	13.	Fatehpur	19.62	18.00	18.00	17.45	5.01
Uttar Pradesh	14.	Gonda	20.74	18.94	18.94	20.74	9.39
Uttar Pradesh	15.	Gorakhpur	22.92	20.75	20.75	20.63	19.28
Uttar Pradesh	16.	Hamirpur	16.29	15.23	15.23	4.60	4.60
Uttar Pradesh	17.	Hardoi	24.07	12.81	26.06	24.07	7.79
Uttar Pradesh	18.	Jalaun	17.64	11.59	21.13	17.64	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	19.	Jaunpur	23.87	21.54	21.54	18.06	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Uttar Pradesh	20.	Kashganj	15.96	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.49
Uttar Pradesh	21.	Kaushambi	15.13	14.27	14.27	15.13	4.28
Uttar Pradesh	22.	Kushinagar	20.18	18.47	18.47	20.18	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	23.	Lakhimpurkhiri	24.94	22.43	22.43	24.94	7.60
Uttar Pradesh	24.	Lalitpur	16.74	13.88	17.32	16.74	8.97
Uttar Pradesh	25.	Maharajganj	18.27	16.88	16.88	7.79	13.19
Uttar Pradesh	26.	Mahoba	14.24	9.58	17.48	1.52	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	27.	Mirzapur	19.39	17.81	17.81	9.48	9.91
Uttar Pradesh	28.	Pratapgarh	20.41	18.66	18.66	14.56	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	29.	Raibareilly	21.52	19.59	19.59	18.90	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	30.	Sant Kabir Nagar	15.16	14.29	14.29	8.95	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	31.	Shrawasti	15.22	14.34	14.34	15.22	7.94
Uttar Pradesh	32.	Siddhartha	17.83	16.51	16.51	15.75	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	33.	Sitapur	24.51	22.07	22.07	21.72	15.49
Uttar Pradesh	34.	Sonbhadra	19.47	17.87	17.87	19.47	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	35.	Unnao	21.02	19.17	19.17	21.02	16.82
Sub Total Development Grant			667.17	559.61	640.02	528.60	201.13
Capacity Building Component			35.00	20.26	28.07	12.21	0.00
Total			702.17	579.87	668.09	540.81	201.13
26. Uttarakhand							
Uttarakhand	1.	Chamoli	17.44	0.00	14.57	9.95	13.96
Uttarakhand	2.	Champawat	11.96	0.00	10.47	6.76	10.76
Uttarakhand	3.	Tehri Garhwal	14.84	0.00	12.62	10.84	9.60
Sub Total Development Grant			44.24	0.00	37.66	27.55	34.32
Capacity Building Component			3.00	0.00	0.00	1.99	0.00
Total			47.24	0.00	37.66	29.54	34.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27. West Bengal							
West Bengal	1.	24 South Pargana	34.84	7.24	30.66	34.84	28.78
West Bengal	2.	Bankura	24.24	8.52	21.85	17.16	16.49
West Bengal	3.	Birbhum	21.85	19.86	19.86	21.85	6.93
West Bengal	4.	Dinajpur	15.87	7.55	22.21	15.87	6.90
West Bengal	5.	Dinajpur Uttar	19.18	11.51	17.64	19.18	7.27
West Bengal	6.	Jalpaiguri	24.28	8.43	35.33	24.28	14.38
West Bengal	7.	Maldah	21.84	32.06	19.85	21.84	7.31
West Bengal	8.	Medinipur East	25.59	24.81	22.97	8.53	32.00
West Bengal	9.	Medinipur West	32.32	11.44	28.57	3.81	25.00
West Bengal	10.	Murshidabad	30.20	24.07	26.81	4.73	31.47
West Bengal	11.	Purulia	21.93	15.09	19.93	21.93	6.38
Sub Total Development Grant			272.14	170.58	265.68	194.02	182.91
Capacity Building Component			11.00	10.52	11.00	11.00	9.84
Total			283.14	181.10	276.68	205.02	192.75
Total Development Grant			5077.98	3344.32	4852.83	3810.42	2538.01
Total Capacity Building Component			272.00	190.64	197.17	106.58	39.23
Grand Total			5349.98	3534.96	5050.00	3917.00	2577.24

Deemed Universities

3727. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for granting deemed university status to an institute;

(b) the process adopted for evaluation of research work conducted on the subjects related to new sectors in these universities;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission assess the desired educational and research infrastructure and financial condition for such research work in context to these universities before according the status of deemed universities; 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) The proposals received for the deemed

to be university status are examined by the University Grants Commission (UGC) as per the provisions contained in clause 4.0 of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. The details are available on the UGC's website: www.ugc.ac.in.

(b) The research work is evaluated by the UGC with the help of Expert Committee consisting of renowned experts from the related fields and nominees of the Statutory Council(s) concerned.

The Expert Committee assesses the applicant institutions on the following eligibility criteria related to research work:-

1. Shall possess the necessary infrastructure for quality research and seamless access to modern information resources (including e-resources).
2. Shall have a proven record of securing merit-based extramural research funding from various public/private agencies.
3. Shall have created research output and generated Intellectual Property in the form of research papers, patents, copyrights, M.Phil. and Ph.D. degrees and also facilitated transfer of technology as a desirable attribute.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The UGC assesses the desired educational and research infrastructure and financial condition of these institutions before according the status of a deemed to be university as per clause 7.0 of the UGC (Institutions Deemed to be Universities) Regulations, 2010. The details are also available on the UGC's website: www.ugc.ac.in.

Setting up of Memorials

3728. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether memorials have been set up in the name of all the late Prime Ministers of the Country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether in view of demand from various quarters, the Government proposes to develop the memorial of Late Shri Morarji Desai;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) The details of memorials of late Prime Ministers are as under:

- (i) Indira Gandhi Memorial Trust, Delhi.
- (ii) Nehru Memorial Museum Library, Delhi.
- (iii) Teen Murti Bhawan, Delhi.
- (iv) Lal Bahadur Shastri Memorial, Delhi.
- (v) Rajiv Gandhi Ninaivakam, Tamilnadu.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[English]

Transfer Rules of IAS/IPS

3729. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of set of rules for transfer of IAS and IPS officers in the country;

(b) the time frame that has been set for transfer of the above officers;

(c) whether a case of an IAS officer serving in a State facing about 40 transfers in 20 years of his service in the State has come to the notice of the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the transfer order of such officer has been termed by that State Government as 'routine transfer';

(e) if so, whether the Union Government has taken or intends to take up this matter with the concerned State Government to justify its stand for his routine transfer; and

(f) 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) Provision of the IAS/IPS Cadre Rules envisages that the Central Government, in consultation with the State Governments concerned, may determine the tenure of all or any of the cadre posts specified for the State concerned. Further, an officer may be transferred before the minimum prescribed tenure only on the recommendation of a Committee on Minimum Tenure.

(b) As the stability of tenure of the All India Service officers especially in the States has been a matter of concern and in order to ensure good governance, the Central Government has notified two years' minimum tenure of postings for all the cadre posts of the IAS, except the post of Chief Secretary for thirteen States/Joint Cadres. Eleven States/Joint Cadres have not agreed to the proposal for notifying the tenure rule.

The Ministry of Home Affairs have not prescribed tenure so far for any of the cadre posts of the Indian Police Service.

(c) Transfers/postings of the All India Service officers working in connection with the affairs of the State Government, falls within the purview of the State Governments. No such representation has been received from any Member of the service in this regard.

(d) to (f) Do not arise.

Tax Free Municipal Bond

3730. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Tax Free Municipal Bonds issued by various municipal corporations during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the details of funds raised through this mechanism during the above mentioned period, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) the details of various projects for which the funds were raised through Tax Free Municipal Bonds, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) No Tax Free Municipal Bond was issued by any Urban Local Body in the country during the last three years and the current year. However, Water and Sanitation Pooled Fund, Tamil Nadu raised Tax Free Bonds worth Rs. 83.19 crore during 2010-11 under Pooled Finance Development Fund Scheme for six Under Ground Sewerage Schemes and one Water Supply Project under implementation in seven Urban Local Bodies respectively.

[Translation]

Public Grievances System

3731. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public grievances redressal system has stopped working in the Delhi Development Authority (DDA);

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

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to make public grievance redressal system more effective and start a new E-system for resolving problems rapidly?

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

(a) No, Madam.

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

(c) DDA has reported that to make public grievance redressal system more effective, a new E-system has been started on a trial basis for expediting resolution of public grievances.

[English]

Scholarship Scheme for Meritorious SC/ST Students

3732. SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering extending the scholarship scheme to meritorious Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students to vocational courses and training; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The 'Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for Scheduled Caste Students', The 'Central Sector Scholarship Scheme of Top Class Education for Scheduled Tribe Students' and the 'Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College & University Students' are meant for students pursuing higher studies, medical studies, engineering and professional courses. The National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme is for students studying in Government, Government-aided schools and local body schools, from Class IX to Class XII. The students studying in Diploma/Certificate level courses are not covered under the National Means-cum-Merit Scholarship Scheme. At present, there is no proposal of extending these scholarship schemes to vocational courses and training.

[Translation]

Investment by NRI's

3733. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the total investment made by NRIs in India over the last five years;

(b) the major sectors in which the investment has been made;

(c) the impact of the investment made by NRI citizens in the sectors involved; and

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to encourage NRI investments in the country?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Data on foreign investment is maintained by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI). Separate data on NRI investment is, however, not maintained by them. The data on total FDI inflows under

automatic and approval route over the past five years, as reported by RBI, is as under:

Sl. No.	Financial Year	FDI Inflows (in US\$ million)
1.	2008-09	26732
2.	2009-10	22458
3.	2010-11	14939
4.	2011-12	23473
5.	2012-13 (April-Dec. 2012)	13920

Major sectors in which FDI inflows made are Service, Metallurgical Industries, Construction Development, Information & Broadcasting, Chemicals and Textiles.

(d) The policy for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI), including investment from NRIs, permits FDI, under the automatic route, in several sectors. Investment is promoted through dissemination of information on the investment climate and opportunities in India and by advising prospective investors, including NRIs, about the same. 'Invest India', a joint venture between the Department of Industrial Policy & Promotion and Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) acts as a facilitator, for prospective overseas investors, including NRIs. To encourage the NRI's for investment the Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) has been set up jointly by the Ministry and Confederation of Indian Industry (CII). Overseas Indian Facilitation Centre (OIFC) use to organise investment and interactive Meets in different countries, and also during the Pravasi Bhartiya Divas.

Grants to Schools and Colleges

3734. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state the number of schools and colleges to which grant is provided by the Government during the 11th Plan period in the country, State-wise?

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

[*English*]

Linking of Madrasas with Regulatory Framework

3735. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to work out a mechanism to link Madrasas with any regulatory frame work; 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, Madam. However, the Government of India has notified that the certificates/qualifications of the specified State Madarsa Boards as equivalent to the 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.

Further, the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas (SPQEM) seeks to bring about qualitative improvement in Madrasas to enable Muslim children attain standards of the national education system in modern subjects. The salient features of SPQEM scheme are to strengthen capacities in Madrasas for the teaching of the formal curriculum subjects like Science, Mathematics, Language, Social Studies etc. through the enhanced payment of teacher honorarium, the training of such teachers every two years in new pedagogical practices, by providing science labs, computer labs with annual maintenance costs in the secondary and higher secondary stage Madrasas, by the provision of Science/Mathematics kits in primary/upper primary level Madrasas, by the strengthening of libraries/book banks and by providing teaching/learning materials at all levels of Madrasas. The unique feature of this modified scheme is that it encourages the linkage of Madrasas with the National Institute for Open Schooling (NIOS), as accredited centres for providing formal education, which will enable children studying in such Madrasas to get certification for classes 5, 8, 10 and 12. This will enable them to transit to higher studies and also ensure quality standards akin to the conventional education system. The registration &

examination fees to the NIOS will be covered under this scheme as also the teaching learning materials to be used. The NIOS linkage will be extended under this scheme for Vocational Education at the secondary and higher secondary stage of Madrasas.

Mandatory Requirement of Aadhaar

3736. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATTL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that people are being forced to enroll for the UID Aadhaar scheme;

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

(c) whether instances of blocking salary of civil employees/teachers on account of not having Aadhaar has come to the notice of the Government, especially from Maharashtra; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate & issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. Enrolment for Aadhaar is voluntary & not mandatory. It is for the implementing authorities to decide whether Aadhaar is mandatory for receiving a service.

(c) and (d) In Maharashtra, teachers/students have been asked to complete Aadhaar Enrolments for availing benefits. The Government of Maharashtra has however assured all citizens that in any scheme, Aadhaar will not be made mandatory till 80% enrolments in that district are done.

[*Translation*]

Permission to Private Sector for Uranium Mining

3737. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether private sector companies in the country have sent a proposal to the Government for approval of Uranium mining;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals in this regard;

(c) whether the Government proposes to give permission for exploration and mining of Uranium on the line of NELP; 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) No, Madam.

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

(c) No, Sir. Uranium is a "prescribed substance" under the Atomic Energy Act, 1962. Handling of "prescribed substances" has been regulated both under the "Atomic Energy Act, 1962", and the "Atomic Energy (working of mines, minerals and handling of prescribed substances) Rules, 1984", under which no person shall mine, mill, process and/or handle any ore mineral or other material from which any one or more of the prescribed substances can be extracted, without obtaining a licence from the licensing authority (appointed by Central Government). Further, the subject of "Atomic Energy" has, since the inception of India's industrial policy in 1948, been always reserved for the exclusive domain of the Government; and hence only the Central Government and its Public Sector Undertakings (PSU) only are permitted for exploration, mining, processing etc. of Uranium. Further, the "New Exploration Licensing Policy" (NELP) was enunciated by Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas, and is applicable only for the Hydro-carbon sector in the country. In view of the above, there is, at present, no proposal to give licence or permission to private sector companies for exploration and mining of Uranium in the country.

(d) Does not arise, in view of answer to (c) above.

Indian Labourers Abroad

3738. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain foreign Governments have shown keen interest in inviting Indian labourers to their countries, sepecifically for construction industries there;

(b) if so, the details of these countries and the steps proposed to be taken to send skilled/semi-skilled labourers to these countries;

(c) the extant policy of the Government in this regard and the existing system pertaining to sending labourers to international market;

(d) the State-wise number of the registered agencies sending labourers to other countries as on date;

(e) the State-wise number of persons sent to other countries through these agencies during each of the last three years and the current year and also the details of the trades/skills in demand in international market;

(f) the details of the cases of exploitation by these agencies; and

(g) the action taken/proposed to be taken against these agencies during the above period till date?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There is no request as such on record.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The extant policy of the Government is to make the process of migration transparent and non-restrictive and to encourage legal migration as this enables relatively better protection of the Migrant workers' interests.

Emigration Clearance is granted by the 9 offices of the Protectors of Emigrants located in different States of the country, for ECR passport holders going for employment to 17 identified Emigration Check Required (ECR) countries. For non-ECR passport holders, or for ECR passport holders going to non ECR countries, no emigration clearance is required.

(d) List of State-wise number of the registered Recruiting Agents is enclosed as Statement-I.

(e) State-wise number of persons, who were granted emigration clearance during the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) and (g) Cases of complaints from Indian workers relating to fraudulent offers for overseas employment, contractual violations and cheating on the part of foreign employers/recruiting agents are received from time to time. Action is taken as per provisions of the Emigration Act/Rules. Position of complaints received and action taken against the Recruiting Agents during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

Statement I

State-wise List of Registered Recruiting Agents

Sl.No.	States	No. of RAs
1	2	3
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	40
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-
4.	Assam	-
5.	Bihar	5
6.	Chandigarh	15
7.	Chhattisgarh	1
8.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	-
9.	Daman & Diu	-
10.	Delhi	196
11.	Goa	12
12.	Gujarat	11
13.	Haryana	8

1	2	3
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	2
16.	Jharkhand	-
17.	Karnataka	8
18.	Kerala	195
19.	Lakshadweep	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	-
21.	Maharashtra	703
22.	Manipur	-
23.	Meghalaya	-
24.	Mizoram	-
25.	Nagaland	-
26.	Odisha	3
27.	Puducherry	1
28.	Punjab	58
29.	Rajasthan	27
30.	Sikkim	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	110
32.	Tripura	-
33.	Uttar Pradesh	15
34.	Uttarakhand	1
35.	West Bengal	10
	Total	1421

Statement II

State-wise Figures of Workers Granted Emigration Clearance during the Years 2010-2013

Sl.No.	State	2010	2011	2012	2013 (upto February) awaited
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	A&N Islands	80	93	97	48
2.	Andhra Pradesh	72,220	71,589	92,803	19039

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	188	175	153	44
4.	Assam	2,133	2,459	3,384	731
5.	Bihar	60,531	71,438	84,078	17372
6.	Chandigarh	831	861	823	285
7.	Chhattisgarh	81	114	111	15
8.	Daman & Diu	11	13	31	15
9.	Delhi	2,583	2,425	2,842	471
10.	DNH/UT	11	53	20	08
11.	Goa	1,380	1,112	1,338	303
12.	Gujarat	8,245	8,369	6,999	1764
13.	Haryana	958	1,058	1,196	243
14.	Himachal Pradesh	743	739	847	141
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	4,080	4,137	4,737	957
16.	Jharkhand	3,922	4,287	5,292	1281
17.	Karnataka	17,295	15,394	17,960	3123
18.	Kerala	1,04,101	86,783	98,178	17158
19.	Lakshadweep	18	11	13	08
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,564	1,378	1,815	311
21.	Maharashtra	18,123	16,698	19,259	4068
22.	Manipur	22	11	07	06
23.	Meghalaya	11	16	39	05
24.	Mizoram	4	0	03	00
25.	Nagaland	2	39	03	05
26.	Odisha	7,344	7,255	7,478	1622
27.	Puducherry	223	211	257	64

1	2	3	4	5	6
28.	Punjab	30,974	31,866	37,472	7693
29.	Rajasthan	47,803	42,239	50,295	9526
30.	Sikkim	8	8	13	01
31.	Tamil Nadu	84,510	68,732	78,185	14461
32.	Tripura	454	465	514	135
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1,40,826	1,55,301	1,91,341	21699
34.	Uttarakhand	1,177	1,441	2,470	389
35.	West Bengal	28,900	29,795	36,988	6532
Total		6,41,356	6,26,565	7,47,041	1,47,630

Statement III

Complaints Received and Action Taken against Registered Recruiting Agents

Year	Total	Show Cause Notice Issued	Registration Certificate (RC)		Dropped/ Settled + Rovoked
			Suspended	Cancelled	
2010	145	145	10	29	82
2011	212	212	20	44	94
2012	267	267	43	18	40
2013 (upto 10.03.2013)	74	74	05	00	00

[English]

Sub-Quota for Dalits

3739. SHRI SHER SINGH GHUBAYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the proposal of sub-quota for Maha Dalits/ Tribes and Most Backward Classes in the Central Services is under consideration of the Government on the pattern of Bihar Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time frame by which this proposal is likely to be materialized?

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

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Benefits to Weaker Sections

3740. DR. MEHBOOB BEG: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefits of reservation for SCs, STs and OBCs are extended to the children of Gazetted officers and other creamy layer of the society belongings to the above categories;

(b) if so, whether the Government considers to de-categorise the children of Gazetted officers in SC and ST so that the benefits of reservation goes to the left out weaker sections of the society; and

(c) 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) Benefits of reservation for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) are extended to the children of Gazetted officers. In case of Other Backward Classes (OBCs), the benefit of reservation is not available to the children of parents who fall in creamy layer as per criteria given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) No such proposal is under consideration to de-categorize the children of gazetted officers in SC and ST from the benefit of reservation.

Statement

Excerpts from Department of Personnel and Training's Letter No. 36033/5/2004-ESTT(RES) dated the 14th October, 2004

Children of the following persons in civil services of the Central and the State Governments shall be treated as falling in creamy layer:-

- (a) parents, both of whom are directly recruited Class I/Group A officers;
- (b) parents, either of whom is a directly recruited Class I/Group A officers;
- (c) parents, both of whom are directly recruited Class I/Group A officers, but one of them dies or suffers permanent incapacitation;
- (d) parents, either of whom is a directly recruited Class I/Group A officer and such parents dies or suffers permanent incapacitation and before such death or such incapacitation has had the

benefit of employment in any International Organisation like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc. for a period of not less than 5 years;

- (e) parents, both of whom are directly recruited Class I/Group A officers and both of them die or suffer permanent incapacitation and before such death or such incapacitation of the both, either of them has had the benefit of employment in any International Organisation like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc. for a period of not less than 5 years;
- (f) parents both of whom are directly recruited Class II/Group B officers;
- (g) parents of whom only the husband is a directly recruited Class II/Group B officer and he gets into Class I/Group A at the age of 40 or earlier;
- (h) parents, both of whom are directly recruited Class II/Group B officers and one of them dies or suffers permanent incapacitation and either of them has had the benefit of employment in any International Organisation like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc. for a period of not less than 5 years;
- (i) parents of whom the husband is a Class I/ Group A officer (direct recruit or pre-forty promoted) and the wife is a directly recruited Class II/Group B officer and the wife dies; or suffers permanent incapacitation; and
- (j) parents of whom wife is a Class I/Group A officer (Direct Recruit or pre-forty promoted) and the husband is a directly recruited Class II/ Group B officer and the husband dies or suffers permanent incapacitation.

Children of the following persons in civil services of the Central and the State Governments shall not be treated as falling in creamy layer:-

- (i) parents either of whom or both of whom are directly recruited Class I/Group A officer(s) and such parent(s) dies/die or suffers/suffer permanent incapacitation;
- (ii) parents both of whom are directly recruited Class II/Group B officers and one of them dies or suffers permanent incapacitation;

- (iii) parents both of whom are directly recruited Class II/Group B officers and both of them die or suffer permanent incapacitation, even though either of them has had the benefit of employment in any International Organisation like UN, IMF, World Bank, etc. for a period of not less than 5 years before their death or permanent incapacitation.

Implementation of SC/ST related Schemes

3741. SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Working Group constituted by the Planning Commission has recommended rationalization/consolidation of existing schemes/programmes for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) their effective implementation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of the 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) to (c) The Working Group on "Empowerment of Scheduled Castes" and the Working Group on "Empowerment of Scheduled Tribes" for formulation of Twelfth Five Year Plan, constituted by Planning Commission in their recommendations have *inter-alia* suggested strategies for effective implementation of various schemes/programmes for welfare, empowerment and development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These strategies have been incorporated in Chapter "Social Inclusion" of the 12th Plan Documents.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

3742. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether any quantity has been prescribed for various ingredients including pulses, edible oil and

vegetables to be included in food under mid day meal per day per child basis and also cost is decided by the Government for these items at national/State levels and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the Government proposes to permit the States to work out the cost of various items as per prevailing rates and also meet 75% of the actual expenditure incurred by the States on the items included in cooking cost and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to review the cooking cost norms on quarterly basis and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The following quantities of various ingredients have been prescribed under the Mid Day Meal Scheme:

Sl. No.	Items	Quantity Per Day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Foodgrains	100 gm	150 gm
2.	Pulses	20 gm	30 gm
3.	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gm	75 gm
4.	Oil & fat	5 gm	7.5 gm
5.	Salt & Condiments	As per need	As per need

Food grains are supplied by Central Government to the States/UTs free of cost through the Food Corporation of India. The cost of other ingredients such as pulses, vegetables, oil and salt is included in the cooking cost, which is Rs. 3.11 per head for Primary and Rs. 4.65 per head for Upper Primary students.

(b) and (c) In view of different market prices prevailing in different States/UTs for pulses, vegetables, oil, salt, the cooking cost has been fixed uniformly for all States/UTs. To counteract the effect of rise in cost the cooking cost has been enhanced by 7.5% in each of the last three years. There is no proposal for reviewing the cooking cost on a quarterly basis.

Teacher-Student Ratio

3743. SHRI SANJAY BHOI:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI OM PRAKASH YADAV:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

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

(a) the present teacher-student ratio in the Central Universities in the country including University of Delhi, University-wise, subject-wise;

(b) the measures taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the said ratio;

(c) the number of posts of teachers filled by adhoc/guest teachers in these Universities including University of Delhi during the last three years and the criteria laid down for engaging adhoc/guest teachers;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make the teachers permanent who have been teaching since long time; 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) As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), the Student-Teacher Ratio (STR) as per the existing staff strength in respect of the Central Universities as on 31.03.2012 is

given in the enclosed Statement. The UGC does not maintain subject-wise STR.

(b) The Ministry of Human Resource Development and the UGC have been continuously monitoring the progress of filling the vacancies of teachers in the Central Universities. The issue was last discussed in the Conference of the Vice-Chancellors (VCs) of the Central Universities held on 5th February, 2013 under the chairmanship of the Hon'ble President of India, in which the VCs were exhorted to fill-up the vacancies in a time-bound manner. As a follow-up, the Ministry has written to all the VCs to implement the decision on priority and to furnish the progress report on a quarterly basis. Once these vacancies are filled-up the STR would automatically improve.

(c) As per the information furnished by the UGC, it does not maintain data on ad-hoc/guest teachers appointed by the Central Universities as it is a short-term temporary arrangement. As per the UGC Regulations on Minimum Qualification for Appointment of Teachers and Other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010, the qualifications for the engagement of the contract teachers are the same as prescribed for the regular teachers. The relevant Regulation is available on the website of the UGC <http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/regulations/englishgazette.pdf>.

(d) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies governed by their respective Act, Statutes and Ordinances which empower their statutory bodies to take all administrative and academic decision including regularization of ad-hoc teachers. The Government has no role to play in such matters.

(e) In view of (d) above, does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the University	Student-Teacher Ratio
1	2	3
1.	University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad.	1:11.88
2.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad	1:7.50
3.	Rajiv Gandhi University, Itanagar	1:14.22

1	2	3
4.	Assam University, Silchar	1:15.53
5.	University of Delhi, Delhi	1:30.27
6.	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi	1:15.91
7.	Central University of Gujarat, Gandhinagar	1:8.19
8.	Central University of Kerala, Trivandrum	1:23.50
9.	North Eastern Hill University, Shillong	1:12.78
10.	Mizoram University, Aizawl	1:12.18
11.	Nagaland University, Kohima	1:9.11
12.	Puducherry University, Puducherry	1:15.40
13.	Central University of Rajasthan, Jaipur	1:8.54
14.	Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh	1:13.78
15.	University of Allahabad, Allahabad	1:71.79
16.	Hemwati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University, Srinagar	1:13.78
17.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha	1:7.79
18.	Visva-Bharati, Santiniketan, West Bengal	1:9.05
19.	Tripura University, Agartala	1:16.37
20.	Tezpur University, Tezpur	1:12.18
21.	Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi	#
22.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya, Bilaspur	1:16.63
23.	Central University of Karnataka, Gulbarga	1:7.93
24.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar	1:24.50
25.	Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi	1:21.11
26.	Manipur University, Imphal	1:16.97
27.	Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi	1:20.20
28.	Central University of Bihar, Patna	1:6.12

1	2	3
29.	Central University of Haryana, Narnaul	1:5.47
30.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra	1:11.69
31.	Central University of Jammu	1:8.63
32.	Central University of Kashmir, Srinagar	1:6.76
33.	Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi	1:7.93
34.	Central University of Odisha, Bhubaneswar	1:23.50
35.	Sikkim University, Gangtok	1:3.70
36.	Central University of Tamil Nadu, Tiruvarur	1:13.89
37.	Central University of Punjab, Bhatinda	1:2.48
38.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow	1:16.39
39.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University, Amarkantak	1:23.50
40.	English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad	1:9.59

#STR is not applicable being an Open University.

[Translation]

FDI in Telecom Sector

3744. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked the Foreign Investment Promotion Board to review the Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) policy in the Telecom and Telecom Equipment Manufacturing sectors;

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

(c) whether the foreign companies in the Indian telecom sector are opposing the policy which puts a cap on FDI in telecom sector;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the names of such foreign companies; and

(e) the reaction of the Government thereto along with 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) No, Madam

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

(c) No, Madam

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

[English]

National Advisory Council

3745. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the National Advisory Council since 2009 till date;

(b) the recommendations accepted by the Government during the said period;

(c) whether any policy, including legal and constitutional position, has been formulated by the Council for the Government; 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) to (d) The NAC has been constituted to provide inputs in the formulation of policy by the Government and to provide support to the Government in its legislative business. Since its reconstitution, NAC has given 31 recommendations to the Government as per the details given in the enclosed Statement. The recommendations of the NAC are under various stages of consideration/implementation in various Ministries/Departments. The details of recommendations are available on the NAC website at <http://nac.nic.in>

Statement

Recommendations made by the National Advisory Council since its constitution in March, 2010

Sl.No.	Date	Subject
1	2	3
1.	27th October, 2010	Basic Framework of National Food Security Bill (NFSB)
2.	9th November, 2010	Eradication of Manual Scavenging
3.	14th January, 2011	Protection of Women from Sexual Harassment at the Workplace Bill, 2010
4.	2nd February, 2011	Inclusion of certain categories in BPL identification
5.	12th March, 2011	Scheduled Tribes & Other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2008
6.	31st March, 2011	Amendment to RTI Rules proposed by the Department of Personnel & Training
7.	4th May, 2011	Essential Elements of a National Policy for Domestic Workers
8.	6th June, 2011	Note of Recommendations on Land Acquisition and Resettlement & Rehabilitation Bill
9.	8th June, 2011	Recommendations for a reformed and strengthened Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS)
10.	8th June, 2011	Recommendations for a Central Law for Protection of Livelihood Rights and Social Security for Street Vendors
11.	9th June, 2011	Recommendations for Follow-up Measures to Eradicate Manual Scavenging.
12.	9th June, 2011	Recommendations for effective implementation of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme.
13.	7th July, 2011	National Food Security Bill, 2011.

1	2	3
14.	22nd July, 2011	Prevention of Communal and Targeted Violence (Access to Justice and Reparations) Bill, 2011.
15.	14th September, 2011	Strengthening of Natural Resource Management component under Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act.
16.	20th December, 2011	Prohibition of Child Labour upto the age of 14 years.
17.	20th December, 2011	Towards inclusive Development to Empower Minorities.
18.	20th December, 2011	Reforming Scheduled Castes Sub Plan (SCSP)/Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).
19.	20th December, 2011	Reforms proposed for the Rajiv Awas Yojana
20.	14th March, 2012	National Programme for shelters and other services for the urban homeless.
21.	19th April, 2012	Social Security for Unorganised workers.
22.	16th May, 2012	Recommendations regarding De-notified, Nomadic and Semi-Nomadic Tribes.
23.	31st May, 2012	Recommendations on the proposed Disability Rights Legislation.
24.	5th June, 2012	Recommendations for improving the Sex Ratio at birth.
25.	5th November, 2012	Recommendations relating to implementation framework of Scheduled Caste Sub Plan (SCSP) and Tribal Sub Plan (TSP).
26.	12th December, 2012	Recommendations on Strengthening Right to Education
27.	14th December, 2012	Development of North East Region.
28.	31st December, 2012	Panchayat (Extension to Scheduled Areas) Act, 1996 (PESA).
29.	12th February, 2013	Enhancing farm income for small holders through Market integration.
30.	14th February, 2013	Recommendations on Right to Education (RTE) (a) towards ending discrimination in Schools' and (b) monitoring, accountability and grievance redress under RTE.
31.	12th March, 2013	Strengthening of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act, 1989 and Rules, 1995.

GISAT

3746. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has designed the Geo-Imaging Satellite called GISAT;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the salient features of GISAT;

(c) the advantage of GISAT in comparison to the previous remote sensing satellites launched by ISRO;

(d) the details of the total financial outlay of the project and the amount spent so far; and

(e) the time by which GISAT is likely to be launched?

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) Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) is designing a GEO Imaging Satellite (GISAT).

(b) GISAT will carry a GEO Imager with multi-spectral (visible, near infra-red and thermal), multi-resolution (50m to 1.5 km) imaging instruments. GISAT will be placed in geostationary orbit of 36,000 km.

(c) The remote sensing satellites launched by ISRO revisit the same area once in every 2 to 24 days and acquire images of a geographical strip (swath) at different spatial resolution (360 meter to better than 1 meter). GISAT will provide near real time pictures of large areas of the country, under cloud free conditions, at frequent intervals. That is, selected Sector-wise image every 5 minutes and entire Indian landmass image every 30 minutes at 50m spatial resolution.

(d) The total financial outlay for the project is Rs. 392 crore excluding the launch cost. The amount spent up to March 2012 is Rs. 9.9 crore and BE provision of Rs. 50 crore is made for the year 2012-2013.

(e) GISAT is planned to be launched during 2016-17.

First-Aid Training in Schools

3747. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether first-aid training is provided in the schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to include mandatory first-aid training at the school level in order to prepare students for emergency situations;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken in this regard; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) 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 Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has included First Aid activity in the list of any two compulsory activities to be carried out by every student under Physical and Health Education which is a compulsory subject.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

Arabic Education in Central Universities

3748. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is providing Arabic education in 20 central universities through the University Grants Commission (UGC);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the standard of teaching of Arabic language in the country is not satisfactory and there is a demand from Muslim scholars for setting up of a University in India for better academic exchange with Saudi Arabia;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the reaction of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) As informed by the University Grants Commission (UGC), Arabic education is being imparted in ten Central Universities namely the Aligarh Muslim University, the Banaras Hindu University, the University of Delhi, the Jamia Millia Islamia, the Jawaharlal Nehru University, the Visva-Bharati, the English and Foreign Language University, the University of Allahabad, the Assam University and the Maulana Azad National Urdu University. In addition, the UGC has allocated Rs. 14.00 crore to the Maulana Azad National Urdu University for establishment of a Satellite Campus at Lucknow for starting Undergraduate/Postgraduate Programmes in Arabic and Persian.

(c) to (e) As per the available information, no demand has been received from Muslim scholars for setting up of a Central University in India for better academic exchange with Saudi Arabia.

Growth Rate of States

3749. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the acronym 'Bimaru' has outlived its relevance in the light of growth registered by some of the Bimaru States in the country;

(b) if so, the details of growth recorded by the States in the country with regard to 29 socio-economic indicators since 2000, year-wise, State-wise and indicator-wise;

(c) if not, whether some of the developed States have registered a slump in their growth; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the above period, State-wise and indicator-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The acronym "BIMARU", first used by a noted demographer Shri Ashish Bose in 1985, referred to the undivided States of Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan & Uttar Pradesh for their backwardness due to high population growth and low economic growth. These States have shown strong growth performance in recent years. However, despite impressive growth rates, these States have continued to remain at the bottom of the distribution in terms of performance on human development indicators. The details of the State-wise growth rate of Gross State Domestic Product (GSDP) at constant price is given in the enclosed Statement-I. The State-wise present status of the important socio-economic indicators is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The developed States have also shown varying growth rates in different years due to State-specific reasons.

Statement I

State-wise Growth Rate of Gross State Domestic Product at Constant Prices

Sl.No	State	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	8.16	4.22	2.73	9.35	8.15	9.57	11.18	12.02	6.88	4.53	9.66	7.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7.07	15.7	-4.31	10.94	16.46	2.75	5.25	12.06	8.73	9.86	1.25	10.84
3.	Assam	2.53	2.6	7.07	6.02	3.74	3.40	4.65	4.82	5.72	9.00	7.89	6.47
4.	Bihar	16.04	-4.73	11.82	-5.15	12.17	0.17	15.69	5.72	12.16	7.09	11.29	13.26
5.	Chhattisgarh	-9.85	6.79	2.54	8.03	15.21	3.23	18.60	8.61	8.39	3.42	9.75	8.14
6.	Goa	-3.74	4.5	7.08	70.49	10.19	7.54	1002	5.54	10.02	10.20	10.15	9.39
7.	Gujarat	-4.89	8.41	8.14	14.77	8.88	14.95	8.39	11.00	6.78	11.25	10.00	8.53
8.	Haryana	8.16	7.81	6.52	9.86	8.42	9.20	11.22	8.45	8.17	11.72	8.84	7.92
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.32	5.21	5.06	8.08	7.56	8.43	9.09	8.55	7.42	8.09	8.74	7.44
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	3.53	1.96	5.13	5.17	5.23	5.78	5.95	6.40	6.46	4.51	5.96	6.22
11.	Jharkhand	1.42	2.8	4.55	3.46	9.86	-3.20	2.38	20.52	-1.75	10.14	8.67	8.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
12.	Karnataka	3.53	5.17	7.3	6.25	9.97	10.51	9.98	12.60	7.11	1.29	9.66	5.50
13.	Kerala	-6.93	7.12	-3.91	11.42	3.08	10.09	7.90	8.77	5.56	9.17	8.05	9.51
14.	Madhya Pradesh	-5.17	13.2	-0.06	16.55	5.49	5.31	9.23	4.69	12.47	9.88	7.13	11.81
15.	Maharashtra	-2.1	4.05	6.81	8	8.71	13.35	13.53	11.26	2.58	9.17	11.34	8.54
16.	Manipur	-6.35	6.81	-0.46	10.84	9.7	6.35	2.00	5.96	6.56	6.89	5.07	6.71
17.	Meghalaya	5.45	6.89	3.79	6.78	7.11	7.91	7.74	4.51	12.94	6.55	8.72	6.31
18.	Mizoram	4.97	6.52	10.39	3.19	4.15	6.97	4.78	10.98	13.34	12.38	7.25	10.09
19.	Nagaland	16.6	11.45	9.45	5.02	4.59	10.22	7.80	7.31	6.34	6.90	5.46	5.09
20.	Odisha	-1.66	6.29	-0.65	15.15	13.19	5.68	12.85	10.94	7.75	4.55	7.50	4.92
21.	Punjab	3.93	1.92	2.85	6.07	4.95	5.90	10.18	9.05	5.85	6.29	6.53	5.94
22.	Rajasthan	-2.01	10.87	-9.9	28.67	-1.85	6.68	11.67	5.14	9.09	6.70	15.28	6.11
23.	Sikkim	7.59	7.88	7.31	7.89	7.72	9.78	6.02	7.61	16.39	73.61	8.13	8.17
24.	Tamil Nadu	5.87	-1.56	1.75	5.99	11.45	13.96	15.21	6.13	4.89	10.36	9.83	7.37
25.	Tripura	5.88	14.07	6.41	5.88	8.14	5.82	8.28	7.70	9.44	10.65	8.20	8.67
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2.19	2.17	3.72	5.27	5.4	6.51	8.07	7.32	6.99	6.58	7.81	6.86
27.	Uttarakhand	12.04	5.53	9.92	7.61	12.99	14.34	13.59	18.12	12.65	18.13	9.94	5.28
28.	West Bengal	3.84	7.32	3.78	6.2	6.89	6.29	7.79	7.76	4.90	8.03	9.22	6.58
	All-India GDP Growth	4.35	5.81	3.84	8.52	7.47	9.48	9.57	9.32	6.72	8.59	9.32	6.21

*For 2000-01 to 2004-05: At 1999-2000 Bas. and from 2005-06 to 2012-13: At 2004-05 Base.

Source: Directorate of Economics & Statistics of respective State Governments and for All-India-Central Statistics Office

Statement II

Sl.No.	Indicator	Source	Periodicity/ Latest available data	Present Status															
				All India	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Assam	Bihar	Chhattisgarh	Goa	Gujarat	Haryana	Himachal Pradesh	J&K	Jharkhand	Karnataka	Kerala	Maharashtra	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	
1.	Per Capita GDP/ GSDP at 2004-05 prices (Rs.)	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	43624	47848	42228	26133	15417	34401	128686	66784	60876	60907	34703	28815	48789	60063	70885	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
	Growth in GDP/GSDP during 11th plan at 2004-05 prices (%)																	
2.	Total	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	8	8.3	9.4	6.9	11.1	8.4	9	9.8	9.1	8.1	6	9.3	7.6	8	8.6
3.	Agriculture	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	3.7	4.7	5.7	4.8	5.9	6.9	-0.2	4.1	4.3	1.4	1.6	6	5.3	-0.4	2.6
4.	Industry	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	7.2	8.1	13.9	4.5	16.9	7.3	7.1	9.8	6.9	8.2	3.7	7.4	5.3	5.9	8.1
5.	Services	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	9.7	9.6	10.2	8.9	12.9	11.2	11.9	11.5	12.7	11.8	9.5	13.3	9.5	10.3	9.9
6.	Population Density (Per Sq. Km.)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	382	308	17	397	1102	189	394	308	573	123	124	414	319	859	365
7.	Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011) (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	17.64	11.1	25.92	16.93	25.07	22.59	8.17	19.17	19.9	12.81	23.71	22.34	15.67	4.86	15.99
8.	Sex Ratio (Females/ 1000 Males)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	940	992	920	954	916	991	968	918	877	974	883	947	968	1084	925
9.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (Female children/ 1000 Male children)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	914	943	960	957	933	964	920	886	830	906	859	943	943	959	883
10.	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	74.04	67.66	66.95	73.18	63.82	71.04	87.4	79.31	76.64	83.78	68.73	67.63	75.6	93.91	82.91
11.	Male (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	82.14	75.56	73.69	78.81	73.39	81.45	92.81	87.23	85.38	90.83	78.26	78.45	82.85	96.02	89.82
12.	Female (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	65.46	59.74	59.57	67.27	53.33	60.59	81.84	70.73	66.77	76.6	58.01	56.21	68.13	91.98	75.48
13.	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	16.68	15.82	14.12	11.54	20.06	20.86	10.97	16.5	18.61	14.23	20.25	22.24	14.72	4.04	14.34
14.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	Annual/ 2011	44	43	32	55	44	48	11	41	44	38	41	39	35	12	25
15.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (per 100000 live births)	SRS	3 Years/ 2007-09	212	134	NA	390	261	269	NA	148	153	NA	NA	261	178	81	104
16.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) (Birth/woman)	SRS	2010	2.5	1.8	NA	2.5	3.7	2.8	NA	2.5	2.3	1.8	2	3	2	1.8	1.9
17.	Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	2010	33	30	NA	33	31	37	NA	31	33	31	35	29	25	7	22

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
18.	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U-5MR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	2010	59	48	NA	83	64	61	NA	56	55	49	48	59	45	15	33
19.	Birth Rate (%)	SRS	Annual/ 2011	21.8	17.5	19.8	22.8	27.7	24.9	13.3	21.3	21.8	16.5	17.8	25	18.8	15.2	16.7
20.	Death Rate (%)	SRS	Annual/ 2011	7.1	7.5	5.8	8	6.7	7.9	6.7	6.7	6.5	6.7	5.5	6.9	7.1	7	6.3

—Contd.

Sl.No.	Indicator	Source	Periodicity/ Latest available data	Present Status															
				Manipur	Megha- laya	Mizoram	Madhya Pradesh	Naga- land	Odisha	Punjab	Rajasthan	Sikkim	Tamil Nadu	Tripura	Uttar Pradesh	Uttara- khand	West Bengal		
1	2	3	4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		
1.	Per Capita GDP/GSDP at 2004-05 prices (Rs.) Growth in GDP/GSDP during 11th Plan at 2004-05 prices (%)	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	27031	42497	NA	27850	46900	32584	52918	31468	83565	61531	42468	20708	60734	37070		
2.	Total	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	6.5	8.1	11	9.4	6.2	8.2	6.7	7.2	22.8	7.7	8.7	6.9	13.7	6.9		
3.	Agriculture	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	7.7	2.3	7.3	6.9	5.1	3.2	1.7	7.9	3.6	3.3	5.2	3.2	3.2	2.3		
4.	Industry	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	3.6	10	12.3	9.6	9	8.3	9	5.2	46.4	7.6	9.3	5.5	16	5.1		
5.	Services	CSO	Annual/ 2011-12	8	9.2	11.2	10.6	6.1	10.3	8.3	9.1	12.5	8.8	9.8	9.6	15.2	9		
6.	Population Density (Per Sq. Km.)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	122	132	52	236	119	269	550	201	86	555	350	828	189	1029		
7.	Decadal Growth Rate of Population (2001-2011) (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	18.65	27.82	22.78	20.3	-0.47	13.97	13.73	21.44	12.36	15.6	14.75	20.09	19.17	13.93		
8.	Sex Ratio (Females/1000 Males)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	987	986	975	930	931	978	893	926	889	995	961	908	963	947		
9.	Sex Ratio (0-6 years) (Female children/1000 male children)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	934	970	971	912	944	934	846	883	944	946	953	899	886	950		
10.	Total Literacy Rate (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	79.85	75.48	91.58	70.63	80.11	73.45	76.68	67.06	82.2	80.33	87.75	69.72	79.63	77.08		
11.	Male (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	86.49	77.17	93.72	80.53	83.29	82.4	81.48	80.51	87.29	86.81	92.18	79.24	88.33	82.67		
12.	Female (%)	Census	Decadal/ 2011	73.17	73.78	89.4	60.02	76.69	64.36	71.34	52.66	76.43	73.86	83.15	59.26	70.7	71.16		
13.	Gender Gap in Literacy (%)	Census	Oecadal/ 2011	13.32	3.39	4.32	20.51	6.6	18.04	10.14	27.85	10.86	12.95	9.03	19.98	17.63	11.51		
14.	Inant Mortality Rate (IMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	Annual/ 2011	11	52	34	59	21	57	30	52	26	22	29	57	36	32		

1	2	3	4	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32
15.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) (per 100000 live births)	SRS	3 years/ 2007-09	NA	NA	NA	269	NA	258	172	318	NA	97	NA	359	NA	145
16.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR) Birth/woman)	SRS	2010	NA	NA	NA	3.2	NA	2.3	1.8	3.1	NA	1.7	NA	3.5	NA	1.8
17.	Neo Natal Mortality Rate (NMR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	2010	NA	NA	NA	44	NA	42	25	40	NA	16	NA	42	NA	23
18.	Under 5 Mortality Rate (U-5MR) (per 1000 live births)	SRS	2010	NA	NA	NA	82	NA	78	43	69	NA	27	NA	79	NA	37
19.	Birth Rate (%)	SRS	Annual/2011	14.4	24.1	16.6	26.9	16.1	20.1	16.2	26.2	17.6	15.9	14.3	27.8	18.9	16.3
20.	Death Rate (%)	SRS	Annual/2011	4.1	7.8	4.4	8.2	3.3	8.5	6.8	6.7	5.6	7.4	5	7.9	6.2	6.2

Amrita Virtual Interactive E-Learning World

3750. DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

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

(a) whether an internet based knowledge sharing platform will soon connect 20,000 colleges across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that with Amrita Virtual Interactive E-Learning World (A-VIEW), one good teacher can teach tens of thousands of students simultaneously at different locations all over India; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Under the National Mission on Education through Information and Communication Technology (NMEICT), it has been envisaged to provide 15-20 Virtual Private Network over Broadband (VPNoBB) internet connections of 512 Kbps each to over 25000+ colleges and 2000 polytechnics. As on 28.02.2013, connectivity to 19875 colleges in various States has been provided.

(c) and (d) Yes. A-VIEW is one of the video conferencing tools suitable for on line learning and can be used for training students and teachers at remote locations simultaneously.

CVC Investigation

3751. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a number of complaints from the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) against the Department of Posts for investigation and report;

(b) if so, the number and the nature of complaints received during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether there has been a considerable delay in investigation and reporting to CVC;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to expedite the investigation and the action taken against the officials so far responsible for delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Total number of complaints received from the Central Vigilance Commission during the last three years is 42. The number and the nature of complaints, State wise, year-wise are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam. Out of 42 complaints received, 14 complaints have been closed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission with the recommendation of disciplinary action and 21 complaints have been closed in consultation with the Central Vigilance Commission

with no action as allegations were not substantiated. In 7 complaints, preliminary investigations have been completed.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Regular monitoring of all CVC complaints received for investigation and report is undertaken at Directorate, Circle and Regional level. Efforts at all levels are made to adhere to time limit prescribed by CVC for investigation.

Statement

State-wise number and the nature of complaints received during the last three years 2010, 2011 and 2012

State/ Union Territory	Number of Complaints received from CVC for investigation and report during last three years				Nature of complaints	Number of complaints closed with recommendations of disciplinary action (Year-wise)				Number of complaints closed with no action as allegations were not substantiated (Year-wise)				Number of complaints investigated by Circles and preliminary report received
	2010	2011	2012	Total		2010	2011	2012	Total	2010	2011	2012	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	0	0	0		0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1	3	1	5	2010 (1) Alleged irregularities in engagement of casual labour at RO Muzaffarpur. 2011 (1) Alleged charging of extra money for issuing Postal Orders in the name of donation by the officials of GPO Bihursharif. 2011-(2) Irregular appointment in GDS posts on the basis of forged certificates. 2011(3) Alleged irregular appointment in GDS posts, irregularities in Postman Exam & irregular transfer/posting. 2012 (1) Irregular appointment in GDS posts	1	1	1	3	0	1	0	1	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chhattisgarh	0	1	0	1	2011-Procurement, Maintenance Contract	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Goa	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Gujarat	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Haryana	1	1	1	3	2010 - (1) Complaint regarding appointment for the post of Sorting Asst. on the basis alleged forged certificate. 2011 (1) Alleged submission of bogus affidavits by the Officers of Dept. of Posts in Consumer Forum. 2012-(1) Alleged irregularities in Postman examination.	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jammu & Kashmir	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kerala	0	0	1	1	2012-Alleged irregularities in Departmental examination	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	
Madhya Pradesh	1	0	1	2	2010 - Irregularities in transfer posting and administrative matters, financial irregularities 2012- Financial irregularities; appointment of Gramin Dak Sewak	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	
Maharashtra	1	3	2	6	2010-Against Inspector of Posts 2011 -(1) Allegations regarding Building, (2) Alleged corruption, (3) Alleged corruption in land/ Building, 2012 -(1) Alleged irregularities/irregularities/corruption, (2) Alleged irregularities/corruption	0	2	1	3	1	1	1	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Manipur	0	0	0	0	-									
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0										
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	-									
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	-									
Odisha	0	0	0	0	-									
Punjab	0	0	0	0										
Rajasthan	0	1	0	1	2011-Alleged harassment of officials	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tamil Nadu	0	4	0	4	2011 - (1) Alleged production of bogus ST Certificates at the time of appointment. (2) Alleged huge loss to the public exchequer by LIC & Others by using private manufactured LICs. (3) Alleged financial irregularities on the part of SPOs. (4) Alleged illegal deduction of money from Pension etc. by Postmen of Chennai GPO.	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	1	1
Tripura	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Uttar Pradesh	0	2	3	5	2010-Alleged fraud 2011-(1) Alleged fraud, (2) Alleged fraud, (3) Non-payment of maturity value of Kisan Vikas Patra, (4) Corruption in appointment of Postal Assistants in Departmental exams. 2012-(1) Alleged fraud, (2) Appointment on the basis of false caste certificate, inaction in fraud case, (3) Irregularities in postman examination, (4) Alleged corruption in taking disciplinary action in fraud case	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Uttarakhand	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
West Bengal	0	3	3	6	2011 (1)SSPO, Midnapur. Pseudonymous complaint, (2) Various irregularities, (3) Corruption 2012 (1) Kolaghat PO (2) SC certificate 3. Officials IVUS fraud	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	3	1
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Delhi	4	4	0	8	2010 (1) Double payment of KVP, (2) Irregularities in withdrawal of money, (3) Irregularities in contracts, (4) Irregularities in Post Office 2011 (1) Complaint against officials, (2) Selection of a consultant, (3) Selection of Postal Assistants, (4) Irregularities in awarding tenders.	0	1	0	1	3	1	0	4	3
Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Puduchery	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total	9	19	14	42		3	6	5	14	4	12	5	21	7

Aviation Institutes Misleading Students

3752. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:

SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

PROF. RAMSHANKAR:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various private aviation institutes are misleading students through advertisements with tall claims;

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

(c) the details of the action taken by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) against such institutes for violation of norms and agreements with students, case-wise;

(d) whether a large number of candidates are being cheated by fake placement offers;

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(f) the details of measures the Government has taken/proposes to take to tighten the norms set for the recognised private flying institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (e) As per DGCA, there is no such information available with them. However, in this regard, there have been complaints against some private institutes which are not approved by DGCA. DGCA has been directed to look into it.

(f) DGCA grants approval to the Flying Training Organisations and approval is renewed on annual basis after ensuring the compliance of Aircraft Act, 1934 and Aircraft Rules, 1937 and directions issued by DGCA from time to time.

Bilateral Education Summit

3753. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any bilateral Education Summit was held between India and USA recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main objectives of the said summit; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The India-US Higher Education Dialogue was convened along with the India-US Strategic Dialogue at Washington DC on June 12, 2012. The Higher Education Dialogue was co-chaired by the Hon'ble Minister of Human Resource Development and the US Secretary of State and was attended by a host of government officials, academics, industry leaders and heads of institutions from both sides.

(c) and (d) The main objectives of the Higher Education Dialogue were to promote strategic institutional

partnerships for further strengthening and expansion of collaboration in the priority areas of higher education and research; to foster partnerships in the areas of vocational education and skills including partnerships for the establishment of community colleges; and to strengthen programmes for student and faculty enrichment. As an outcome of the Dialogue, the first batch of eight joint research awards have been announced under the Singh-Obama Knowledge Initiative and the second round of proposals have been invited. An International Seminar on Community Colleges was convened in New Delhi on February 6-7, 2013 with effective participation of US institutions. The first batch of Post Doctoral scholars from India aiming at faculty development has also been finalized by the University Grants Commission for placement in US institutions.

[Translation]

Export of Nuclear Minerals

3754. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS LALAN SINGH:
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain changes had been made in the Atomic Energy Act through a notification on 18 January, 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such changes are likely to lead to export of many atomic minerals from the country under open general licence;

(d) if so, the names of those minerals;

(e) whether the atomic energy sector of the country is likely to suffer financial loss by export of these minerals; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No Madam. The notification of 18 January, 2006 issued under

the Atomic Energy Act, 1962 pertain to Prescribed Substances, Prescribed Equipment and Technology. The items listed in the notification are regulated as per the provisions of the Atomic Energy Act, 1962.

(c) and (d) Separate license is required for acquisition, production, possession, use, disposal, export and import of any of the prescribed substances. The prescribed substances *inter-alia* includes uranium, thorium, any material, substance or concentrate containing uranium and thorium, and also niobium, tantalum and beryllium. These elements and their minerals are important for atomic energy programme and the changes as above do not bring these under open general licence for export.

(e) No Madam.

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

Granting Central University Status

3755. SHRI MADHUSUDAN YADAV:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the criteria/norms laid down for converting university into Central University;

(b) the number of Central Universities set up in the country during the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has decided to convert certain Universities into Central Universities;

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

(e) the details of the proposals received from the various State Governments including Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh in this regard during the last three years, State-wise, proposal-wise; and

(f) the final decision of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No criteria/norms have been prescribed by the Ministry of Human Resource Development for converting a University into a Central University.

(b) Twenty one Central Universities were set up by the Central Government during the XI Plan. Three of these universities were by way of converting State Universities into Central Universities. Details of these are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) No such proposals were received from any State Government, including Rajasthan and Chhattisgarh.

(f) The Central Government has decided, as a matter of policy, not to convert any more State Universities into Central Universities.

Statement

List of Central Universities Established/Converted into Central University during XI Plan

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Name of the University	Date of Establishment as Central University
1	2	3	4
1.	SIKKIM	SIKKIM UNIVERSITY	2.7.2007
2.	BIHAR	C.U. OF BIHAR	15.1.2009
3.	GUJARAT	C.U. OF GUJARAT	15.1.2009
4.	HARYANA	C.U. OF HARYANA	15.1.2009
5.	HIMACHAL PRADESH	C.U. OF HIMACHAL PRADESH	15.1.2009

1	2	3	4
6.	JAMMU & KASHMIR	C.U. OF JAMMU	15.1.2009
7.		C.U. OF KASHMIR	15.1.2009
8.	JHARKHAND	C.U. OF JHARKHAND	15.1.2009
9.	KARNATAKA	C.U. OF KARNATAKA	15.1.2009
10.	KERALA	C.U. OF KERALA	15.1.2009
11.	MADHYA PRADESH	THE INDIRA GANDHI NATIONAL TRIBAL UNIVERSITY	FEBRUARY, 2008
12.	ODISHA	C.U. OF ODISHA	15.1.2009
13.	PUNJAB	C.U. OF PUNJAB	15.1.2009
14.	RAJASTHAN	C.U. OF RAJASTHAN	15.1.2009
15.	TAMIL NADU	C.U. OF TAMIL NADU	15.1.2009
16.	ANDHRA PRADESH	THE ENGLISH & FOREIGN LANGUAGE UNIVERSITY	AUGUST, 2007
17.	CHHATTISGARH	GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERSITY	15.1.2009
18.	MADHYA PRADESH	DR. HARISINGH GOUR UNIVERSITY	15.1.2009
19.	UTTARAKHAND	H.N.B GARHWAL UNIVERSITY	15.1.2009
20.	ARUNACHAL PRADESH	RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY	9.4.2007
21.	TRIPURA	TRIPURA UNIVERSITY	9.4.2007

C.U.=Central University.

Increase in Unemployment

3756. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the decline in productivity a major cause of increase in unemployment in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) As per the latest data of the National Sample Survey Office, for the 66th Round, the

unemployment rate has not increased but declined from 8.2% in 2004-05 to 6.6% in 2009-10 in terms of the Current Daily Status (CDS).

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Vacant Posts in KVs

3757. DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

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

(a) whether a number of posts of Principals, assistant teachers/teachers of various subjects in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are lying vacant for years;

(b) if so, the number of posts of teachers in various categories in Kendriya Vidyalayas lying vacant and the time from which these posts are lying vacant; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to fill these vacant posts on permanent basis?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. As on 01.02.2013, against the total sanctioned strength of 43188 in different cadres in various Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) in the country, 6816 teaching posts including Principal are vacant as per details given below:-

Posts	Sanctioned	Vacant
Principal	978	97
Primary Teacher (PRT)	15474	2007
Head Master	686	217
Trained Graduate Teacher (TGT)	15178	2780
Post Graduate Teacher (PGT)	9486	1648
Librarian	1147	67
Yoga	239	0
Total	43188	6816

(b) and (c) The vacancies of teachers are always there due to time lag between occurrence of vacancy and recruitment. After excluding the sanctioned and vacant posts of Principals, 6719 teaching posts are vacant against the sanctioned strength of 42210 in different categories in various KVs in the country as on 01.02.2013. The recruitment process for the year 2011-12 has been completed and Post Graduate Teachers and Trained Graduate Teachers (Misc.) have already been posted. However, Primary Teachers and Trained Graduate Teachers could not be posted, as the process of operation of select panel is sub judice. The process for recruitment against vacancies for different categories of teachers for the year 2012-13 & 2013-14 has already begun.

Franchisee Post Offices

3758. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:

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

(a) the details of special counters/franchisee postal outlets opened in the country during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise, circle and State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of the performance of these outlets;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to open such outlets in those regions where basic postal services are not available; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the said outlets are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Circle-wise details of franchise postal outlets opened in the country during each of the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The performance of franchise outlet scheme was assessed in 2007-08 and it was found that the scheme was meeting its intended objectives.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Franchise Scheme provides for opening of franchise outlets in such urban areas where there is justification for opening of post office but is not possible to open it due to some reasons. Opening of franchise outlets is an ongoing activity.

Statement

Circile-wise number of Franchise Outlets (FOs) opened during Last three years and the current year (as on 28.2.2013)

Sl.No.	Name of the Circles	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13 (as on 28.2.2013)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38	8	40	18
2.	Assam	15	10	5	0
3.	Bihar	15	13	29	2
4.	Chhattisgarh	0	0	21	7
5.	Delhi	15	10	22	19
6.	Gujarat	14	19	41	13
7.	Haryana	15	20	7	10
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	20	2
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	5	0	1	0
10.	Jharkhand	10	0	20	7
11.	Karnataka	6	3	7	3
12.	Kerala	0	0	0	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	13	10	1	15
14.	Maharashtra	20	26	27	14
15.	North East	7	2	1	4
16.	Odisha	12	10	24	9
17.	Punjab	10	10	6	10
18.	Rajasthan	26	21	85	11
19.	Tamil Nadu	25	20	77	27
20.	Uttarakhand	4	3	18	16
21.	Uttar Pradesh	31	34	89	10
22.	West Bengal	0	0	4	2
	Total	286	224	545	199

[English]

**Fake Caste/Tribe Certificates in Civil Service
Examinations**

3759. SHRI PREMDAS:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some instances of use of fake Caste/Tribe certificates by the candidates appeared or selected for Civil Service Examination has come to the notice of the Government particularly in the year 1980 examination;

(b) if so, the details of the cases noticed so far; and

(c) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty and the measures taken to check such misuse?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Department of Personnel & Training makes service allocation to the successful candidates recommended by UPSC on the basis of Civil Services Examination (CSE) held every year. After service allocation to successful candidates, the dossiers of these candidates are sent to their respective Cadre Controlling Authorities for issue of Offer of Appointment to them after completing all procedural formalities including their caste verification.

The Department of Personnel & Training is the cadre controlling authority for officers belonging to the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) & the Central Secretariat Service (CSS) selected on the basis of Civil Services Examination. As per the information available, no case of fake caste/tribe certificate in respect of officers of Civil Services Examination, 1980 belonging to IAS & CSS is right now under consideration of this Department.

The data regarding the cases of fake caste/tribe certificates in respect of officers of Civil Services Examination, 1980 belonging to services other than IAS & CSS is not centrally maintained.

[Translation]

Literacy Rate among Muslims

3760. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether the rate of literacy is very low among minorities especially among muslim community in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of programmes implemented to increase the rate of literacy among this community along with the works done under these programmes during the last three years; and

(d) the success achieved by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The available data (2001 Census) reveals that the literacy rate among minorities, except Muslims, is more than the then national average as noted below:

All religious communities	-	64.8%
Hindus	-	65.1%
Muslims	-	59.1%
Christians	-	80.3%
Sikhs	-	69.4%
Buddhists	-	74.7%
Jains	-	94.1%

(c) and (d) The Government is implementing various Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) and the Saakshar Bharat to raise the literacy level, in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years and above respectively, in the country. Both the schemes focus on minorities, especially Muslims. To improve the enrolment rates of Muslim children, the SSA provides for the opening of new schools, construction of

school buildings, construction of additional classrooms, additional teachers as per Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR), Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalyayas (KGBV), free text books to all Muslim children from classes I to VIII, Urdu text books provided for Urdu Medium Schools and for Urdu as a subject and as part of the free text book assistance under the SSA, free uniforms (two sets) to all children. As per the District Information System for Education, Muslim Enrolment has been rising steadily in elementary education, where in it was 1.84 crore in 2007-08 & is 2.54 crore in 2011-12.

As per the Census of 2011, the literacy levels of males and females have increased to 82.14 and 65.46 respectively. It is expected that the literacy levels among Minorities, including Muslims, would have also increased. But this can be corroborated only as and when disaggregated data based on the 2011 Census is released by the RGI.

[English]

Internet/Broadband Connections

3761. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
 SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
 SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
 SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
 SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
 SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
 SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
 SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
 SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR:
 SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
 PROF. RAMSHANKAR:
 SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
 SHRI PT. THOMAS:

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

(a) whether there has been a huge gap between the targets fixed and achieved in providing internet and broadband connections separately during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor separately for internet and broadband, State-wise;

(c) the details of internet and broadband service providers in the country other than BSNL and MTNL and the number of connections provided by each of the service providers so far; State-wise;

(d) the criteria fixed by the Government for selection of villages under the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) and phases in which the NOFN is being implemented, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken by the Government to bridge the gap between the targets fixed and achieved; and

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken to provide internet services at affordable prices to customers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The target for Internet and Broadband subscribers in the country as given in Broadband Policy-2004 and achievements thereof are as follows:

Year Ending	Internet Subscribers (in million)		Broadband Subscribers (in million)	
	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
2005	6	6.70	3	0.90
2007	18	10.36	9	3.13
2010	40	18.69	20	10.99

No target has been fixed on a year to year basis. However, subscriber base for the last three years, as informed by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) is given below:

Year Ending	Internet Subscribers (in million)	Broadband Subscribers (in million)
2010	18.69	10.99
2011	12.39	13.35
2012	25.33	14.98

The main impediments which are hindering the growth of internet/broadband are as follows:

- Lack of interest by private operators, for broadband network expansion in rural areas, being non-remunerative
- Difficulty in laying of OFC network due to issues related to right of way clearances and high cost of right of way charges
- High backhaul cost
- Low PC penetration
- High cost of Customer Premises Equipment (CPEs)
- Low literacy levels
- Lack of local content

(c) The details of Internet and Broadband service providers in the country other than BSNL and MTNL and the number of connections provided by each of the service providers, State-wise as indicated by TRAI at the year ending December, 2012 are given in the enclosed Statement-I. In addition, circle-wise details of broadband subscribers of BSNL and MTNL, as on 31.01.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(d) All 2,50,000 Gram Panchayats in the country will be covered under the project over a period of 24 months.

(e) and (f) Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) has undertaken several schemes for providing broadband/internet services in rural and remote areas at affordable prices. The details of the schemes of USOF are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

As per National Telecom Policy, 2012 (NTP 12), there are, *inter-alia* following provisions, in respect of 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.
- To develop an eco-system for broadband in close coordination with all stakeholders,

including Ministries/Government Departments/Agencies to ensure availability of media for last mile access, aggregation layer, core network of adequate capacity, affordable equipment including user devices, terminals and Customer Premise Equipment and an environment for development of relevant applications.

- To recognise telecom, including broadband connectivity as a basic necessity like education and health and work towards 'Right to Broadband'.
- To lay special emphasis on providing reliable and affordable broadband access to rural and remote areas by appropriate combination of optical fibre, wireless, VSAT and other technologies. Optical fibre network will be initially laid up to the village panchayat level by funding from the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF). Extension of optical fibre connectivity from village panchayats to be taken up progressively to all villages and habitations.
- To revise the existing broadband download speed of 256 Kbps to 512 Kbps and subsequently to 2 Mbps by 2015 and higher speeds of at least 100 Mbps thereafter.
- To incorporate enabling provisions in the current regulatory framework so that existing infrastructure including cable TV networks are optimally utilised for extending high quality broadband services in rural areas also.
- To establish appropriate institutional framework to coordinate with different government departments/agencies for laying and upkeep of telecom cables including Optical Fibre Cables for rapid expansion of broadband in the country.
- To promote synergies between roll-out of broadband and various Government programs viz. e-governance, e-panchayat, MGNREGA, NKN, AADHAAR, AAKASH tablet etc.
- To stimulate the demand of broadband applications and services, work closely with Department of IT in the promotion of local content creation in regional languages which would enhance the investment in All-Internet Protocol (IP) networks including NGN.

Statement I

Sl.No.	Name of ISP	State	Number of Broadband Connections (>256kbps)	Total Internet Connections (Including Broadband)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	ABT Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	5	5
2.	Advanced Financial Services Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
3.	Adya Tech One Services Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	37	37
4.	Aeroway Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	43	43
5.	Alliance Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	31812	31812
6.	Amber Online Services Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	469	469
7.	Ankhnet Informations Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	31819	31819
8.	Apna Telelink Ltd.	Punjab	3007	3007
9.	Asianet Satellite Communications Ltd.	Kerala	115052	115052
		Tamil Nadu		0
10.	Astro Network India Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	1	1
		Maharashtra	1	1
		Uttar Pradesh	1	1
11.	AT&T Global Network Services India Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	2	2
		Delhi	1	1
		Karnataka	12	12
		Maharashtra	6	6
		Tamil Nadu	3	3
		Uttar Pradesh	2	2
		West Bengal	3	3
12.	Atria Convergence Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	3735	3735
		Karnataka	28134	28134
13.	Beam Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	253829	253829
	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	A&N Islands	0	0
		Andhra Pradesh	56765	56765
		Assam	22	22

1	2	3	4	5
		Bihar	26	26
		Chhattisgarh	0	0
		Delhi	462777	462822
		Gujarat	21103	21103
		Haryana	11010	11010
		Himachal Pradesh	8	8
		J&K	9	9
		Jharkhand	0	0
		Karnataka	235384	235737
		Kerala	17877.53	17905.53
		Madhya Pradesh	117918	117967
		Maharashtra	66176	66188
		Manipur	11	11
		Meghalaya	0	0
		Mizoram	0	0
		Nagaland	0	0
		Odisha	31	31
		Punjab	56100	56100
		Rajasthan	16544	16547
		Tamil Nadu	252836.8	252878.8
		Tripura	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	46096	46096
		Uttarakhand	0	0
		West Bengal	31638	31638
14.	Bhiwani Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	85	163
15.	Bhupati Hotels Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	2807	2807
16.	Blazenet Ltd.	Gujarat	1050	1050
17.	Bohra Pratisthan Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	175	175
18.	Broadband Pacenet (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	3121	3121

1	2	3	4	5
		Bihar	3	3
		Chhattisgarh	71	71
		Delhi	10403	10403
		Gujarat	1703	1703
		Haryana	283	283
		Himachal Pradesh	2	2
		J&K	1	1
		Karnataka	2	2
		Madhya Pradesh	969	969
		Maharashtra	19041	19041
		Odisha	3	3
		Punjab	177	177
		Rajasthan	292	292
		Tamil Nadu	3	3
		Tripura	1	1
		Uttar Pradesh	1177	1177
		Uttarakhand	4	4
		West Bengal	2	2
19.	Broadlane Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	0	0
20.	Capture Network Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	1450	1450
21.	Centre for Development of Advanced Computing, C-DAC	Uttar Pradesh	2	2
22.	Chandra Net Pvt. Limited	Gujarat	27549	27663
23.	Chemical and Metallurgical Design Co. Ltd.	Delhi	27	27
24.	City Online Services Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	6439	6439
25.	Citycom Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0
		Delhi	10124	10195
		Gujarat	2	2
		Haryana	1273	1274
		Himachal Pradesh	1	1

1	2	3	4	5
		Karnataka	5423	5502
		Maharashtra	8198	8339
		Punjab	1	1
		Rajasthan	1	1
		Tamil Nadu	1804	1805
		Uttar Pradesh	3751	3782
		West Bengal	2	2
26.	CJ Online Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	1597	1697
27.	CJM Consultancy Services Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	2130	2130
28.	Compucom (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	0	2
29.	Conjoinix Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Punjab	121	121
30.	Cordia LT Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	983	983
31.	Data Infosys Ltd.	Rajasthan	379	49751
		Uttarakhand	105	105
32.	delDSL Internet Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	217	217
		Haryana	288	293
33.	DEN Networks Ltd.	Delhi	550	684
		Uttar Pradesh	3362	3767
34.	Descon Ltd.	West Bengal	3329	3329
35.	Devas Multimedia Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	12	12
36.	Digital Network associates Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	6808	6808
37.	Digital2Virtual ISP Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	948	1177
38.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd	Andhra Pradesh	126	128
		Assam	15	15
		Bihar	21	21
		Chhattisgarh	0	0
		Delhi	214	214
		Gujarat	136	137
		Haryana	160	161

1	2	3	4	5
		Himachal Pradesh	8	8
		J&K	4	4
		Jharkhand	19	19
		Karnataka	397	397
		Kerala	131	131
		Madhya Pradesh	13	13
		Maharashtra	579	581
		Manipur	1	1
		Nagaland	1	1
		Odisha	43	43
		Punjab	28	28
		Rajasthan	40	40
		Tamil Nadu	958	959
		Tripura	2	2
		Uttar Pradesh	234	234
		Uttarakhand	13	13
		West Bengal	259	259
39.	Dream Plus Multi Services Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	9	9
40.	Dreamzcraft Info Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Himachal Pradesh	23	29
41.	D-Vois Broadband Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	108	108
		Bihar	1	1
		Delhi	11	11
		Gujarat	2	2
		Haryana	5	5
		J&K	1	1
		Karnataka	18440	18440
		Kerala	4	4
		Maharashtra	40751	40751
		Punjab	92	92

1	2	3	4	5
		Rajasthan	1062	1062
		Tamil Nadu	2	2
		Uttar Pradesh	2	2
		Uttarakhand	1	1
		West Bengal	149	149
42.	Equant Network Services India Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	1	1
		Maharashtra	1	1
		Tamil Nadu	0	0
43.	ERNET India	A&N Islands	40	42
		Andhra Pradesh	6	8
		Arunachal Pradesh	3	23
		Assam	7	20
		Bihar	0	8
		Chhattisgarh	2	3
		Delhi	36	38
		Gujarat	1	6
		Haryana	4	6
		Himachal Pradesh	4	6
		J&K	6	12
		Jharkhand	1	6
		Karnataka	22	30
		Kerala	5	8
		Madhya Pradesh	6	11
		Maharashtra	24	36
		Manipur	3	12
		Meghalaya	3	10
		Mizoram	0	2
		Nagaland	3	7
		Odisha	8	11

1	2	3	4	5
		Punjab	1	2
		Rajasthan	6	8
		Tamil Nadu	5	7
		Tripura	0	5
		Uttar Pradesh	12	19
		Uttarakhand	4	16
		West Bengal	21	31
44.	Eronet Broadband Service India Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	69	69
45.	Essel Shyam Communications Limited	Arunachal Pradesh	0	25
		Delhi	0	1
		Himachal Pradesh	0	5
		Madhya Pradesh	0	3
		Uttar Pradesh	4	5
		Uttarakhand	0	5
46.	F/X Wireless Technology Services Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	2868	2880
47.	Financial Technologies Communications Ltd.	Maharashtra	16	16
48.	Five Network Solution (India) Ltd.	Haryana	202	202
		Maharashtra	53321	53321
		Punjab	742	742
		Rajasthan	60	60
49.	Geocity Network Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	3018	3018
50.	Godrej Infotech Ltd.	Maharashtra	3	5
51.	Guj Info Petro Ltd. (GIPL)	Gujarat	58	58
		Maharashtra	0	0
52.	Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertilizer Co. Ltd. (GNFC)	Delhi	0	0
53.	Gujarat Telelink Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	24247	24830
54.	Harisree CableNet Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	54	54
55.	Hathway Bhawani Cabletel & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	3624	3673
56.	Hathway Cable & Datacom Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	63114	63114

1	2	3	4	5
		Chhattisgarh	583	583
		Delhi	10550	10737
		Gujarat	27808	27808
		Haryana	17	27
		Karnataka	45973	45974
		Maharashtra	211453	211456
		Punjab	2128	2129
		Uttar Pradesh	6301	6306
57.	HCL Comnet Systems & Services Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	2	2
		Assam	6	12
		Delhi	1	1
		Karnataka	98	98
		Madhya Pradesh	2044	2044
		Maharashtra	983	984
		Rajasthan	220	220
		Tamil Nadu	45	45
		Uttar Pradesh	13	13
		Uttarakhand	1	1
58.	Home Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	13143	13143
59.	Honesty Net Solutions (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	19193	21883
60.	Hughes Communications India Ltd.	A&N Islands	0	1
		Andhra Pradesh	47	47
		Arunachal Pradesh	274	274
		Assam	147	147
		Bihar	41	41
		Chhattisgarh	33	33
		Delhi	24	24
		Gujarat	75	75
		Haryana	50	50

1	2	3	4	5
		Himachal Pradesh	48	48
		J&K	171	171
		Jharkhand	128	128
		Karnataka	135	135
		Kerala	25	25
		Madhya Pradesh	86	86
		Maharashtra	187	187
		Manipur	31	31
		Meghalaya	68	68
		Mizoram	30	30
		Nagaland	43	43
		Odisha	92	92
		Punjab	31	31
		Rajasthan	76	76
		Tamil Nadu	60	60
		Tripura	7	7
		Uttar Pradesh	98	98
		Uttarakhand	49	49
		West Bengal	112	112
61.	iCAN Solutions Private Limited	Maharashtra	63	63
62.	IKF Technologies Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	28	71
		Assam	45	102
		Bihar	20	42
		Haryana	14	68
		Himachal Pradesh	38	127
		J&K	89	159
		Jharkhand	10	28
		Karnataka	22	34
		Madhya Pradesh	52	90

1	2	3	4	5
		Maharashtra	106	276
		Odisha	241	241
		Punjab	14	62
		Tripura	24	72
		Uttar Pradesh	29	77
		Uttarakhand	42	144
		West Bengal	188	550
63.	Indusind Media & Communications Limited (In2cable (I) Ltd.)	Delhi	708	756
		Gujarat	432	490
		Karnataka	162	167
		Madhya Pradesh	153	159
		Maharashtra	26320	26894
64.	Infonet Comm Services Enterprises Private Limited (earlier Mynet Services India Pvt. Ltd.*)	Tamil Nadu	174	174
65.	Infotel Broadband Services Limited	Haryana	1	1
66.	Intermedia Cable Communication Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	1500	1520
67.	IOL Netcom Limited	Maharashtra	9973	9973
68.	Ishan Netsol Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	101	1749
69.	ISP Services (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	24	24
70.	ISP Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	81	81
71.	Kaizen Infonet Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	1331	1552
72.	Kappa Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	1233	1233
73.	Karuturi Global Ltd.	Karnataka	0	0
74.	Karuturi Telecom Private Limited (Estel Communications Pvt. Ltd.)	Andhra Pradesh	15	15
		Delhi	10	10
		Haryana	29	29
		Karnataka	40	40
		Uttar Pradesh	14	14
75.	Kelnet Communication Services Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	30	30

1	2	3	4	5
76.	Kerala State Electronics Development Corp Ltd. (Keltron)	Kerala	0	0
77.	Khetan Cable Network (P) Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	55	55
78.	Konark Infocomm Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	42	42
79.	L&T Finance Ltd. (L&T Netcom Ltd.)	Maharashtra	1	1
80.	Limras Eronet Broadband Service Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	58	58
81.	Madura Cable Net Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	0	0
82.	Manipal Ecommerce Ltd.	Karnataka	0	0
83.	Maple PC & Peripherals Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	2	2
84.	Meghbela Cable & Broadband Servies (P) Ltd.	West Bengal	14575	21674
85.	Micky Online Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	0	130
86.	Microsense Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	13	13
		Delhi	20	20
		Gujarat	8	8
		Karnataka	24	24
		Kerala	13	13
		Madhya Pradesh	1	1
		Maharashtra	38	38
		Punjab	1	1
		Rajasthan	14	14
		Tamil Nadu	29	29
		Uttar Pradesh	4	4
		West Bengal	11	11
87.	Multinet (Udaipur) Pvt. Ltd.	Rajasthan	0	165
88.	My Own Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	0	0
89.	Narmada Cyberzone Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	1405	3255
90.	Nelco Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
		Arunachal Pradesh	1	1
		Assam	2	2
		Chhattisgarh	2	2

1	2	3	4	5
		Delhi	2	2
		Gujarat	0	0
		Haryana	1	1
		J&K	1	1
		Madhya Pradesh	1	1
		Maharashtra	15	15
		Meghalaya	2	2
		Mizoram	1	1
		Odisha	9	9
		Tamil Nadu	3	3
		Uttarakhand	1	1
		West Bengal	1	1
91.	Netcom Online Solutions India Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	115	115
92.	NetMagic Solutions(P) Ltd.	Karnataka	2	2
		Maharashtra	55	55
		Tamil Nadu	3	3
93.	Netlinx Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	3828	3839
94.	Nextgen Communications Ltd. (RPG Infotech Ltd.)	Tamil Nadu	10	10
95.	Nextra Teleservices Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	126	126
		Haryana	40	40
		Uttar Pradesh	72	72
96.	Nihar Internet Services (P) Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	122	122
97.	Nivyah Infrastructure & Telecom Services Ltd. (Softeng Computers Pvt. Ltd.)	Chhattisgarh	426	426
98.		Maharashtra	27735	27735
		Punjab	360	360
99.	Noida Software Technology Park Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	92	92
		Assam	2	2
		Bihar	678	678
		Delhi	3511	3511

1	2	3	4	5
		Gujarat	897	897
		Haryana	1863	1863
		Himachal Pradesh	219	219
		Jharkhand	193	193
		Kerala	13	13
		Maharashtra	1835	1835
		Manipur	89	89
		Odisha	72	72
		Punjab	442	442
		Rajasthan	888	888
		Tamil Nadu	88	88
		Uttar Pradesh	1714	1714
		Uttarakhand	514	514
		West Bengal	1246	1246
100.	North East Dataa Network Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	1421	1421
101.	Novanet Ltd.	Maharashtra	36	36
102.	Oasis Cable Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	28	83
103.	Opto Network Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	0	0
104.	Ortel Communication Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	1789	1789
		Chhattisgarh	2916	2916
		Odisha	43951	43951
		West Bengal	2094	2094
105.	Pacific Internet India Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	0	27
		Delhi	0	62
		Haryana	0	37
		Karnataka	0	104
		Maharashtra	0	237
		Tamil Nadu	0	12
		West Bengal	0	4

1	2	3	4	5
106.	Pan India Network Infravest Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	0	0
107.	Pipetel Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	2	3
		Delhi	0	0
		Gujarat	0	0
		Haryana	0	0
		Karnataka	4	4
		Kerala	0	0
		Maharashtra	74	78
		Punjab	0	0
		Tamil Nadu	3	4
		Uttar Pradesh	0	0
		West Bengal	0	0
108.	Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
		Assam	3	3
		Delhi	6	6
		Haryana	2	2
		Himachal Pradesh	1	1
		J&K	1	1
		Karnataka	2	2
		Kerala	1	1
		Maharashtra	4	4
		Manipur	0	0
		Meghalaya	2	2
		Odisha	1	1
		Tamil Nadu	1	1
		Tripura	1	1
		West Bengal	1	1
109.	Primenet Global Ltd.	Delhi	22	22
		Haryana	30	30

1	2	3	4	5
		Maharashtra	182	182
		Uttar Pradesh	3	3
110.	Pulse Telesystems Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	42	42
111.	QBC Infotech Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	139	139
112.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd. (HFCL Infotel Ltd.)	Punjab	102692	110536
113.	Quest Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	3000	3000
114.	Quick Online Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	59	59
115.	RailTel Corporation of India Ltd.	Delhi	2840	2840
116.	Rainbow Communications (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	197	197
117.	Rajdhani Telecom Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	444	450
118.	Rajesh Multi Channel Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	14777	14777
119.	Rajesh Patel Net Services Pvt. Ltd.	Madhya Pradesh	2069	2069
120.	Reach Network India Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	3	3
		Delhi	2	2
		Gujarat	1	2
		Haryana	3	3
		Karnataka	4	4
		Maharashtra	10	10
		Tamil Nadu	3	4
		Uttar Pradesh	5	5
		West Bengal	1	1
121.	Readylink Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	288	744
122.	Reliance Communications Infrastructure Limited	A&N Islands	0	0
		Andhra Pradesh	16530	618455
		Arunachal Pradesh	0	201
		Assam	7	2504
		Bihar	70	620244
		Chhattisgarh	53	10965
		Delhi	10552	435502

1	2	3	4	5
		Gujarat	30758	256938
		Haryana	2976	82400
		Himachal Pradesh	49	34037
		J&K	18	19
		Jharkhand	79	5851
		Karnataka	13592	430631
		Kerala	7709	214792
		Madhya Pradesh	7525	356458
		Maharashtra	32948	1037561
		Manipur	0	23
		Meghalaya	0	163
		Mizoram	0	205
		Nagaland	0	158
		Odisha	186	54546
		Punjab	10252	135165
		Rajasthan	5590	141196
		Tamil Nadu	23856	684651
		Tripura	0	214
		Uttar Pradesh	10303	828341
		West Bengal	6765	288052
123.	Reliance Wimax Limited (Gateway Systems (I) Ltd.)	Delhi	0	0
124.	Rida Communication Pvt. Ltd.	Uttar Pradesh	0	225
125.	RS Broadband Service India Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	56	56
126.	S.S. Netcom Pvt. Ltd.	Nagaland	321	362
127.	Sab Infotech (Sab Industries)	Haryana	7	7
		Himachal Pradesh	38	38
		Punjab	83	158
128.	Sanchar Telenetwork Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	1631	1631
129.	Sanyog Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Tripura	2	150

1	2	3	4	5
130.	Shri Omkar Infocom Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	2065	2065
131.	Shri Vinayagaa Internet Pvt. Ltd.	Tamil Nadu	15	65
132.	Shyam Internet Services Ltd.	Rajasthan	4011	20267
133.	Sify Technologies Ltd.	A&N Islands	0	0
		Andhra Pradesh	2286	4116
		Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
		Assam	992	1408
		Bihar	1769	2444
		Chhattisgarh	80	110
		Delhi	5085	7144
		Gujarat	1318	1972
		Haryana	797	929
		Himachal Pradesh	34	41
		J&K	274	352
		Jharkhand	284	337
		Karnataka	2293	3253
		Kerala	313	423
		Madhya Pradesh	232	493
		Maharashtra	7811	10614
		Manipur	1	1
		Meghalaya	0	6
		Mizoram	7	11
		Nagaland	12	31
		Odisha	1197	2180
		Punjab	297	615
		Rajasthan	263	418
		Tamil Nadu	1786	2704
		Tripura	119	131
		Uttar Pradesh	1049	1527

1	2	3	4	5
		Uttarakhand	431	502
		West Bengal	1496	2915
134.	Sikka Broadband (P) Ltd. (Gomti Cable Network Pvt. Ltd.)	Uttar Pradesh	285	324
135.	Siliguri Internet & Cable TV Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	3484	3484
136.	Sisam Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	0	0
137.	SmartLink Broadband Services	Maharashtra	0	0
138.	Software Technology Park of India (STPI)	Delhi	448	448
139.	Southern Online Bio Technologies Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	9994	13061
140.	Spacenet Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	4057	4057
141.	Spectra ISP Network Pvt. Ltd. (Punj Lloyd)	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
		Delhi	204	204
		Gujarat	0	0
		Haryana	30	30
		Himachal Pradesh	0	0
		Karnataka	40	40
		Maharashtra	29	29
		Punjab	0	0
		Rajasthan	0	0
		Tamil Nadu	65	65
		Uttar Pradesh	89	89
		West Bengal	0	0
142.	Spectrum Softech Solutions Pvt. Ltd.	Kerala	1	1
143.	Speed Online.net Pvt. Ltd.	Gujarat	423	1073
144.	Star Broadband Services (I) Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	1200	1200
		Haryana	27	27
		Uttar Pradesh	26	26
145.	STN Communication & Advertising Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	6	6
146.	Swastik Netvision Telecom P. Ltd.	Gujarat	0	0
147.	Swiftmail Communications Ltd.	Chhattisgarh	63	81

1	2	3	4	5
		Delhi	1922	2016
		Haryana	306	346
		J&K	65	87
		Jharkhand	1	1
		Karnataka	888	914
		Kerala	107	107
		Madhya Pradesh	0	0
		Maharashtra	2	2
		Punjab	11	19
		Rajasthan	219	219
		Tamil Nadu	10	10
		Uttar Pradesh	844	1111
		Uttarakhand	51	197
		West Bengal	170	187
148.	Symbois Creations Pvt. Ltd.	Nagaland	2443	2443
149.	Syscon Infoway Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	72210	84525
150.	Tarang Communications Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	82	82
151.	Tata Communications Limited	A&N Islands	0	0
		Andhra Pradesh	8988	9350
		Arunachal Pradesh	7	7
		Assam	11	29
		Bihar	58	79
		Chhattisgarh	6	6
		Delhi	6597	12283
		Gujarat	9967	10213
		Haryana	1568	1682
		Himachal Pradesh	29	29
		J&K	32	32
		Jharkhand	25	28

1	2	3	4	5
		Karnataka	15483	18863
		Kerala	4868	5783
		Madhya Pradesh	452	493
		Maharashtra	27528	44932
		Manipur	0	0
		Meghalaya	1	1
		Mizoram	0	0
		Nagaland	0	0
		Odisha	48	75
		Punjab	1015	1372
		Rajasthan	440	502
		Tamil Nadu	9095	13824
		Tripura	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	4419	4602
		Uttarakhand	58	152
		West Bengal	8275	12911
152.	Tata Internet Services Ltd.	Delhi	0	0
153.	Tata Teleservices Limited	A&N Islands	0	0
		Andhra Pradesh	11797	11797
		Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
		Assam	26	26
		Bihar	94	94
		Chhattisgarh	55	55
		Delhi	1265	1265
		Gujarat	1339	1339
		Haryana	118	118
		Himachal Pradesh	36	36
		J&K	9	9
		Jharkhand	164	164

1	2	3	4	5
		Karnataka	3612	3612
		Kerala	200	200
		Madhya Pradesh	338	338
		Maharashtra	0	0
		Manipur	0	0
		Meghalaya	0	0
		Mizoram	0	0
		Nagaland	0	0
		Odisha	200	200
		Punjab	599	599
		Rajasthan	185	185
		Tamil Nadu	1483	1483
		Tripura	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	116	116
		Uttarakhand	51	51
		West Bengal	1220	1220
154.	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.	Maharashtra	87718	87718
155.	Tatanet Services Ltd.	Maharashtra	186	186
156.	Tikona Digital Networks Pvt. Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	21549	21549
		Chhattisgarh	1018	1018
		Delhi	23214	23214
		Gujarat	31560	31560
		Haryana	8584	8584
		Karnataka	28726	28726
		Kerala	0	0
		Madhya Pradesh	15678	15678
		Maharashtra	100789	100789
		Odisha	0	0
		Rajasthan	1349	1349

1	2	3	4	5
		Tamil Nadu	19174	19174
		Uttar Pradesh	21929	21929
		West Bengal	9520	9520
157.	Tikona Infinet Ltd. (HCL Infinet Ltd.)	A&N Islands	0	0
		Andhra Pradesh	39	112
		Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
		Assam	4	26
		Bihar	8	31
		Chhattisgarh	5	15
		Delhi	76	155
		Gujarat	45	115
		Haryana	56	81
		Himachal Pradesh	0	0
		J&K	0	0
		Jharkhand	0	0
		Karnataka	81	142
		Kerala	12	53
		Madhya Pradesh	17	63
		Maharashtra	189	335
		Manipur	0	0
		Meghalaya	0	0
		Mizoram	0	0
		Nagaland	0	0
		Odisha	5	17
		Punjab	46	91
		Rajasthan	18	146
		Tamil Nadu	104	197
		Tripura	0	0
		Uttar Pradesh	51	103

1	2	3	4	5
		Uttarakhand	22	27
		West Bengal	46	83
158.	Touch Net India Pvt. Ltd.	Haryana	1157	1228
159.	Trak Online Net India Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	0	0
161.	Trans Virtual Pvt. Ltd.	Assam	116	116
162.	Trikon Electronics Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	0	0
163.	Tulip Telecom Limited (Tulip IT Services Ltd.)	A&N Islands	0	0
		Andhra Pradesh	10	10
		Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
		Assam	2	2
		Bihar	0	0
		Chhattisgarh	0	0
		Delhi	8	9
		Gujarat	8	8
		Haryana	2	2
		Himachal Pradesh	0	0
		J&K	1	2
		Jharkhand	0	0
		Karnataka	7	7
		Kerala	0	0
		Madhya Pradesh	1	1
		Maharashtra	11	13
		Manipur	0	0
		Meghalaya	0	0
		Mizoram	0	0
		Nagaland	0	0
		Odisha	0	0
		Punjab	0	1
		Rajasthan	3	3

1	2	3	4	5
		Tamil Nadu	7	8
		Tripura	1	1
		Uttar Pradesh	5	5
		Uttarakhand	3	4
		West Bengal	10	10
164.	United Telecoms Ltd.	Maharashtra	449	449
165.	Urban Communications Infrastructure Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	0	0
166.	Vainavi Industries Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	200	200
167.	Value Healthcare Ltd.	Maharashtra	1941	1941
168.	Vasai Cable Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	13444	13444
169.	Vcare Call Centres India Pvt. Ltd.	Delhi	14	14
170.	Verizon Communications India Pvt. Ltd. (Worldcom Communications)	Delhi	1	1
		Gujarat	2	2
		Haryana	8	8
		Karnataka	18	18
		Maharashtra	64	64
		Tamil Nadu	10	10
		Uttar Pradesh	3	3
171.	Virgo Global Media Ltd. (Online Media Solutions Ltd.)	Andhra Pradesh	1	1
172.	Vishwashakti Technologies Pvt Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	5	5
173.	VIVA Communications Pvt. Ltd. [Mylai Karpagambal Information Systems (P) Ltd.]	Chhattisgarh	1	1
		Karnataka	1	1
		Maharashtra	2	2
		Odisha	5	5
		Tamil Nadu	3	3
		West Bengal	12	12
174.	Vodafone Spacetel Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	35	35

1	2	3	4	5
		Assam	7	7
		Bihar	9	9
		Chhattisgarh	17	17
		Delhi	34	34
		Gujarat	69	69
		Haryana	40	40
		Himachal Pradesh	3	3
		J&K	2	2
		Karnataka	50	50
		Kerala	2	2
		Maharashtra	147	147
		Nagaland	0	0
		Odisha	29	29
		Punjab	31	31
		Rajasthan	49	49
		Tamil Nadu	98	98
		Uttar Pradesh	28	28
		West Bengal	78	78
175.	Wan and Lan Internet Pvt. Ltd.	Maharashtra	1328	1328
176.	West Bengal Electronics Industry Development Corp. Ltd.	West Bengal	27	27
177.	Wire and Wireless India Ltd.	Delhi	44	44
178.	Wish Net Pvt. Ltd.	West Bengal	14834	14834
179.	World Phone Internet Services Pvt. Ltd.	Bihar	21	21
		Delhi	147	147
		Gujarat	3	3
		Haryana	13	13
		Uttar Pradesh	31	31
180.	Yashash Cable Network Pvt. Ltd.	Karnataka	1646	1646
182.	You Broadband & Cable India Private Limited	Andhra Pradesh	59513	70741

1	2	3	4	5
		Delhi	0	0
		Gujarat	102249	126144
		Haryana	9451	10754
		Karnataka	11690	12490
		Maharashtra	95873	102937
		Tamil Nadu	16915	18809
183.	Zylog Systems (India) Ltd.	Andhra Pradesh	8607	8685
		Gujarat	2395	2869
		Haryana	568	595
		Karnataka	3238	3675
		Punjab	4749	5347
		Rajasthan	1339	1467
		Tamil Nadu	18454	21572
Total			4016281	10290985

Statement II

Circle-wise details of Broadband subscribers of BSNL and MTNL, as on 31.01.2013

Sl.No.	Circle	Broadband Subscribers (as on 31.01.2013)
1	2	3
BSNL		
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	6748
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1025130
3.	Assam	92957
4.	Bihar	107969
5.	Chhattisgarh	98790
6.	Gujarat	653876
7.	Haryana	298857

1	2	3
8.	Himachal Pradesh	88036
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	74382
10.	Jharkhand	101861
11.	Karnataka	1093233
12.	Kerala	976161
13.	Madhya Pradesh	339239
14.	Maharashtra	952468
15.	North East-I	37440
16.	North East-II	20142
17.	Odisha	193615
18.	Punjab	573087
19.	Rajasthan	449364
20.	Tamil Nadu	876785

1	2	3
21.	Uttarakhand	94083
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	346561
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	242879
24.	West Bengal	163291
25.	Kolkata	367594
26.	Chennai	646591
MTNL		
1.	Delhi	509284
2.	Mumbai	590187

Statement III

Schemes of USOF

1. Rural broadband Schemes: undertaken/planned by USOF

For providing broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas, USOF has signed an Agreement with BSNL on January 20, 2009 under the Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme to provide wire-line broadband connectivity to rural & remote areas by leveraging the existing rural exchanges infrastructure and copper wire-line network. This scheme is being implemented at pan-India level. The objective is to make the rural and remote areas broadband enabled by facilitating the service providers in creating Broadband

The speed of each of the broadband connections shall be at least 512 kbps always on, with the capability to deliver data, voice and video services in the fixed mode. The rural broadband connectivity will cover Institutional Users, such as Gram Panchayats, Higher Secondary Schools and Public Health Centres, as well as Individual Users, located in the villages.

Under this scheme, BSNL will provide 8,88,832 wire-line Broadband connections to individual users and Government Institutions and will set up 28,672 Kiosks over a period of 5-years, *i.e.*, by 2014. The subsidy disbursement is for (i) broadband connections, Customer Premises Equipment (CPE), Computer/Computing devices

(ii) setting up of Kiosks for public access to broadband services. The estimated subsidy outflow is Rs. 1500 crore in 5 years' time that includes subsidy for 9 lakh broadband connections, CPEs, computers/computing devices and Kiosks.

2. General Infrastructure Augmentation

Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network for backhauling of rural traffic. The following Optical Fibre Network schemes have been taken up:

- **Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in ASSAM**—The State of Assam has been taken up first for implementation. As per the outcome of the tender for implementation of this scheme in Assam, BSNL has been declared the successful bidder at a subsidy quote of Rs. 98.89 crore, and subsequently, an Agreement has been signed with them on 12.02.2010 in this regard. This OFC Scheme would connect 354 total locations in Assam in total 27 Districts. The Agreement shall be valid for a period of seven years from the effective date. At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the licensed service providers in the area of ASSAM at a rate not more than 26.22% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs.
- **Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in NE-I Circle (comprising States of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura)**—The States of Meghalaya, Mizoram & Tripura have been taken up for OFC augmentation in this scheme. As per the outcome of the tender for implementation of this scheme, M/s RailTel Corporation of India Limited has been declared the successful bidder at their subsidy quote of Rs. 89.50 crore. This OFC Scheme would connect 188 locations in 19 Districts within 24 months from the date of signing of the Agreement. The Agreement shall be valid for a period of eight years from the date of signing of agreement *i.e.* 16.01.2012. At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the

licensed service providers in the area at a rate not more than 12% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs.

- **Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in NE-II Circle (comprising States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland)**—The States of Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur & Nagaland have been taken up for OFC augmentation in this scheme. As per the outcome of the tender for implementation of this scheme, M/s RailTel Corporation of India Limited has been declared the successful bidder at their subsidy quote of Rs. 298.50 crore. This OFC Scheme would connect 407 locations in total 30 Districts within 30 months from the date of signing of the Agreement. The Agreement shall be valid for a period of eight years from the date of signing of agreement *i.e.* 16.01.2012. At least 70% of the subsidized bandwidth capacity, created under the scheme, shall be shared with the licensed service providers in the area at a rate not more than 27% of the current TRAI ceiling tariffs.
- **National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN)**—The optical fibre has predominantly reached state capitals, districts and blocks, at present. NOFN 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. Length of the incremental network is approx. 5 lakh Km. Dark fiber network thus created will be lit by appropriate technology to ensure a bandwidth of at least 100 Mbps at each Gram Panchayat. Various applications for e-health, e-education, e-governance etc. will be provided. The project will be funded by USOF and initial estimated cost of project is Rs. 20,000 crore.

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. 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.

[Translation]

Shortage of Spectrum

3762. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of spectrums in various frequency bands in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to remove such shortage and the extent of success achieved by the Government from the steps taken;

(d) whether some telecom operators have approached the Government for spectrum swap-deal with armed forces;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the spectrum available with armed forces; and

(f) the action taken by the Government on the representation of the telecom operators?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Historically spectrum was allotted to various government agencies in various frequency bands including defence, for variety of applications. As such steps have taken to address the issues related to spectrum shortage in IMT bands.

An Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM) was constituted on 26th November, 2009 having terms of

reference, among others, to recommend measures for vacation of adequate additional spectrum by the existing large users such as Defence, Space, Paramilitary, etc., in a time bound manner for the growth of mobile telephony and broadband sectors in the country, in the overall national interest, to suggest measures for early introduction of spectrum efficient digital terrestrial broadcasting for vacation of spectrum for other services in line with international practices.

The National Telecom Policy-2012 (NTP-2012) stipulates, among others, to reform and allot alternative bands or media to service providers from time to time to make spectrum available for introduction of new technologies for telecom applications.

Further spectrum has been delinked from licenses and market discovered price mechanism i.e. through auction has been successfully introduced.

(d) to (f) Some of the Telecom Service Providers have reported interference in their mobile Networks in some of the service areas. Ministry of Defence has been requested to coordinate alternate frequency in such service areas. Spectrum has been identified in different frequency bands to meet the requirements of Defence which varies service area-wise.

Action against Administrative Officers

3763. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI ARJUN ROY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has sought the permission of the Government to take further action against 54 administrative officers involved in cases of corruption since 2009;

(b) if so, the facts in this regard;

(c) whether as per the Supreme Court directives, the Government should grant such permission within three months at the most;

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

(e) whether the said directive of the Supreme Court has been ignored in the above said cases; and

(f) if so, the case-wise period of time taken by the Government to reach a decision?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) From 2009 to February, 2013, CBI has made 3413 requests to various Ministries/Departments/State Governments for sanction for prosecution under the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988. Out of these, sanctions were received against 3004 requests and denied in respect of 232 requests.

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

(d) In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel & Training has already issued guidelines *vide* its OM No. 399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another OM dated 20th December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame at each stage for handling of requests from CBI for prosecution of public servants.

The Group of Ministers (GoM) on tackling corruption, in its first report, had also given certain recommendations for speedy disposal of requests for sanction of prosecution of public servants, which included - taking decision on such cases within 3 months; monitoring of such cases at the level of Secretary of the Ministry/Department concerned and submission of report to the Cabinet Secretary; and in cases of refusal to accord sanction, submission of a report to the next higher authority within 7 days for information (where competent authority is Minister, such report is to be submitted to the Prime Minister). The said recommendation of the GoM has been accepted by Government and instructions have been issued by the Government on 3rd May, 2012.

The Government issued yet another instruction on 20th July, 2012 wherein, while clarifying certain issues relating to the procedure being followed such as avoiding

repeated correspondence with CBI/CVC for clarifications/ re-consideration, etc., all Ministries/ Departments were again advised to strictly comply with the instructions contained in the OMs dated 6.11.2006 and 20.12.2006 as modified by OM dated 3.5.2012.

(e) As per information provided by the CBI, out of 3004 requests, it has received sanctions in respect of 2423 requests within a period of 3 months and remaining 581 requests were received after 3 months.

Sometimes it is not possible to adhere to the prescribed time-limit. The delay which occurs in the sanctioning of prosecution in some cases is mostly on account of detailed scrutiny and analysis of voluminous case records and evidence, consultation with Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence.

(f) No such data is centrally maintained.

[English]

Bilateral Co-operation Agreements with Russia

3764. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether bilateral co-operation agreements with Russia in various sectors have been reviewed recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which such bilateral agreements have enhanced the trade between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir V. Putin visited New Delhi for the 13th India-Russia Annual Summit (Dec. 24, 2012). During the visit, he held wide ranging discussions with the Indian side led by the Hon'ble Prime Minister. During the meetings, the two leaders undertook an extensive review of the various areas of bilateral cooperation, especially in energy, defence, space, trade and investment, science and technology, education, culture and tourism.

On defence cooperation, the two leaders expressed satisfaction that the various joint design, development and production projects were progressing well.

Regarding energy cooperation, it was conveyed to the Russian side, India's interest in deepening cooperation through further mutual investments and joint projects.

The two leaders welcomed the operationalization of the India-Russia Joint Science and Technology Centres in India and Russia, which can assist the development and commercialization of promising technologies, including in nano-technology, bio-medicine and super-computing.

As regards economic cooperation, it was acknowledged that the bilateral trade had grown in 2012; however, there is still untapped potential in areas such as pharmaceuticals, fertilizers, mining, steel, information technology, civil aviation, telecommunications, infrastructure, food processing, innovation and services, which both sides need to exploit.

In addition, at the Summit, a Joint Statement titled "Partnership for mutual benefit and a better world" was adopted by both sides. Ten documents were also signed during the visit, including an MoU on Science Technology & Innovation; an MoU to promote direct investments; contracts for delivery of 71 Mi-17V-5 helicopters and 42 technological kits for SU-30MKI aircraft licensed production ; an MoU between BSNL/MTNL and NIS, GLONASS for conducting a pilot project; as well as a few private sector contracts.

(c) Apart from the Annual Summit mechanism, the India-Russia Inter-Governmental Commission on Trade & Economic Cooperation as well as the India-Russia Trade & Investment Forum meet annually and inter alia review the various existing arrangements and the implementation of the previously concluded bilateral agreements with the specific objective of enhancing bilateral trade and investment flows. The Inter-Governmental Commission has wide representation from various Ministries on both the sides. In terms of figures, the India-Russia bilateral trade crossed US\$ 11 billion for the first time in 2012, growing at 24.5%, despite a challenging global economic environment.

Functioning of Navodaya Vidyalayas

3765. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the functioning of Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNV) in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the shortcomings found during the review;

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to improve the functioning of these Vidyalayas;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to develop the infrastructure in schools in the country especially in backward areas of the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The functioning of the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas (JNVs) has been studied in the past by IIM, Ahmedabad, IIM, Lucknow and by an expert committee headed by Shri Y.N. Chaturvedi. These studies covered all the organizational aspects like admissions, performance of the students, pace setting role and miscellaneous other management issues of the JNVs. The recommendations made by these committees were taken into consideration from time to time in laying down mechanisms for the fulfillment of the objectives for setting up the JNVs. Apart from this, the functioning is also reviewed on continuous basis by its executive committee and the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) headed by Minister of Human Resource Development.

(c) Improvement of the functioning of the JNVs is a continuous process. Best efforts are made to ensure good infrastructure for the school, food, clothing, medical assistance, playground etc. for the students. On account of these composite factors, the students of the JNVs have consistently been performing brilliantly over the years.

(d) and (e) All the 586 functional JNVs operating from permanent/temporary buildings are equipped with the required infrastructure for their smooth functioning. Utmost care is taken to ensure that there should not be any lapse in any part of the services in any of the JNVs.

[*Translation*]

AI Flight Service

3766. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India operates flights from all the operational airports in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to start small airplane services connecting metro cities in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the locations/routes identified for the purpose along with the time by which the said service is likely to be started; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to increase the air services in different parts of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) No Madam. At present, Air India operates from/to 59 destinations in India. The details are given in the enclosed Statement. Airlines are free to operate its services from anywhere in the country as per their commercial judgement subject to adherence to the Route Dispersal Guidelines laid down by the Government.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) The Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country. It is, however up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability.

Statement*Domestic Stations (On-line)-Air India (Excluding AI Express)*

As pm 8th March 2013

NORTHERN	WESTERN	SOUTHERN	EASTERN
AGRA	AHMEDABAD	AGATI	AGARTALA
AMRITSAR	AURANGABAD	BANGALORE	AIZWAL
ALLAHABAD	GOA	CHENNAI	BAGDOGRA
BHOPAL	INDORE	COIMBATORE	BHUBANESHWAR
CHANDIGARH	JAMBAGAR	HYDERABAD	DIBRUGARH
DEHRADUN	MUMBAI	KOCHI	DIMAPUR
DELHI	NAGPUR	KOZHIKODE	GAYA (SEASONAL)
GWALIOR	PUNE	MADURAI	GUWAHATI
JAIPUR	RAJKOT	MANGALORE	IMPHAL
JABALPUR	SURAT	TRIVANDRUM	KOLKATA
JAMMU	VADODARA	TIRUPATI	PATNA
JODHPUR		VISAKHAPATNAM	PORT BLAIR
KANPUR		VIJAYAWADA	RANCHI
KHAJURAHO			SILCHAR
LEH			
LUCKNOW			
LUDHIANA			
RAIPUR			
SRINAGAR			
UDAIPUR			
VARANASI			
21	11	13	14

Revenue of Civil Aviation Sector

3767. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to increase the revenue of the civil aviation sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the sector-wise additional revenue earned when compared to last year as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Government has taken many steps to encourage the growth of aviation sector which would in turn help in increasing the revenue of the sector. These include—

- i. FDI by foreign airlines in the domestic scheduled carriers has been permitted upto 49 percent of their paid up capital.
- ii. ATF permitted on actual user basis to reduce operating cost.
- iii. The Government has concluded Air Services Agreement with 109 countries to promote international connectivity.
- iv. Airport operators are encouraged to increase the revenue by optimum utilization of airport land / space owned by them.

(c) Figures relating to increase in revenue of civil aviation sector are not maintained by the Government.

[English]

Voucher System

3768. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the corporate sector has suggested for adopting voucher system and greater private participation in school education;

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

(c) whether the deficiencies in basic education can be met by the expansion of private schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to make up these deficiencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) Suggestions for adopting a voucher

system in which Government pays for the voucher to enable children to study in private schools of their choice, have been made occasionally by some organisations/ media articles. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act has been enacted recently in 2009 to provide free and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years in a neighbourhood school, so that all children have a chance to access elementary education. In addition, for private unaided schools, the Act provides for 25% admissions in Class I or pre primary as the case may be, to children belonging to weaker sections and disadvantaged groups.

In order to provide universal elementary education, the Government has invested in increasing school infrastructure so that there are 3,71,264 lakh Government primary and upper primary schools in the country in 2012-13. There is almost universal enrolment at primary education level today due to increased access to schools. The Government, through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), provides for free text books, in-service teacher training, specific programmes for early grade reading, writing, mathematics etc. to improve the quality of learning.

[Translation]

Non-Payment of dues by Operators

3769. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) the details of cases of non-payment of Government dues against telecom operators pending in litigations in various courts, case and operator-wise;

(b) the total amount involved in each of the cases, case and operator-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to put their case strongly in courts to ensure recovery of dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) The information is under compilation.

(c) The cases are being defended in various legal forums through the counsels nominated by Ministry of Law and Justice in consultation with Law Officers wherever necessary.

Commemorative Postage Stamps

3770. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests from the State Governments/public representatives to release commemorative postage stamps in the names of various eminent personalities including Sant Veer Meghmaya;

(b) if so, the names of such personalities, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the time by which the postage stamps on such personalities including Sant Veer Meghmaya are likely to be issued?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Yes, Madam.

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

Statement

Proposals for issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps are considered by the Philatelic Advisory Committee (PAC)/Sub-Committee of the PAC of the Department of Posts. The proposals that are complete in all respects are placed before the PAC/Sub-Committee of the PAC. The Committee examines the proposals as per the Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps and recommends them for consideration of Minister of Communications and Information Technology.

STATE-WISE LIST OF PERSONALITIES ON WHOM REQUESTS FOR ISSUE OF COMMEMORATIVE POSTAGE STAMPS HAVE BEEN RECEIVED

The following proposals have been received from the State Governments/public representatives from 01.01.2012 till date:

Sl.No.	Name of the Personality	Name of Proponent*	Action taken by the Department
1	2	3	4
ANDHRA PRADESH			
1.	Gurujada Venkata Apparao	Dr. Botcha Jhansi Lakshmi, MP (LS)	Approved for issue in 2013
2.	Kavi Samrat Viswanatha Satyanarayana	1. Sh. K.S. Rao, MP (LS), 2. Arun Kumar Vundavalli, MP (LS)	Release of Special Cover with Special Cancellation Suggested
3.	B. Nagi Reddi	Shri G.K. Vasan, Minister for Shipping	Not recommended by PAC
BIHAR			
4.	Dr. Shri Krishna Sinha	Government of Bihar	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
5.	Amar Muni Ji Maharaj	Shri Sandeep Dikshit, MP (LS)	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
6.	Sachchidananda Sinha	Shri Ram Kripal Yadav, MP (RS)	Not recommended by PAC

1	2	3	4
GUJARAT			
7.	Maharaja Krishna Kumar Singh Ji of Bhavanagar	Sh. Rajendra Singh Rana, MP	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
8.	Fulchand Tamboli	Shri Vikaram Maadam, MP (RS)	Not recommended by PAC
9.	G.G. Joshi - Dhumketu	Shri P. Rupala, MP (RS)	Not recommended by PAC
10.	Megh Maya	Sh. Kirit P. Solanki, MP(LS)	Release of Special Cover with Special Cancellation Suggested
JAMMU & KASHMIR			
11.	Ven. Kushok Bakula Rinpoche	Dr. Karan Singh, MP(RS)	Not recommended by PAC
KARNATAKA			
12.	Basaveshwar	Shri Pralhad Joshi, MP(LS)	Found not to be in consonance with Rules
13.	Yashodharamma Dasappa	Shri C.C. Patil, Minister, Government of Karnataka	Not recommended by Sub-Committee of PAC
KERALA			
14.	M. George Muthoot	Shri K. Babu, Minister of Excise & Ports, Government of Kerela	Release of Special Cover with Special Cancellation Suggested
15.	Malliyoor Sankaran Nampoothiry	Shri P.K. Biju, MP(LS)	Found not to be in consonance with Rules
16.	Thakazhi Sivasankara Pillai	Shri K.C. Venugopal, Minister of State for Power; and Shri Suresh Kodikunnil, MP	Release of Special Cover with Special Cancellation Suggested
17.	Joseph Cardinal Parecattil	Shri K.V. Thomas, Minister of State of Consumer Affairs	Release of Special Cover with Special Cancellation Suggested
18.	Sachchidananda Shivabhinava Narasimha Bharati Mahaswamiji	Dr. R. Rajeshwaran, Member of Senate, Kerala	Not recommended by PAC
19.	Changampuzha Krishna Pillai	Shri Oommen Chandy, CM, Kerala	Not recommended by PAC
20.	Mathew M. Kuzhiveli	Dr. Shashi Tharoor, MP (LS)	Not recommended by PAC
21.	Adv. Vettah J. Mathai	Prof. K.V. Thomas, MOS Consumer Affairs	Not recommended by PAC
MADHYA PRADESH			
22.	Dr. Bhagwan Das Mahor	Shri O. P. Gupta, Minister of Advt.	Not recommended by the Sub-Committee of PAC
23.	Acharya Rajendra Suriswar Ji Maharaj	Shri Dilip Gandhi, MP (LS)	Not recommended by PAC

1	2	3	4
24.	Hukum Chand Narad	Shri Moti Lal Vora, MP (RS)	Not recommended by PAC
25.	Thakur Niranjana Singh	Shri Uday Pratap Singh, MP(LS)	Not recommended by PAC
MAHARASHTRA			
26.	Shivram Hari Rajguru	Shri Shivaji Adhalrao Patil, MP (LS)	Approved for issue in 2013
27.	Tukdoji Maharaj	Shri Hansraj Gangaram Ahir, MP(LS)	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
28.	Acharya Anand Rishi	Shri Dilip Gandhi, MP (LS)	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
29.	Baba Joomdevji	Shri Praful Patel, Minister of Heavy Industries and Public Enterprises	Under Process
30.	Late Keshavrao Laxmanrao Daftari	Shri Dutta Meghe, MP(LS)	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
31.	Sevadasji Maharaj	Shri Vijay Darda, MP (RS)	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
32.	Srimat Chh. Pratapsingh Maharaj Bhonsle	Chh. Udayan Raje Bhonsle, MP (LS)	Not recommended by PAC
33.	Baba Amte	Shri Sudhir Manmattiwari, MLA, Government of Maharashtra	Not recommended by PAC
PUNJAB			
34.	Maharaja Yadavindra Singh	Shri Tarlochan Singh, Ex MP, Punjab	Not recommended by PAC
35.	Wing Commander Shri Rakesh Sharma	Shri L. Raja Gopal, MP(LS)	Found not to be in consonance with Rules
RAJASTHAN			
36.	Shri Ramdan Choudhary (Daukiya)	Shri Harish Choudhary, MP(LS)	Not recommended by PAC
37.	Shahid Gulab Singh Lodha	Shri Manpal Singh, Minister of State Transport, UP	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
38.	Maharshi Naval Swami Ji	Shri Kailash Chandra Bhansali, Legislator	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
39.	Raj Bahadur	Shri Ratan Singh, MP (LS)	Approved for issue in 2013
40.	Pushkar Muni	Shri Vijay Darda, MP (RS)	Not recommended by PAC
41.	Bhanwar Lal Nahata	Shri Pradeep Jain Aditya, MOS (RD)	Not recommended by PAC

1	2	3	4
TAMIL NADU			
42.	Pandit Karuppan	Shri Kavithilkan, Spokesperson, Kerela	Not recommended by PAC
43.	Dr. M. Varadarajan Vidwan	Shri P.R. Natrajan, MP(LS)	Not recommended by PAC
44.	Dr. Mu. Varadarasanar	Shri A. Ganesh Murti, MP(LS)	Not recommended by PAC
45.	K. Ramamurthi	Shri Birender Singh, MP (RS); Dr. Shashi Tharoor, MP (LS); and Shri P.T. Thomas, MP (LS)	Not recommended by PAC Special Cover with Special Cancellation released in 2012
46.	Dr. Sirkazhi C. Govindarajan	Shri P. Chidambaram, Union Home Minister	Not recommended by PAC
UTTAR PRADESH			
47.	Babu Banarsi Das ji	Shri Beni Prasad Verma, Minister of Steel	Not recommended by PAC
48.	Shaheed Raja Jaylal Singh	Shri Dilip Gandhi, Member of Parliament (LS)	Authentic Material published from Government Sources requested for
49.	Devi Prasad Rahi	Dr. Vinay Kumar Pandey, MP(LS)	Found not to be in consonance with Rules
50.	Pt. Pratap Narayan Mishra	Smt. Annu Tandon, MP (LS)	Approved for issue in 2013
51.	Sardar Ali Jafree	Shri Vinay Kumar 'Vinnu' Pandey, MP (LS)	Not recommended by PAC Release of Special Cover with Special Cancellation Suggested
WEST BENGAL			
52.	Dr. Nilratan Sirkar	Dr. Manas Ranjan Bhunia, Minister Government of West Bengal	Approved.

*The designation of the VIPs is given as on the date of making reference to the Department of Posts.

[English]

Road Map for Primary Education

3771. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roadmap prepared by the Government to make primary education for all by 2017;

(b) the present status of primary education in the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of the special emphasis given by the Government to pull up the deficit States in primary education; and

(d) the manner in which quality in education is proposed to be maintained in the 12th Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates free

and compulsory education for all children in the age group of 6-14 years. All the States/UTs have notified their neighbourhood norms to ensure the availability of primary schools. The number of primary schools State-wise and enrolment therein as per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12 is at enclosed Statement. Through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the Central Government supports the States/UTs in opening new primary schools, construction of school buildings, teacher posts, free uniforms, free text books, school grants etc., as per the requirement of the concerned State/UT. The intention is to ensure that no children are out of school by 2017.

(d) The 12th Plan focus is on broad-based improvements in the quality of education, with specific emphasis on improving learning outcomes for which *inter-alia* exemplar material on continuous and comprehensive evaluation in elementary schools, has been developed by the NCERT and shared with all States for use in tracking student progress and required remedial teaching.

Statement

The number of Primary Schools and enrolment therein

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2011-12	
		Number of Primary Schools	Enrolment (Primary)
1	2	3	4
1.	A & N Islands	251	32423
2.	Andhra Pradesh	70620	7440000
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2202	248357
4.	Assam	45735	3927798
5.	Bihar	40934	15882000
6.	Chandigarh	14	98214
7.	Chhattisgarh	35477	3120598
8.	D & N Haveli	202	39381
9.	Daman & Diu	61	17122
10.	Delhi	2574	1807829

1	2	3	4
11.	Goa	1023	114236
12.	Gujarat	11105	5858019
13.	Haryana	10335	2443613
14.	Himachal Pradesh	11215	619300
15.	Jammu & Kashmir	14371	1239955
16.	Jharkhand	27070	4753088
17.	Karnataka	26345	5417838
18.	Kerala	7872	2286189
19.	Lakshadweep	20	5828
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92053	10396617
21.	Maharashtra	49915	10337189
22.	Manipur	2447	366372
23.	Meghalaya	9081	516342
24.	Mizoram	1550	179993
25.	Nagaland	1911	288540
26.	Odisha	37293	4433052
27.	Puducherry	288	109803
28.	Punjab	15702	2587691
29.	Rajasthan	49642	8657160
30.	Sikkim	717	84291
31.	Tamil Nadu	34638	6040051
32.	Tripura	2317	384760
33.	Uttar Pradesh	145255	26188803
34.	Uttarakhand	15893	1091485
35.	West Bengal	75516	10086047
All India		841644	137099984

(DISE 2011-12)

Shifting of Airports

3772. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Bihar to shift their airports;

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

(c) whether the Government has acceded to all such requests;

(d) if so, the present status of the proposals and if not, the reasons for pendency, case-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to ensure early disposal of pending cases along with the time by which the airports are likely to be shifted, airport-wise?

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

(b) In January, 2011, Government of Bihar had proposed to develop a Greenfield Airport at Nalanda as an alternate to Patna Airport. AAI had projected a requirement of 4800 acres of land for this project, however, the State Government offered to give only 1200 acres of land. Government has suggested that the State Government consider developing a Civil Enclave at Bihta Airport belonging to Indian Air Force (IAF), subject to additional land requirement of 468 acres. A comparative study of both the sites showing their advantages was conveyed to the State Government.

State Government of Rajasthan in October, 2011 had requested AAI for the development of a Greenfield Airport at Kota as an alternate to the existing airport. State Government has been requested to identify the site and furnish further details of the site.

(c) to (e) The proposals are pending for want of replies from the respective State Governments.

[*Translation*]

Management of DDA Parks

3773. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) parks in Delhi, location-wise;

(b) whether the DDA parks in Delhi including in West Delhi are in poor state;

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

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

(e) the action proposed to be taken against the officials responsible for such negligence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) DDA has informed that there are 1546 parks under its jurisdiction. Details are as under:-

East zone	:	135 nos.
West zone	:	191 nos.
North zone	:	344 nos.
South zone	:	190 nos.
Rohini zone	:	388 nos.
Dwarka zone	:	298 nos.

(b) and (c) DDA has also informed that on account of redevelopment works few parks are not in proper condition. However, necessary maintenance/cleaning works are carried out by DDA in its parks whenever required.

(d) and (e) DDA has further informed that parks have been developed with facilities like Boundary wall, Rain Shelters, Children Playing Equipments, Toilets, Lighting Arrangements and Grassing etc. as per Development Plan of the respective parks.

Financial Crisis

3774. SHRI K.D. DESHMUKH:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the development works have been hampered in various cities in the country due to financial crisis;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to make urban infrastructure in various cities in the States including Karnataka environment friendly; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam

(b) Does not arise

(c) and (d) Due diligence is exercised to make projects funded by this Ministry environment friendly in various cities including Karnataka.

The Government is prioritizing investments in public transport and non-motorised transport as envisaged in National Urban Transport Policy. Accordingly, the Government has approved 21 Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) projects, 15260 modern city buses as per urban bus specifications for 61 mission cities under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM). The Government has also funded metro rail projects in Delhi, Faridabad, Ghaziabad, Noida, Bahadurgarh, Mangalore, Chennai, Kolkata (East-West), Kochi under Government funding model and in Mumbai and Hyderabad on Public Private Partnership model.

[English]

High Flight Charges for NRIs

3775. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received a representation from the State Government of Kerala on the problems faced by NRIs from the State on account of high flight charges;

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

(c) whether Air India has increased its fare to Gulf countries especially during peak season and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) 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) Matter is under consideration in the Ministry.

Nuclear Power Plants

3776. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Nuclear Power Plants (NPPs) functioning in the country along with their locations/State and installed capacity, plant-wise;

(b) the number of NPPs under construction along with location/State as well as power generation capacity and their present status, plant-wise;

(c) the number of NPPs proposed to be set up along with location/State as well as power generation capacity and their present status, plant-wise;

(d) whether the NPPs already functioning in the country are not generating power as per their installed capacity;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor along with the installed capacity and the actual power generation by each plant;

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure that power generation in these plants reaches the optimum level; and

(g) the funds allocated, released and spent for the under-construction and proposed to be constructed plants during each of the last three years and the current year?

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

(a) Nuclear power reactors in operation with installed capacity are as under:

Unit-Location	Installed Capacity (MWe)
1	2
TAPS-1 Tarapur, Maharashtra	160
TAPS-2 Tarapur, Maharashtra	160
RAPS-1 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan*	100
RAPS-2 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	200
MAPS-1 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220
MAPS-2 Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	220

1	2
NAPS-1 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220
NAPS-2 Narora, Uttar Pradesh	220
KAPS-1 Kakrapar, Gujarat	220
KAPS-2 Kakrapar, Gujarat	220
KAIGA-2 Kaiga, Karnataka	220
RAPS-3 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
KAIGA-1 Kaiga, Karnataka	220
RAPS-4 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
TAPS-4 Tarapur, Maharashtra	540
TAPS-3 Tarapur, Maharashtra	540
KAIGA-3 Kaiga, Karnataka	220
KAIGA-4 Kaiga, Karnataka	220
RAPS-5 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
RAPS-6 Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	220
Total	4780

*RAPS-1 shutdown from 09.10.2004 for review of continuation of operation.

(b) The details of nuclear power plants under construction are as under:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW)	Progress as of Feb. 2013	Expected start of generation
KK-1&2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2X1000	97.32%	Unit-1 May 2013 Unit-2 Dec. 2013
KAPP 3&4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2X700	34.0%	2016-17
RAPP 7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2X700	21.4%	2016-17
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500	94%	2015

(c) The XII Five Year Plan proposals envisage start of work on 19 new nuclear power reactors in the XII Five Year Plan. The details are:

Project	Location	Reactor Type	Capacity (MW)
1	2	3	4
Indigenous Reactors			
Gorakhpur 1&2	Gorakhpur, Haryana	PHWR	2X700

1	2	3	4
Chutka 1&2	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	PHWR	2X700
Kaiga 5&6	Kaiga, Karnataka	PHWR	2X700
Mahi Banswara 1&2	Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	PHWR	2X700
FBR 1&2	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	FBR	2X500
AHWR	Site to be decided	AHWR	300
LWRs with International Cooperation			
Kudankulam 3&4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	LWR	2X1000
Jaitapur 1&2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	LWR	2X1650
Chhaya Mithi Virdi 1&2	Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	LWR	2X1100
Kovvada 1&2	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	LWR	2X1500

Pre-project activities, comprising of land acquisition at new sites (Gorakhpur, Chutka, Mahi Banswara, Chhaya Mithi Virdi and Kovvada), obtaining statutory clearances and preparation of project proposals are in progress and at various stages at the above sites except at Kudankulam, where the pre-project activities have been completed and the project proposal is under consideration of the Government for accord of administrative approval and financial sanction.

(d) and (e) Out of 19 operating nuclear power reactors in the country with installed capacity of 4680 MW, ten nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 2840 MW namely Kaiga Generation Station Units 1 to 4

(4X220MW), Narora Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 (2X220 MW), Madras Atomic Power Station Units 1&2 (2X220 MW) and Tarapur Atomic Power Station Units 3&4 (2X540 MW) are fuelled with indigenous uranium, which is not available in the required quantity. These are accordingly being operated at lower power levels matching the fuel supply. The remaining 9 nuclear reactors with a capacity of 1840 MW are under International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) safeguards in accordance with the separation plan. These 9 reactors use imported uranium, which is available in required quantity, and are operating at rated capacity. The details of installed capacity and generation in the year 2011-12 are given below:

Location & State	UNITS	Capacity MW	2011-12	
			Gen (MU)	CF(%)
1	2	3	4	5
Tarapur, Maharashtra	TAPS-1	160	1371	98
	TAPS-2	160	1337	95
	TAPS-3	540	4325	91
	TAPS-4	540	2781	59
Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	RAPS-1	100	0	0
	RAPS-2	200	1821	104

1	2	3	4	5
	RAPP-3	220	1938	100
	RAPS-4	220	1645	85
	RAPS-5	220	1974	102
	RAPS-6	220	1764	91
Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	MAPS-1	220	1240	64
	MAPS-2	220	1276	66
Narora, Uttar Pradesh	NAPS-1	220	1047	54
	NAPS-2	220	937	48
Kakrapar, Gujarat	KAPS-1	220	1919	99
	KAPS-2	220	1868	97
Kaiga, Karnataka	KAIGA-1	220	1270	66
	KAIGA-2	220	1381	71
	KAIGA-3	220	1231	64
	KAIGA-4	220	1330	69

(f) The Government has made efforts to augment indigenous uranium supply by accelerating exploration efforts, opening new mines and processing facilities.

support since 2005-06. The details of funds allocated and spent during the last three years and current year on under construction and proposed to be constructed projects in Rupees crore are as follows:

(g) NPCIL has not drawn any domestic budgetary

Project	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp.	BE	Exp. Upto Jan. 2013
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Projects under Construction								
Kaiga 3&4	18	133.45	233	139.40	-	-	-	-
RAPP 5&6	125	208.07	-	-	-	-	-	-
KK 1&2	855	1083.02	377	803.67	700	933.58	840	739.62
KAPP 3&4	400	150.08	344	352.89	1250	1077.38	1902	752.87
RAPP 7&8	200	166.49	103	287.71	700	545.73	1110	643.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Projects Proposed								
KK 3&4	1	12.15	400	13.50	350	29.43	800	76.90
Gorakhpur 1&2	-	-	-	1.21	2	0.42	69	521.22
Chutka 1&2	-	-	-	1.05	2	0.5	5	0.8
Mahi Banswara 1&2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.69
Kaiga 5&6	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Jaitapur 1&2	30	4.11	105	9.40	250	18.12	250	18.71
Kovvada 1&2	-	-	200	4.56	100	1.94	15	2.68
Chhaya Mithi	-	-	200	4.21	125	2.84	5	1.18
Virdi 1&2								
Bhimpur 1&2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.32
Haripur 1&2	-	-	-	0.35	3	0.29	3	0.33

Funds allotted, released and spent pertaining to BHAVINI for the last three years and the current year for PFBR and FBR Units 1&2 are as follows:

(Rs. in crore)

Project	2009-10			2010-11			2011-12			2012-13		
	BE	Rele- ased	Exp.	BE	Rele- ased	Exp.	BE	Rele- ased	Exp.	BE	Rele- ased	Exp. (upto Jan.13)
PFBR	750	995.75	696.86	1275	330*	605.32	905	905*	31.33	600	174.67	386.22
FBR 1&2	-	-	-	125	15	1.24	50	-	1.10	100	-	2.83

Note : *includes Rs. 30 crore equity from NPCIL during 2010-11 and 2011-12.

National Urban Sanitation Policy

3777. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any schemes have been initiated in order to achieve the objectives of the National Urban Sanitation Policy, 2008;

(b) if so, the details of schemes initiated, funds allotted and targets fixed/achieved during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to initiate a rating of Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 cities on sanitation parameters, similar to the national rating exercise for Class 1 cities; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such rating exercise is likely to be conducted and the methodology that is likely to be applied for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) and (b) No specific scheme has been initiated in

order to achieve the objectives of the National Urban Sanitation Policy (NUSP), 2008.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal to initiate rating of Class 2, Class 3 and Class 4 cities on sanitation parameters similar to the national rating of Class 1 cities.

[*Translation*]

Anti-India Activities in Nepal

3778. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a rapid increase in anti-India activities in Nepal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to curb the anti-India activities in Nepal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India-Nepal border is an open border allowing free movement for citizens of both the countries. Although there are occasional reports about misuse of the open border by unscrupulous elements for anti-India activities, there has been no rapid increase in anti-India activities in Nepal.

(c) India attaches highest importance to its relations with Nepal. Both countries have tradition of regular high-level visits and extensive people-to-people contacts. India is assisting Nepal in its socio-economic development in areas of education, health, water resources and community development. Security issues of mutual concern are discussed with the Government of Nepal at the existing bilateral mechanisms, including the annual Home Secretary-level talks, the Joint Working Group on Border Management, Bilateral Consultative Group on Security Issues and the Border Districts Coordination Committee Meetings at the local level. The Government of Nepal has assured that it will not allow its territory to be used for any activity against India.

Sensitive Category Airports

3779. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether various airports in the country including Jodhpur and Jaisalmer in Rajasthan are included in the sensitive category;

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

(c) the details of the efforts being made by the Government for the safety and surveillance of the said sensitive airports;

(d) whether the Government has sought support of local administration and State Government for the security of these airports; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The airports are categorized on the basis of intelligence inputs received in respect of each airport which are classified as 'Secret'.

(c) All out efforts have been made for the safety and surveillance of sensitive airports. Security measures commensurate with threat and risks are implemented to prevent any act of unlawful interference with civil aviation operations.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. Chief Secretaries of the States have been requested to issue directions to all concerned for maintenance of law & order, traffic duties, funnel area guarding, including the Counter Terrorist Plans against any attacks at the city-side area of airport in their jurisdiction.

Rehabilitation and Compensation Package

3780. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of rehabilitation and compensation package already in place for the people affected by Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant in Ratnagiri of Maharashtra;

(b) whether there is any request pending with the Government for enhancement of compensation package;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard along with the funds provided to the State Government for the purpose;

(d) whether any decision has been taken to provide compensation for land acquired for setting up Atomic Energy Projects in other States also on the pattern of Jaitapur; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) An agreement on comprehensive Rehabilitation Package for the Project Affected Persons of Jaitapur Atomic Power Project has been signed between Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited (NPCIL) and the Government of Maharashtra on October 16, 2010. The rehabilitation package includes apart from compensation, rehabilitation grant, minimum life-time pension for deserted women, shelter less or destitute persons, provision of employment to one person from each project affected family or a lumpsum one time compensation in lieu of employment, training of locals to improve their skills, award of scholarship etc.

(b) and (c) In February 2013 Government of Maharashtra has announced additional compensation of Rs. 22.50 lakh per hectare of land acquired. Department of Atomic Energy has agreed, in principle, to release funds to the State Government, accordingly.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[English]

Trilateral Meet in Moscow

3781. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the trilateral meet of the foreign ministers of Russia, India and China in Moscow recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) No. The last Russia-India-China Trilateral Foreign Ministers Meeting was held in Moscow in April 2012. A Joint Communique was issued at the end of the meeting. The Communique reflected the common positions of the three countries on a broad range of regional and international issues such as the situation in Afghanistan, countering terrorism, non-proliferation, the situation in the Korean Peninsula, the role of United Nations, situation in the Middle East and North Africa, the global financial crisis, WTO, climate change, security cooperation in the Asia-Pacific etc. The meeting also reviewed the various thematic cooperation formats in the areas of emergency response, healthcare, agriculture, business and academic interactions.

[Translation]

Fire Fighting Arrangements at Airports

3782. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the fire fighting arrangements in a number of airports in the country are not adequate for dealing with incidents of fire;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to deal with the said inadequacy and prevent accidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Fire fighting arrangements at all the operational airports or the country are adequate for dealing with incidents of fire.

[English]

National Book Promotion Policy

3783. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved the National Book Promotion Policy;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features of the policy;

(c) whether the Government has invited suggestions/comments from various sections of the society before finalization of the National Book Promotion Policy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the extent to which the suggestions/comments received have been incorporated in the said policy; and

(f) the time by which the National Book Promotion policy will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) A twelve member Task Force was constituted by the National Book Promotion Council (NBPC) to draft a comprehensive National Book Promotion Policy (NBPP) in 2010. The draft report of the Task Force was approved by the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) in its 58th meeting held on 7th June, 2011. The salient features of the proposed NBPP aim at promoting books for all segments of the society, so that books are available in plenty and they are accessible to people living in different parts, even the remotest corners, of our country. The NBPP is aware of the technological advances and their impact on the world of books. The policy strives at taking full advantage of the new technology while retaining the time - tested strengths of publishing and distribution of books. Subsequently, the NBPC in its meeting held on 5th January, 2012 suggested that the draft policy should be revised. The MHRD has invited suggestions/comments from the concerned Ministries/Departments of Central Government, State Governments as well as the Central Education Institutions including the National Council for Education Research and Training, the Central Board of Secondary Education and the National Institute of Open schooling, before finalizing the NBPP. Besides this, a

draft policy was also placed on the website of the MHRD seeking response from the authors, publishers, civil society organizations, teachers, students, and parents etc.

(e) The Ministry received 38 suggestions/comments from all corners and relevant suggestions have been suitably incorporated in the said policy.

(f) The policy will be finalized after consulting the concerned Ministries on the key issues.

Minimum Wages to DMRC Workers

3784. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether workers hired through multiple contractors of the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) have been denied minimum wages and have been allotted fake provident fund and health insurance accounts;

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

(c) the number of such companies identified and blacklisted by DMRC; and

(d) the action taken to recover the dues of the workers from such companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has reported that it has hired contract workers through multiple contractors. DMRC is taking utmost care for ensuring payment of minimum wages, Employees Provident Fund (EPF) and Employees State Insurance (ESI). However, a few complaints have been received. DMRC is investigating the veracity of these complaints internally. In addition, these are also verified/audited by various statutory authorities like EPF, ESI and Central Labour Department from time to time.

(b) to (d) The complaints have been received against the three contractors. The details of the complaints and the action taken are as under:-

Sl. No.	Name of the Contractor	Service	Complaint	Action taken
1	M/s Bedi & Bedi Associates	Ticket Vending Service	Late disbursement of wages and EPF and ESI related complaints	(i) A penalty of Rs. 8,65,000/- was imposed on the contractor and Bank Guarantee of Rs. 78,09,274/- has been withheld until the enquiries by different authorities are concluded. (ii) EPF and ESI authorities are carrying checks/audits including those based on received complaints. (iii) Case are subjudice/enquiry being conducted in the Department of Economic Offences Wing, Delhi, Centre Government Industrial Tribunal (CGIT) and Police Department, Delhi in the matters related to EPF and ESI.
2.	M/s G4S Secure Solutions (India) Pvt. Ltd.	Customer Facilitation and Watch and Ward Service	EPF related complaint	EPF Authority has calculated dues from M/s G4S Secure Solutions (India) Pvt. Ltd. amounting to Rs. 85,02,38,258/- and interest of Rs. 48,73,75,918/-. The Contractor has filed appeal in the EPF Appellate Tribunal.
3.	M/s Prehari Protection Systems Pvt. Ltd.	Security Personnel	Late disbursement of wages	A penalty of Rs. 22,800/- has been proposed to be deducted from the bill of the contractor for the month of February, 2013 for late disbursement of wages.

(c) No company has been blacklisted by DMRC so far. However, fines have been imposed for violations as above.

[Translation]

Theft at Airports

3785. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of theft of baggage at various airports have been reported;

(b) if so, the number of cases/complaints of baggage thefts reported along with the value of luggage stolen during each of the last three years and the current year, airport-wise;

(c) the number of cases solved/disposed of along with the persons arrested and those pending with reasons for pendency;

(d) whether the airport staff has been found involved in some of the said cases and if so, the details thereof and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to check the incidents of theft at the airports?

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

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

(e) Bureau of Civil Aviation Security (BCAS) has issued various Circulars/AVSEC orders highlighting detailed procedures to prevent pilferage from check-in baggage and deployment of security staff for ensuring the security of luggage, cargo etc. Further instructions have been issued to the airport operators to install CCTV and to establish an unified Control Room for monitoring the CCTV located at various operational areas at the airports.

[*English*]

Review of RTE Act

3786. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:

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

(a) whether some of the State Governments have urged the Union Government to review the no-detention policy for school children up to class VIII under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act and the CBSE's Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) system;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has also received such suggestions from various stakeholders and experts in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) A resolution was adopted in the 59th Meeting of the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) held on the 06.06.2012, by which a Sub Committee of CABE under the Chairpersonship of Hon'ble Minister of Education, Government of Haryana

and comprising members from some other States and experts in the field of education, was constituted for an assessment on the implementation of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in the context of the no detention provision in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009. The Sub Committee's mandate is to hold consultations with State Governments and other stakeholders before making its recommendations.

[*Translation*]

Haj Reforms

3787. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Haj Committee has introduced an array of reforms in connection with Haj;

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

(c) the schemes formulated by the Government to make Haj Pilgrimage more transparent, smooth and flexible?

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

(b) As per directions of the Hon'ble Supreme Court, an affidavit was filed in the Supreme Court on April 12, 2012 wherein it was stated that the number of pilgrimages to a Haj applicant through the Haj Committee of India (HCOI) be restricted to "once in a life time" as against the existing "once in five years". This will ensure that applicants who have never performed Haj will get the benefit of performing Haj through HCOI. This clause has been introduced from Haj-2013. Secondly, all applicants have been asked to enclose a copy of a cancelled cheque along with the Haj Application Form to ensure faster issue of refunds, if any, to the designated bank account of the applicant during Haj-2013.

(c) It is the constant endeavour of the Government to conduct the Haj operations in an efficient and

transparent manner. Improvements are incorporated on the basis of experience acquired in successive Haj operations with a view to provide the pilgrims with better services in each ensuing Haj pilgrimage.

[English]

Alternative Plot to Farmers

3788. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of farmers who gave up their land to facilitate Delhi's expansion plans during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government has allotted any alternative plots to these farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Government of National Capital of Delhi (GNCTD) has informed that during the last three years and the current year about 3050 Bighas of land belonging to 964 persons has been acquired.

(b) to (d) GNCTD allots plots to the eligible farmers under the scheme of "Large Scale Acquisition Development and Disposal of Land in Delhi". As per the guidelines of CVC and references from various courts, the alternative plots in respect of eligible farmers are recommended strictly as per their turn and seniority.

The seniority list from the year 1979-2000 and 2001 to till date has been prepared and the application in the seniority list upto the year 1994 have been considered so far. 15 cases from the seniority list have so far been recommended to the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) for allotment of plots during the last three years and the current year. DDA considers allotment of alternative residential plots to the farmers on the basis of recommendations received from GNCTD.

Rolling Out BWA and 3G Services

3789. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the companies who had won the spectrum for various services in solo auction have fulfilled the roll out obligation as per their licensing condition;

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

(c) the status of roll out obligation for Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) and 3G services, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the time by which the BWA services are likely to be launched in villages as per roll out obligation; and

(e) the action the Government has taken so far against the service providers for non-fulfillment of roll out obligation for the service they have been allotted licences?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Madam, The Roll out obligations mentioned in the amendments of Unified Access Service (UAS)/Cellular Mobile Telephone Service Licence Agreement(s) to use 3G/BWA spectrum for provision of telecom access services *inter-alia* provides that:

(i) Roll-out obligation for 3G spectrum: The Licensee shall ensure compliance of the following network roll-out obligations for 3G Spectrum for respective category of the licensed service area(s):

- Applicable for Metro service area licence(s): The licensee to whom the 3G spectrum is assigned shall be required to provide street level coverage using the 3G Spectrum in at least 90% of the service area within five years of the Effective date.
- Applicable for Category A, B and C service area Licence(s): The licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall ensure that at least 50% of the District Headquarters ("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. SDCA is defined as per the definition used by the Census of India. Rural SDCA is defined as an area where 50% of the population lives in the rural areas. Further:

- the operator shall be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the DHQ;
- coverage of a DHQ/town would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded by municipal/local body limit should get the required street level coverage;
- the DHQ shall be taken as on the Effective Date;
- the choice of DHQ/town to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% of the DHQ/town shall lie with the operator.
- The Effective Date shall be the date when the right to use awarded spectrum commercially commences *i.e.* date of issue of amendment letter for respective licensed service area.

(ii) Roll-out obligation for BWA spectrum: The Licensee shall ensure compliance of the following network roll-out obligations for BWA Spectrum for respective category of the licensed service area(s):

- Applicable for Metro service area licence(s): The licensee shall be required to provide street level coverage using the BWA Spectrum in at least 90% of the service area within five years of the Effective date.
- Applicable for Category A, B and C service area Licence(s): The licensee shall ensure that at least 50% of the rural Short Distance Charging Areas SDCA are covered within five years of the Effective Date using BWA Spectrum. Coverage of a rural SDCA would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded by municipal/ local body limit 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.* date of issue of amendment letter for respective licensed service area.

- (iii) The earliest date of issue of amendment letters for right to use of 3G/BWA spectrum is 1.09.2010. Accordingly, in view of the above referred 3G/BWA rollout obligation conditions, the earliest date to meet the required rollout obligations is 31.08.2015.

No Frills Airports

3790. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to build no-frills airports for smaller cities across the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether a detailed study report has been submitted in this regard by any competent authority and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take up the project under Public Private Partnership or in public sector model and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether these airports would be designed in such a manner that the future expansion can also be carried out considering the growth of smaller cities in India and these airports can cater to enhanced aviation cargo requirement of smaller cities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (d) A study on regional and remote area connectivity has been carried out by the Government with a view to connect smaller cities and cities in remote areas based on viable low cost no-frill airport model. It was recommended in the study report that low cost airports may be setup so as to increase connectivity. However, no concrete decision has been taken in this regard.

[*Translation*]

Indian Forces Deployed under United Nations

3791. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of armed forces personnel deployed in different countries on the request of United Nations (UN) along with the period of their deployment;

(b) the procedure followed by the Government in this regard along with the international rules/treaties adhered to;

(c) whether all the expenses incurred on the deployment of such forces, are borne by the UN; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As on 31 January 2013, the total number of Indian armed forces personnel deployed in UN peacekeeping missions was 7840, comprising 7063 troops and military experts and 777 police personnel, including formed police units and experts. The tenure of the troops and police personnel varies between 6 months and 1 year, based on the rotation policy of the specific UN peacekeeping mission.

(b) The deployment of Indian armed forces personnel in UN peacekeeping missions is based on requests received from the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations (UNDPKO). Once the Government has agreed to deploy its personnel to a UN Peacekeeping Mission, the process of selection of troops and police personnel and their deployment in the UN peacekeeping missions is undertaken by the Ministry of Defence and the Ministry of Home Affairs respectively, in coordination with the UN Secretariat. Their terms and conditions of deployment are governed by the Memorandum of Understanding signed for each Mission between the Government and the UN DPKO.

(c) and (d) The cost of deployment of personnel, including basic allowances for the troops and police personnel, as well as the cost of contingent owned equipment is reimbursed to the Government by the UN at rates fixed by it and in accordance with relevant agreements signed by Member States with the UN.

Indian National in Pakistani Jail

3792. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a person belonging to Muzaffarpur in Bihar has been in Pakistani jail for the past three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to get the person released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) High Commission of India was informed by the Pakistan authorities on May 29, 2012, and was then provided Consular Access on June 8, 2012 to one Ram Das s/o Bijli Suhani. During the Consular Access, Ram Das provided the details of his residence in India as 'Village-Soniyapur Medical Chowk, Sitamarhi Road, Zero Mile, Nahiapur, Muzaffarpur, Bihar'.

Details provided by Ram Das during Consular Access have been forwarded by Ministry of Home Affairs to the State Government of Bihar on June 28, 2012 for verifying his nationality and for furnishing a report. The confirmation of his nationality is still awaited from the Government of Bihar.

Obstacles in Development of Atomic Energy Industry

3793. SHRI ARJUN ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act has been causing obstacles in the development of atomic energy industry in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the countries which have refused to take up joint ventures with India in the atomic energy sector due to the said obstacles;

(c) whether atomic energy industry is a sector having the possibilities of grave danger;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) whether the above Act is not adequate to take protective measures against the said dangers and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 has not been causing obstacles in the development of atomic energy industry in the country;

(b) The said Act does not pose a hurdle to civil nuclear cooperation with other countries.

(c) and (d) No Madam. Stringent regulatory mechanisms and oversight procedures are in place to ensure safety of the nuclear power plants and other allied facilities and processes in the nuclear industry.

(e) The objective of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010 is to ensure availability of prompt compensation for the victims in the unlikely event of a nuclear incident.

[*English*]

Financial Assistance

3794. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to give financial assistance for acquiring land required for housing projects for urban poor in various States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to revise the cost of housing projects keeping in view the price escalation in building material and labour cost; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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/State Authorities/Urban Local Bodies to arrange land for housing projects. Cost of land is not normally covered under the flagship programmes of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) meant to support the States in provision of housing and related infrastructure to the urban poor. However, Government of India provides 90% of the cost of land acquisition, if required, under these schemes to the North Eastern and Special Category States *viz.*, Jammu & Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand.

(b) and (c) Keeping in view the price escalation in housing sector including land costs, this Ministry has proposed revision of loan ceilings from existing Rs. 1-1.6 lakh to Rs. 5-8 lakh under the scheme of Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP) to be renamed as Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY). However, since necessary approvals have not been obtained, therefore no commitment can be made for its finalization at this juncture.

[*Translation*]

Agreement with Russia on Afghanistan

3795. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has signed any pact with Russia regarding Afghanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken diplomatic steps to safeguard India's interests in Afghanistan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) No specific agreements regarding Afghanistan have been signed with the Russian Federation.

However, the situation in Afghanistan is a matter of constant deliberation between the Governments of India and the Russian Federation. The subject is discussed and views exchanged at the highest political level. It is also periodically reviewed at the level of the respective Ministries of External/Foreign Affairs as well as between the security agencies.

India and the Russian Federation share a high degree of convergence and commonality of views regarding the situation in Afghanistan. During the recent visit of the President of the Russian Federation, Mr. Vladimir Putin to New Delhi (Dec. 24, 2012), the two sides concluded a Joint Statement that elaborates on the mutually agreed positions of both the sides on Afghanistan.

In the Joint Statement, the two sides recognised terrorism as the main threat to Afghanistan's security and stability. The two countries also recognised the regional dimensions of terrorism and extremism, emphasizing the need for joint and concerted efforts and cooperation among the regional countries to address this challenge in all its forms and manifestations.

The Joint Statement also recalled the holding of the Delhi Investment Summit on Afghanistan in June 2012 to promote investments into Afghanistan.

(c) and (d) Government is closely monitoring the evolving situation in Afghanistan and is in touch with various stakeholders, including the Government of Afghanistan, its regional and international partners on developments pertaining to Afghanistan. India is also part of various international efforts to bring about peace and stability in that country. Government will take all necessary measures to safeguard India's interests in this regard. India believes that a peaceful, stable, democratic and prosperous Afghanistan is the best guarantee for securing Indian interests in that country. India has, accordingly, signed a comprehensive Strategic Partnership Agreement with Afghanistan in October 2011 aimed at stepping up political, economic, security, social and cultural ties with Afghanistan. In addition to ongoing assistance, India organized the Delhi Investment Summit on Afghanistan in June 2012 in an effort to encourage Indian and foreign investment into Afghanistan.

[English]

Complaints against IFFCO

3796. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has investigated the corrupt practices in Indian Farmers Fertiliser Cooperative Limited (IFFCO);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the CVC has received many complaints of corruption against top functionaries of IFFCO in the past; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the status of these complaints/enquiries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the Central Vigilance Commission, it has received 3 complaints against Shri U.S. Awasthi, MD, IFFCO on which the Commission has sought investigation and report. The details are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl. No.	Allegations against Shri U.S. Awasthi, MD, IFFCO	Action taken by the CVC and the present status
1	2	3
1.	Acceptance of raw materials like phosphoric acid from companies in Senegal and other African countries, by taking bribe through son's firm etc.	(i) The CVC has sent the complaint to CBI and Dte. of Enforcement on 23.2.2010 calling for a report. (ii) The CBI had allowed the matter to rest due to lack of jurisdiction over IFFCO. (iii) The Commission has received an interim report dated 9.2.2012 from the Dte. of Enforcement.
2.	Various irregularities committed by IFFCO like supply of low grade fertilizer to farmers; Subsidy frauds by opening Kisan International	The CVC has a report sought from the Department of Fertilizers on 8.7.2010 and Department of Agriculture and Cooperation on 20.6.2011.

1	2	3
	Trading a 100% subsidiary in Dubai; Two illegal contracts for cornering a posh bungalow for himself from society's fund; Misusing IFFCO's funds in violations of MSCS Act; Earning huge illegal commission in imports of raw materials and finished fertilizers thereby creating huge loss to the society; Investment in Legend International, a holding by Shri U.S. Awasthi; Repatriation of Government Equity through illegal means; Manipulation of election of the board of IFFCO; and Prevailing lawlessness etc.	It has received the Report dated 25.1.2012 from Department of Agriculture & Cooperation. The Report from the Department of Fertilizers is awaited.
3.	Complaint against Shri U.S. Awasthi, MD and Shri Kapoor, Joint MD, IFFCO regarding alleged transfer of IFFCO property worth several crore in Hauz Khas, Vasant Kunj, New Delhi in their name.	The CVC has sought a Report from the Department of Fertilizers on 7.3.2013.

Introduction/Withdrawal of AI Services

3797. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of direct services to international destinations introduced and withdrawn by Air India from various States during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the reasons for the withdrawal of these services, route-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Route-wise details of the direct services introduced and withdrawn by Air India to international destination/s, along with reasons for withdrawal in the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

(a) The number of direct services introduced from various States to international destinations:

International

State/UT	Sector	Introduced w.e.f.
1	2	3
2010		
Delhi	Delhi-Chicago	Nov-10
Maharashtra	Mumbai-Newark	Nov-10
2011		
Tamil Nadu	Chennai-Paris via Delhi	Jul-11

1	2	3
2012		
Delhi	Delhi-Bahrain	Apr-12
Delhi	Delhi-Dhaka	Dec-12
2013		
West Bengal	Kolkata-Dhaka	Feb-13

(b) The number of direct services withdrawn from international destinations along with the reasons:

State/UT	Sector	Withdrawn w.e.f.	Reason
2010			
Maharashtra	Mumbai-Nairobi-Mumbai	Jan-10	- Poor load factor - Cash cost of operations not met.
Tamil Nadu	Chennai-Kula Lumpur-Chennai	Nov-10	- Poor load factor - Cash cost of operations not met. - Air India Express operes daily flights.
Kerala/Maharashtra	Calicut-Mumbai-Kuwait	Nov-10	- Poor load factor - Cash cost of operations not met. - Air India Express offers flights on Calicut-Kuwait route.
Karnataka	Bangaiore-Singapore-Bangalore	Dec-10	- Poor load factor - Cash cost of operations not met.
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad-Sharjah-Hyderabad	Dec-10	- Poor load factor - Cash cost of operations not met.
2011			
Tamil Nadu	Chennai-Dammam-Chennai	Jun-11	- Poor load factor - Cash cost of operations not met.
2012			
Kerala	Cochin-Kozhikode-Dammam and vv Trivandrum-Dammam and vv	Apr-12 Apr-12	- Kerala-Dammam is currently served by AI Express.
Maharashtra	Mumbai-Dammam and vv	Apr-12	- Poor load factor - Cash cost of operations not met. - From Apr 2012 AI increased the frequency between Delhi and Dammam from 2/wk to daily.
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad-Dammam and vv	Apr-12	- Currently Hyderabad/Chennai/Mumbai to Dammam are offered connections over Delhi.
Punjab/Delhi	Amritsar-Delhi-Toronto and vv	Jun-12	- Cash cost of operations not met.

ILD Services

3798. SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:

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

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has registered a case against some telecom companies for allegedly causing a loss of crores of rupees to the Government since 2004 by illegally providing International Long Distance (ILD) services;

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

(c) the present status of the investigation;

(d) whether the Government exercises any control over private companies engaged in providing communication facilities; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Madam, During a routine inspection carried out by Department of Telecommunications (DoT), it was found that an unlicensed foreign entity M/s Singapore Telecommunications Limited (STL) was providing International Private Lease Circuits (IPLC) to the customers in India and issuing bills to the customers in India resulting into loss of revenue to the Government. M/s STL had entered into an agreement with M/s Bharti Airtel Limited (BAL) and M/s Tata Communications Limited (TCL), the International Long Distance (ILD) Service licensees, for providing the IPLC services to its customers. DoT had registered a case with Economic Offence Wing (EoW) of CBI.

CBI has examined the matter and registered a case dated 19.02.2013 against M/s Singapore Telecommunication Limited, M/s Bharti Airtel Limited and M/s Tata Communications Limited. The case is under investigation.

(d) and (e) Telecom Services in the country are being provided by the Companies granted license under

Section 4 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. The companies, granted license under this Act, are governed by the terms and conditions of the license agreement.

Migration of Hindus from Pakistan

3799. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of Hindus and Sikhs have migrated from Pakistan to India on account of religious persecution;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the Government of Pakistan;

(d) if so, the response of the Government of Pakistan thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Government has seen reports that some Pakistani nationals belonging to minority communities including Hindus, who came to India on valid visas have not gone back to Pakistan on the grounds of religious persecution in Pakistan. Representations have been received requesting for allowing extension of visas of such Pakistani nationals and also for permitting them to apply for Long Term Visa (LTV).

(c) to (e) While, the Simla Agreement of 1972 between India and Pakistan specifically provides for non-interference in each other's internal affairs, nevertheless, based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community. A demarche was made with Pakistan on May 8, 2012 conveying India's serious concerns on the matter of abduction, forced conversion and marriage of Hindu girls against their will to Muslim men in Pakistan. It was conveyed that it is our expectation that the Government of Pakistan will look after the well being of its minority communities and discharge its responsibility

in this regard. Pakistan side responded that the Government of Pakistan is seized of the matter and the Supreme Court of Pakistan has taken up the issue and that the Government of Pakistan provides full protection to all minorities.

Difference of Opinion on Metro Projects

3800. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any difference of opinion between his Ministry and Planning Commission on Metro projects in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the action taken /being taken by the Government to resolve the differences;

(c) whether lack of lighting outside the metro stations in Delhi is a major concern of safety/security of passengers particularly women passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) No, Madam.

(b) Do not arise in view of above.

(c) and (d) The lighting in the premises under the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Limited (DMRC) is adequate. Periodical checks are conducted by DMRC to ensure sufficient lighting. The lighting outside the DMRC premises is in the jurisdiction of various civic agencies, which have been directed to ensure proper/adequate lighting outside the Delhi Metro stations so as to ensure safety/security of passengers particularly women passengers.

[Translation]

Corporal Punishment

3801. SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:

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

(a) whether cases of students being subjected to corporal punishment in schools have been brought to the notice of the Government;

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

(c) whether the Government/National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE) proposes to formulate a professional code of ethics for school teachers in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which such a code is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Education being a subject in the concurrent list of the Constitution, the majority of schools are under the jurisdiction of the State Governments. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) receives sporadic cases of corporal punishment. Nine complaints have been received during the last two years involving corporal punishment. The CBSE issues guidelines to its affiliated schools in this regard from time to time.

(c) to (e) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has developed a Code of Professional Ethics for Teachers in December, 2010. The Code has been circulated in July, 2011 to the State Governments, the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti (NVS) and other school managements as an advisory for adoption.

Kendriya Vidyalayas

3802. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the number of teachers (including Principal/Vice-Principal) and non-teaching staff belonging to reserved category, posted in Kendriya Vidyalayas located in very hard, sensitive, very sensitive and bordering areas, is higher as against the ratio of teachers/non-teaching staff of general category;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has taken or proposes to take any steps to adopt a uniform policy for posting of above category teachers and non-teaching staff to the said areas;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any requests have been received during 2011 from public representatives in this regard; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken thereon by the Government?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The posting of staff in the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) is effected at the time of initial direct recruitment, promotions and transfers, as per the following criteria:-

- Posting on direct recruitment is decided keeping in view the:-
 - (i) Preference, if any, depending on availability of vacancy;
 - (ii) Ladies and physically handicapped candidates are given preference for posting near to their hometown, depending on vacancies;
 - (iii) Organizational interest in terms of filling up of vacancies in less sought after regions.
- Promotions are given normally at the same or a nearby station subject to the availability of vacancy.
- Transfers are made on the basis of extant transfer guidelines which are applicable uniformly to all the staff irrespective of category and keeping in view the choices given by staff.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan has received representations from Shri Promod Kureel, Hon'ble MP (Rajya Sabha) and Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, Hon'ble MP (Lok Sabha) in this regard and these have been replied to by the Ministry of Human Resource Development *vide* letter dated 6th August 2011 and 31st January 2012 respectively.

[*English*]

Employment through Outsourcing

3803. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons employed in Group 'C' and 'D' through outsourcing agencies;

(b) whether the policy of reservation is applicable when the employees are engaged through out-source agencies;

(c) if not, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to recruit staff in Class 'A' and 'B' also through out-source; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Ministries/Departments can outsource certain service under the provisions contained in the General Financial Rules, 2005; no centralized data is maintained.

(b) and (c) Instructions exist that reservation is applicable to all temporary appointments made for 45 days or more, having all the ingredients of direct recruitment even if the appointment is termed as on "Contract basis".

(d) and (e) There is no such proposal under consideration of this Department.

Attacks on Indian Students

3804. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
DR. RATNA DE:

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

(a) whether the Indian students studying in various foreign countries including Australia are being attacked and victimised;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from parents/families of students studying abroad regarding atrocities committed on them on the pretext of colour/race and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has reviewed the safety of these students and if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the concerned countries and if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to ensure safety and security of the Indian students studying abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) During 2010-12, three incidents of attack on Indian students (one incident each year) from UK and four such incidents from USA have been reported. In Australia 50 (in 2009), 103 (in 2010) and 15 (in 2011) cases of attacks on Indian students and members of Indian Community came to the notice of the High Commission of India in Australia during the last three years. However, the number of such cases has shown a sharp decline after 2011 in Australia. No incident of attack particularly aimed at Indian students has been reported from any other country.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) to (f) Whenever any attacks on Indian nationals are reported, the concerned Indian Mission/Post promptly takes up the matter with the local Foreign Ministry and other concerned authorities to ensure the safety of Indian nationals so that such incidents of violence against the Indian nationals do not recur. Follow-up action, including provision of consular assistance to the affected Indian nationals, including Indian students, is also performed by the Mission/Post. When approached, the host Government normally provides all necessary assistance and required security to the Indian nationals, including Indian students, living in that country. Cases of violence are duly investigated by the local police authorities in order to bring the culprits to justice. The Indian Mission /Post liaises with the concerned authorities during the

investigation and trial of culprits. Recently, all Indian Missions/Posts abroad have appointed Student Welfare Officers to look after the interests of Indian Students.

Maintenance of VIP Samadhis

3805. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of funds allocated and spent for maintenance of VIP Samadhis in Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the criteria adopted for the size and area of VIP samadhis;

(c) whether there is difference in size and area of VIP Samadhis;

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

(e) the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The year-wise expenditure for last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Year	Allocation (Lac Rs.)	Expenditure (Lac Rs.)
1.	2009-10	301.00	301.00
2.	2010-11	447.00	446.86
3.	2011-12	608.00	602.76

(b) and (c) Samadhis of VIP in Delhi are located in undivided pocket of land. No physical demarcation exists between various Samadhis and no record of size and area Samadhi-wise is available.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Construction of Post Offices

3806. SHRI PURNMASI RAM:
SHRI RAJU SHETTI:

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

(a) the details of post office buildings constructed and are under construction in the country along with the expenditure incurred thereon, State-wise;

(b) the new post office buildings proposed to be constructed during the current year and the funds allocated for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether a large number of owners of the premises in which post offices are functioning on rent have asked the postal authorities to vacate their premises;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise along with the post offices shifted to own constructed buildings during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to vacate the rented buildings including those functioning in Delhi and Mumbai; and

(f) the time-frame fixed by the Government to construct buildings for post offices and vacate the rented premises, State-wise including Mumbai?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The State-wise details of number of post office buildings constructed and are under construction in the country during the last financial year (2011-12) and the current year upto January, 2013

alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon are enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) No new post office buildings are proposed to be constructed during the current year (2012-13) and no funds allocated for the purpose as the "Expenditure Finance Committee (EFC) Memorandum" for XII Five Year Plan is under examination.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The State-wise details of number of owners, who have asked the postal authorities to vacate their premises, where the post offices are functioning on rent and the number of post offices shifted to own constructed buildings during the last three years and the current year are enclosed as per Statement-II.

(e) On receipt of request from the owner(s), the department takes necessary action for searching alternative accommodation by floating tenders, wherever possible for shifting of the Post Offices functioning in rented buildings including Delhi and Mumbai.

(f) The construction of own buildings to shift the Post Offices is an ongoing activity. Government is taking action to construct their own buildings including in Mumbai, so as to shift the Post 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.

Statement I

The State-wise details of number of post office buildings constructed and are under construction in the country during the last financial year (2011-12) and the current year upto January, 2013 alongwith the expenditure incurred thereon

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Post Office buildings constructed during 2011-12	Expenditure incurred during 2011-12	No. of Post Office buildings constructed during the current year (upto January, 2013)	Expenditure incurred during the current year (upto January, 2013)	Number of Post office buildings, which are under construction, as on date
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0		0		1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0		0		1
3.	Assam	1		0		0
4.	Bihar	1		0		1
5.	Chhattisgarh	1		1		0
6.	Delhi	0		0		0
7.	Goa	0		0		1
8.	Gujarat	0		1		0
9.	Haryana	0		1		1
10.	H.P.	1		0		0
11.	J & K	1		0		0
12.	Jharkhand	0		0		0
13.	Karnataka	1		1		0
14.	Kerala	0	Rs. 11.9711 crore	2	Rs. 5.5468 crore	2
15.	Madhya Pradesh	0	(Figures includes	0	(Final expenditure	0
16.	Maharashtra	0	on-going building	0	figures will be	1
17.	Manipur	0	projects)	0	finalized after 31st	0
18.	Meghalaya	0		0	March, 2013. This	0
19.	Mizoram	0		1	includes on-going	0
20.	Nagaland	0		0	building projects)	0
21.	Odisha	0		1		1
22.	Punjab	1		0		0
23.	Rajasthan	1		3		1
24.	Sikkim	0		0		0
25.	Tamil Nadu	4		2		2
26.	Tripura	0		0		0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	1		1		0
28.	Uttarakhand	1		0		1
29.	West Bengal	0		0		0
Total		14		14		13

Statement II

The State-wise details of number of owners, who have asked the postal authorities to vacate their premises, where the post offices are functioning on rent and the number of post offices shifted to own constructed buildings during the last three years and the current year

Sl. No.	Name of State	Number of owners, who have asked the postal authorities to vacate their premises, where the post offices are functioning on rent	Number of post offices shifted to own constructed buildings during the last three years and the current year
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0
3.	Assam	0	0
4.	Bihar	43	2
5.	Chhattisgarh	0	0
6.	Delhi	21	8
7.	Goa	7	0
8.	Gujarat	172	3
9.	Haryana	0	2
10.	H. P.	0	0
11.	J & K	9	1
12.	Jharkhand	10	0
13.	Karnataka	20	4
14.	Kerala	61	0
15.	Madhya Pradesh	38	0

1	2	3	4
16.	Maharashtra	83	0
17.	Manipur	2	0
18.	Meghalaya	0	0
19.	Mizoram	0	0
20.	Nagaland	0	0
21.	Odisha	4	0
22.	Punjab	3	2
23.	Rajasthan	126	3
24.	Sikkim	4	0
25.	Tamil Nadu	0	10
26.	Tripura	0	0
27.	Uttar Pradesh	0	5
28.	Uttarakhand	3	1
29.	West Bengal	43	0
Grand Total		666	41

[English]

Linguistic Minority Schools

3807. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:

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

(a) the total number of linguistic minority schools in the country including West Bengal;

(b) the total number of such schools given Central Grants-in-aid in West Bengal during the last three years and the teacher student ratio therein;

(c) whether the teacher-student ratio is sufficient in these schools; and

(d) if not, the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

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

[Translation]

Dropout Rate in Minority Communities

3808. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the enrolment and dropout rate of school students belonging to the minority communities in the primary and secondary stages during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and community-wise;

(b) the reasons for the high dropout of students belonging to such communities;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to improve this position;

(d) whether the National Advisory Council had expressed concern over the absence of one-fourth of teachers in village schools and the high dropout especially among the minority and the poor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) the enrolment share of Muslim children in the age group of 6-14 years has increased from 11.03% in 2008-09 to 13.31% in 2011-12 at the primary level. The enrolment data with respect to Muslim children at the secondary stage of education and data on other minority communities for the primary and secondary stage of education are not collected.

(b) The reasons for children dropping out include socio-economic factors and cultural barriers to girls' education, differing perceptions on the relevance of education and poverty, sibling care and household duties etc.

(c) Through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the States/UTs are supported, inter alia, to open of new

schools, strengthen school infrastructure, appoint additional teachers, intervene to enrol out-of-school children, promote girls education, promote inclusive education for children with special needs, train teachers, and supply free textbooks, uniforms, etc. Minority concentration districts receive focused attention through targeted budget allocation and allocation of school infrastructure. The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports the States/UTs for secondary education by providing for school infrastructure like buildings, toilets, drinking water, libraries, laboratories etc. and additional teacher posts.

(d) and (e) Under the SSA, an independent study was conducted to assess teachers' absence, which found that average teacher attendance was 81.7% in primary and 80.5% in upper primary schools. A national sample survey was also done to find reasons for the dropping out of children from elementary education. The States are being provided assistance for the retention of children in schools such as MDM scheme, free textbooks, uniforms and KGBV's.

[English]

Imphal-Mandalay Bus Service

3809. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the ground work for the cross-border Imphal-Mandalay bus service including issue of visas/immigration papers has been completed;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said bus service is likely to start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Government has been in discussions with the Government of Myanmar on starting of a bus service between Imphal and Mandalay. During the Prime Minister's visit to Myanmar, in May 2012, the leaders of both countries directed the concerned officials from both sides to finalise all modalities for operationalisation of the Bus Service. A draft Protocol on operational modalities, which includes provisions related to immigration and visa procedure, has been shared with the Myanmar side to enable its early operationalisation.

False Commitment of Job Placements

3810. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints against any university for making false commitment for higher rate of job placement;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken/being taken by the Government against such universities;

(d) whether the Government has any mechanism/system to check the use of false commitment of job placements by some universities specially deemed to be universities to attract more number of students; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. As per the University Grants Commission (UGC) and the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), no complaints for making false commitments on higher rate of job placement have been received.

(d) and (e) The UGC issues fake-university alerts on its website and in newspapers from time to time. The UGC constantly conducts inspection of the Deemed-to-be-Universities and Private Universities for ensuring quality education and fulfilment of criteria as laid down by the UGC and other statutory councils by these universities. These Universities are inspected with the help of Expert Committees which include representatives from the concerned Statutory Council(s). The placement status of Deemed-to-be-Universities is physically verified by the UGC Expert Committee and if there is any false promise, it is reported by the Expert Committee to the UGC. The Government has also introduced a Bill in Parliament namely "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010", which *inter alia*, makes issuing false and fake advertisements a punishable offence.

Setting up of Airport

3811. SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR BWISWMUTHIARY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to set up a Greenfield Airport at Kokrajhar;

(b) if so, the steps taken so far in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, there was a proposal for setting up of a Greenfield airport at Kokrajhar in Assam. Airports Authority of India (AAI), after site inspection, did not recommend the site of airport due to terrain conditions making the site prone to frequent flooding. Instead, AAI suggested for the revival of the Rupsi airport which was accepted by the Bodoland Territorial Council (BTC) Secretariat.

[*Translation*]

Teacher-Student Ratio in Schools

3812. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any mechanism to ensure proper teacher-student and student-classroom ratio has been put in place under the Right to Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said ratios have not been achieved in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the quality of education has been found to be of poor standard in the study conducted to determine the effects of the correct ratio not being maintained;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the basic infrastructure and other facilities are likely to be provided to ensure quality education to the students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, prescribes that the Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) should be maintained at school level at 30:1 and 35:1 at primary and upper primary level, respectively. It also provides that there should be atleast one classroom for every teacher. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12 (Provisional), the PTR for all schools in respect of Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand is 59:1, 44:1, 25:1, 34:1 and 40:1, respectively.

The Student-Classroom Ratio (SCR) for all the schools in respect of Uttar Pradesh, Odisha, Madhya Pradesh and Jharkhand is 34:1, 27:1, 27:1 and 33:1, respectively, while for Bihar is 79:1.

(e) and (f) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts very detailed periodic national surveys of the learning achievements of children in classes III, V and VIII. Two rounds of these National Achievement Surveys have been completed by the NCERT, which have revealed improvements in learning levels, even though the overall levels are low.

(g) The RTE Act provides that all infrastructure facilities, including provision of teachers as per the prescribed PTR should be in place by 31st March, 2013. To ensure better PTR and SCR, 19.82 lakh teacher posts and 3.04 lakh school buildings and 17.92 lakh Additional Classrooms (ACRs) have been sanctioned up to 2012-13 under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme.

[English]

Import of Light Water Reactors

3813. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision was taken in 2006 to import 40,000 MW capacity light water reactors;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Planning Commission has prepared an Integrated Energy Policy which sets 63,000 MW as the targeted nuclear power capacity for the year 2032 and these imports are part of them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether it is also a fact that no techno-economic evaluation was done to establish the real need for these imports; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for not having done such techno-economic evaluation?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The projected nuclear power capacity of 63,000 MW by the year 2032 as envisaged in the Integrated Energy Policy was based on capacity addition from a mix of indigenous as well as foreign technology based reactors.

(e) and (f) The techno-economic evaluation of the individual projects, ensuring highest safety standards and a viable tariff regime are a part of detailed negotiations currently at various stages.

Flight Duty Time Norms

3814. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued notices to DGCA over pilots duty time norms;

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

(c) the comparative details regarding flying hours applicable in India and worldwide; and

(d) the steps proposed for speedy implementation of new flight duty time and flight time limitations norms?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Joint Action Committee of Airlines Pilots Associations of India and others had preferred Civil Appeal No. 3844 of 2011 before the Hon'ble Supreme Court against the decision of Mumbai High Court in the Writ Petition No. 1687 of 2008, which upheld the action of DGCA to keep in abeyance the Civil Aviation Requirement (CAR) on FDTL issued in 2007. While disposing of the Civil Appeal, the Hon'ble Supreme Court directed DGCA to expeditiously bring out new regulations on FDTL. DGCA formulated a new CAR based on the report of the Expert Committee on FDTL appointed by the Central Government.

Hon'ble Supreme Court has now issued notice based on the petition filed by Society for Welfare of Indian Pilots (SWIP) for alleged non-implementation of the FDTL CAR by DGCA.

(c) and (d) DGCA has issued CAR Section 7, Series J, Part III, Issue II on 11th Aug 2011 specifying the requirements for Flight and Duty Time Limitations and Rest Requirements for flight crew engaged in scheduled/non-scheduled air transport operations based on the recommendations of the Report of the Expert Committee set up by the Government Since the implementation of CAR involves study of various aspects including flight crew fatigue and rest period, the CAR has been implemented in a progressive manner. Till Feb. 2013, 95% of operations of scheduled airlines were covered

under the provisions of CAR. However, as on date, all operations of scheduled airlines including domestic, neighbouring countries and long haul international flights are covered under the provisions of the CAR.

The report of the Expert Committee contained FDTL followed in several other countries of the world.

[*Translation*]

Enrolment of SC/ST/OBC Students in Colleges

3815. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enrolment of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes students particularly of women has increased in the colleges; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the percentage of increase witnessed during the last three years, State-wise, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the annual publication "Statistics of Higher and Technical Education", brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the gender-wise number of Scheduled Caste (SC) and Scheduled Tribe (ST) students enrolled in higher education in the country during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (Provisional) is given below:-

Year/Category		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (Provisional)	% change in enrolment in 2009-10 over 2008-09
SC Students	Male	1450808	1409151	1500336	6.47
	Female	851228	839685	939249	11.86
ST Students	Male	612909	591278	681099	15.19
	Female	335265	346608	399799	15.35

Data on OBC enrolment in higher education is not maintained.

(b) Statements-I and II showing the details of the

enrolment of SC and ST categories students in higher education, State-wise during 2007-08 to 2009-10 (Provisional), including percentage increase in 2009-10 over 2008-09 are enclosed.

Statement I**Enrolment of SC Students**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10(P)			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	% change in male enrolment over 2008-09	% change in female enrolment over 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	163105	88052	115433	52546	141330	69807	22.43	32.85
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	3	7	3	7	3	0.00	0.00
3.	Assam	23181	12922	28188	12494	28289	12913	0.36	3.35
4.	Bihar	69325	19200	49411	16331	66068	21501	33.71	31.66
5.	Chhattisgarh	20455	14236	24269	13887	37504	21967	54.53	58.18
6.	Goa	205	163	211	189	244	236	15.64	24.87
7.	Gujarat	40210	25730	59316	34140	58262	32717	-1.78	-4.17
8.	Haryana	37749	24054	33489	18423	39752	23067	18.70	25.21
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8556	7732	10562	10087	14007	12616	32.62	25.07
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	8381	5222	9039	5873	9127	7014	0.97	19.43
11.	Jharkhand	19056	7272	18773	6989	17689	6755	-5.77	-3.35
12.	Karnataka	61670	40796	105021	60473	124819	72433	18.85	19.78
13.	Kerala	22538	33734	20401	27349	22034	28872	8.00	5.57
14.	Madhya Pradesh	89929	51347	84933	55483	73157	47885	-13.87	-13.69
15.	Maharashtra	306483	198090	221735	162139	210934	142245	-4.87	-12.27
16.	Manipur	607	373	767	621	1110	918	44.72	47.83
17.	Meghalaya	349	345	426	382	265	204	-37.79	-46.60
18.	Mizoram	25	17	23	6	0	0	-100.00	-100.00
19.	Nagaland	182	118	319	171	270	233	-15.36	36.26
20.	Odisha	22569	8663	23767	9052	22144	8517	-6.83	-5.91

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Punjab	20257	18512	21279	19275	25994	20668	22.16	7.23
22.	Rajasthan	53704	23503	63830	27671	65483	30609	2.59	10.62
23.	Sikkim	344	223	349	199	302	232	-13.47	16.58
24.	Tamil Nadu	77769	60832	83791	68635	98530	77376	17.59	12.74
25.	Tripura	3424	2536	4825	3148	5161	3364	6.96	6.86
26.	Uttar Pradesh	254192	125896	262368	135474	264962	166835	0.99	23.15
27.	Uttarakhand	18567	15180	9023	6934	20736	27987	129.81	303.62
28.	West Bengal	89428	39289	114223	67249	120457	78573	5.46	16.84
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0		
30.	Chandigarh	5713	7030	2284	2154	1388	1122	-39.23	-47.91
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	31	33	49	58	58.06	75.76
32.	Daman and Diu	35	68	57	43	54	45	-5.26	4.65
33.	Delhi	30770	18084	38594	19591	27801	19836	-27.97	1.25
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0		
35.	Puducherry	2023	2006	2407	2641	2407	2641	0.00	0.00
	INDIA	1450808	851228	1409151	839685	1500336	939249	6.47	11.86

P: Provisional

Statement II*Enrolment of ST Students*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10(P)			
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	% change in male enrolment over 2008-09	% change in female enrolment over 2008-09
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	60915	29724	41637	16258	73262	25820	75.95	58.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8844	6285	10177	7181	11357	8364	11.59	16.47

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
3.	Assam	19085	8830	21364	10507	22357	11557	4.65	9.99
4.	Bihar	10027	2810	12554	3560	10040	3749	-20.03	5.31
5.	Chhattisgarh	17040	10371	47242	38410	80604	48430	70.62	26.09
6.	Goa	833	453	848	519	896	940	5.66	81.12
7.	Gujarat	41341	28578	44596	27993	46340	26925	3.91	-3.82
8.	Haryana	0	0	0	0	3	0		
9.	Himachal Pradesh	3539	3217	4324	3786	5569	4833	28.79	27.65
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7235	4665	6763	4427	7555	5575	11.71	25.93
11.	Jharkhand	49886	19988	35574	13249	34442	13794	-3.18	4.11
12.	Karnataka	16817	8544	35290	17928	40757	22365	15.49	24.75
13.	Kerala	3010	3454	2437	2600	2823	3309	15.84	27.27
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65248	33561	61395	35721	48106	28219	-21.65	-21.00
15.	Maharashtra	121548	70571	51083	30271	47105	19332	-7.79	-36.14
16.	Manipur	5201	3152	8612	5766	11128	7877	29.22	36.61
17.	Meghalaya	21241	21702	24532	25255	25907	27681	5.60	9.61
18.	Mizoram	12894	11000	18029	14019	18298	15133	1.49	7.95
19.	Nagaland	10836	8702	19072	14827	21246	18965	11.40	27.91
20.	Odisha	28270	6116	25999	5385	22667	5738	-12.82	6.56
21.	Punjab	128	75	58	21	176	93	203.45	342.86
22.	Rajasthan	47142	20304	51918	22063	52863	24652	1.82	11.73
23.	Sikkim	2142	1687	2481	1948	3166	2737	27.61	40.50
24.	Tamil Nadu	3296	2838	3508	3272	4101	3368	16.90	2.93
25.	Tripura	5070	3589	7011	4492	6584	4491	-6.09	-0.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3412	1663	3934	1880	5815	3371	47.81	79.31
27.	Uttarakhand	7610	5092	3212	3222	12307	15397	283.16	377.87

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28.	West Bengal	27226	10773	30043	18917	52304	37065	74.10	95.93
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	338	360	639	596	693	763	8.45	28.02
30.	Chandigarh	308	389	4025	6070	225	209	-94.41	-96.56
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	162	85	164	109	1.23	28.24
32.	Daman and Diu	75	87	64	62	109	42	70.31	-32.26
33.	Delhi	12168	6586	12563	6076	12017	8599	-4.35	41.52
34.	Lakshadweep	184	99	132	242	113	297	-14.39	22.73
35.	Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0		
	INDIA	612909	335265	591278	346608	681099	399799	15.19	15.35

P: Provisional

[English]

Duty on Private Aircraft

3816. SHRI ADHI SANKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed uniform duty on private aircraft irrespective of the fact whether it is used for private or unscheduled commercial operations;

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

(c) whether his Ministry has taken up the issue of revenue implications with the Ministry of Finance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the reaction of the Ministry of Finance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The matter was taken up with Ministry of Finance to consider imposing the same

rate of duty for import of aircraft for Non Scheduled Operation and for private use. However, no response has been received from them.

Monitoring of MDM

3817. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular monitoring of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) kitchens and godowns is conducted with respect to cleanliness and nutritional food being served to the kids;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken to disinfect the godowns where the food grain is stored;

(d) whether it is true that funds are still not disbursed to run the kitchens in various States of the country;

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

(f) the time by which the funds are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Mid-Day Meal (MDM) guidelines provide for the monitoring of the scheme by the officials of State Governments, Food and Nutrition Board, nutrition experts, Monitoring Institutes, School Management Committee etc. for ensuring that children get nutritious Mid-Day Meals of satisfactory quality. These Officials/Institutes also inspect the Kitchen/Godowns with respect to cleanliness so the nutritious meals prepared under safe and hygienic conditions are served to the children.

The MDM Guidelines also provide for the lifting of good quality food grains of at least Fair Average Quality (FAQ) from FCI godowns, the storage of food items in dry and safe places, in air tight containers/bins to avoid infestation and cooking the meals in a hygienic environment through properly trained cooked-cum-helpers. The cooked food has to be tasted by 2-3 adults including one teacher before serving it to the children. The ingredients used for cooking, food grains, pulses, vegetables, cooking oil and condiments, should be free from adulteration and infestation, and should be used only after proper cleaning and washing. The cooking and serving utensils should be properly cleaned and dried every day after use.

In the current year (2012-13) till December 2012, officials from the State Governments have inspected 69% of the Schools, in their respective States. In addition the Monitoring Institutes inspected 22,594 schools in 580 Districts during October 2010 to September 2012; and the Central Review Missions inspected 642 schools in 44 Districts from 2010 to 2013. The Office of the Supreme Court Commissionerate for the MDMS has also inspected 585 schools in 49 Districts.

(d) to (f) In the current year 93% of the funds allocated for the MDMS, have already been released to the States. Till date, a non-recurring Central Assistance of Rs. 7524.37 Crore has already been released to States/UTs for the construction of 979164 Kitchen-cum-stores. Out of these, 599775 kitchen-cum-stores have been constructed till 30.9.2012. Construction work for 106,678 kitchen-cum-stores is in progress.

[Translation]

WLL Telephones

3818. SHRIMATI SARIKA DEVENDRA SINGH BAGHEL:
SHRIMATI SUSHMA BAURI:
SHRI MURARI LAL SINGH:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

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

(a) the details of Wireless on Local Loop (WLL) connections in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether most of the telephones installed on WLL technique in the country particularly remote and rural areas are lying out of order mostly due to shortage of batteries;

(c) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Chhattisgarh and the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of WLL telephone connections out of order as on date, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to upgrade/modify this technique and ensure supply of equipment/batteries; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) License Service Area-wise details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) and (c) Most of the WLL telephone connections are reported to be in working order. However, few of the WLL connections have been reported to be faulty and out of these faulty connections, which a small percentage is due to shortage of batteries.

(d) It has been reported by the Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) that the number of faults vary on day to day basis and most of the faults are attended promptly as and when received generally within three days.

(e) No Madam.

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

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Licence Service Area (LSA)	Count of Wireless on Local Loop (WLL) connections
1.	Andhra Pradesh	591828
2.	Assam	90032
3.	Bihar	405724
4.	Delhi	338173
5.	Gujarat	566045
6.	Haryana	329418
7.	Himachal Pradesh	184347
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	70081
9.	Karnataka	1287674
10.	Kerala	293449
11.	Kolkata	24524
12.	Madhya Pradesh	635636
13.	Maharashtra	1730120
14.	Mumbai	461541
15.	North East	146431
16.	Odisha	146359
17.	Punjab	108738
18.	Rajasthan	910740
19.	Tamil Nadu	483273
20.	UP East	585761
21.	UP West	619082
22.	West Bengal	175024

*[English]***Neighbourhood Schools**

3819. DR. KAKOLI GHOSH DASTIDAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of neighbourhood schools established till date, with disability friendly construction;

(b) the total number of teachers recruited during 2011-12 for such schools;

(c) whether the recent cap on subsidised LPG, may affect mid-day meal at such neighbourhood schools and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the number of properly functioning toilets, specially for girl students in such schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, there are 10,78,407 Government elementary schools in the country and 54% of these have barrier free access.

(b) Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 19.82 lakh teachers posts have been sanctioned till 2012-13, out of which, 12.86 lakh have been recruited till 31.12.2012. Overall there are 42.89 lakh teachers in Government schools in the country.

(c) Only 31% elementary schools depend on LPG connection for the Mid Day Meal scheme for whom additional funds have been made available on the existing funding pattern, to meet the demand for LPG over-heads.

(d) As per the DISE 2011-12, 65.35% of schools have separate girls' toilets and 88% of them are functional. A maintenance grant is provided to schools annually under the SSA programme.

*[Translation]***Printing of NCERT Books**

3820. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

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

(a) whether all the States have demanded to abolish royalty fees taken from them on printing of NCERT books in the meeting of NCERT held in Delhi in December, 2012;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the students do not get the NCERT books in time; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken by the Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government of Chhattisgarh desired that the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) should not charge royalty for granting copyright permission for the adaption/adoption of its books by the State Government. The NCERT expressed its inability to accede to this request in view of financial constraints.

(c) and (d) The NCERT books are available on time.

[English]

Illegal Sale/Purchase of Properties

3821. SHRI SHAILNDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal sale/purchase of properties is rampant in National Capital Region (NCR);

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

(c) whether the officials of Delhi Development Authority (DDA) are also involved in such activities; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) National Capital Region Planning Board has informed that it is a planning body and does not maintain information on sale/purchase of properties and neither does it regulate sale and purchase of properties in NCR.

(c) and (d) DDA has informed that departmental action is taken in respect of DDA officers indulging in malpractices.

Research Projects in Gujarat

3822. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the research and development projects undertaken by the Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC) during the last three years in Gujarat State;

(b) the amount of funds allocated in this regard;

(c) whether BARC has undertaken any research in the field of Agriculture in collaboration with various universities in the State, including Navsari Agriculture University; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Research & Developmental activities pertaining to the activities of Department of Atomic Energy are being pursued in various universities/academic institutions in different States of the country by sponsoring R&D projects through the Board of Research in Nuclear Sciences (BRNS). As a part of this programme since 2005, 41 R&D projects were sponsored in the Gujarat State. Out of these, 16 projects were sponsored during the last three years. Besides R&D projects, BRNS also provides grant for conducting national /international seminars conferences across the country. In Gujarat State, in the last three years 21 conferences were provided grant by BRNS.

(b) For the BRNS sponsored R&D projects in Gujarat State, an amount of Rs. 130 lakh was granted during the last three years.

(c) and (d) Studies on radiation based induced mutagenesis for crop improvements along with conventional breeding have been underway at BARC, Mumbai since several decades. Using both mutation and recombination breeding in groundnut, BARC has developed 14 groundnut varieties and are released and notified for commercial cultivation across the country. As a part of this, five varieties namely TAG 24, Somnath, TG 26, TG 37A and TPG 41 were released for Gujarat through active collaboration with Directorate of Groundnut Research (DGR), Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), Junagadh and Junagadh Agricultural University, Junagadh. Besides, recently released varieties like TG 38, TLG 45 and TG 51 (released elsewhere) are also popular among Gujarat farmers.

New groundnut breeding lines of BARC having disease resistance are evaluated by Agricultural Research Station, Talod, Gujarat. Recently, Navsari Agricultural University, Navsari has undertaken evaluation of advanced breeding lines of groundnut at four regional research stations. BARC through BRNS is also funding new projects of groundnut research like induced mutagenesis for stem rot resistance with Directorate of Groundnut Research, Junagadh. Further, BARC is actively collaborating with Agricultural Universities at Junagadh and Anand for different objectives.

[*Translation*]

National Council for Teacher Education

3823. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had appointed a high powered Commission to look into the functioning of regional centres of National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof including the findings of the Committee;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take over NCTE in the light of report submitted by the Committee;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government/NCTE to ensure quality education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) and (b) The Hon'ble Supreme Court had in May, 2011 appointed a High Powered Commission under the Chairpersonship of Justice JS Verma, former Chief Justice of India, to examine various aspects relating to the teacher education system, including the role and functions of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), and recommend measures for improvement. The Commission submitted its Report to Hon'ble Supreme Court on 29.08.2012 and made recommendations in four main categories as under:-

(i) Quality of Pre-service Teacher Education

(ii) Quality of In-service Teacher Education

(iii) Teacher Performance and Teacher Audit

(iv) Strengthening the Regulatory functions of the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE). The said Commission inspected 300 institutions, out of which 44 institutions qualified, 249 institutions did not qualify for recognition for conducting the D.Ed. Programme and 7 institutions had decided to apply for the closure of the said programme.

(c) and (d) The Central Government superseded the Council of the NCTE in July, 2011 in accordance with the provisions of section 30 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act, 1993, and appointed a Committee to exercise the powers and functions of the Council.

(e) The Government and the NCTE have taken several steps for improving the quality of teacher preparation and teacher education. These include laying down teacher qualifications under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009; specifying passing the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET) as an essential qualification for being appointed as a teacher in classes I-VIII; the development of the National Curriculum Framework of Teacher Education, NCFTE (2009); the preparation of model syllabi for teacher education courses; the revision of the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Teacher Education for the XII Plan, which entails the strengthening and the expansion of existing institutional structures such as the District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), the Colleges of Teacher Education (CTEs) and the Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs), the strengthening of the State Councils for Educational Research and Training (SCERTs), and the establishment of Block Institutes of Teacher Education (BITEs) in SC/ST/Minority concentration districts, etc.

The MHRD has constituted Joint Review Missions consisting of eminent teacher education experts to review progress and to consider issues related to programme planning, implementation, monitoring and evaluation, with respect to each of the programmatic interventions under the Scheme, in respect of each level of institution for 10 States of the country.

[English]

Irregularities in Navodaya Vidyalayas

3824. SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the Navodaya Vidyalayas during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the auditing of the said funds has been done;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the auditors have pointed out some irregularities to the Union Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to curb such irregularities in these Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR.SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The details of the funds sanctioned, released and utilised by the Navodaya Vidyalayas during the last three years and the current year are given below. However, there is no provision for State-wise bifurcation of the funds.

Year	Funds Sanctioned/Released			Funds Utilized		
	Non-Plan	Plan	Total	Non-Plan	Plan	Total
2009-10	376.20	1300.00	1676.20	357.46	1281.96	1639.42
2010-11	370.40	1285.00	1655.40	382.25	1285.12	1667.37
2011-12	421.90	1200.00	1621.90	431.76	1141.60	1573.36
2012-13	471.40	1250.00	1721.40	471.40*	1250.00*	1721.40*

*Anticipated

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The audit of the funds released to Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti is done by the Director General of Audit (Central Expenditure) (DGACE).

(d) and (e) The Audit Reports have pointed out certain procedural irregularities which have been noted by the NVS for necessary compliance. Accordingly, the replies on the audit observations have been submitted to the Director General of Audit (Central Expenditure) by the NVS.

Air Fares

3825. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has directed domestic airlines to display slab-wise tariffs for each operating route in order to bring transparency in air fair pricing;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of various airlines thereto, airline-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to ensure the effective implementation of the said system and punish the erring airlines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Air Transport Circular 2 to 2010 wherein all domestic airlines are required to display on their respective website the tariff sheet route-wise across their networks fare categories.

All scheduled domestic air lines are reported to be displaying route-wise and category-wise fares on their respective websites to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines and providing them an opportunity to choose the airlines as per their convenience.

(c) With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has set up a Tarriff Analysis Unit to monitor air fares of Domestic airlines on a regular basis. The monitoring of

air fares has revealed that the airfares remain within the fare bands declared by the scheduled airlines on their respective websites.

Licence for Airlines

3826. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for national airline licence after allowing 49% FDI in airlines and the number of applications pending before the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) for a final decision;

(b) whether any steps have been taken by the Government to expedite the process;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor, case-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) The Ministry of Civil Aviation has not received any proposal for national airline licence after allowing 49% FDI in airlines and therefore, no such proposal is pending before Directorate General of Civil Aviation also.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Passport Services

3827. SHRI P. KUMAR:
SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether passport service is being handled on Public-Private Partnership (PPP) basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the terms and conditions for the purpose;

(c) whether the Government is considering not to renew the PPP mode once its term is over and bring back the services fully under its own control and if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there have been complaints from the general public about the efficiency of the private service provider; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) (i) Despite constant improvements in the Passport Issuance System and liberalized measures to make the system more transparent over the years and due to the rapid increase in the number of passport seekers besides increasing expectations from citizens *vis-à-vis* delivery of services to the citizens by the Government, it was realized that it would not be possible to meet the demand without revamping the system. Keeping this in mind, the Ministry embarked on an ambitious e-governance initiative as part of National e-Governance Plan - the Passport Seva Project (PSP)-a Mission Mode Project which aims "to deliver all Passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible, reliable manner & in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes and committed, trained & motivated workforce".

(ii) As a first step in designing the PSP, MEA engaged the National Institute for Smart Government (NISG) for studying the existing system of Passport issuance in India and the global best practices and for making suitable recommendations on establishing a redesigned system that could fulfil the above objective.

(iii) On receipt of a detailed report from NISG, the MEA obtained approval of the Union Cabinet on 6th September 2007, *inter alia* to (i) outsourcing of delivering front-end passport services, (ii) establishing 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) across the country, (iii) creating a centralized IT system linking all PSK's, RPO/POs's, Police and Postal Department and (iv) permitting the private partner to levy a Service Charge for each service.

(iv) Following a two bid process, M/s. Tata Consultancy Services (TCS) were selected as Service Provider in May 2008 for implementation of Passport Seva Project. A Master Service Agreement (MSA) was signed by the MEA with TCS on 13th October, 2008. TCS would recover its cost through Service Charge per passport based on volumes and subject to 27 stringent service delivery levels. These service delivery levels

encompass various parameters such as external and internal efficiency; external, internal and technical effectiveness; environment and ambience and customer relations. The achievement and sustenance of these service levels requires a holistic approach to service delivery and optimization across technology, business process and people on a continuous basis. This IT driven Project is run with over 3,000 persons deployed from the private Service Provider and 2,500 officials from the MEA. The Project runs on the Build-Own-Operate-Transfer model wherein the initial investments are by the private partner. There is minimal investment from the Government.

(v) The MSA includes clauses relating to governance schedule, use and control of PSKs, security and safety, terms of payment, taxation, breach, rectification and termination, protection and limitations, data protection, confidentiality, audit, access and reporting, intellectual property, trademarks/publicity, severability & waiver, dispute resolution, change control, exit management and terms of payment. The responsibilities of Service Provider include the following:

- a. All hardware, software, networking & PCs of the entire Passport system as specified in the RFP and the MSA.
- b. Physical Infrastructure for all PSKs including interiors thereof, as specified in the RFP.
- c. Data Centre (DC), Disaster Recovery Centre (DRC) and Central Passport Printing Facility (CPPF) setup
- d. Maintenance and operations of all the above
- e. Staff for all private counters at PSKs
- f. Technical staff for supporting PSK, PO, DC, DRC, CPPF
- g. Training on the application software, training on general computer skills, soft skills, and customer service & delivery
- h. Change management and communication strategy & implementation
- i. Obtaining ISO (9001, 27001, 20000) certifications for the Passport System
- j. Compliance with the Service Level Agreements (SLAs)
- k. Call Centre & grievance handling.

(vi) The pilot project was launched at four PSKs in Karnataka in May 2010. Subsequently, three more pilot PSKs were launched in Chandigarh, Ludhiana and Ambala in August 2010. Following requisite certification by the Third Party Audit Agency - Standards, Testing & Quality Certification (STQC), an organisation under the Department of Information Technology - in January 2011, a roll-out plan was firmed up jointly by the Ministry and the Service Provider - the TCS. By 14th June, 2012 all the 77 PSKs were set up and operationalised in the country. The STQC has issued Compliance Verification Report in mid-June 2012 and Operation & Maintenance Phase of the Project has since commenced for six years from the date of Go-Live i.e. up to 11th June 2018 as per terms of the MSA. As on 28th February, 2013, 71.7 lakh passports were issued and 3.6 lakh miscellaneous passport services were rendered under the new system.

(vii) Only front-end activities, such as token issuance, initial scrutiny of the application forms, acceptance of fee, scanning of the documents, taking photos and biometrics are performed by the Service Provider's staff. The sovereign and fiduciary functions such as verification of documents, police verification, decision on grant of passports, revocation, impounding of passports, printing and dispatch of passports, are performed by the Government personnel.

(viii) The entire process is online and streamlined including interface with the Indian police for verification of personal particulars of applicants and with India Post for tracking delivery of passports. Status of applications can be tracked through the Passport Portal www.passportindia.gov.in. For assistance one can call toll-free helpline 1800-258-1800. Applicants' presence in person at the PSK enables the Passport Issuing Authority to capture their photograph and fingerprints to prevent the incidence of impersonation. The applicants also get full opportunity to see and affirm their personal particulars to be entered in the passport to avoid unnecessary correspondence later. An e-mail based helpdesk facility and a 24x7 call centre has been set up to provide requisite information to citizens in 17 vernacular languages. An SMS message is sent to the citizen as soon as the passport is dispatched.

(ix) The benefits of the Project to the citizens are service provisioning within defined service levels, closer and larger number of access points for services,

availability of a portfolio of on-line services with real-time status tracking, an effective system of grievance redressal and strict adherence to 'First-In-First-Out' principle in rendering of services. The number of public dealing counters has been increased from the erstwhile 350 to 1610 in the new system and public dealing hours have gone up from 4 hours to 7 hours a day.

(c) The Agreement with TCS to operate and maintain the Passport Seva System is valid till 11th June, 2018 with provision for its renewal for further two years. The Government, therefore, is in no position at present to indicate any future course of action as regards renewal or cancellation of the Agreement.

(d) and (e) A Project of this magnitude where nearly 30,000 passport applications are processed daily by the personnel manning the PSKs and many more thousand citizens are attended to by Call Centres, cannot be without operational relations challenges. In terms of the MSA, TCS is bound to provide services in compliance with 27 stringent Service Level Agreements. A Grievance Redressal mechanism is in place as part of the Programme Governance Structure. Whenever a complaint is received, it is redressed forthwith in consultation with the Heads of PSKs, RPOs and TCS. The Government has clearly delineated the role of TCS staff in the System for its smooth functioning. TCS has also been conducting training and orientation programmes from time to time to inculcate good work ethics in the staff. The Government is also working on a set of instructions for the CPO and TCS personnel besides standardization of documents required for processing passport applications to minimize complaints in this regard and to improve service delivery.

Redevelopment Scheme

3828. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced/proposes to introduce redevelopment scheme in national capital;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the areas covered/proposes to be covered under the scheme;

(c) the aims and objectives of such scheme; and

(d) the time by which the redevelopment work under the scheme is likely to be started and completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) to (d) Madam, the Delhi Development Authority has informed that the Master Plan for Delhi-2021 (MPD-2021) notified by the Government of India, recommends redevelopment of existing urban areas under Para 3.3 in Chapter 3.0 (Delhi Urban Area-2021) with enhanced FAR, as the scope for development of urban extensions on a large scale is restricted due to limitations of land in Delhi. The redevelopment schemes are prepared by the respective local body (MCD)/land owners/residents within their respective areas. DDA has so far notified following regulations in this regard as a follow up action:

- i. The building regulations for special area, unauthorised colonies and village abadis 2010 notified *vide* S.O. 97 (E) dated 17.1.2011.
- ii. Regulations and guidelines for re-development of existing planned industrial area notified *vide* S.O. 683 (E) dated 1.4.2011.
- iii. Regulation for re-development of cluster of industrial concentration in non-conforming areas/un-planned industrial areas notified *vide* S.O. 954 (E) dated 1.5.2012.

Delhi Development Authority has however informed that no specific area have so far been taken up for re-development.

[*Translation*]

Air Fares

3829. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH:
SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has received complaints from various quarters including the Members of Parliament against domestic airlines for charging very high fares for their domestic air sectors;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last one year and the current year and the reasons therefor and the action taken on such complaints;

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

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

(e) the other corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government for reasonable and transparent airfares?

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

(b) to (d) Air fares are not being fixed by Government as they are determined by the market forces. Airline tariffs take into account all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristics of services etc. Over the years, the operational costs for the airlines have gone up due to increase in fuel prices and depreciation of value of Indian Rupee. Further, the airport/user development fees have gone up for major airports. The service tax from the FY 2012 has also increased. Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and airfares offered by airlines in lower buckets are generally affordable. The airfare increases with increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast. During long weekends, vacations, festive seasons like Diwali, Christmas, New Year eve, etc., when the demand increases and inventory of lower buckets get exhausted early, fare of only higher buckets are available closer to departure of flight. This phenomenon becomes more noticeable on the sectors of tourist attraction.

(e) The following steps have been taken by the Government to promote transparency in airfares:

(i) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued an Air Transport Circular 2 of 2010 wherein all domestic airlines are required to display on their respective websites the tariff sheet route-wise across their networks in various fare categories. The intention behind the above direction is to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines.

(ii) With a view to maintain transparency in tariff publication, Directorate General of Civil Aviation

(DGCA) has set up a Tariff Analysis Unit to monitor air fares of Domestic airlines on a regular basis. The monitoring of air fares has revealed that the airfares remain within the fare bands declared by the scheduled airlines on their respective websites.

(iii) All scheduled domestic airlines are reported to be displaying route-wise and category-wise fares on their respective websites to keep the passengers informed of pricing pattern of airlines and providing them an opportunity to choose the airlines as per their convenience.

Government has taken following steps to lower the operational cost of the airlines:

(i) Issues relating to ATF prices have been taken up with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.

(ii) Matters relating to taxes affecting the cost of air journey are taken up with Ministry of Finance.

(iii) Government has also taken up the issue of reduction of VAT on ATF with State Governments.

(iv) To reduce the burden of maintenance cost of Airline industries and to give a boost to Maintenance, Repair & Overhaul (MRO) industries tax concessions have been extended.

[English]

Clean Development Mechanism

3830. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PAUL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up a Clean Development Mechanism(CDM) facilitation cell;

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

(c) whether any Committee had been set up to study the said mechanism and if so, the details thereof along with its recommendations; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Government has set up the National Clean Development Mechanism (CDM) Authority headed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests since December 2003 to act as the nodal agency for according Host Country Approval (HCA) for CDM projects. The National CDM Authority accords host country approvals to CDM projects under the modalities and procedures laid down by the Executive Board of the CDM under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and its Kyoto Protocol. The Authority is an inter-ministerial body headed by the Ministry of Environment & Forests and comprising of representatives from various ministries including the Ministries of External Affairs, Finance, New and Renewable Energy, Power, Petroleum and Natural Gas, Department of Science & Technology, and the Planning Commission. The Authority also provides relevant technical and capacity building support to project proponents with an aim of helping enhance the depth and penetration of CDM projects in India

(c) and (d) In 2011, the UNFCCC formed an independent High Level Panel consisting of eleven members drawn from different areas of expertise and regions in the world to lead a dialogue on the CDM Policy. The High Level Panel has analysed the issues relating to the role of CDM and its impact on carbon markets to date, the governance and operations of the CDM, and the future context in which the CDM could operate, with a view to address the crisis in international carbon markets and develop new approaches to enhance mitigation impact. The Panel has recommended, inter alia, setting of robust standards, implementing standardized methods for assessing additionality of impact of environmental actions, promoting sustainable development, encouraging greater access to the CDM for underrepresented regions, and improving the existing governance arrangements for CDM.

[*Translation*]

Access to Secondary Schools

3831. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to reduce the geographical distance for opening new secondary schools from higher secondary schools in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the time by which the universalisation of access to secondary education would be made;

(d) whether the expansion of secondary education would involve upgradation of physical infrastructure such as classrooms, playgrounds, libraries, science laboratories, toilet, drinking water, electricity and telephone facilities besides recruitment and training of teachers; and

(e) if so, the details of the proposal mooted by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for universalisation of secondary education, is under implementation since 2009 with an aim to provide a secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation. One of the Twelfth Plan Goals for the Secondary Education sector is to achieve near-universal enrollment in secondary education, with the GER exceeding 90 per cent by the 2017.

(d) and (e) The RMSA provides for infrastructure in the new secondary schools (classes IX-X) and the strengthening of infrastructure in the existing secondary schools, which inter-alia includes classrooms, science laboratory, library, art/craft/culture room, toilets and drinking water facilities. The RMSA also provides a School

Annual Grant to meet the requirement of different items at school level including water, electricity, telephone charges.

National e-Governance Plan

3832. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRIMATI ANNU TANDON:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) the present status of the implementation of e-District, Common Services Centres (CSCs) and SWAN schemes under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), Project/scheme-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of districts covered so far and proposed to be covered during the current year, under each of the scheme/ project and the funds allocated for the purpose, project/scheme-wise and Statewise;

(c) the time by which all the districts and villages are likely to be covered by specific schemes/projects;

(d) whether the Government proposes to expand the scale and scope of NeGP and considering to make modifications/changes in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The status of the implementation of e-District, Common Service Centres (CSCs) and SWAN schemes under the National e-Governance Plan (NeGP) Project/scheme-wise and State-wise is as under:-

e-District: The details are given at: http://deity.gov.in/sites/upload_files/dit/files/Annex_%20I.pdf

SWAN: SWAN is operational in 31 States (Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal

Pradesh, Jharkhand, Karnataka, Kerala, Lakshadweep, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Odisha, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura, UP, Uttarakhand, West Bengal).

Bid process is in progress for the following 4 States/UTs (Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Jammu & Kashmir) for the selection of Network Operator.

CSC: Details of districts covered under CSC program are given at: http://deity.gov.in/sites/upload_files/dit/files/Annex_%20II.pdf

(b) The details are as under:

e-District: All District in all the States/UTs have been considered for implementation of e-District project. The target for the current year is to launch e-District services in 100 districts and 200 additional districts will be covered in 2013-14. Fund position for the scheme is given at (http://deity.gov.in/sites/upload_files/dit/files/AnnexureIII.pdf).

SWAN: Under the SWAN scheme, 610 districts were supposed to be covered. Till date, 580 districts have been made operational.

Once SWAN becomes operational in the 4 States/UTs, remaining districts would be covered. Details of funds for the scheme are given at: (http://deity.gov.in/sites/upload_files/dit/files/Annex_%20IV.pdf).

CSC: 74 districts will be covered in the current year. Details are as below:

Haryana-21 districts, Karnataka-27 districts, Tamil Nadu-26 districts

(c) The details are as under:-

e-District: The total duration of implementation of scheme is four years, concluding in 2014-15.

SWAN: All the districts are likely to be covered by March, 2014.

CSC: All districts are likely to be covered by 2013-14.

(d) and (e) The progress of the various components of the National e-Governance Plan is being reviewed regularly. There is no proposal at this time to expand the scale and scope of NeGP. 4 Mission Mode Projects have been added to NeGP in 2011-2012 based on inputs from the concerned departments (PDS, Education, Health and Posts).

[English]

Ban on FDI in e-Commerce

3833. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) whether the Associated Chamber of Commerce and Industry (ASSOCHAM) has asked the Government to remove ban on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in retail e-Commerce;

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether e-Commerce is expected to generate revenue of about 15 billion dollars by 2015 and likely to help in wider reach of farmers and also other domestic product firms; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the projected additional jobs likely to be created by e-Commerce and IT enabled services during the 12 Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) As per the information provided by Ministry of Commerce & Industry, they have received a note from the Secretary General, ASSOCHAM, stating that some of the members of the Association have requested that 100% FDI in B2C e-Commerce be permitted. The note inter alia states that, allowing 100% FDI in B2C e-Commerce will allow Indian manufacturers to reach global scale, enable home delivery of urban-rural choice at more competitive prices, thus benefiting the consumers.

(c) As per existing FDI policy, FDI is prohibited in B2C e-Commerce.

(d) and (e) No such data is maintained by Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

Head of State's Visit to Bangladesh

3834. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Head of the State of India went on a visit to Bangladesh recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the issues discussed during the visit and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to improve bilateral relations with Bangladesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The President paid a State Visit to Bangladesh from March 3-5, 2013 at the invitation of the President of Bangladesh. This was his first visit abroad as the Head of the State of India. The President was accompanied by the Minister of State for Railways Shri Adhir Ranjan Chowdhury and Hon'ble Members of Parliament Shri Sitaram Yechuri, Dr. Chandan Mitra, Shri Mukul Roy and Shri Bhubaneswar Kalita.

The President called on the President of Bangladesh Mr. Md. Zillur Rahman and also met the Prime Minister of Bangladesh Sheikh Hasina. The President of Bangladesh presented the President the Bangladesh Liberation War Honour. During his visit, the President received a wide array of Bangladesh leaders, including the Foreign Minister, Finance Minister, Home Minister and Information Minister of Bangladesh; Speaker and Members of Bangladesh Parliament; and leaders of various political parties like the Jatiya Party, Jatiya Samajtantrik Dal and Worker's Party of Bangladesh.

The President received an Honorary Doctorate of Law from the University of Dhaka at a formal Convocation Ceremony and attended a Reception to meet members of the Indian community in Bangladesh. The President also travelled to Bhadrabila in Narail District, Shilaidaha in Kushtia District and Mirzapur in Bangladesh.

A number of pragmatic steps taken by the Government over the past years have further strengthened bilateral relations, including in the areas of border management, trade and investment, security, shipping, power, railways, culture, people to people contact, capacity building and human resource development. The visit of the Hon'ble President has enabled us to put across a vision of an equal and mutually beneficial relationship with Bangladesh to the widest cross-section of its people and to convey India's commitment to building a strong India-Bangladesh partnership, including assistance in developmental efforts and enhanced bilateral cooperation.

Cost of Air Journey

3835. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cost of air journey in the country has increased during the last one year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the 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) Over the years, the operational costs for the airlines have gone up mainly due to increase in fuel prices and depreciation of Rupee value. Further, the airport/user development fees have gone up for some major airports. The service tax from the FY 2012 has also increased.

Air fares are not being fixed by Government as they are determined by the market forces. Airline tariffs take into account all relevant factors, including cost of operation, characteristics of services etc. Scheduled airlines offer different fare buckets for each flight and airfares offered by airlines in lower buckets are generally affordable. The airfare increases with increase in demand for seat, as the lower fare buckets get sold out fast.

However, Government has taken following steps to lower the operational cost of the airlines:

- (i) Matters relating to taxes affecting the cost of air journey are taken up with Ministry of Finance and issues relating to ATF prices have been taken up with Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas and Petroleum and Natural Gas Regulatory Board.
- (ii) Government has also taken up the issue of reduction of VAT on ATF with State Government.
- (iii) To reduce the burden of maintenance cost of Airline industries and to give a boost to MRO industries tax concessions have been extended to MRO industries, recently.

Teacher Eligibility Test

3836. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) conducts Teacher Eligibility Test;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the results of last such test that was conducted by the CBSE, State-wise and Primary/Secondary-wise;

(c) whether majority of B.Ed. qualified aspirants did not clear the exam;

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

(e) whether the Government has reviewed the quality of B.Ed. courses being taught in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto; and

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the quality of B.Ed. courses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) conducts examinations for the Central Teacher Eligibility Test (CTET). A table indicating the results for class I-V level (Paper I) and class VI-VIII level (Paper II), State-wise, of the CTET conducted on 18.11.2012 is annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) As per the Notification issued by the National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), the B.Ed.

candidates are not eligible for appearing in Paper-I. In Paper-II meant for teachers at class VI-VIII level, of the 487215 aspirants who appeared, 1973 have qualified the test.

(e) to (g) The National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (NCFTE), 2009 has been formulated to review the quality of B.Ed. course and was circulated to all the States/Union Territories in order to bring in necessary quality changes in the B.Ed. curriculum.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Paper I for classes I-V		Paper II for classes VI to VIII	
		Appeared	Qualified	Appeared	Qualified
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	302	—	391	1
2.	Assam	744	1	1159	7
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1618	4	1338	1
4.	Andhra Pradesh	1178	12	2831	17
5.	Bihar	6258	32	14600	88
6.	Chhattisgarh	4881	27	5071	20
7.	Chandigarh	9911	62	27744	121
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	379	—	389	—
9.	Delhi	56857	1028	55181	625
10.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1850	3	1534	1
11.	Foreign	16	—	29	1
12.	Goa	187	2	257	1
13.	Gujarat	7329	11	6992	26
14.	Haryana	49652	360	63324	224
15.	Himachal Pradesh	1263	4	5663	19
16.	Jharkhand	10971	56	18270	93
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	1471	7	2885	12

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Karnataka	1180	18	1711	23
19.	Kerala	2447	14	4275	36
20.	Lakshadweep (UT)	389	---	540	---
21.	Meghalaya	100	---	126	---
22.	Manipur	607	2	551	1
23.	Madhya Pradesh	10642	61	21575	76
24.	Maharashtra	10769	63	7967	106
25.	Mizoram	10	---	25	---
26.	Nagaland	81	---	118	2
27.	Odisha	1445	11	1951	13
28.	Punjab	21498	53	46125	69
29.	Puducherry (UT)	343	3	622	1
30.	Rajasthan	14810	158	53474	166
31.	Sikkim	48	---	64	---
32.	Tripura	56	1	109	1
33.	Tamil Nadu	1844	10	3151	11
34.	Uttarakhand	8007	76	20166	86
35.	Uttar Pradesh	40112	388	148592	479
36.	West Bengal	2096	14	5632	41
	Total	271351	2481	524432	2368

[Translation]

Social Security Agreements

3837. DR. BHOLA SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether India has entered into any bilateral social security/labour agreements for Indian workers abroad; and

(b) if so, the salient features of such agreements, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam, India has signed Social Security Agreements (SSAs) with

Belgium, France, Germany (social insurance for posted workers only), Switzerland, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Hungary, Denmark, the Czech Republic, Republic of Korea, Norway, Germany, Finland, Canada, Japan, Sweden, Austria and Portugal.

Such Agreements protect the interests of Indian professionals by providing following benefits:

- (i) exemption from social security contribution for 'posted' (detached) workers (provided the worker is covered under the Indian social security system and continues to pay his contribution to the Indian system during the period of contract.)
- (ii) exportability of social security benefits in case of relocation to India or any other country after having made the due social security contribution.
- (iii) "totalization" of the periods of contribution pertaining to both countries for the purpose of assessing eligibility for the benefit/pension under the legislation of each country.

Bilateral labour Memorandum of Understandings (MoUs) have also been signed with United Arab Emirates (UAE), Jordan, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Malaysia and Bahrain for ensuring protection and welfare of overseas Indian workers.

The salient features of such MoUs are:

- (i) Declaration of mutual intent to enhance employment opportunities and for bilateral cooperation in protection and welfare of workers.
- (ii) The host country to take measures for protection and welfare of the workers in organised sector.
- (iii) Statement of the broad procedure that the foreign employer shall follow to recruit Indian Workers.
- (iv) The recruitment and terms of employment to be in conformity with the laws of both the countries.

A joint Working Group (JWG) is also constituted to ensure implementation of the MoU and to meet regularly to find solutions to bilateral labour problems.

Attack on Indians Abroad

3838. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

- (a) whether the number of attacks on Indians in foreign countries has been increasing during recent years;
- (b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise;
- (c) whether the Government's stance on the security of Indians in foreign countries is not firm; and
- (d) if so, the reasons therefor and the efforts made so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is no notable, overall increasing trend in racially motivated attacks on Indian nationals who are living abroad.

(c) and (d): Whenever any attacks on Indian nationals are reported, the concerned Indian Missions/Posts promptly take up the matter with the local Foreign Ministry and other concerned authorities. Consular assistance to the affected Indian nationals is also provided.

When approached, the host Government normally provide all necessary assistance and required security to the Indian nationals living in that country. Cases of violence are duly investigated by the local police authorities in order to bring the culprits to justice. The Indian Mission/Post liaises with the concerned authorities during the investigation and trial of culprits.

[*English*]

Educationally Backward States/Districts

3839. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Government has identified the educationally backward States and districts in the country including Andhra Pradesh;

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

(c) whether the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of these States/districts is lower than the national GER for higher education and if so, the details thereof. State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Government has any plan to open colleges in these States/districts and if so, the details thereof, State-wise, location-wise;

(e) the details of special efforts being made by the Government to improve GER in the above districts during the 12th Five Year Plan; and

(f) the funds earmarked/allocated for this purpose. State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c): Yes, Madam. An Expert Committee constituted by the University Grants Commission (UGC) had identified 374 such Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs) with a Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in higher education less than the national average. These districts were identified on the basis of the 2001 census data. A list of the 374 EBDs is at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Report-UGCDPR_0.pdf. The GER varies across States and districts for various reasons such as regional imbalances in the spread of institutional base, unequal opportunities of access to higher education to certain social groups, geographical constraints of backwardness of the area, difficult and hilly terrain etc.

(d) to (f) Yes, Madam. The Central Government had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) to establish one Model Degree College in each of the 374 identified EBDs during the XI and XII Plan period. Details of the Model Degree Colleges approved under the CSS are available at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/Status_MDCs.pdf. The capital cost for each Model Degree College ranges from Rs. 4 crore to Rs. 8 crore. The Central Government provides assistance to the extent of one third of the capital cost for establishment of each college. For special category States (North Eastern States,

Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand), the Central share is 50% of the capital cost. The State Government provides the land for the Model Degree College and bears the balance share of the capital cost and recurring cost. A sum of Rs. 1079 crore as central share has been approved for the CSS.

Upgradation of Airports

3840. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had decided to upgrade 80 airports with better infrastructure across the country;

(b) if so, the number of airports upgraded during the last three years, State-wise particularly in Maharashtra;

(c) whether the Government had also decided to modernise 35 non-metro airports;

(d) if so, the number of non-metro airports modernised during 2011 and 2012, State-wise, particularly in Maharashtra; and

(e) the details of land made available to the Airports Authority of India for the purpose by various States during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) Yes, Madam. However, the matter is at planning stage.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Out of the 35 Non-Metro airports, 11 were modernized by Airports Authority of India (AAI) during 2011 and 2012. Details are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Apart from this, 26 other airports were also taken up for modernisation, out of which two airports, namely, Gondia and Jalgaon in Maharashtra were completed during this period.

(e) The details of land made available by various State Governments to AAI for the purpose of Airport development during the above period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement I

*Details of 35 Non Metro Airports Modernised/upgraded during the year 2011 and 2012
(As identified by COI)*

Name of Airport	Name of work	Date of Completion
Assam		
1. Guwahati	Filling of low lying area and development of internal drainage system of newly acquired land at Guwahati Airport	Jan-11
Chandigarh		
2. Chandigarh	Construction of New Intergrated Terminal Building.	Mar-11
Chhattisgarh		
3. Raipur	Construction of New Expandable Modular Intergated Terminal Building	Oct-12
Gujarat		
4. Ahmedabad	C/o New International Terminal Building Phase-II	Jan-11
Jharkhand		
5. Rachi	Resurfacing of Runway	Jan-11
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	Dec.12
Jammu and Kashmir		
6. Srinagar	Expansion of apron Ph-II	Mar-11
Madhya Pradesh		
7. Indore	Construction of New Terminal building	May-11
Odisha		
8. Bhubaneswar	Construction of New Terminal Building and associate work	Dec-13
Rajasthan		
9. Udaipur	Construction of Apron including link Taxiway-Ph-I	Jun-11
Tamil Nadu		
10. Coimbatore	Expansion & modification of Terminal Building	Sep-11
Uttar Pradesh		
11. Lucknow	Construction of New Integrated International Terminal Building	Oct-11

Statement II

(A) Details of land made available by various State Governments to Airports Authority of India for purpose of Airport development.

Sl.No.	State	Airport	Land area (in Acres)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	526.49
2.		Tirupati	230.73
3.	Karnataka	Mangalore	423.62
4.		Mysore	362.46
5.		Hubli	600
6.		Belgaum	364
7.	Kerala	Trivandrum	38.71
8.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai	147.66
9.	Union Territory	Puducherry	50
10.	Goa	Goa	9.5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal	387.5
12.		Indore	137.67
13.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	147
14.		Pune	14.51
15.	Odisha	Bhubaneswar	19
16.		Berhampur (MSSR Station)	1.954
17.	Himachal Pradesh	Kangra	126.02
18.		Kullu Manali	13.02
19.		Pathankot (C.E.)	74.84
20.		Shimla	191.82
21.	Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu	69.64
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Khajuraho	387.31
23.	Punjab	Amritsar	209.76
24.		Bhatinda	40

1	2	3	4
25.		Chandigarh (Mohali) C.E.	305.00
26.		Ludhiana	7.50
27.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer	57.60
28.		Jaipur	210.09
29.		Udaipur	469.20
30.		Kishangarh	221
31.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun	326.42
32.		Pantnagar	134.40
33.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	77.69
34.		Varanasi	64.73
35.	Assam	Guwahati	75.56
36.	Meghalaya	Shilong	192.26
37.	Manipur	Imphal	644.31
38.	Arunachal Pradesh	Tezu	208.25
39.	Sikkim	Pakyong	201.97

(B) Airports handed over by State Govt. to Airports Authority of India alongwith additional land required for purpose of airport development

Sl.No.	State	Airport	Land area (in Acres)
1.	Gujarat	Surat	783.32
2.	Maharashtra	Gondia	1003
3.		Jalgaon	649

Complaints/Suggestions

3841. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints/suggestions received in his Ministry during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the number of complaints/suggestions out of them disposed of and pending as on date;

(c) the nature of these complaints/suggestions and the number of complaints related to each of the States including Delhi, State-wise;

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government on each complaint/suggestion;

(e) whether the Government proposes to set up complaint redressal machinery at block/district levels; and

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

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

(a) and (b) The number of complaints/suggestions received on Centralised Public Grievance Redressal and Monitoring System (CPGRAMS), which is an online portal of Department of Administrative Reforms and Public Grievances, in the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions, at <http://pgportal.gov.in>, and disposed of by the concerned Central Ministries and Departments /State Governments, during the last three years, is as under:-

Calendar Year	New Receipts during the year	Disposals during the calendar year including the pendency of previous year	Pending for disposal as on 31st December
2010	139240	117612	21628
2011	172520	147027	25493
2012	201197	168308	32889

During the current year from 1st January, 2013 to 14th March, 2013, 44380 grievances were received, out of which 42049 were disposed of and 2331 are pending disposal.

(c) The nature of the complaints/suggestions received related to (i) Allegation of corruption/malpractices; (ii) Allegation of harassment/misbehaviour; (iii) Civic amenities/Quality of service; (iv) Compensations/Refunds; (v) Delay in decision/implementation of decision; (vi) Law & Order; (vii) Legal Redress; (viii) Requests; (ix) Retirement dues; (x) Revenue/Land/Tax; (xi) Scheduled Castes/STs/Backward; (xii) Service matters; (xiii) Social Evils etc.

The State and Union Territory-wise breakup of the number of grievances is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Action on complaints/suggestions is taken in a decentralized manner by the Central Ministries and Departments /State Governments concerned. Each complaint/suggestion is required to be acknowledged by the Central Ministries and Departments/State Governments concerned, and redressed in two months from the date of its receipt. If finalization of a decision on a particular case, is expected to take longer than two months, an interim reply is required to be sent to the petitioner by the Central Ministry and Department/State Government

concerned.

(e) and (f) The Right of Citizens for Time Bound Delivery of Goods and Services and Redressal of Their Grievances Bill, 2011, introduced by the Central Government in the Lok Sabha, on 20th December, 2011, envisages the appointment or designation of Grievance Redress Officers, in all administrative units or offices at the Central, State, district, and sub-district levels, municipality and panchayat, to redress grievances arising out of any failure in the delivery of goods and service pursuant to the Citizens Charter.

Statement

State/UT	Receipts (from 1st January, 2010 to 14th March, 2013)
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	155
Andhra Pradesh	6027
Arunachal Pradesh	110

1	2
Assam	649
Bihar	1891
Chhattisgarh	508
Goa	273
Gujarat	3071
Haryana	3130
Himachal Pradesh	449
Jammu and Kashmir	863
Jharkhand	961
Karnataka	3469
Kerala	2298
Madhya Pradesh	2975
Maharashtra	8395
Manipur	93
Meghalaya	98
Mizoram	37
Nagaland	60
NCT of Delhi	7329
Odisha	1609
Puducherry	352
Punjab	2729
Rajasthan	3153
Sikkim	60
Tamil Nadu	11326

1	2
Tripura	143
Union Territory of Chandigarh	319
Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34
Union Territory of Daman and Diu	45
Union Territory of Lakshadweep	62
Uttar Pradesh	8341
Uttarakhand	1209
West Bengal	3736

Aadhaar and Cash Transfer Scheme

3842. SHRIMATI HARSIMRAT KAUR BADAL:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has undertaken any review of the implementation of Cash Transfer Scheme and issue of Aadhaar cards across the country;

(b) if so, whether any deficiencies and technical failures have been brought to the notice of the Government from the pilot project centres functioning across the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken/being taken to achieve accuracy in its implementation;

(e) whether the Government has assessed the potential threats and disruption in the integration of Aadhaar with various schemes; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) roll out started from 1.1.2013 in the identified 43 districts for 26 schemes

related with 7 Central Ministries. Each of these Ministries periodically review the DBT implementation in the meetings of their Implementation Committees headed by Secretaries. The concerned Ministries collect, verify and upload the data on implementation onto the DBT MIS System which helps the Planning Commission to monitor the implementation regularly. Also, the National Committee on Direct Cash Transfers and Executive Committee on Direct Cash Transfers are entrusted with the responsibility to review of the progress of its implementation from time to time for mid-course correction. Similarly, UIDAI closely monitors and reviews the progress of enrolment and dispatch of Aadhaar numbers to those enrolled on a regular basis.

(b) to (f) Some of the deficiencies and technical failures that have been brought to the notice of the Government from the DBT rollout experience in identified districts are, inter alia :

- Availability of digitized databases of beneficiaries under the identified schemes.
- Enrolment and issue of Aadhaar numbers for the beneficiaries.
- Time lag between Aadhaar enrolment and issue of Aadhaar letters/numbers.
- Seeding of beneficiary databases and bank accounts with Aadhaar numbers.
- Delay in sharing Aadhaar seeded records onto the National Payment Corporation of India (NPCI) portal by banks.

In order to resolve the above mentioned issues, the following steps were taken:

- Planning Commission issued Office Memorandum (OM#1), dated 26th December, 2012, for standardizing formats for digitisation of the beneficiaries' database. Similarly, OM#2, dated 8th January, 2013, provided guidelines on procedure for seeding Aadhaar numbers with beneficiaries' database as well as their bank accounts. Further, OM#3, dated 8th January, 2013, clarified the procedure for sending Payment Advice to banks to facilitate fund transfer through Aadhaar Payment Bridge (APB).

- Guidelines were issued by Department of Financial Services, Ministry of Finance with regard to ensuring Aadhaar seeding of bank accounts and sharing the same onto the NPCI portal for facilitating DBT.
- UIDAI launched e-Aadhaar Letter Printing Service. It also launched e-KYC service which used real time Aadhaar Authentication to eliminate the time lag between Aadhaar enrolment and issue of Aadhaar letters.

The close monitoring and review of Direct Benefits Transfer at all levels has ensured that there is no disruption in the integration of Aadhaar with various schemes.

Violence in Bangladesh

3843. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
SHRI P. KUMAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of Indians affected by the recent violence in Bangladesh;

(b) the efforts made by the Government of Bangladesh to check violence against Hindus and vandalism of their property and temples;

(c) whether the Government is exerting diplomatic pressure on Bangladesh to check such violence; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) As per information available, no Indian national has been affected in the recent violence in Bangladesh.

There have been recent reports of violence against the members of minority communities, including Hindus, during and around strikes/hartals called by various parties in Bangladesh. The Government of Bangladesh has reiterated its commitment to provide security for minorities and to safeguard minority rights within the legal

framework of Bangladesh's Constitution. It is understood that the Bangladesh authorities have deployed security forces extensively to curb violence. The Foreign Minister of Bangladesh, while briefing the diplomatic corps on March 07, 2013, reiterated that the Government of Bangladesh would not tolerate any attempt to harm religious minorities in Bangladesh.

Government is of the view that the recent incidents are an internal matter for Bangladesh to deal with. However, Government has conveyed to various stake holders in Bangladesh the need for maintenance of communal peace and harmony in the country.

[*Translation*]

Free Education upto Ph.D Level

3844. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to provide free education at graduation level;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to provide free education for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and Scheduled Tribes (STs) students upto Ph.D level in the country and if so, the details thereof and the present status of the proposal;

(d) whether the Government has worked out any financial implications of free education upto Ph.D and if so, the facts in this regard;

(e) whether his Ministry has demanded an annual hike of Rs. 65 lakh per district under a key provision of the flagship *Serva Shiksha Abhiyan* (SSA), catering to remedial teaching for SCs/STs; and

(f) if so, the response of the Union Government thereon?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that it is implementing the Post Doctoral Fellowships for pursuing advance studies & Post Doctoral research in Science, Engineering & Technology, Humanities and Social Sciences and Post Graduate Fellowships for Professional Courses to undertake Post Graduate level studies in professional subjects like Engineering & Technology, Management, Pharmacy etc. in Indian Universities/Colleges/Institutions. The Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/ST Candidates are also implemented by the UGC which are funded by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs. The Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) also provide scholarships, viz. free messing (basic menu) and pocket allowance of Rs. 250/- per month provided their parental income is below Rs. 4.5 lakhs per annum, the SC/ST Institute Scholarship holders are also exempted payment of hostel seat rent of Rs. 500/- per semester and all SC/ST students admitted to B.Tech, Dual Degree, M.Tech, M.Sc, M.S. and Ph.D. programmes are exempted from the payment of tuition fees irrespective of their parental income. In addition, the Scholarship Schemes for SC/ST students like the Top Class Education Scholarship Scheme, the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme and the Post-Matric Scholarship Scheme to pursue higher studies are also implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Domestic and International Routes

3845. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the routes, domestic and international, being operated by Air India at present;

(b) the total number of routes incurring losses out of the total routes in operation and the routes which are not able to meet fuel costs, cash costs and total costs;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to cut down loss-making routes;

(d) if so, whether the said routes are likely to be thrown to private airlines and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to turn them into profitable routes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) The details of the domestic and international routes, being operated by Air India are given in the enclosed Statements-I and II.

(b) Route economics of Air India's performance is as under:-

Loss making Routes	188
Routes not meeting Fuel Cost	12
Routes not meeting Cash Cost	74
Routes not meeting Total Cost	102

(c) As per approved Turn Around Plan and Financial Restructuring Plan, Air India is taking steps for complete route rationalization, thereby eliminating/rescheduling/revamping route network involving loss making routes.

(d) As such, the airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of Route Dispersal Guidelines issued by the Government and depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. So far as international routes are concerned there is no proposal to offer the same to the private airlines.

(e) Some of the steps taken by Air India are as follows:

- (i) Induction of new fleet, equipped with standardized in-flight comfort and facilities.
- (ii) Change of equipment.
- (iii) Rationalisation of the times of international services.
- (iv) Fuel Efficiency & Gap Analysis resulting in substantial savings on fuel.

(v) Elimination of route network involving parallel operations.

(vi) Rationalization of certain loss making routes,

(vii) Seeking more discount on ATF from oil marketing companies.

Statement I

Domestic Routes (15.03.2013)

Bangalore-Hyderabad
 Bangalore-Hyderabad-Pune-Goa
 Bangalore-Thiruvananthapuram
 Chennai-Hyderabad
 Chennai-Kochi-Bangalore
 Chennai-Port Blair
 Chennai-Thiruvananthapuram
 Delhi-Ahmedabad
 Delhi-Amritsar
 Delhi-Aurangabad-Mumbai
 Delhi-Bagdogra
 Delhi-Bangalore
 Delhi-Bhubaneshwar
 Delhi-Chennai
 Delhi-Gaya-Varanasi-Delhi
 Delhi-Guwahati-Imphal
 Delhi-Gwalior-Mumbai
 Delhi-Hyderabad
 Delhi-Hyderabad-Tirupati
 Delhi-Hyderabad-Vijayawada
 Delhi-Jammu-Srinagar
 Delhi-Jodhpur-Mumbai
 Delhi-Kochi
 Delhi-Kochi-Thiruvananthapuram
 Delhi-Kolkata

Delhi-Leh	Kolkata-Silchar
Delhi-Lucknow	Mumbai-Ahmedabad
Delhi-Mumbai	Mumbai-Bangalore
Delhi-Mumbai-Coimbatore-Kozhikode	Mumbai-Bhubaneshwar
Delhi-Mumbai-Goa	Mumbai-Chennai
Delhi-Mumbai-Goa	Mumbai-Chennai-Madurai
Delhi-Nagpur-Raipur-Delhi	Mumbai-Delhi-Chandigarh
Delhi-Patna	Mumbai-Delhi-Ranchi
Delhi-Pune	Mumbai-Goa
Delhi-Srinager	Mumbai-Hyderabad
Delhi-Varanasi	Mumbai-Hyderabad-Kolkata
Delhi-Varanasi-Agra-Khajuraho-Varanasi-Delhi	Mumbai-Indore-Bhopal-Delhi
Delhi-Visakhapatnam	Mumbai-Jaipur-Delhi
Jammu-Leh	Mumbai-Jamnager
Kolkata-Agartala	Mumbai-Kochi
Kolkata-Aizwal-Imphal-Kolkata	Mumbai-Kolkata
Kolkata-Bagdogra	Mumbai-Lucknow
Kolkata-Bangalore	Mumbai-Mangalore
Kolkata-Chennai	Mumbai-Nagpur
Kolkata-Dibrugarh-Dimapur-Kolkata	Mumbai-Raipur-Visakhapatnam
Kolkata-Dimapur-Dibrugarh-Kolkata	Mumbai-Rajkot
Kolkata-Guwahati	Mumbai-Thiruvananthapuram
Kolkata-Imphal-Aizwal-Kolkata	Mumbai-Varanasi
Kolkata-Port Blair	Srinagar-Leh

Statement II*International Routes (15.03.2013)*

Region	Route	Routing
1	2	3
North America	Newark	Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Newark
	New York/Washington	Mumbai-Delhi-New York

1	2	3
	Chicago	Hyderabad-Delhi-Chicago
Europe	Paris	Chennai-Delhi-Paris
	Frankfurt	Delhi Frankfurt
		Amritsar-Delhi-London
	London	Delhi-London
		Ahmedabad-Mumbai-London
FEA	Hongkong/Seoul	Mumbai-Delhi-Hongkong-Seoul
	Hongkong/Osaka	Mumbai-Delhi-Hongkong-Osaka
	Tokyo	Delhi-Tokyo
	Shanghai	Mumbai-Delhi-Shanghai
	Bangkok	Goa-Mumbai-Bangkok-Mumbai
		Delhi-Bangkok
SEA	Singapore	Mumbai-Singapore
		Chennai-Singapore
		Delhi-Singapore
	Abu Dhabi/	Delhi-Bahrain-Abu Dhabi-Delhi
	Bahrain	Mumbai-Abu Dhabi
	Dammam	Delhi-Dammam
	Dubai	Calicut-Dubai
		Mumbai-Dubai
		Mumbai-Dubai-Mumbai-Goa
		Delhi-Dubai
		Bangalore-Goa-Dubai
		Visakhapatnam-Hyderabad-Dubai
		Chennai-Dubai
Middle East	Jeddah	Mumbai-Jeddah
		Mumbai-Hyderabad-Jeddah
		Delhi-Jeddah
		Kochi-Calicut-Jeddah
		Calicut-Jeddah

1	2	3
	Kuwait	Chennai-Goa-Kuwait
		Chennai-Hyderabad-Ahmedabad-Kuwait
	Muscat	Ahmedabad-Mumbai-Muscat-Mumbai
		Bangalore-Hyderabad-Muscat
		Delhi-Muscat
		Chennai-Muscat
	Riyadh	Mumbai-Riyadh
		Delhi-Riyadh
		Riyadh-Trivandrum-Riyadh
		Calicut-Riyadh
	Sharjah	Delhi-Amritsar-Sharjah
		Delhi-Lucknow-Sharjah
		Calicut-Sharjah
		Kochi-Sharjah
		Chennai-Trivandrum-Sharjah
South Asia	Colombo	Chennai-Colombo
	Kabul	Delhi-Kabul
	Kathmandu	Kolkata-Kathmandu
		Delhi-Kathmandu
		Varanasi-Kathmandu
	Male	Chennai-Bangalore-Trivandrum-Male
		Bangalore-Male
	Yangoon	Kolkata-Gaya-Yangoon-Kolkata
		Kolkata-Yangoon-Gaya-Kolkata

Technical/Vocational Institutes

3846. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA:

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

(a) the number of technical/professional/vocational institutions functioning in the country, State-wise;

(b) the details of new public/private/technical/professional/vocational and management institutions which have been approved by All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) during each of the last three years and the current year. State-wise and the additional

seats approved for different subjects all over the country, State-wise;

(c) the details of the funds spent to set up these institutions in the country during the last three years and the current year, institution-wise, year-wise;

(d) the details of States which have a negligible or small number of technical institutions as compared to the total number of technical institutions in the country;

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to make technical/vocational education more relevant and effective; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to increase the number of technical institutions in the country including Punjab in view of the high drop out rate in schools and the low rate of literacy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The State-wise number of Technical/Vocational Institutions functioning in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of new All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved technical/vocational

institution during 2009-10 to 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) The AICTE does not open or set up technical institutions on its own. It only grants approval for the setting up of new technical institutions by various stake holders under the provisions of clause 10(k) of the AICTE Act, 1987.

(d) to (f) To cater to the needs of unserved and underserved areas, the Government provides one-time financial assistance limited to Rs. 12.30 crore per Polytechnic to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new Polytechnics under the scheme of Sub-mission of Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development. Under this Scheme, the State Governments have been provided partial financial assistance to set up polytechnics in 287 un-served and underserved districts. A total of Rs. 2005.49 crore has been released to the State Governments so far. The State-wise details of grants released to the State Governments to increase the number of technical institutions including Punjab are given in the enclosed Statement-III. The Ministry has notified the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to make vocational education more relevant and effective.

Statement I

State	Total No. of Institutes						
	Engin- eering	Applied Arts	Archite- cture	Hotel Mana- gement	Mana- gement	MCA	Pharmacy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Arunachal Pradesh	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assam	16		1		8	6	3
Jharkhand	14	-	1	1	14	4	1
Manipur	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meghalaya	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
Mizoram		-	-	-	-	-	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Odisha	99	-	1	-	96	50	17
Sikkim	1	-	-	-	1	1	1
Tripura	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	87		5	5	64	39	11
Andhra Pradesh	707	1	2	1	938	504	287
Bihar	22	-	-	-	20	11	4
Uttar Pradesh	341	4	24	16	560	133	101
Uttarakhand	41		1	3	59	18	17
Chandigarh	5	1			1		1
Delhi	21		3	1	39	20	3
Haryana	168	1	6	5	174	52	33
Himachal Pradesh	20	-	-	-	14	8	15
Jammu and Kashmir	8	-	-	-	12	11	-
Punjab	106		6	4	140	63	35
Rajasthan	138		3	5	143	45	40
Chhattisgarh	51				28	10	11
Gujarat	110		4	2	133	74	81
Madhya Pradesh	226		3	4	226	79	92
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Goa	5	1			1		2
Maharashtra	372	6	8	12	459	153	151
Karnataka	195		14	15	237	92	63
Kerala	159		8	6	76	55	33
Puducherry	14	1			8	7	1
Tamil Nadu	516		9		413	306	39
Total	3448	15	99	80	3866	1742	1044

<i>Number of polytechnics functioning in the country</i>			
State	Engineering and Technology Total No. of Institutes	1	2
1	2		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	Delhi	14
Arunachal Pradesh	2	Haryana	204
Assam	9	Himachal Pradesh	33
Jharkhand	21	Jammu and Kashmir	14
Manipur	2	Punjab	139
Meghalaya	3	Rajasthan	181
Odisha	103	Chhattisgarh	30
Sikkim	2	Gujarat	106
Tripura	3	Madhya Pradesh	60
West Bengal	80	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1
Andhra Pradesh	371	Daman and Diu	1
Bihar	19	Goa	5
Uttar Pradesh	294	Maharashtra	440
Uttarakhand	65	Karnataka	305
Chandigarh	4	Kerala	64
		Puducherry	8
		Tamil Nadu	465
		Total	3049

Statement II

States/UTs	Engineering				Pharmacy				Arch.			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Madhya Pradesh	40	11	13	0	5	2	0	0	1	1	0	0
Chhattisgarh	10	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	23	8	13	9	14	3	0	0	0	0	0	1
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	46	7	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
West Bengal	24	4	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	9	0	0	5	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	0
Manipur	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	3	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0
Bihar	12	0	18	3	2	0	4	0	1	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	202	0	306	12	105	0	101	0	7	0	16	3
Uttaranchal	20	0	29	8	9	0	16	1	1	0	1	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Haryana	30	16	4	1	2	1	0	0	0	1	2	1
Jammu and Kashmir	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
New Delhi	2	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
Punjab	20	17	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	23	31	0	7	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Himachal Pradesh	7	5	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	121	49	0	3	20	8	5	0	0	0	1	1
Puduchery	2	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	88	28	11	18	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Karnataka	20	7	7	7	1	0	0	0	2	0	6	6
Kerala	22	12	18	11	2	2	1	0	1	0	8	0
Maharashtra	0	31	44	22	0	3	0	6	0	0	0	1
Goa	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu, Dadar & NH	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	726	231	470	102	172	20	130	10	5	4	39	14

States/UTs	HMCT				MCA				MBA/PGDM				Applied Art			
	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	32	12	119	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	6	14	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	0	1	0	0	4	3	35	5	27	21	33	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	0	0	0	0	31	0	27	0	50	0	33	0	0	0	0	0
West Bengal	0	0	1	1	21	0	23	0	34	0	26	3	0	0	0	0
Tripura	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assam	0	1	0	0	5	0	2	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Manipur	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nagaland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	3	1	2	3	0	0	0	0
Bihar	0	0	0	0	5	0	8	3	10	0	18	2	0	0	0	0
Uttar Pradesh	9	0	14	0	81	0	135	0	139	0	480	18	1	0	1	2
Uttaranchal	7	0	4	0	14	0	18	0	10	0	50	4	0	0	0	0
Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Haryana	2	0	0	0	3	2	21	0	33	12	60	6	0	0	1	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
New Delhi	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	1	0	4	0	10	0	0	0	0
Punjab	1	0	0	0	3	1	32	1	15	13	57	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	1	26	3	84	30	25	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	1	0	1	245	0	0	40	594	0	0	0	1	0
Puducherry	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Tamil Nadu	1	0	0	0	3	0	90	0	29	15	179	18	0	0	0	0
Karnataka	0	3	0	1	0	6	18	4	0	39	72	11	0	0	0	0
Kerala	1	1	1	0	0	3	17	1	0	15	23	1	0	0	0	0
Maharashtra	0	0	1	0	0	3	81	6	0	56	141	0	0	0	0	1
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Grand Total	18	7	22	3	178	22	839	27	482	49	1938	80	1	0	3	3

Statement III*Grant released under Scheme of setting up of Polytechnics State-wise/Year-wise*

Sl. No.	State	No. of Districts	2008-09 (₹ in crore)	2009-10 (₹ in crore)	2010-11 (₹ in crore)	2011-12 (₹ in crore)	2012-13 (₹ in crore)	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Haryana	07 Districts	4.24	20.00		7.00		31.24
2.	Himachal Pradesh	05 Districts	2.12	08.00		25.00		35.12
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	18 Districts	8.48	28.00		54.00	45.00	135.48
4.	Punjab	07 Districts	—	14.00	35.00	21.00		70.00
5.	Rajasthan	15 Districts	2.12	33.00	70.00	45.00		150.12
6.	Uttar Pradesh	41 Districts	12.71	100.00	135.00	70.00	94.00	411.71
7.	Uttarakhand	01 District	—	2.00	5.00			7.00
8.	Andhra Pradesh	01 District	—	2.00		6.00		8.00
9.	Tamil Nadu	07 Districts	—	14.00	35.00	28.00		77.00
10.	Lakshadweep	01 District	—	2.00				2.00
11.	Daman & Diu	01 District	—	—	2.00			2.00
12.	Gujarat	05 Districts	2.12	13.00		5.00	12.00	32.12
13.	Chhattisgarh	11 Districts	8.47	14.00				22.47
14.	Madhya Pradesh	21 Districts	10.60	43.00	57.00	42.00	44.00	196.60
15.	Maharashtra	02 Districts	—	04.00	10.00	8.00		22.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
16.	Bihar	34 Districts	10.59	22.00	61.00	80.00	47.00	220.59
17.	Jharkhand	17 Districts	8.47	26.00		85.00		119.47
18.	Odisha	22 Districts	8.47	56.00	90.00	16.00	8.00	178.47
19.	West Bengal	11 Districts	2.12	20.00		15.00	18.50	55.62
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	10 Districts	6.375	08.00		39.00	2.00	55.375
21.	Assam	21 Districts	—	—	—	42.00		42.00
22.	Manipur	08 Districts	4.24	—			12.00	16.24
23.	Meghalaya	04 Districts	2.125	06.00				8.125
24.	Mizoram	06 Districts	4.24	04.00		28.00		36.24
25.	Nagaland	06 Districts	4.25	06.00			27.00	37.25
26.	Sikkim	02 Districts	2.125	02.00	5.00			9.125
27.	Tripura	03 Districts	2.125	04.00	5.00	13.00		24.125
	Total	287 Districts	105.99	451.00	510.00	629.00	309.50	2005.49

Redevelopment of Housing Societies

3847. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received applications from various housing societies in Delhi for redevelopment;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year, year- wise along with the names of societies;

(c) the number of requests cleared during the above mentioned period; and

(d) the number of applications still pending and the reasons for such pendency along with 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 (d) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) as well as

Registrar of Cooperative Society, Government of National Capital Territory of Delhi, have informed that no such application for redevelopment purposes has been received from housing societies in Delhi during the last three years as well as in the current year.

Qualified Teachers for Higher Educational Institutions

3848. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints from the academicians about the dearth of qualified faculty in the professional colleges, especially those related with Engineering, Physics and other disciplines of science;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to train enough number of qualified teachers for higher educational institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, some institutions are facing a shortage of faculty.

(c) As a part of the National Mission on Teachers and Teaching (NMTT), the Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) Bangalore, Lucknow, Indore and Kozhikode have been identified for a pilot project for Faculty Development Programme (FDP) for Regional Management Schools and programmes for Administrative Heads of Higher Educational Institutions. The All India Council for Technical Education offers Faculty Development Schemes such as the Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) for the improvement of qualification of the faculty employed at the Diploma and Degree level technical institutions. The University Grants Commission has also launched a scheme called "Operation Faculty Recharge Programme" for augmenting the research and teaching resources of universities to tackle the shortage of faculty in the university system. There are 66 Administrative Staff Colleges located in universities which run various programmes for faculty development in the colleges & universities.

The Government has established four National Institutes of Technical Teacher Training and Research (NITTTRs) at Bhopal, Chandigarh, Chennai and Kolkata to impart training to Technical Teachers throughout India. These institutes conduct short-term and long-term training programmes for the faculties of Polytechnic and Engineering Colleges.

Non-Availability of Foodgrains for MDMS

3849. SHRI KIRTI AZAD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any reports of non-availability of foodgrains to schools under the Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last two years;

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

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

(d) the percentage of kitchen-cum-stores that have been built in various States for the above purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. The allocation of foodgrains is made biannually. The States/UTs are encouraged to lift the foodgrains one month in advance, so that every school/cooking agency can maintain a buffer stock of foodgrains of one month's requirement. No report of non-availability of food grain at school level has been received during the last two years.

(d) The number and percentage of kitchen-cum-stores sanctioned and constructed, State-wise, are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Number of kitchen-cum-stores sanctioned and constructed under Mid Day Meal Scheme

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Number of kitchen-cum-stores sanctioned	Number of kitchen-cum-stores constructed (up to 30.9.2012)	Percentage of Kitchen-cum-stores constructed
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	75283	3077	4.09
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4131	4085	98.89
3.	Assam	56795	40593	71.47
4.	Bihar	65977	36886	55.91

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Chhattisgarh	47266	36867	77.99
6.	Goa	0	0	0
7.	Gujarat	19868	16807	84.59
8.	Haryana	11483	5417	47.17
9.	Himachal Pradesh	14959	12316	82.33
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	11815	9815	83.07
11.	Jharkhand	39001	12546	32.17
12.	Karnataka	36571	25142	68.75
13.	Kerala	2450	318	12.98
14.	Madhya Pradesh	98462	82743	84.04
15.	Maharashtra	65783	18364	27.92
16.	Manipur	3053	1174	38.45
17.	Meghalaya	9491	5148	54.24
18.	Mizoram	2396	1533	63.98
19.	Nagaland	2223	1777	79.93
20.	Odisha	69152	33404	48.31
21.	Punjab	18969	16169	85.24
22.	Rajasthan	81436	60795	74.65
23.	Sikkim	859	800	93.13
24.	Tamil Nadu	28470	4275	15.02
25.	Tripura	4614	4052	87.82
26.	Uttarakhand	16989	6151	36.21
27.	Uttar Pradesh	122572	108683	88.67
28.	West Bengal	68185	50713	74.38
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	527	0	0

1	2	3	4	5
30.	Chandigarh	111	7*	6.31
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	149	0	0
32.	Daman and Diu	32	26	81.25
33.	Delhi	0	0	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
35.	Puducherry	92	92	100
Total		979164	599775	61.25

*UT administration has constructed 7 out of 10 cluster based kitchen-cum-stores for 111 schools.

Delhi Metro

3850. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the report that Delhi Metro is not disaster ready and its Terrestrial Trunked Radio (TETRA) and wireless sets fail to work inside the metro rail especially in the underground route;

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

(c) whether the DMRC has taken any steps to improve the safety of its installations and the passengers in order to avoid any mishappenings;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) and (b) Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has reported that they are in readiness to handle disaster and its TETRA radio system and wireless sets are working normal in elevated as well as underground routes. The system is used for all operations and exigencies on daily basis by all departments of Delhi Metro.

(c) and (d) Security of Delhi Metro has been entrusted to Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). CISF is guarding depots & receiving sub-stations. Armed guards are posted at metro stations. All commuters are checked/frisked and their baggage is scanned through X-Ray Baggage Inspection System (100% commuter screening & baggage inspection). Anti-sabotage check of trains is carried out before departure from Depot. Six Mobile Bomb Detection Squads with canines are also deployed by CISF. Quick Reaction Teams and Crime Intelligence Teams are regularly patrolling in trains & circulating areas of Metro Stations. Equipments to deal with any contingency & riot are made available to CISF. There are seven Metro Police Stations of Delhi Police, who have been entrusted with crime prevention/detection and maintenance of law and order. Wide publicity is given about safety precautions to be taken by commuters by regular announcements in trains and at stations and on Public Information Display inside the trains and at metro stations.

(e) Question does not arise.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

3851. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) the funding pattern between the Centre and the States under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) the amount being spent by the Government per student per year under the Abhiyan;

(c) whether a special campaign has been launched recently to enroll all children in the age group of 6-14 years under SSA; and

(d) if so, the feedback received from the State Governments in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The funding pattern prescribed for the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is 65:35 between the Centre and the States for a duration of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-15 (in respect of North Eastern States, the funding is 90:10 ratio).

(b) The total expenditure including the Central and State share, under the SSA for the last three years has been Rs. 21001.47 crore, Rs. 31353.44 crore, Rs. 37834.10 crore for 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 respectively. The SSA funds are only a part of the total expenditure incurred by State & Central Governments on elementary education, therefore, per student costs are not calculated on the SSA funding alone.

(c) and (d) The States/UTs conduct enrolment campaigns every year at the beginning of the academic session to enroll children in the 6-14 years age group. As per the District Information System for Education (DISE) 2011-12, enrolment at elementary level has increased from 18.79 crore in 2009-10 to 19.91 crore in 2011-12.

[Translation]

Monitoring Implementation of Development Programmes

3852. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission plays any role in monitoring the implementation of various centrally sponsored schemes by the States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to reconstitute Planning Commission; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The principal responsibility for monitoring of the schemes (both central sector/centrally sponsored schemes) rests with the concerned line Ministry/Department. The progress of implementation of these schemes is also reviewed at the time of Annual Plan Discussions chaired by Members of the Planning Commission. The Delivery Monitoring Unit (DMU) set up in PMO reviews the performance of select Flagship programmes/initiatives/iconic projects. The DMU reports are available on the websites of the concerned Central Ministries/Departments. The Mid Term Appraisal of the plans reviews the schemes and suggests mid-course corrections.

(c) and (d) The Planning Commission was last time reconstituted on 24th December, 2012, with the following composition:

1. Shri P. Chidambaram, Minister of Finance
2. Shri Sharad Pawar, Minister of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries
3. Shri Sushil Kumar Shinde, Minister of Home Affairs
4. Shri Pawan Kumar Bansal, Minister of Railways
5. Shri Ghulam Nabi Azad, Minister of Health and Family Welfare
6. Shri Kamal Nath, Minister of Urban Development & Parliamentary Affairs
7. Shri M.K. Alagiri, Minister of Chemicals & Fertilizers
8. Shri Kapil Sibal, Minister of Communications & IT
9. Shri Ashwani Kumar, Minister of Law & Justice
10. Shri M.M. Pallam Raju, Minister of Human Resource Development
11. Shri Rajeev Shukla, MoS for Planning

Subsequently on 17th January, 2013, Shri Jairam Ramesh, Minister of Rural Development has been inducted.

Urdu Universities

3853. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Urdu Universities in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of the funds released by the Government for such universities during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and university-wise;

(c) the details of main courses being taught in the above universities along with the number of students who pass various courses every year;

(d) whether various such universities are funded by foreign countries also; and

(e) if so, the details thereof along with the names of concerned countries and funds received during the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) At present, there are two Urdu Universities in the country, one in Andhra Pradesh called the Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), Hyderabad and the other in Uttar Pradesh called the Manyawar Shri Kanshi Ram Ji Urdu, Arabi-Farsi University, Lucknow. The latter is not yet functional.

(b) The Manyawar Shri Kanshi Ram Ji Urdu, Arabi-Farsi University, Lucknow is not eligible to receive grant from the University Grants Commission (UGC) under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act. The details of funds released to the MANUU by the UGC during the last three years and the current year are as follows:-

(₹ in lakh)

Year	Plan	Non-Plan	Total
2009-10	4064.39	1611.56	5675.95
2010-11	5620.30	1783.02	7403.32
2011-12	1720.00	2012.92	3732.92
2012-13 (As on 19.03.2013)	5112.50	1452.92	6565.42

(c) The Maulana Azad National Urdu University (MANUU), has been established to teach all the courses through the Urdu medium. The details of the number of students who passed various courses during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) As per the information furnished by the MANUU, it does not receive any fund from foreign countries. The Manyawar Shri Kanshi Ram Ji Urdu, Arabi-Farsi University is a State University and the information in this regard is not maintained by the Central Government.

(e) In view of (d) above the question does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.	Type of Programmes	Name of Programme	Details of Passed out			
			2009	2010	2011	2012
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	POST GRADUATE PROGRAMMES	M.A. (URDU)	1	11	17	11
2.		M.A. (PERSIAN)	0	9	10	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.		M.A. (ARABIC)	20	17	16	19
4.		M.A. (ENGLISH)	22	32	31	35
5.		M.A. (HINDI)	7	15	14	10
6.		M.A. (TRANSLATION STUDIES)	4	8	9	15
7.		M.A. (MASS COMMUNICATION & JOURNALISM)	5	25	23	19
8.		M.A. (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	21	7	12	11
9.		M.A. (WOMEN'S STUDIES)	9	8	8	8
10.		MASTER OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION	32	33	61	55
11.		MASTER OF SOCIAL WORK	0	0	16	24
12.		MASTER OF EDUCATION	24	32	22	33
13.	M.PHIL. PROGRAMME	M. PHIL (URDU)	13	8	10	4
14.		M. PHIL (ARABIC)	0	0	0	0
15.		M. PHIL (HINDI)	13	7	10	2
16.		M. PHIL (ENGLISH)	7	7	4	0
17.		M. PHIL (S.E.I.P.)	0	0	5	2
18.		M. PHIL (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	0	2	3	0
19.		M. PHIL (WOMEN'S STUDIES)	8	4	3	4
20.	Ph.D. PROGRAMME	Ph.D. (URDU)	1	0	1	1
21.		Ph.D. (HINDI)	4	0	1	3
22.		Ph.D. (ENGLISH)	0	0	1	0
23.		Ph.D. (WOMEN'S STUDIES)	0	0	0	2
24.		Ph.D. (PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION)	0	2	0	2
25.		Ph.D. (EDUCATION)	0	0	0	0
26.	U.G. PROGRAMME	BACHELOR OF EDUCATION	369	386	425	341
27.	DIPLOMA PROGRAMME	P.G.D.I.T.	8	6	5	0
28.		POLYTECHNIC (DIPLOMA IN CIVIL/CSE/ECE/IT)	0	0	280	263

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
29.		DIPLOMA IN EDUCATION	73	105	84	98
30.		DIPLOMA IN ARABIC TRANSLATION	3	4	5	6
31.		DIPLOMA IN ARABIC	0	4	2	6
32.		DIPLOMA IN PERSIAN	0	0	5	0
33.	CERTIFICATE PROGRAMME	Certificate course (Tehseen-E-Ghazal)	0	0	10	0
TOTAL STRENGTH			644	732	1093	983

[English]

ATF

3854. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air Turbine Fuel (ATF) is highly taxed in India and is resultantly a major reason for the poor fiscal performance of airlines;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received any representation from the aviation sector to reduce the tax on ATF;

(c) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) whether there is any proposal to allow direct import of ATF by airlines and levy anti-dumping duty on this fuel; and

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

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

(b) and (c) Government have received representation from Federation of Indian Airlines and various airlines each of the last three years and even in the current year for reduction in VAT on ATF and to grant them 'Declare Goods' status. The Government has taken up the matter with the State Governments for reduction of VAT on ATF. M/o Finance has also been requested to bring the ATF under 'Declared Goods'.

(d) and (e) Directorate General of Foreign Trade (DGFT) has allowed import of ATF by or on behalf of airlines as actual users and on actual use basis. However, there is no proposal, at present to levy anti-dumping duty on ATF.

Shopping Complexes by DDA

3855. SHRI RAJAIHA SIRICIIIA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Development Authority (DDA) had proposed construction of commercial shopping complexes in Dwarka, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of the such complexes including those proposed to be constructed in Sector 12, Dwarka;

(d) the funds allocated for the above purposes during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) the time by which the said complexes are likely to be ready?

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

(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Delhi Development Authority (DDA) has informed the following construction of commercial shopping complexes in Dwarka, New Delhi:

Convenient Shopping Centre	(CSC) = 63 Nos.
Local Shopping Centre	(LSC) = 34 Nos.
Community Centre	(CC) = 10 Nos.

(c) Shopping Complexes already developed are as under:-

Convenient Shopping Centre	Local Shopping Centre
Sector-4	Sector-6 plot No. 13-14
Sector-5 in LSC-1 plot	Sector-12
Sector-9 pocket-2	
Sector-10 CSC-3	
Sector-10 pocket-B	
Sector-18	
Sector-19 CSC-1	
Sector-19 pocket-3	
Sector-20-C	
Sector-22 pocket-B	

Mixed Land Use (MLU) Markets are already developed in Sectors-4, 5, 6, 10, 11 & 12 including a Service Centre in Sector-20. Shopping complex in Community Centre in Sector-17 has started. Other shopping complexes are under planning stage.

(d) Fund allocation for commercial shopping center (year-wise) are as under:

2009-2010	Rs. 250 lacs
2010-2011	Rs. 152 lacs
2011-2012	Rs. 110 lacs
2012-2013	Rs. 90 lacs

(e) Construction of a Community Centre in Sector 17 of Dwarka has started and other shopping complexes have been planned.

Haj Scam in UP

3856. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any reports from Uttar Pradesh regarding manipulation in the list of Haj pilgrims and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the total number of applications received, the number of applicants accepted and the number of people kept in waiting list from UP;

(c) whether the Haj Committee has displayed the approved list on their website;

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

(e) the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Haj Committee of India (HCOI) has received a letter dated July 07, 2012 from UP State Haj Committee (SHC) about tampering of the data of the pilgrims of their State. After analysis, it was found that 28 covers from waiting list as well as 3 such covers from provisionally selected pilgrims were tampered.

(b) The total number of applications received from UP SHC till the closing date was 36732 during Haj-2012, out of which 32525 pilgrims proceeded for Haj. 189 pilgrims were left in the waiting list for Haj-2012.

(c) and (d) Yes. The approved list was displayed on the website of Haj Committee of India immediately after Qurrah during Haj-2012.

(e) HCOI restored the original back-up data of May 16, 2012 and wrote to UP SHC on July 7, 2012 to investigate the matter and to take stringent action to punish the culprits. UP SHC was also requested to take all possible preventive measures to prevent such tampering of data. An FIR was filed in the Hazratganj Police Station by the UP SHC on July 9, 2012 on this issue.

Non-Availability of Visas

3857. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that many students including students from Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu are stuck in United Kingdom due to non-availability of visas to come to India recently;

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

(c) the corrective steps being taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) No, Madam. Government of India does not have any information about Indian students being stuck in the UK for want of a visa. Indian citizens do not need a visa to come to India.

Setting up of Madrasa

3858. SHRIMATI MAUSAM NOOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criterion for setting up of a Madrasa and allocation of funds to the States and districts in the country in this regard;

(b) the funds allocated for the science and computer labs during the last three years;

(c) the number of centrally sponsored Madrasas in the State of West Bengal;

(d) the details of physical and financial progress of Madrasas in West Bengal since 2009; and

(e) the measures to be undertaken by the Government to increase the coverage and infrastructural facilities of Madrasas in the country including West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The criterion for setting up of a Madrasa concerns States/Union Territories. This Ministry, however, is implementing a Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madrasas under which financial assistance is provided to eligible Madrasas who opt for the scheme, to introduce modern subjects like Science, Maths, Social

Studies & English in their curriculum. During the last three years Rs. 287.24 crore has been released to States /UTs under the scheme for inter alia, honorarium of teachers, grants for computer & science lab, libraries, science & math kits and teachers' training.

(c) to (e) No proposal from West Bengal has been received in the Ministry under this scheme since its inception in 2008-09.

Establishing Telecom District

3859. SHRI DILIP SINGH JUDEV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the norms and criteria for setting up and bifurcation of telecom districts;

(b) whether the Government has received proposals from the State Governments for setting up or bifurcation of telecom districts particularly from Chhattisgarh for bifurcation of Raigarh;

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

(d) whether there is also a proposal for establishment of full fledged Chhattisgarh telecom circle which is presently being shared with Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken thereon so far and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) had issued norms for organisational restructuring in telecom circles on 08.04.1985. After corporatisation of Department of Telecom Operations (DTO)/Department of Telecom Services(DTS) and formation of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) on 01.10.2000, it organize its telecom districts based on its operational requirements.

(b) No, Madam.

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

(d) and (e) Chhattisgarh Telecom Circle already exists in BSNL.

Well-Being of Citizens

3860. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Organisation of Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) world's forum on "Measuring Well-Being for Development Policy Making" was organised in India recently;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken note that many developed and developing economies have been measuring the general well-being and happiness amongst its citizens and have their country specific Gross Happiness Indexes which is taken as a factor in the policy making process;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto;

(e) whether the Government has any plan to measure the well-being and happiness of the citizens to ensure that these parameters are also considered during the policy making process in addition to the economic parameters; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The 4th OECD Forum on Statistics, Energy and Policy under the theme "Measuring Well-Being for Development and Policy Making" was organized in New Delhi, India on 16-19 October, 2012. The main objectives of the Forum were to further discuss on the different aspects that make for a good life today and in the future in different countries of the world and to promote the development and use of new measures of well-being for an effective accounting. In its concluding statement it is stated that to achieve these goals it is vital that the relevant things are measured and the link between measurement and policy is strengthened in order to design and implement the right policies.

(c) and (d) The Government does not compute Gross Happiness index.

(e) and (f) The objective of all policy decisions is to raise the well-being of citizens. In an endeavor to achieve this objective Plan schemes are implemented with enhanced allocations to social sectors such as education, health, women and child development, etc.

Autonomy to Colleges

3861. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of colleges which have been granted autonomy during the 10th and 11th Five Year Plan Period along with the details of colleges, State-wise; and

(b) the total funds allocated for these autonomous colleges during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has reported that during the Tenth Five Year Plan period, 135 Colleges have been granted autonomy and during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period, 149 Colleges have been granted autonomy. The details of autonomous colleges, State-wise, are available at the UGC website at http://www.ugc.ac.in/oldpdf/colleges/autonomous_colleges-list.pdf.

(b) The UGC has reported that it has granted Rs. 1718.72 lakh in 2010-11, Rs. 2948.00 lakh in 2011-12 and Rs. 3550.29 lakh in 2012-13 to these autonomous colleges.

Engineering Study in Distance Mode

3862. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has proposed to allow engineering study in distance mode;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure the quality of such education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) On the basis of the directions issued by the Ministry, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has formed a committee headed by Prof. Sanjay Govind Dhande, former Director of the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Kanpur to frame guidelines for Technical Education in Distance mode. The committee has submitted an interim report on technical education distance mode, which was placed in the 79th Executive Committee Meeting of the AICTE held in December, 2012. The Executive Committee has deliberated on the interim report. The Dhande Committee is going to meet further on 22.3.2013 for the course of action to be finalized.

Chopper Probe

3863. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has sought the help of Britain in the probe against corruption in the helicopter contract with Agustawestland; and

(b) if so, the response of the British authorities thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India-UK talks were held in New Delhi on 19 February, 2013 during the official visit to India of the British Prime Minister, Mr. David Cameron. This matter was raised by the Indian side during the discussions. India's very serious concerns regarding allegations about unethical means used in securing the 2010 contract for AgustaWestland helicopters was raised at the highest levels. India also sought full assistance from the UK in this case which elicited a positive response from the UK side.

[*Translation*]

Flying Schools

3864. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of flying schools/gliding clubs operating in the country as on date;

(b) the date since they are in operation along with the number and details of aeroplanes in their possession;

(c) the details of subsidy provided to them during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, school-wise and club-wise;

(d) the classification of each club accorded by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation; and

(e) the details of achievements made by these flying schools/gliding clubs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) State-wise details of Flying schools along with the date/year of establishment and number of aircraft in their possession are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Details of the gliding clubs along with the date/year of establishment and number of aircraft in their possession are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) No subsidy has been given to them during the last three years and the current year.

(d) DGCA ensures availability of facilities required for establishing flying training institutes and no classification is accorded by DGCA to the flying clubs.

(e) No record of achievement made by Flying Clubs is maintained.

Statement I

State-wise details of establishment of Flying Schools and Existing number of Aircrafts in their possession

State	Sl. No.	Name of the Flying Clubs/Schools/Institutes	Date of Establishment owned	No. of aircrafts
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	1.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Andhra Pradesh Old Airport Hyderabad-500011	08/09/1958	2

1	2	3	4	5
	2.	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No. 295, Road No. 10, West Maredpally, Secunderabad	06.02.1997	7
	3.	Wings Aviation Pvt. Ltd., 1-11-256/B, Plot No. 108, Adjacent Airport Road, Begumpet Hyderabad.	09.10.1998	4
Bihar	4.	Bihar Flying Instt. Government of Bihar, Cabinet Secretariate Civil Aviation Directorate, Patna Airport, Patna	Year 1942	9
Chhattisgarh	5.	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Chakrabhata Airport, Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	22.10.2006	3
Gujarat	6.	The Gujarat Flying Club, Civil Aerodrome, Harni Road, Vadodara-390022 (Gujarat)	20.12.1958	3
	7.	Ahmedabad Aviation & Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hanger, Old Terminal Airport, Ahmedabad 38003, Gujarat	01.05.1994	4
	8.	Rainbow Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd Near ATC Tower, Hanger No. I, Surat Airport, Surat, Gujarat	27.08.2009	3
Haryana	9.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Karnal Branch, Karnal	03.03.1967	3
	10.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Hissar Branch, Hissar.	01.03.1965	2
	11.	Haryana Instt. of Civil Aviation, Pinjore Branch, Pinjore	May, 1980	4
Jharkhand	12.	Alchemist Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	17.02.2006	4
Karnataka	13.	Govt. Aviation Training School, Jakkur, Bangalore.	29.09.1988	3
	14.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy, Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., Helicopter Division, P.B. No. 1790, Bangalore	22.02.2000	4
Kerala	15.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Tech., Radhasree, T.C36/1200 (1&2),Vallakkadauv Enchakkal, Thiruvananthapuram	14.07.1959	3
Madhya Pradesh	16.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Raja Bhoj Airport, Bhopal	09.10.1951	3
	17.	Madhya Pradesh Ffying Club, Devi Ahilyabai Holkar Airport, Civil Aerodrome, Bijasan Road, Indore-452005	09.10.1951	8
	18.	M/s Chimes Aviation, Sagar (MP)	21.04.2008	8
	19.	Pilot Training College, Govt. Airstrip, P.O.-Sinkheda, Khargone-451001, MP.	06.02.2009	2
	20.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	03.07.2009	5
	21.	M/s Yash Air, Datana Air Strip, Dewas Road, Ujjain, M.P.	03.10.2003	16

1	2	3	4	5
Maharashtra	22.	Nagpur Flying Club, Office of the Divisional Commissioner, Civil Lines, Nagpur-01	Year 1947	3
	23.	The Bombay Flying Club, Juhu Airport, Santacruz (W), Mumbai	09.05.1928	3
	24.	National Flying Training Institute Pvt. Ltd, C/o Airport Authority of India, Birsai Airport, P.O. Paraswada, Gondia-425 614, Maharashtra	08.09.2008	2
	25.	Academy of Carver Aviation, Plot No. P-50, MIDC Ind. Area, Near Baramati Airport, Baramati-413133	07.08.1997	15
	26.	SKVM's Flying Academy of Aviation, Campus-Babulde, Banks of Tapi River, Mumbai-Agra Road, Shirpur, Dist.-Dhule-425 405	29.05.2009	3
Odisha	27.	Govt. Aviation Training Instt. Directorate of Aviation, Odisha, Civil Aerodrome, Bhubaneshwar.	16.12.1974	4
Punjab	28.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar Intl. Airport, P.O. Rajasansi, Amritsar-143101, PB	Year 1962	4
	29.	Ludhiana Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, P.O. Sahnewal, Ludhiana-141120	01.01.1968	3
	30.	Patiala Aviation Club, Civil Aerodrome, Sangrur Road, Patiala, Punjab	Year 1962	5
	31.	Birmi Flying Academy Pvt. Ltd., Hanger No. 2, Civil Airport, Patiaia.	31.03.2006	2
Rajasthan	32.	Rajasthan Flying School, Jaipur	23.04.2008	4
	33.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding Flying Club, Banasthali Univ., Banasthali, Dist. Tonk, Raj.-304022	11.08.1961	5
Tamil Nadu	34.	The Madras Flying Club Ltd., Gate No. Old Airport, Meenambakkam, Chennai-600027	04.03.1930	7
	35.	Orient Flight School, P.B. No. 1306, 40, GST Road, Chennai.	16.12.1994	10
	36.	Southern Pilot Training Academy, (A unit of Kohinoor Educational Services Pvt. Ltd.) Site B, Salem Airport, Omallur, Dist. Kamalapuram, Salem (Tamilnadu)	10.10.2009	3
	37.	International Aviation Academy Pvt. Ltd., Salem Airport, PO-Kamlapuram, Salem, Tamiinadu-636309	24.12.2009	3
Uttar Pradesh	38.	Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Udan Akademi Fursatganj, Dist. Raebareilly, UP-229302	12.09.1986	25

1	2	3	4	5
	39.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt. Ltd., MS-10 NH-91, Aligarh Airstrip, Dhanipur, Post Panetlii, Aligarh-202001 UP	12.09.2008	3
	40.	Chetak Aviation Academy, Aligarh (UP)	12.09.2008	3
	41.	Garg Aviation Ltd., Hanger No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt Kanpur-208004, UP	14.10.1996	5
	42.	Pioneer Flying Club Pvt. Ltd, MS-10, NH-91, Dhanipur Airport, Post Panethi, Aligarh-202001 UP	03.09.2009	3
	43.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur, Amhat Airfield, U.P.	10.02.2009	5
Uttarakhand	44.	M/s Amber Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Civil Aerodrome, Pant Nagar, Uttarakhand	27.10.2006	4

Statement II*Details of Gliding Clubs*

S.No	Name of the Gliding Club	No. of Gliders	Date/Year of Establishment	State
1.	IIT, Kanpur.	3	08-03-1967	Uttar Pradesh
2.	Bihar Gliding Club, Patna renamed as Jharkhand Gliding Club.	3	August, 1961	Jharkhand
3.	Ahmedabad Gliding Club, Ahmedabad.	1	1961	Gujarat
4.	Pinjore Gliding Club, Pinjore	2	May, 1980	Haryana
5.	Hissar Gliding Club, Hissar.	1	01.03.1965	Haryana
6.	Delhi Gliding Club Delhi.	7	1928	Delhi
7.	Rajasthan Gliding Club, Jaipur.	2	March, 1997	Rajasthan
8.	Gliding Centre Pune.	4	15.01.1994	Maharashtra
9.	Deolali Gliding Club, Nasik.	3	10.08.1962	Maharashtra
10.	Northern India Flying Club, Camp at Patiala (Jalandhar)	2	1960	Punjab
11.	Ludhiana Gliding Club, Ludhiana	1	August 1975	Punjab

*[English]***Educational Institutions in Muslim Areas**

3865. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that educational institutions in Muslim areas in the country are not sufficient;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or being 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) and (c) Establishing educational institutions, with focus on improving access, equity and quality in Minority Concentration Districts (MCDs) is a priority for the Government. Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), districts with concentration of Muslim population are specifically targeted for maximising school access and eliminating infrastructure gaps. Under this programme, as of December 2012, a total of 20512 Primary Schools and 9918 Upper Primary Schools have been constructed in Minority Concentration Districts. Under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 890 new secondary schools have been approved to be opened in MCDs. Out of 3609 Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs) *i.e.* residential schools for girls at Upper Primary level for girls belonging predominantly to the SC, ST, OBC and minority communities in Educational Backward Blocks, 544 KGBVs have been sanctioned in the Minority Concentration Districts, enrolling 10,821 Muslim girls. In addition under the scheme of establishment of 374 Model Degree Colleges in districts having a 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. 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 crore has been released so far. Two campuses of the Aligarh Muslim University have been established at Mallapuram (Kerala) and Murshidabad (West Bengal). The National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI) has granted minority status certificates to 7292 educational institutions till 31.1.2013.

[*Translation*]

Technical and Non-Technical Institutes

3866. SHRI JAGDISH SINGH RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the norms/criteria adopted by the Government for selection of backward and rural areas for establishing educational institutions;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open some technical and non-technical educational institutions for poor families in the backward and rural areas in the country; and

(c) 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) grants approval for the setting up of new technical institutions by Societies/Trusts/Companies registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956/ Central Government/State Government under the provision of Clause 10(k) of AICTE Act, 1987. However, under the scheme of "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development", the Ministry provides one-time financial assistance of ₹12.30 crore per polytechnic to the State Governments for setting up of new Polytechnics in unserved/underserved districts of the country subject to the respective State/UT Governments providing free of cost land, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond ₹12.30 crore, if any.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. However, the AICTE has introduced a policy of Tuition Fee Waiver (TFW) Scheme for sons & daughters of parents having annual income of less than Rs. 4.5 lakh from all sources, which is mandatory for all AICTE - approved technical institutions offering Bachelor Programme, Diploma, Post Diploma Programmes. As per norms, 5% of the sanctioned intake per course is supernumerary in nature and is available for these admissions.

[*English*]

EBITA

3867. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India (AI) is likely to achieve positive Earnings Before Interest, Taxes and Amortisation (EBITA) in the results for the financial year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether for the first half of the year, AI performance has been in line with the target set in the turnaround plan; 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. Revised Budget estimates of 2012-13 shows positive EBITDA of Rs. 19.45 crore.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. During April-September, 2012, Air India's operational performance *vis-a-vis* Turn Around Plan (TAP) milestones for FY2013 is as under:

Parameter	TAP Benchmark	Achievement
On Time Performance	85 percent	80.35 percent
Passenger Load factor	69.5 percent	70.9 percent
Yield (RPKM)	Rs. 3.53	Rs. 4.41

Divestment in NPC

3868. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an amendment to the Atomic Energy Act is a compulsory pre-requisite for divestment in Nuclear Power Corporation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this direction so far?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Introduction of e-Governance

3869. SHRI A.K.S. VDAYAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has withdrawn the powers given to the States for processing of applications for grant of approval for new polytechnics and extension of courses;

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

(c) whether the move is to reduce the gap between the number of degree level technical institutions and polytechnics and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the AICTE has decided to introduce a system of e-governance in its approval process for diploma and PG diploma level institutions to ensure transparency and swiftness in decision making; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c) In exercise of the power conferred under Section 10(k) of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 (52 of 1987), the AICTE in its meeting held on 24.11.2010 deliberated on the issue of delegation of powers to the State Governments for the processing of the applications of granting approval for diploma programme and decided to withdraw the power delegated by AICTE in 2002 to the State Governments for processing the applications for polytechnic colleges.

The AICTE took note of the wide gap between number of Degree Level Technical Institutions and Polytechnics and felt the need for the promotion of polytechnic education in the Country. The AICTE approved the proposal to withdraw the delegation of powers to the State Governments for processing the applications for grant of approval to new polytechnics and extension of approvals /variation in intake/new courses to the existing of diploma institute. It decided that these would be processed by the AICTE through on-line submission of applications, adopting a similar process of e-governance as employed for granting approval to degree level institutions, in order to ensure utmost transparency and swiftness in decision making. This would help ensure a uniformly high standard throughout the country.

(d) and (e) The AICTE has introduced e-governance in its approval process through a web portal which was placed into public domain on 10.01.2010. The AICTE has also revised the norms and standards for granting various kinds of approvals to the technical institutions. These measures would help in maintaining transparency and credibility.

SSA in Lakshadweep

3870. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that TGT teachers and PGT teachers are not being trained as per requirements in the Union Territory of Lakshadweep;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is monitoring the progress under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the island;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of expenditure incurred on teacher training in Lakshadweep?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme provides for the annual in-service training of teachers in all States/UTs including in Lakshadweep. A total of 2569 teachers were provided in-service training in the UT of Lakshadweep with an expenditure of Rs. 23.98 lakh during 2009-10 to 2012-13.

Under the SSA, there is a mechanism for the quarterly monitoring of various components of all the States/UTs, including Lakshadweep. Apart from this, progress under the programme is also reviewed in the State Project Director/Education Secretaries' Meeting. In addition, field level monitoring was undertaken by the Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram, Kerala, which is the independent Monitoring Institute for the UT, during 2011-12.

Concentration of Economic Activities in Urban Areas

3871. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the economic activities are concentrated in cities than in the rural areas;

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

(c) the steps being taken by the Government for proportionate economic activities both in urban and rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Estimation of National Income is usually done on the basis of economic activity from where it originates i.e. agriculture, mining and quarrying, manufacturing, transport, real estate and banking, social and personal services etc. However, the Central Statistical Organization (CSO) had estimated the share of the Net Domestic Product coming from rural and urban areas for the year 2004-05, this being the latest estimate available. The CSO had estimated that 48.14 % of the Net Domestic Product comes from rural areas. It is thus clear that economic activities are almost equally concentrated in rural and urban areas.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The growth of the rural sector vis-a-vis the urban sector is inter-linked and both have to grow in tandem in order to realize the full growth potential of the economy. The 12th Plan document has mentioned that the focus shall be on "Faster, Sustainable and more Inclusive Growth". Inclusiveness also means greater attention to income inequality. One of the ways of tackling income inequality is through implementation of employment generation programs. Some of the major employment generation programs which benefit the rural sector include the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, the National Rural Livelihood Mission and the Prime Minister's Employment Generation Program.

Cancellation of AADHAAR Cards

3872. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI PULIN BIHARI BASKE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has cancelled lakhs of Aadhaar numbers generated under the biometric exception clause;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to open more centres in different parts of the country; and

(d) the time limit fixed by the Government for issuance of the Aadhaar number to all residents in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) As on date 3,84,237 Aadhaar numbers have been cancelled under biometric exception clause.

(b) In keeping with Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI)'s commitment to achieve zero failure to enroll, the enrolment client application has the provision to enroll persons with biometric exceptions. It came to the notice of UIDAI that this provision was misused by some operators to enroll residents under the category who are not falling in the category of biometric exceptions. A scrutiny of all biometric exception enrollments was done and this has led to the cancellation of the 3,84,237 Aadhaar numbers issued as stated in para (a) above.

UIDAI has implemented measures to prevent attempts at incorrect biometric exception enrollments; which are as under:

(i) Enrolments done with full biometric exceptions are screened through a process of manual verification to check if the exceptions actually exist. The biometric exception photo, captured at the time of enrollment is used for this purpose.

(ii) Systems to carry out demographic de duplication have been introduced at the backend.

(c) Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is implementing the Aadhaar project in partnership with various State/UT Governments/Financial Institutions/India Post etc. The enrolment agencies are engaged by these partners to carry out enrolments in the field. It is the responsibility of the Registrars to deploy Enrolment Agencies, who set up Enrolment Centres. UIDAI has recently supplemented the list of Registrars by signing a

Memorandum of Understanding with CSC e-Governance Services India Limited, a company under the Department of Information Technology, Government of India. UIDAI has also worked with its partner Registrars to increase the number of active enrolling agencies from approximately 90 in 2012 to more than 100 currently.

(d) The Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) has been mandated to generate & issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. UIDAI is authorized to enroll, through Multiple Registrars upto 60 crore residents by March 2014 in 18 States/UTs as per the enclosed Statement. The rest of the population will be covered by Registrar General of India (RGI) under National Population Register (NPR) process.

Statement

Unque Identification Authority of India

Sl.No.	States/UTs
1.	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Chandigarh
3.	Daman and Diu
4.	Goa
5.	Gujarat
6.	Haryana
7.	Himachal Pradesh
8.	Jharkhand
9.	Karnataka
10.	Kerala
11.	Madhya Pradesh
12.	Maharashtra
13.	NCT of Delhi
14.	Puducherry
15.	Punjab
16.	Rajasthan
17.	Sikkim
18.	Tripura

[*Translation*]

Declining Subscribers Base

3873. SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO
DUDHGAONKAR:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

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

(a) the details of the subscribers of BSNL and MTNL who surrendered their telephone connections, the mobile and the landline separately during the last three years and the current year, company and State-wise and the reasons therefor;

(b) the details of the telephone exchange and mobile towers set up by both the Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) in their respective areas so far and the number of exchanges proposed to be set up during the current year along with the proposal received from State Governments in this regard particularly in rural areas, State and company-wise;

(c) whether the services of BSNL is not satisfactory in rural, remote and backward areas in the country and there is shortage of equipment for installation of mobile towers in these areas;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the mobile as well as landline services of both the companies and the action taken to ensure adequate supply of required equipment/materials?

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

(DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) The circle-wise details of the subscribers of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) who surrendered their mobile and landline telephone connections during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement-I. Main reasons for surrender of these connections are as follows:

- Subscriber base shifting from fixed line to wireless mobile communication
- Stiff competition in mobile sector
- Aggressive marketing by competitors.

(b) BSNL and MTNL receive requests/proposals from various agencies including the State Governments for setting up of new telephone exchanges and mobile Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs). However, BSNL and MTNL augment their network capacity based on techno-commercial considerations. The circle-wise details of telephone exchanges and mobile BTSs of BSNL and MTNL, as on 31.01.2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) and (d) As per information provided by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), complaints from customers are received from time to time regarding Quality of Service (QoS) in its service areas including rural, remote and backward areas in the country. Quality of Service is monitored on a regular basis by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). TRAI has indicated, from time to time, some deficiencies on specified parameters of service in specific service areas. Improvement in service delivery is a continuous process.

BSNL could not augment its mobile capacity due to cancellation of tenders during the last four years. However, as of now, BSNL has initiated steps to augment its capacity by 14.37 million Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) lines for its service areas including rural, remote and backward areas.

(e) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the senior management of both PSUs review the performance of BSNL and MTNL regularly. Some of the steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to improve their mobile and landline services are as follows:

BSNL

- Strengthening of sales and distribution system.

- Special consumer retention camps.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
- Continuous improvement in customer care through Project Smile.
- Introduction of various attractive tariff plans & improved marketing strategies.
- Provision of Value Added Services including broadband services. Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like Video/Games/Music on demand etc.

MTNL

- Plan to commission Convergent billing. This system will provide one bill for all services to a subscriber and address customer request for services, tariff etc.

- Reviewing of tariff for various products and services.
- Measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills.
- Online system for booking of different services and complaints for landline and mobile.
- MTNL is having Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centres (CSCs) at Mumbai. for customers to get various services like registration for new service, duplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, Virtual Calling Cards etc.

There is no shortage of equipment/material in BSNL and MTNL. However, BSNL has initiated to augment its capacity by 14.37 million Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) lines of mobile equipment for its service areas including rural, remote and backward areas.

Statement I

Circle-wise details of surrendered telephone connections of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years and current year

Sl.No.	Circle	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13 (upto 31.01.13)	
		Wired Line	Mobile	Wired Line	Mobile	Wired Line	Mobile	Wired Line	Mobile
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
BSNL									
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2,960	10,029	3,465	2,553	2,066	67,274	3,058	11,554
2.	Andhra Pradesh	402,639	330,960	355,613	67,228	255,768	1,527,321	252,436	1,303,523
3.	Assam	59,227	142,708	69,015	77,049	41,699	568,470	44,451	280,607
4.	Bihar	26,662	240,646	23,527	178,736	603,510	651,443	178,412	663,171
5.	Chhattisgarh	38,066	1,204	63,971	11,845	16,840	10,793	20,526	265
6.	Gujarat	178,597	91,488	270,835	38,177	200,514	29,799	108,555	40,273
7.	Haryana	112,162	56,058	232,339	154,211	110,243	646,841	60,047	361,672
8.	Himachal Pradesh	34,186	40,512	39,876	68,762	40,968	337,499	24,985	278,918
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	25,349	94,543	29,227	650,917	26,949	208,563	17,996	187,374
10.	Jharkhand	21,211	21,590	241,934	128,559	14,348	684,922	92,153	194,595
11.	Karnataka	292,476	188,232	246,586	103,270	260,121	654,806	419,314	710,312

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Kerala	253,380	227,687	291,145	49,382	240,175	40,631	178,730	55,790
13.	Madhya Pradesh	126,485	177,575	168,531	182,067	239,502	611,487	93,415	502,245
14.	Maharashtra	537,830	316,838	365,938	383,727	384,943	1,682,697	233,713	1,105,677
15.	North East-I	13,037	28,871	74,561	62,453	22,363	26,235	8,140	2,247
16.	North East II	7,207	34,770	21,361	26,896	19,452	258,863	38,024	113,545
17.	Odisha	66,341	34,344	84,158	120,498	161,310	414,148	84,632	586,528
18.	Punjab	163,089	271,861	125,127	107,177	207,683	885,681	121,759	834,582
19.	Rajasthan	129,455	367,064	267,788	297,836	192,175	1,306,521	163,521	482,890
20.	Tamil Nadu	351,967	182,036	314,956	177,835	287,356	712,325	176,673	642,760
21.	Uttarakhand	28,719	57,722	63,242	46,187	31,839	185,397	25,037	196,978
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	58,334	167,337	77,376	143,120	312,462	333,274	239,735	120,176
23.	Uttar Pradesh W)	44,949	216,062	480,282	151,526	79,439	282,937	34,754	661,850
24.	West Bengal	213,027	417,570	190,613	69,553	121,590	295,088	113,200	77,137
25.	Kolltata	141,064	252,970	106,443	188,205	261,127	298,506	62,789	228,710
26.	Chennai	97,623	187,937	98,585	19,643	235,972	13,012	74,220	108,826
MTNI									
1.	Delhi	77060	119286	65697	111963	56621	103258	43535	505607*
2.	Mumbai	103241	29781	88714	10939	76835	42419	62688	433813*

*MTNL has deactivated 380262 number of GSM connections in Delhi and 425335 in Mumbai after reconciliation of system data in 2012-13 upto 28.2.2013.

Statement II

Circle-wise details of telephone exchanges and Base Transceiver Stations (BTSs) of BSNL and MTNL

Sl.No.	Circle	Telephone exchanges as on 31.01.2013	BTSs as on 31.01.2013
1	2	3	4
BSNL			
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	52	168
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3276	7271
3.	Assam	624	1801

1	2	3	4
4.	Bihar	1332	2828
5.	Chhattisgarh	573	2150
6.	Gujarat	2985	6557
7.	Haryana	1104	2103
8.	Himachal Pradesh	809	1149
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	380	1544
10.	Jharkhand	496	1852
11.	Karnataka	3110	6169
12.	Kerala	1509	5636
13.	Madhya Pradesh	2669	5045
14.	Maharashtra	4927	9281
15.	North East-I	224	852
16.	North East-II	228	757
17.	Odisha	1168	2619
18.	Punjab	1527	3980
19.	Rajasthan	2292	4594
20.	Tamil Nadu	2039	6446
21.	Uttarakhand	483	1131
22.	Uttar Pradesh (E)	2178	6105
23.	Uttar Pradesh (W)	1067	2897
24.	West Bengal	1387	3019
25.	Kolkata	460	1807
26.	Chennai	518	2481
MTNL			
1.	Delhi	361	1876
2.	Mumbai	222	1755

*[English]***Deputation of IPS/IFS**

3874. SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN:
 DR. P. VENUGOPAL:
 SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI P. KUMAR:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
 SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether many Indian Police Service, Indian Forest Service etc. officers have been deputed to many organisations including Central Passport Organisation on deputation basis;

(b) if so, the number of such officers deputed to various departments/organizations as on date;

(c) whether the minimum period of deputation is two years;

(d) if so, whether many departments/organizations are not repatriating such officers after the period of two years;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether due to deputation of such officers, the parental departments and organisations are facing acute shortage of officers; and

(g) if so, the steps taken by the Government to call back these officers from the deputed departments/organizations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. In the Central Passport Organisation of the Ministry of External Affairs, officers from All India Services *i.e.* Indian Police Service (IPS), Indian Forest Service (IFS), Indian Administrative Service (IAS), and other Central Services are appointed on deputation as per the Recruitment Rules against the sanctioned posts and

keeping in mind the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension's guidelines on duration of tenure. As on 15.3.2013, there are 4 IPS, 1 IAS, 6 IFS and 29 officers from other Central Services on deputation to Central Passport Organization.

As per the inputs obtained from Ministry of Home Affairs and Ministry of Environment & Forests, there are 462 IPS and 278 IFS officers on deputation to other organizations including the Central Passport Organization.

(c) As per Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension's guidelines, the minimum period of deputation prescribed is 3 years. Accordingly, Central Passport Organization also follows policy of an initial tenure of three years.

(d) and (e) The tenure of the officers deputed to Central Passport Organization is extended on expiry of their normal deputation period keeping in view the guidelines of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pension (Department of Personnel and Training) and with the approval of the Cadre Controlling Authority, on annual basis upto 5 years on case to case basis on functional requirements.

(f) and (g) So far as the Central Passport Organization, Ministry of External Affairs is concerned, the officers are reverted back to their parent cadre on completion of their normal deputation tenure. There is not a single case where the parent department has sought repatriation of any officer and this Ministry has not acted upon the request. No parent department has brought to the notice of the Ministry of External Affairs any shortage of officers.

Air Navigation Services

3875. SHRI TAKAM SANJOY: Will tire Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade Air Navigation Services (ANS) of the existing airports in the country especially the North Eastern States using latest technology during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up National Aviation University in the North Eastern States

during the 12th Five Year Plan to meet the critical skilled human resource of the aviation sector;

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

(e) the present status of the proposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details regarding upgradation of Air Navigation Services(ANS) of the existing airports in the country especially North Eastern States using latest technology as per the Twelfth Five Year Plan are as follows:

- (i) ATS Automation system has been implemented at 34 airports across India including Guwahati, Agartala, Imphal and Dimapur.
- (ii) Automatic Dependent Surveillance-Broadcast(ADS-B) has been installed at 14 locations including Guwahati and Agartala.
- (iii) Airports Authority of India (AAI) is in the process of installing ADS-B at Dibrugarh in the second phase which will augment the surveillance coverage over North Eastern Airspace.
- (iv) VOR has been planned to be installed at Teju and Pakyong.
- (v) Under upper Airspace Harmonization Program (UAH), Area Control is being developed at Agartala in addition to Guwahati which will result in efficient provision of Air Traffic Management.
- (vi) Two new ATS routes between Guwahati-Dimapur and Dimapur-Silchar are proposed to be established which will save the fuel and will reduce operating cost to Airlines and carbon emissions.
- (vii) ILS has been planned to be installed at Barapani.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Does not arise.

Performance of JNNURM

3876. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has examined the Performance Audit Report No.15 of 2012-13 on the JNNURM covering the period 2005-06 to 2010-11 and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the report indicates that not even a single urban infrastructure project chosen for scrutiny had been completed in seven mission cities of UP whereas a sizeable number of projects had been completed in Gujarat, Karnataka and Andhra Pradesh;

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

(d) whether the report recommends incentives to States which are performing well; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Madam. The Government has considered the Performance Audit Report No. 15 of 2012-13 on the JNNURM covering the period 2005-06 to 2010-11 and has issued advisory to the States for compliance/ rectification with the observations/deficiencies concerning to them as pointed out in the report.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. The performance audit has been conducted through test check of records which indicates no Urban Infrastructure projects completed in the Seven Mission cities of Uttar Pradesh and 33 out of 71 projects in Gujarat, 16 out of 46 projects in Karnataka and 17 out of 50 projects in Andhra Pradesh have been completed.

The progress of the Projects is periodically reviewed by the Government of India. However, the execution and monitoring of projects is done by the States/Union Territories (UTs) in accordance with rules and procedures. The States have been advised to expedite implementation of the projects to be completed within the extended period of JnNURM. Presently, 4 out of 33 projects in Uttar Pradesh, 47 out of 71 projects in Gujarat, 23 out of 47 projects in Karnataka and 20 out of 52 projects in Andhra Pradesh have been completed.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The guidelines under JnNURM do not have any such provision.

SAR Level Measuring Technology

3877. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
 SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
 SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:
 SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
 SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
 SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

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

(a) whether the foolproof technology to measure Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) level is available in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has set up or plans to set up a regulator to monitor radiation from mobile phone and Base Transmitting Stations (BTS);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps taken by the Government to check the electromagnetic field radiation from BTS and mobile phones?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Madam, technology is available to measure Specific Absorption Rate (SAR) level and SAR Laboratory has been set up at Telecommunication Engineering Centre (TEC) of Department of Telecommunications.

(c) to (e) Government has no proposal to set up a regulator to monitor radiation from mobile phone and Base Transmitting Stations (BTS). The Electromagnetic Field (EMF) radiation from BTS, is being monitored by the Telecom Enforcement, Resource & Monitoring (TERM) Cells of DoT. For measuring the radiation from mobile phones, SAR Laboratory has been set up at TEC.

Graduates from B-Schools

3878. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether merely 10 percent of graduates from business schools reportedly manage to get hired by corporate India on an average every year;

(b) If so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any study/survey has been conducted to find out the reasons therefor and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether a large number of business schools have been closed in different parts of the country during the last three years and the current year;

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

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to improve the standard of education in these business schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Ministry has not conducted any such study in this regard.

(d) and (e) The State-wise number of business schools that closed during 2011-12 and 2012-13 is enclosed as Statement.

(f) The AICTE through its various schemes such as the 'Faculty Development Programme', the Industry Institute Partnership Cell, the Quality Improvement Programme, the Innovation Promotion Scheme and Finishing Schools for students, promotes quality in technical education. Additionally, the AICTE promotes industry interaction and collaboration with industry bodies like the CII, the FICCI, the ASSOCHAM, the NASSCOM etc. to improve quality in institutions.

Statement*Management institutions closed during 2011-12*

State	Number of institutions closed
Andhra Pradesh	28
Haryana	12
Himachal Pradesh	4
Karnataka	3
Kerala	4
Madhya Pradesh	6
Maharashtra	12
Punjab	16
Rajasthan	15
Uttar Pradesh	24
Total	124

Management institutions closed during 2012-13

State	Number of institutions closed
Andhra Pradesh	42
Delhi	1
Gujarat	2
Haryana	1
Kerala	2
Madhya Pradesh	11
Maharashtra	6
Odisha	1
Punjab	1
Rajasthan	20
Tamil Nadu	7
Uttar Pradesh	7
Total	101

Technical/Professional Education Institutes in NER

3879. SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI SANSUMA KHUNGGUR
BWISWMUTHIARY:

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

(a) the details of technical and professional educational institutes functioning in the North Eastern States;

(b) whether these institutes are sufficient to cater to the need of students;

(c) if not, whether the Government proposes to set up more such institutes as well as colleges in various parts of the North Eastern States particularly in Assam and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the funds allocated/proposed for the purpose; and

(e) the time by which these institutes are likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) At present 12 (Twelve) Centrally Funded Technical Institutions are functioning in the North Eastern States. These are: one Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in Guwahati, one Indian Institute of Management (IIM) in Shillong, two old National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in Agartala and Silchar, & six new NITs in Arunachal Pradesh, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Sikkim, Mizoram and Manipur, one North Eastern Regional Institute of Science & Technology (NERIST) in Arunachal Pradesh and one Central Institute of Technology (CIT) in Kokrajhar, Assam. In addition to this, 96 All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) approved technical educational institutions (4 in Arunachal Pradesh, 51 in Assam, 7 in Manipur, 6 in Meghalaya, 7 in Mizoram, 6 in Sikkim, 5 in Nagaland and 10 in Tripura) are also functioning in the North-Eastern States.

(c) to (e) The proposal for the establishment of new Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs) in PPP mode in the State of Assam and Tripura at Guwahati and Bodhjung Nagar, West Tripura respectively have been approved by the Ministry. As per the approved Scheme, the capital cost of each IIIT is Rs. 128.00 crore which is to be contributed in the ratio of 50:35:15 by the Central Government, the State Government and the industry respectively. In the North Eastern States, the industry participation for capital expenditure will be kept at 7.5% and Central Government participation at 57.50% while State Government's at 35%. The establishment/functioning of the new IIITs will depend upon the response of the State Government with regard to finalization of Industry Partners, Signing of the MoU, Registration of the proposed new IIIT as a Society, etc.

Further, under the scheme of "Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under coordinated action for Skill Development", the Ministry provides one-time financial assistance of Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic to the State Governments for setting up of new Polytechnic in unserved/underserved districts of the country subject to the respective State/UT Governments providing free of cost land, meeting 100% recurring expenditure and also non-recurring expenditure beyond Rs. 12.30 crore, if any. In North Eastern States, 66 districts are eligible for receiving the grants. Out of these 66 districts, 60 districts have been provided partial financial assistance of Rs. 228.48 crore including Rs. 42.00 crore in 21 districts in Assam.

[*Translation*]

Repatriated Workers

3880. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment of the impact of the repatriation of Indian workers from other countries particularly the gulf countries on account of global economic recession;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take steps for the rehabilitation of such workers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The majority of ECR (Emigration Clearance Required) category of Indian workers go for employment to Gulf countries and return after the completion of their employment contracts. The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs does not maintain data about returnee workers.

(c) and (d) At present, there is no special scheme to rehabilitate such returnee workers. However, the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has launched Mahatama Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) on a pilot basis to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers having Emigration Check Required (ECR) passports going to ECR countries, to (a) save for their return and resettlement, (b) save for their old age and (c) obtain a Life Insurance cover against natural death during the period of coverage.

[*English*]

National IT Policy

3881. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
SHRI VUAY BAHADUR SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether the Government has prepared a National Policy on Information Technology;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof along with its present status;

(c) whether the profitability level of Indian IT sector, both Software and Hardware, has been declining;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor;

(e) the foreign exchange earned by India separately for Software and Hardware export in Information Technology Sector during the said period, country-wise, year-wise along with the target set in this regard for the current fiscal; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for promotion of IT and augmentation of software export?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes. Madam. The Government has prepared a National Policy on Information Technology (NPIT), which was notified on 14.09.2012. The vision of the policy is to strengthen and enhance India's position as the Global IT hub and to use IT and Cyberspace as an engine for rapid, inclusive and substantial growth in the national economy. The policy envisages to increase revenues of IT and ITES Industry from USD 100 Billion at present to USD 300 Billion by 2020 and to expand exports from USD 69 Billion at present to USD 200 Billion by 2020.

(c) and (d) The Department has no such data.

(e) The details are given in the enclosed Statement. The export of IT-BPO during the current fiscal *i.e.* 2012-13 was projected at US\$ 76-78 billions. However, the IT-BPO export from the country, in the current fiscal *i.e.* FY 2012-13 is estimated at US\$ 75.8 billions.

(f) Government extends several incentives to increase the IT and ITES export revenue, (i) Under the Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme, which is administered by the Software Technology Parks of India (STPI), an autonomous society under Department of Electronics & Information Technology (DeitY), Ministry of Communications & IT, the IT-ITES units are eligible for various benefits such as Customs Duty exemption on imported goods, reimbursement of Central Sales Tax (CST) and Excise Duty exemptions on procurement of indigenously manufactured goods. Further, the Department of Commerce (DOC), Ministry of Commerce & Industry through Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) and Market Access Initiatives (MAI) Scheme assists exporters especially Small & Medium Enterprises (SMEs) for export promotion activities abroad. DOC has notified 235 IT-ITES specific Special Economic Zones (SEZs). Currently, the SEZs units are eligible for tax benefits as per Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act for a period of 15 years in a phased manner. The IT-ITES SEZ units are contributing significantly to the growth of export revenues of the sector. (ii) The Government has taken various steps to promote Electronic Hardware Manufacturing in the Country, which include National Policy on Electronics 2012 notified with a vision to create a globally competitive Electronics Systems Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) industry to meet the country's needs and serve the international market. It contains about 50 strategies to promote electronics hardware.

Statement

Foreign Exchange Earned

USD Bn	FY2009-10	FY2010-11	FY2011-12
IT-BPO/Software	49.7	59.0	68.8
Hardware	0.4	0.4	0.4

Source: NASSCOM

Country/Region wise break-up for IT-BPO/Software Exports

(Value in USD Billion)

	Software Exports FY2011-12
USA	42.3
UK	11.7
Europe (Excl. UK)	7.9
Asia	5.3
Rest of World	1.6
Total	68.8

Source: NASSCOM

Country/Region-wise break-up for Computer Hardware Exports

(Value in USD Billion)

Country/Region	Hardware Exports FY2011-12
Singapore, Hong Kong & other South Asian countries	83.33
Europe (EU countries)	50.00
North America	83.33
Middle East countries	160.42
Japan, Korea and other far east countries	26.04
Latin America	16.67
African countries	13.54
Russia & CIS countries	0.83
Australia & other oceanic countries	2.08
Europe (Non-EU countries)	1.25
Total	438

Source: ESC

Teacher Training Institutes

3882. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the number of teacher training institutes functioning in the country at present, State-wise;

(b) the details of the number of teachers trained in such institutes during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise and institute-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints about the functioning of these institutes; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has granted recognition to 15,106 Teacher Education Institutions with an intake capacity of 12,33,601 teacher trainees. The State-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) The Government/NCTE have received complaints about irregularities in the functioning of teacher training institutions. In such cases, the NCTE undertakes inspection under section 13 of the NCTE Act (1993) and withdraws recognition under section 17 of the NCTE Act in case the violation of the norms and standards and other conditions laid down by the NCTE is established. During the years 2010 and 2011, the total number of teacher education courses/institutions for which recognition was withdrawn by the Regional Committees of the NCTE was 404 and 317, respectively.

Statement

State-wise details of teacher education institutions in India as on 15th March 2013

State/UT	No. of Recognised Institutions	Intake Capacity
1	2	3
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	205
Andhra Pradesh	1681	121285

	1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh		12	895
Assam		74	5790
Bihar		198	19985
Chandigarh		10	2290
Chhattisgarh		183	15150
Daman and Diu		4	210
Delhi		79	14185
Goa		9	595
Gujarat		751	67579
Haryana		833	64852
Himachal Pradesh		109	13500
Jharkhand		121	11560
Karnataka		1649	104240
Kerala		486	33228
Lakshadweep		1	50
Madhya Pradesh		1005	71935
Maharashtra		2254	137948
Manipur		15	1380
Meghalaya		15	1024
Mizoram		4	515
Nagaland		10	790
Odisha		94	6359
Puducherry		101	8130
Punjab		274	33455
Rajasthan		703	98355
Sikkim		7	515
Tamil Nadu		2100	182007
Tripura		9	1150
Uttar Pradesh		1837	174240
Uttarakhand		79	9122
West Bengal		397	31077
Grand Total		15106	1233601

Misuse of Funds

3883. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether misutilisation of funds sanctioned/ released under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) has been reported to the Government from various States in the country;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) 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).

(c) The progress of the Projects is periodically reviewed by the Government of India. However, the execution and monitoring of projects is done by the States/ Union Territories (UTs) in accordance with extant rules and procedures. The States/UTs monitors the implementation of the projects through State Level Nodal Agency (SLNA) and other monitoring agencies. The shortcomings/deviations, if any, in implementation of project are conveyed to the State Government for proper rectification and suitable action thereon as per the rules and procedures of the State Government. States/UTs report on the proper utilization of funds through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs).

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to Meritorious Students

3884. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impoverished meritorious students are given adequate financial assistance for pursuing higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government provides financial assistance to the States for the purpose;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to create a fund separately for such students; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

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

[English]

Open Sky Policy

3885. SHRI PREM DAS RAI:
SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to adopt an Open Sky Policy with ASEAN;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the potential increase in air-traffic by adopting such a policy, especially to the North East Region;

(c) whether the Government's liberal air service agreements with various countries led to presence of a large number of foreign players resulting in traffic congestion and delays at majority of the airports in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken to ease the traffic congestion and avoid delays in air services; and

(e) whether the presence of foreign players and increase in number of operators in any way has helped reducing the air passenger fares and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) At present there is no Open Sky Policy with the ASEAN countries. However, there is a proposal for entering into

Multilateral Agreement on Air Services with the Government of the Member States of ASEAN countries. The provisions of such Multilateral Agreement are to be based on principles of sovereignty of nations, nationality of carriers and reciprocity in terms of commercial opportunities for the airlines of the participating Member States, taking into account views of stakeholders.

(c) and (d) No Madam. The development/up-gradation of facilities at the airports for improved services and management of Air Traffic is a continuous process and Airports Authority of India (AAI) has deployed /planned measures viz. radar integration, Harmonization of Upper Airspace, Central Air Traffic Management, Performance Based Navigation, Standard Instrument Departures, Standard Terminal Arrival Routes, cross runway operations etc. to meet increased air traffic demand and eliminate delays in the air and on the ground.

(e) The air passenger fares are dependent on various factors such as demand, cost of operations, fuel price, taxes etc. Increase in number of foreign carrier operations is likely to result in increased competition and competitive air fares to the customers.

Star Alliance

3886. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India proposes to join Star Alliance;

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

(c) the advantages and disadvantages of joining Star Alliance;

(d) the details of other private airlines from India and other major international airlines that joined Star Alliance; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in regard to above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) and (b) The process of AI's integration into Star was put on hold by Star Alliance on 1st August, 2011, even though Air India had met all the joining requirements by the stipulated timeline of 31st July, 2011. Thereafter, Air India has had several meetings with Star Alliance to pursue the matter. However, so far Star has not given any concrete response to Air India in the matter.

(c) Advantages expected to accrue to Air India from joining Star Alliance are: (i) Improved brand image; (ii) Expected increase in code share arrangements with Star Alliance carriers; (iii) Increase in FFP Partnership with Star Alliance carriers; (iv) Participation in various Star Alliance products; and (v) Enhanced revenues.

However, the disadvantages of joining Star Alliance is that Air India would not be allowed to have a code share arrangement and/or FFP partnership with any airline from other competing alliances, like Sky Team and One world.

(d) A list of international airlines which are members of Star Alliance is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Government has been supporting Air India in its efforts to join Star Alliance.

Statement

Members of Star Alliances

Sl.No.	Airline(s)
1	2
1.	Adria Airways (JP)
2.	Aegean Airlines (A3)
3.	Air Canada (AC)
4.	Air China (CA)
5.	Air New Zealand (NZ)
6.	All Nippon airways (NH)
7.	Asiana Airlines (OZ)
8.	Austrian Airlines (OZ)
9.	Avianca (AV) /TACA Airlines (TA)
10.	Brussels Airlines (SN)
11.	Copa Airlines (CM)
12.	Croatia Airlines (OU)
13.	EGYPT AIR (MS)
14.	Ethiopian Airlines (ET)
15.	LOT Polish Airlines (LO)
16.	Lufthansa (LH)
17.	Scandinavian Airlines (SK)

1	2
18.	Shenzhen Airlines (ZH)
19.	Singapore Airlines (SQ)
20.	South African Airways (SA)
21.	SWISS (LX)
22.	TAM Airlines (JJ)
23.	TAP Portugal (TP)
24.	Thai Airways (TG)
25.	Turkish Airlines (TK)
26.	United Airlines (UA)
27.	US Airways (US)

[Translation]

Reforms in Education

3887. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) the reforms in education the Government proposes to bring about in the country;

(b) the finances proposed to be incurred in case of each of the reforms;

(c) the reactions/opinions received from the State Governments in case of each of the reforms; and

(d) the reforms which would require statutory changes in the State legislations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Education reforms are a continuous process and the Government seeks to carry them forward through expansion, inclusion and rapid improvement in quality through institutional and policy reforms and by enhancing public spending. Education, being in the concurrent list, is the responsibility of both the Central as well as the State Governments. Education reforms are taking place after consultation with all stakeholders, including State Governments and academics.

In the realm of elementary education, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which has become operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, lays special focus on improving the quality of education. Further, the Government has issued an Advisory to State Governments on the implementation of section 29 of the RTE Act for initiating curriculum reform, including (i) formulating age-appropriate curricula and syllabi in keeping with the National Curriculum Framework (NCF) -2005, (ii) maintaining subject balance, (iii) initiating textbook content and production reform, and (iv) ensuring continuous and comprehensive assessment for learning.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in its schools in a phased manner for improvement of quality in the schools affiliated to it. The Board has also made Class X Board Examination optional for the students studying in Senior Secondary Schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X.

At the level of higher education, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing a number of schemes aimed at improvement of quality of education in Indian Universities, such as the introduction of a semester system, the regular updating of curricula, Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), reforms in admission procedure and in examination and evaluation systems. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has also formulated a National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) to solve the problem of skill manpower and unemployment.

An amount of Rs. 4,53,728 crore has been allocated for the education sector for the 12th Plan period representing an increase of 68.12% over the 11th Plan allocation. It is not possible to quantify the financial implications of each of the reforms as a separate category.

(c) It has been the endeavour of the Ministry to have consultations and continuous dialogue with the States for the development of education sector. Over the past three years, regular meetings of CABE and State Education Ministers Conference have been held and this has helped in developing consensus on various issues and schemes within the sub-sectors of education ranging from elementary, adult, secondary, higher, technical, vocational and open and distance education.

(d) Government has already introduced four Bills in the Parliament aiming at reforms in higher education, which include proposals for prohibition of unfair practices in technical/educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities; mandatory accreditation of higher educational institutions; educational tribunals for adjudication of disputes; and legislation to regulate the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions. These Bills, when enacted, would have precedence over State legislation.

Financial Assistance to EWS

3888. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Housing Finance Companies which are not providing loans to the people belonging to the Economically Weaker Sections (EWS);

(b) the details of the persons belonging to EWS who have been provided housing loans by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise;

(c) the amount of housing loans proposed to be provided to the persons belonging to the EWS in the country during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(d) whether the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank have provided any loans for construction of houses during the last three years and the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof, State and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): (a) As ascertained from National Housing Bank (NHB) during the year 2011-12, 42 Housing Finance Companies as against 54 Housing Finance Companies (HFCs) registered with NHB, disbursed an amount of Rs. 361.97 crore (0.53% of total loans disbursed to individuals) under the loan slab of upto Rs. 2 lakh, which pertain to lower income Households. Details are placed at enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The details of the persons belonging to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) who have been provided housing loans by the Housing and Urban Development Corporation Limited (HUDCO) in the country including Uttar Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, year and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) Through the proposed Rajiv Rinn Yojna (the revamped Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor-ISSHUP) Government proposes to provide subsidized loans to 10 lakh EWS & LIG beneficiaries during the 12th Plan period. However since necessary approvals are awaited no firm commitment can be given at this stage.

(d) No Madam, no financial assistance has been received from the World Bank and Asian Development Bank in the Housing Sector during the last three years and in the Current Financial Year upto 28.02.2013.

(e) In the light of above reply to (d) above, does not arise.

Statement I

Loan Disbursement to individuals upto Rs. 2 lakh slab

Sl.No.	Name of Housing Finance Company	Rs. in Lakh
1	2	3
1.	First Blue Home Finance Ltd.	9.47
2.	Can Fin Homes Ltd.	308.71
3.	Cent Bank Home Finance Ltd.	47.87
4.	Dewan Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	419.30
5.	GIC Housing Finance Ltd.	1018.93

1	2	3
6.	GRUH Finance Ltd.	2871.54
7.	Housing Development Finance Corporation Ltd.	4436.00
8.	Housing and Urban Development Corporation Ltd.	0.00
9.	ICICI Home Finance Company Ltd.	19.75
10.	Reliance Home Finance Private Limited	2.00
11.	LIC Housing Finance Ltd.	1867.24
12.	PNB Housing Finance Ltd.	6.00
13.	Tata Capital Housing Finance Ltd.	15.09
14.	Sundaram BNP Paribas Home Finance Ltd.	172.20
15.	DHFL Vysya Housing Finance Limited	77.19
16.	GE Money Housing Finance	0.00
17.	Indiabulls Housing Finance Limited	59.46
18.	REPCO Home Finance Ltd.	523.50
19.	Indo Pacific Housing Finance Ltd.	16.89
20.	Sahara Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	98.46
21.	Manipal Housing Finance Syndicate Ltd.	9.55
22.	Mahindra Rural Housing Finance Ltd.	21343.47
23.	Rose Valley Housing Development Finance Corporation Limited	0.00
24.	National Trust Housing Finance Ltd.	19.45
25.	Vishwakriya Housing Finance Ltd.	8.25
26.	HBN Housing Finance Ltd.	4.00
27.	Inara Housing Finance Limited	30.70
28.	India Home Loans Limited	3.25
29.	Kerala Housing Finance Ltd.	160.03
30.	Religare Housing Development Corporation Limited	0.00
31.	MAS Rural Housing and Mortgage Finance Ltd.	24.64
32.	Micro Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	51.85
33.	Orange City Housing Finance Limited	0.00
34.	India Shelter Finance Corporation Limited	1152.00
35.	SRG Housing Finance Ltd.	27.50
36.	Swagat Housing Finance Company Ltd.	26.05

1	2	3
37.	Vastu Housing Finance Corporation Ltd.	0.00
38.	Ind Bank Housing Ltd.	0.00
39.	India Infoline Housing Finance Limited	0.00
40.	Muthoot Housing Finance Company Limited	2.08
41.	SwarnaPragati Housing Micro Finance Private Limited	552.00
42.	Akme Star Housing Finance Limited	30.50
43.	Panthoibi Housing Finance Company Limited	0.00
44.	North East Region Housing Finance Company Ltd.	332.70
45.	Habitat Housing Finance Limited	0.00
46.	Edelweiss Housing Finance Limited	2.00
47.	Aptus Value Housing Finance India Limited	10.25
48.	Aadhar Housing Finance Private Limited	409.50
49.	Home First Finance Company India Private Limited	6.81
50.	Equitas Housing Finance Private Limited	0.00
51.	Shubham Housing Development Finance Company	7.31
52.	Shriram Housing Finance Limited	11.05
53.	A u Housing Finance Private Limited	2.59
54.	Milestone Home Finance Company Private Limited	0.00
Total		36197.13

Statement II*State-wise Releases for EWS Housing*

(Rs. in Lakh)

State Name	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total
	EWS_Releases	EWS_Releases	EWS_Releases	(As on 28.2.13) EWS_Releases	Ews_Releases
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Chhattisgarh	1455.59	798.03	0.00	0.00	2253.62

1	2	3	4	5	6
Delhi	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Gujarat	0.00	19241.53	395.05	0.00	19636.58
Haryana	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Jharkhand	0.00	10000.00	0.00	0.00	10000.00
Karnataka	7598.42	0.00	2531.90	0.00	10130.32
Kerala	0.00	90.53	0.00	0.00	90.53
Madhya Pradesh	2906.00	1325.50	5141.00	2621.16	11993.66
Maharashtra	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Nagaland	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Odisha	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Puducherry	1500.00	0.00	5946.00	500.00	7946.00
Rajasthan	0.00	0.00	94535.72	72766.90	167302.62
Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Uttar Pradesh	0.00	675.00	0.00	0.00	675.00
West Bengal	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	13460.01	32130.59	108549.67	75888.06	230028.33

Losses of BSNL and MTNL

3889. DR. BALIRAM:

SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether ineffective marketing strategy and poor customer care system in BSNL and MTNL are some of the reasons for declining market share and losses of the telecom PSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to improve marketing strategy and customer care system of BSNL and MTNL;

(c) whether the BSNL and MTNL have spent huge amount on sports events and its promotion;

(d) if so, the total expenditure incurred by both the PSUs in this regard during the last three years and the current year, PSU-wise and year-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to curtail the expenditure on sports in view of the incurring losses of both PSUs; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): (a) and (b) The main reasons for declining market share of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are as follows:

- Subscriber base shifting from fixed line to wireless mobile communication.

- Stiff competition in mobile sector.
- Delay in augmentation of BSNL's capacity for Global System for Mobile communication (GSM) equipment.

The reasons for decline in revenue and incurring of losses by BSNL and MTNL are as follows:

- Subscriber base shifting from fixed line to wireless mobile communication.
- Stiff competition in mobile sector.
- Payment towards 3G & Broadband Wireless Access (BWA) spectrum charges resulting in reduction in interest income.
- Decrease in Average Revenue Per User (ARPU) in the mobile sector.

The reason for the increase in expenditure is mainly due to wages of large legacy work force.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) and the senior management of both PSUs review the performance of BSNL and MTNL regularly, specifically with the aim of improvement in their customer care system and marketing strategies. Some of the steps taken by BSNL and MTNL to improve their marketing strategy and customer care system are as follows:

BSNL

- Strengthening of sales and distribution system.
- Special consumer retention camps.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).
- Continuous improvement in customer care through Project smile.
- Introduction of various attractive tariff plans & improved marketing strategies.
- Provision of Value Added Services including broadband services, Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like Video/Games/Music on demand etc.

MTNL

- Plan to implement Convergent billing solution. This system will provide one bill for all services to a subscriber and address customer request for services, tariff etc.
- Reviewing of tariff for various products and services.
- Measures to facilitate easy payment of telephone bills.
- Online system for booking of different services and complaints for landline and mobile.
- MTNL is having Sanchar Haats in Delhi and Customer Service Centres (CSCs) at Mumbai, for customers to get various services like registration for new service, duplicate bills of cellular connection, bill payment, Virtual Calling Cards etc.

(c) to (f) As reported by BSNL and MTNL, these PSUs have not spent huge amount on sports events and their promotion. However, the details of total expenditure by BSNL and MTNL in this regard, during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

Year	BSNL (Rs. in crore)	MTNL (Rs. in lakh)
2009-10	2.42	26.30
2010-11	3.09	9.31
2011-12	1.22	1.95
2012-13 (upto 31.01.2013)	1.08	0.57

[English]

Irregularities in Private Schools

3890. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
SHRI P. VISHWANATHAN:

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

(a) whether private schools in the country including Delhi are arbitrarily fleecing money from parents in the name of capitation and other types of fees as per the survey conducted by ASSOCHAM;

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

(c) the total number of schools against which action has been taken for the said act during the last three years across the country;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to enact a legislation to prevent malpractices indulged in by schools by way of charging capitation fee, refusing admission to children and making false claims and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Central Advisory Board of Education has examined the provisions of the proposed legislation and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) receives sporadic complaints with regard to the violation of its Affiliation Bye-Laws including those related to the demand of capitation fee. A total of 32 complaints have been received during last three years. After examination of the explanations submitted by the schools, suitable action was taken against the defaulting schools, depending on the merits of each case. A list indicating the State-wise complaints received during the last three years is as following:

State	2010	2011	2012
Kerala	8	1	7
Karnataka	1	0	1
Delhi	1	1	0
Punjab	0	1	0
Tamil Nadu	0	1	0
Maharashtra	0	1	0
Uttar Pradesh	0	0	5
Haryana	0	0	1
Andhra Pradesh	0	0	3

(d) Draft legislation has been prepared to curb unfair practices in the school education sector including the charging of capitation fees, misleading and non-transparent processes adopted by schools for the admission of students in higher classes, and the appointment of ineligible and unqualified teachers.

(e) The draft legislation on the prohibition of unfair practice in schools was placed before the Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) and it unanimously endorsed the proposed legislation.

[Translation]

Raids conducted by CBI and CVC

3891. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted by the Central Bureau of Investigation and Central Vigilance Commission in various parts of the country during the last two years till date;

(b) the number of officers and employees caught in the above raids;

(c) the action taken by the Government against the officers found guilty; and

(d) the number of officers punished and acquitted in the above cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) CBI conducts searches at various places during the course of investigation to collect evidence depending on the facts and circumstances of individual cases. Number of searches conducted in different cases form part of record of those individual cases and such data is not maintained centrally.

However, the number of cases registered by CBI during the last three years *i.e.* 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 31.03.2013) is as under:-

Year	Number of cases registered
2010	1009
2011	1003
2012	1048
2013 (upto 31.03.2013)	0102

As regards Central Vigilance Commission, the Commission neither conducts raids nor investigations.

(b) to (d) Details of arrests made during the searches and those with regard to officials punished/acquitted in each of the cases form part of record of individual case and such data is not maintained centrally. After conclusion of investigation, final report is filed by CBI in the competent court which decides the guilt of the accused officials and also the punishment.

However, number of cases ending in conviction or acquittal during the last three years *i.e.* 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 (upto 31.03.2013) is as under:-

Year	Number of cases ended in conviction	Number of cases ended in acquittal
2010	468	178
2011	497	209
2012	743	345
2013 (upto 31.03.2013)	058	016

[*English*]

International Conference on Community Colleges

3892. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:
SHRI KISHAN BHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether an International Conference on Community Colleges was held in the recent past;

(b) if so, whether the decline in quality of education due to mismatch between the outdated syllabus and the

changing need of the industry has been expressed in the conference;

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

(d) whether US has offered their assistance for promotion of Community Colleges in the country;

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

(f) the details of corrective steps taken by the Government to improve the quality of education in accordance to the need of the industry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) There is a great demand-supply mismatch in the country as the economy needs a more skilled workforce as well as managers and entrepreneurs than are produced annually. The skill-oriented courses available in the market are not credible or fully acceptable to the employers in the fast changing environment of the needs of the industry. The traditional higher education system in the country is also rigid in terms of duration of courses, teaching-learning timings, place of study and choice of subjects. The demand-supply mismatch in the availability of an industry-fit skilled workforce is not only quantitative but also qualitative.

The Community Colleges model, which exists worldwide in various forms, appears to broadly address the above concerns. Such colleges by and large offer low-cost and high-quality education locally that encompasses both vocational skills development as well as more traditional coursework, thereby providing opportunities of multiple entry and exit from the job market to the higher education sector and vice-versa. It also caters to community-based life-long learning needs. Accepting the recommendations of the Committee of Education Ministers of 9 States, the Government of India has decided to set up 200 Community Colleges as an endeavour to bridge the demand-supply mismatch for a skilled workforce on a pilot basis from existing colleges/polytechnics and to make them functional from the academic session 2013.

The community colleges would follow the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF)

for level certification. In order to make the pass-outs more industry-fit and employment oriented, the scheme stipulates association of industry, including business, service, agriculture and allied sector, at all levels, viz. design, development and delivery of curriculum, training of trainers/teachers, supply of adjunct faculty, 'hands on' practical training, evaluation and placement.

A number of national and regional level seminars/workshops were held to sensitise the stakeholders who have to play key role in the implementation of the Scheme. In pursuance of this capacity building exercise, a two-day international conference was organized in New Delhi on 6th and 7th February, 2013 to provide an opportunity to learn from the experiences of the managers of the CCs across the world, identify areas of collaboration and forge partnership for national and international collaboration. In this conference, the managers of the Community Colleges and high officials of the relevant industries from Australia, Canada, Germany, New Zealand, UK and USA as well as from our own country participated.

Helicopter Crashes

3893. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of helicopter/plane crashes in the country along with the loss of life and property reported during each of the last three years and the current year, incident-wise;

(b) whether the Government has conducted any enquiry to find out the causes of such crashes;

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

(d) whether the compensation claims of all the passengers who lost their lives in Mangalore Air Crash have been settled according to the norms;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be done;

(f) whether the Government proposes to set up Air Safety Board, an independent body and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(g) the steps taken by the Government to avoid mishaps in the future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K. C. VENUGOPAL): (a) to (c) A total of 25 aircraft accidents have taken place in the country during the last three years. No incident has been reported during the current year. Details of these accidents are given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) Before the end of two years limitation period, i.e. 22nd May, 2012, all the 160 cases (152 deceased and 8 injury cases) have been settled by Air India for an overall amount of Rs. 115.74 crore. Out of the above total 160 cases, 130 cases have been settled on a full and final basis and 30 cases have been settled on a "Receipt Basis", without signing the full released and discharge document as the judgment given by the Division Bench of Hon'ble High Court of Kerala.

(f) Yes, Madam. Government has set up an Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau vide Order No. 11012/01/2011-DG dt. 30.07.2012.

(g) DGCA has taken the following important steps to avoid mishaps in the future:

- A Standing Committee headed by DGCA periodically monitors the progress of implementation of the recommendations made by various Courts/Committees of Inquiries.
- Seminars organized by DGCA to create safety awareness amongst the operators.
- Issue of Air Safety Circulars to bring important observations/findings to the notice of the operators to avoid recurrence of the accidents.
- Safety precautions also are circulated through the Air Safety.
- Periodical Safety Audit of operators and maintenance organizations by the Safety Audit teams of DGCA.
- Airworthiness Control on Ageing Aircraft.
- Prevention of Bird Strike Incidents.

Statement*Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2010*

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regd.	Operator	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause
1.	19-05-2010 Kalayanpura village, Ujjain	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-MMM	Yash Air	02	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. During the local flying, Cessna-152 aircraft caught fire after hitting the telephone wire & crashed into the dry-bedded Shipra River at Kalayanpura village, Near Ujjain killing the PIC and trainee pilot. Probable Cause: the cause of the accident was low flying and the contributory factors were no monitoring of flying activity and ineffective supervision.
2.	22-05-2010 Mangalore , Airport	Boeing 737-800 VT-AXV	Air India Express	158	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India, MoCA, appointed Court of Inquiry under Rule 75 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. During landing at the Mangalore Airport, Captain's failure to discontinue the 'unstable approach' and his persistence in continuing with the landing, despite three calls from the First Officer to 'go around' and number of warnings from EGPWS caused the accident.
3.	06-08-2010 Chukham, Itanagar, Arunanchal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited's	1	NIL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. During flight from Namsai to Tezu, the accident occurred. The probable cause of the accident was due to falling of the cabin crew from the helicopter while he was attempting to close the forward left hand passenger door in flight.
4.	27-08-2010 HAL Bangalore Airport, Bangalore	Chetak Helicopter VT-EIV	M/s Rotary Wing Society Bangalore	NIL	substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. During the local flying training flight, the helicopter collapsed on main taxiway opposite Runway 27 at 0323 UTC and got substantially damaged. The sudden pitch up during hover, due to not proper handling of the controls by the instructor which resulted in tail rotor hitting the ground and damage to the helicopter.
5.	16-12-2010 Chandigarh	Dauphin AS 365 N3 helicopter VT-SOK	M/s Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited	NIL	substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. Accident occurred while the taxiing of the aircraft. Mishandling of controls on the slope area during taxing resulted into the Helicopter entering into a dynamic roll thereby impacting heavily with ground causing substantial damage to Helicopter. The slope on the apron area was the contributing factor to the accident.

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2011

Sl. No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/Regd.	Operator	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	19-04-2011 Tawang Helipad, Arunanchal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited	19	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. While operating a flight on sector Guwahati-Tawang, the helicopter crashed during its final approach. Probable Cause: Helicopter undershot the helipad by about 27 meters and sunk below the height of helipad by about a meter.
2.	30-04-2011 at Labotang Arunanchal Pradesh	AS350 B-3 Helicopter VT-PHT	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited	5	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. Helicopter met with an accident when flying from Tawang Army helipad to Itanagar. Probable Cause: Inadvertent controlled flight into terrain in inclement weather.
3.	04-05-2011 Lengpui Airport, Aizawl, Mizoram	Cessna C-208B aircraft VT-NES	North East Shuttles (P) Ltd.	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. Aircraft was involved in a runway overrun accident at Lengpui airport while landing. Probable Cause: Inadequate skill level of the pilot to execute a safe landing during marginal weather condition.
4.	13-05-2011 Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan	Chetak Helicopter VT-EQL	Border Security Force	4	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. Chetak Helicopter met with an accident while operating flight from Gandhinagar to Mandore. Probable Cause: loss of control of pilot on helicopter resulting from probable failure of Hydraulic Drag Dampers.
5.	25-05-2011 Parvatiya Colony, Faridabad	Pilatus PC 12 Aircraft VT-ACF	Air Charter Services Pvt. Ltd	10	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. Investigation is completed. Aircraft met with a fatal accident while operating flight from Patna to New Delhi. Probable Cause: Departure of the aircraft from controlled flight due to an external weather related phenomenon, mishandling of controls, spatial disorientation or a combination of the three.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	19.06.2011 Ladpur, Dehradun	Bell 407 Helicopter VT-SWA	Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd.	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. • Investigation is completed. • Emergency landing of the helicopter due to some technical problem.
7.	29.07.2011 Aligarh	Cessna 152 Aircraft VT-PSJ	Pioneer Flying Academy Private Limited	02	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. • Investigation completed and report submitted. • While on a training sortie, during take-off, aircraft crashed in the paddy field about 1 km from the runway end of 29.
8.	11.10.2011/ Jagatpur, Rai-Bareli	Zlin 242 Aircraft VT-IGP	IGRUA	Nil	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. • Investigation is completed. • Aircraft hit high tension (HT) cable and subsequently crashed on to the ground in up-side down condition.
9.	14-10-2011 /Surat	Cessena Citation 550 Aircraft VT-CLC	AR Airways	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • DGCA appointed Inspector of Accidents under Rule 71 of the Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. • Investigation under progress. • After landing the aircraft veered to right and went into Kutcha.
10.	19-10-2011/ Khunti, Near Ranchi	Dhruv Helicopter VT-BSH	Border Security Force	03	Destroyed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. • Investigation is completed. • The helicopter crashed at Khunti Village, Near Ranchi. The cause of the accident was loss of Situational Awareness wherein the crew got Spatially Disorientated during a turn for returning to base in response to an emergency warning. In the process, the aircraft went beyond the flight envelope exceeding its structural limits and thereby leading to failure of the rotor system.
11.	29-08-2011/ Cochin International Airport	A9 CAG Flight No. GF-270	Gulf Air	Nil	Substantial	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Government of India, MoCA, appointed Committee of Inquiry under Rule 74 of The Aircraft Rules, 1937 to investigate into the cause of the accident. • investigation is completed. • After landing the aircraft veered to right and went into Kutcha. The Runway Excursion was caused due to an error of judgment of the PIC during which was due to loss of situational awareness during reduced visibility conditions.

Accidents to Indian Civil Registered Aircrafts & Helicopters in 2012

Sl. No.	Date/ Place	A/c Type/ Regd.	Operator	Fatalities	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	15.01.2012/ Raipur Airbase	Dhruv Helicopter/ VT-BSN	Border Security Force Air Wing	NIL	Substantial	While performing vibrex check, helicopter met with an accident.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2.	03.02.2012/ Dhana Airport, Madhya Pradesh	Cessna- 172/ VT-CAJ	Chimes Aviation	NIL	Substantial	During landing, aircraft hit the ground on left shoulder of the runway on the nose wheel and left wing. Nose wheel strut sheared off and a/c came to rest on its propeller and engine.
3.	12.04.2012/ near HAL Airport, Bangalore	Schweizer 300C Helicopter VT-HAV	Rotary Wing	NIL	Substantial	Due engine failure, the helicopter landed on the roof top of a building resulting in the damage of the helicopter.
4.	09.05.2012/ Ranchi Airport	Augusta A 109 helicopter	Aryan Aviation	NIL	Substantial	Helicopter could not land at Kuchai due to complete ineffectiveness of left rudder, it returned back from overhead Kuchai to Ranchi. While landing the Helicopter impacted the ground at almost 1/3rd length from the beginning of runway 13 and lopped on the left side.
5.	12.05.2012/ Dr. Ambedkar Airstrip, Meerut	X-Air F Microlight aircraft	Rajasthan Aerosports Club Pvt. Ltd.	01	Substantial	As the aircraft came to about 6 feet height over the runway while carrying out landing/overshoot exercise and was in a process of carrying out go around, pilot felt that the landing gear had impacted with some object. He immediately climbed and controlled the aircraft.
6.	29.08.2012/ Godhra	Bell 206 B III	Fast Helicharters Pvt. Ltd.	NIL	Substantial	During short finals for landing the helicopter started sinking. The pilot tried to control the helicopter and arrest the sink by coming up on collective however the helicopter continued to lose height and impacted the ground resulting in substantial damage.
7.	07.09.2012/ Pune	King Air C90A	Finolex Industries Ltd.	NIL	Substantial	Aircraft undershoot the runway by 850-880 feet from the threshold of the runway 28 and made first contact on kutcha. At the first point of contact on the ground, due to impact, both LH & RH main landing gear of the aircraft got detached from the aircraft structure and nose gear bent inside the aircraft.
8.	22.09.2012/ Delhi	Premier 1A	UP Government	NIL	Substantial	During landing the aircraft started sinking uncontrollably and impacted the ground with left gear hitting the runway first. The aircraft rolled for some distance and then the left gear sheared off. The aircraft started veering towards the left of centre line. Prior to exiting the runway the right landing gear also sheared off, thereafter the aircraft dragged in Kutcha on its belly before coming to final halt.
9.	30.12.2012/ Jammu (Katra)	Bell 407	Pawan Hans Helicopter Ltd.	NIL	Substantial	The helicopter carried out an emergency landing on a river bed at Katra due power loss. On ground fire signs were observed. The main and tail rotor blades of the helicopter were damaged including Tail boom.

Inclusion of Cities in JNNURM

3894. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
 SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:
 DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
 SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
 SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:
 SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL
 TIWARI:
 SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:
 SHRI C.R. PATIL:
 SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Gujarat and Bihar for inclusion of more cities of their States under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSMT), sub-components of JNNURM;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise, along with the names of cities in this regard;

(c) whether the Government has cleared these proposals and if so, the details thereof, city and State-wise;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to relax the limit of 10 lakh population for providing grants under JNNURM and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) to (e) Yes, Madam. Requests for inclusion under Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) have been received from States during the Mission period in respect of Amravati, Aurangabad, Ayodhya, Belgaum, Bellary, Biharshariff, Calicut, Darjeeling, Deoghar, Dhule, Faizabad, Gandhinagar, Gaya, Gorakhpur, Gulbarga, Guntur, Gurgaon, Gwalior, Haldia, Hubli-Dharward, Jhansi, Jodhpur, Kaithal, Kalimpong & Kurseong, Karamsad, Kolhapur, Kurnool, Kurukshetra-Pehowa, Malegaon,

Nalanda, Panipat, Pawapuri, Port Blair, Rajgir, Sambalpur, Siliguri, Solapur, Sultanpur-Lodhi, Vrindavan, Warangal etc.

As per guidelines of UIG, the number of cities under the Mission shall remain around 60. At present there are 65 cities covered under UIG of JnNURM and no more cities have been added. However, cities that are not covered under UIG are eligible for assistance under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) subject to conformity with the guidelines and availability of funds.

[*Translation*]

Preserving Reserved Posts

3895. SHRI MAROTRAO SAINUJI KOWASE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to retain the vacant posts reserved for scheduled castes/scheduled tribes till the candidates from this category are available and not to fill the posts from other backward classes;

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

(c) whether peoples' representatives or other social organisations have made any request not to fill the posts reserved for SC/ST by the candidates from other backward classes in case no candidate is available from these two categories;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to preserve the posts reserved for SCs/STs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) There is no provision for exchange of vacancies between Scheduled Castes (SCs)/Scheduled Tribes (STs) and Other Backward Classes (OBCs).

There is no proposal before the Government to change the aforesaid policy.

Monitoring of 2G Investigation

3896. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

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

(a) whether there is a monitoring mechanism on the investigation on 2G spectrum cases;

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

(c) whether the subscribers of the telecom service providers whose licences have been cancelled in various telecom circles are facing difficulties due to the discontinuation of mobile services by the operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the alternative options left with such subscribers and the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India is monitoring the investigation done by Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI), Enforcement Directorate and Directorate General of Income Tax in 2G Spectrum Case vide its order dated 16-12-2010 in SLP (Civil) No. 24873 of 2010 which was admitted as Civil Appeal No. 10660 of 2010. All the investigating agencies are submitting progress reports before Hon'ble Supreme Court of India from time to time. Since 02.02.2012, the progress reports are being filed by the investigating agencies through Central Vigilance Commission in terms of order dated 02.02.2012 of Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

(c) Yes, Madam. Some cases have been reported regarding facing of difficulties by subscribers of Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) whose licenses have been cancelled.

(d) M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Private Limited had large number of active subscribers in the service areas of Mumbai and Kolkata. Due to sudden disconnection of service by M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Private Limited, a large number of these mobile subscribers could not utilize the balance amount in their account, as they did not get sufficient time to port out their numbers to the other telecom service providers in their service area.

(e) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has issued a direction on 22nd February 2013 for facilitation of Mobile Number Portability for consumers of M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Private Limited in Mumbai and Kolkata Service areas.

[English]

RTI Act in School Curriculum

3897. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

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

(a) whether there had been a persistent demand from the experts to incorporate the text of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the school and college curriculum across the country so that the youth get a firm footing on the fundamentals of citizens rights;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR) : (a) to (c) The National Council of Education Research and Training (NCERT) and the University Grant Commission (UGC) have not received any persistent demand from experts to incorporate the text of the Right to Information Act, 2005 in the school and college curriculum.

However, the NCERT's textbooks reflect on the role of the RTI in promoting accountability and transparency in the functioning of the public authorities. The RTI content is also mentioned in the textbooks of Political Science, Economics and Sociology. The Central Information

Commission (CIC) had sent a request to the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) to print a message about the Right to Information Act (RTI) in the NCERT textbooks. The same is being printed on the back covers of the NCERT textbooks in Social Science at the upper primary stage.

[*Translation*]

Corruption in DEC

3898. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the cases of alleged corruption/irregularities have been reported in the Distance Education Council (DEC) during the last three years and the current year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government against erring persons; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government for fair working of the DEC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The information furnished by the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is not in conformity with the records of the Government. The facts are being ascertained from the IGNOU.

(c) and (d) If the complaints are substantiated by evidence, action shall be taken against the erring officials as per law.

[*English*]

Poor Mobile Network

3899. SHRI GM. SIDDESHWARA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) whether the mobile signals in various telecom districts/circles are very poor and people are facing lot of difficulties due to non-availability of clear mobile signals;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the details of Base Transmitting Stations (BTS) installed by each of the telecom operators in their service area, State and telecom circle-wise;

(d) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments for installation of BTS and Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTs) in their States;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon along with the new BTS and DSPTs proposed to be set up, State-wise;

(f) whether the Government has directed all telecom service providers to ensure that at least half of all their towers in rural areas use hybrid power sources; and

(g) if so, the details thereof and the present position in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) are obliged to roll out their services in 50% of the total districts of their own choice by covering the District Head Quarter (DHQ) or any other town in lieu of DHQ. Further expansion of network beyond roll out obligations is to be done by the TSPs as per their techno-commercial interests. However, as per the recent survey approx. 56000 villages are yet to be covered by adequate mobile services.

TRAI monitors the performance of Service Providers against the benchmarks for the various quality of service parameters laid down by TRAI through Regulations issued from time to time, through quarterly performance monitoring reports, audit and assessment of quality of service by independent agencies and assessment of customer perception of service through surveys. As per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending 31st Dec. 2012 based on the data provided by the service providers, the cellular mobile service providers are

generally complying with the quality of service benchmarks for the network related parameters for the service area as a whole.

(c) Licence Service Area (LSA)-wise and Telecom Service Provider-wise details of BTSes as on 31.01.2013 are enclosed as Statements-I and II respectively.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) Proposals in Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Himachal Pradesh, Jharkhand, NE-I (service area) and Odisha State Governments have been received for installation of DSPT. BSNL had floated a tender for installation of DSPT in these areas and the Purchase Order has been placed with *M/s Telecommunications Consultants India Ltd. (TCIL)*.

Regarding installation of BTSs, a survey of Left wing extremism (LWE) areas was carried out through BSNL, as per the request of Security agencies of different States, and a proposal for installation of BTSs at 2199 sites by BSNL is under consideration for funding by Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) scheme.

(f) and (g) Vide DoT letter no. 800-61/2012-VAS dated 23.01.12 and 16-6/2011-CS-III dated 04.01.12 all the TSPs have been directed that:

At least 50% of all rural towers and 20% of the urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power (Renewable Energy Technologies (RET) + Grid power) by 2015, while 75% of rural towers and 33% of urban towers are to be powered by hybrid power by 2020.

Regarding present status the information is being collected.

Statement I

Licence Service Area (LSA)-wise details of BTSes

Sl. No.	Name of LSA	Total BTSs as on date <i>i.e.</i> as on 31.01.2013
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	61311
2.	Assam	14483

1	2	3
3.	Bihar	45306
4.	Chennai	21779
5.	Delhi	22142
6.	Gujarat	45672
7.	Haryana	17447
8.	Himachal Pradesh	7026
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	10450
10.	Karnataka	53272
11.	Kerala	32348
12.	Kolkata	19349
13.	Maharashtra	63891
14.	Madhya Pradesh	46026
15.	Mumbai	29052
16.	North East	7882
17.	Odisha	19862
18.	Punjab	26856
19.	Rajasthan	34937
20.	TNEC	45409
21.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	45844
22.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	38073
23.	West Bengal	29627
Grand Total		738044

Statement II

Telecom Service Provider-wise details of BTSes

Sl. No.	Name of TSP (Generalised)	Total BTSs as on date <i>i.e.</i> as on 31.01.2013
1	2	3
1.	BSNL	101022
2.	Loop	2141

1	2	3
3.	Reliance	94603
4.	Uninor	23219
5.	Videocon	6143
6.	Vodafone	120415
7.	AIRCEL/DISHNET	51065
8.	Airtel/BHL	153627
9.	Etisalat/Allianz	1560
10.	IDEA/ABTL	95907
11.	MTNL	2745
12.	QTL/HFCL	1818
13.	SPICE TELECOM	5620
14.	SSTL (MTS)	11506
15.	STEL	1045
16.	TTSL/TTML	65608
Grand Total		738044

Commencement of Kudankulam NPP

3900. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project and the funds utilized so far for its construction;

(b) whether the commercial operation of the project has been delayed further;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the time by which it is expected to be commissioned; and

(e) the main features of the project in terms of job opportunities, safety of the environment, livelihoods of the hamlet and nearby villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) At present various activities leading to approach to first criticality (start of fission chain reaction for the first time) in accordance with stage-wise clearances of the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) are in progress in Kudankulam Nuclear Power Plant (KKNPP)-Unit-1. Commissioning activities are in progress in Unit-2. The expenditure on Kudankulam Project (KKNPP Units 1&2-2 X 1000 MW) till January 2013 has been ₹15,454 crore.

(b) to (d) In nuclear power plants, a series of activities including integrated system tests, first criticality, subsequent performance tests, synchronisation of the unit with the grid and raising of power in steps etc. in accordance with stage-wise clearances of the AERB are to be carried out after loading of fuel, before start of commercial operation. All efforts are being made to attain commissioning of the Unit-1 by May 2013, subject to regulatory concurrences at intermediate stages.

(e) The project has provided direct and indirect employment to several local people, apart from many business opportunities. The economic development in the area has been in harmony with the traditional means of livelihood of the people in the surrounding villages like fishing. The nuclear power reactors at Kudankulam employ several advanced safety features to ensure protection of people and the environment even under most stressful situation like extreme natural events leading to loss of power and cooling water supply.

Corruption in Indian Embassies Abroad

3901. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been reports of corruption in the Indian High Commissions at UK, Canada and Embassy of USA;

(b) if so, the details of such complaints registered during last three years; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Amongst the Missions under reference, only High Commission of India, London had received two specific complaints with regard to the delivery of consular services. Prompt action has been taken in these cases and suitable measures have been put in place for preventing any recurrence of such instances in future.

Assessment of Environmental Impact

3902. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the environmental impact of the nuclear power projects, proposed to be set up has been assessed and any plan formulated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the environmental clearance has been obtained for these power projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A nuclear power project proposed to be set up has to undergo a detailed assessment of the impact of the installation and operation of the plant on the environment by the Expert Appraisal Committee (EAC) of the Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). The construction of the proposed nuclear power plant is started after the grant of environmental clearance of the project by the MoEF.

(c) and (d) Environmental clearance has been accorded for the Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project, Units 3&4 and Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project, Units 1&2, which are planned for start in the XII Five Year Plan. In respect of other projects planned for start in the XII Five Year Plan, the process of obtaining environmental clearance is at various stages.

Reduction of CST on Electronic Items

3903. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has requested all State Governments/UTs to reduce Central Sales Tax (CST) on mobile phones, laptop and other electronic items to increase sales;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Hon'ble Minister of Communications and Information Technology has recently written a letter to the State Finance Ministers requesting that the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers may consider the proposal to declare mobile phones and tablets as goods of special importance under the CST Act of 1956. Goods of special importance presently attract a maximum of 5% VAT. Acknowledgement has been received from a few States. States of Haryana and Jammu & Kashmir have suggested discussion regarding the matter in the meeting of Empowered Committee of State Finance Ministers.

Urban Transportation Projects

3904. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a State-owned company to finance urban transportation projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the company's borrowings will be protected with sovereign guarantee and if so, the details thereof along with the plans chalked out in this regard;

(c) the details of projects that are likely to be provided long term financial assistance;

(d) whether the company would finance public-private partnership projects; and

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

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of above.

[*Translation*]

Imbalance in Higher Education

3905. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that there has been an imbalance in various levels of society, areas and groups in higher education sector of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is formulating any action plan to remove this imbalance in higher education;

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

(e) whether there is any proposal to increase investment in education sector in the forthcoming Five Year Plan; 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) Access to higher education varies across the country for various reasons such as regional imbalance in the spread of institutional bases, unequal opportunities of access to higher education to certain social groups, gender disadvantages etc. In 2009-10, the Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) in the country ranged from 9% (Assam) to 47.9% (Delhi). The GER for ST (females) during this period was 7.5% as against 15% for the country as a whole.

(c) and (d) A new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) has been formulated by the Central Government for implementation in the XII Plan in order to comprehensively address the issues of access, equity and excellence, through a balanced, equitable expansion of the institutional base, creating additional capacity in existing institutions and bringing about certain academic and governance reforms in the higher education system. The

details of the draft scheme are available at http://mhrd.gov.in/sites/upload_files/mhrd/files/rusa_0.pdf

(e) and (f) The XII Plan as approved by National Development Council (NDC) has allocated Rs. 1,10,700 crore for higher education over the Rs. 84,943 crore allocated in the XI Plan. Out of this, Rs. 25,000 crore are allocated for the new CSS.

Land to Hospitals and Nursing Homes

3906. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority and Land and Development Office have cancelled the lease deed of some of the Hospitals and Nursing homes for violating the terms and conditions under which these hospitals and nursing homes were allotted land in Delhi on subsidized rates;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) Land and Development Office have intimated that they have not cancelled any lease deed. However, Delhi Development Authority has cancelled the lease deed of Parmarth Mission Hospital, Pitampura on 30.12.2010 for non construction of building in stipulated time.

[*English*]

Remedial Education

3907. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken steps to encourage/provide remedial tutoring for children who have fallen behind academically to improve children's learning outcomes;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) encourages schools to provide remedial tutoring for children who have fallen behind academically to improve their learning outcomes by introducing Formative Assessment in the year 2009. The Formative Assessments are aimed at diagnosing learning difficulties and providing the remedial measures.

- (c) Does not arise.

Aviation Safety

3908. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has been warned of a possible downgrade of its aviation safety system by the US Federal Aviation Administration;
 (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
 (c) whether the Government has taken any measures to upgrade human resources at the DGCA in view of the above;
 (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor; and
 (e) 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) and (b) No, Madam.

FAA of USA had carried out an audit of Directorate General of Civil Aviation under their International Aviation Safety Assessment (IASA) programme in March, 2009.

In September, 2009, the FAA team came to review and validate the actions taken by DGCA to rectify the deficiencies pointed out in March, 2009 and again in July, 2010, to verify the actions demonstrated to FAA in

September, 2009. FAA found India to be in compliance with the minimum international standards for aviation safety.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. Additional 427 Group 'A' posts were created taking the total strength to 574. Action has been taken to fill up these posts through UPSC. In the interregnum 62 experts having sound knowledge in the concerned technical fields have been appointed as consultants.

[Translation]

Yoga in Schools

3909. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
 SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
 SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
 SHRI PC. MOHAN:

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

- (a) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) has prepared any course for yoga education in schools;
 (b) if so, the details thereof;
 (c) whether the Government is taking any steps to introduce the yoga course in schools prepared by the NCERT; and
 (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) As per the National Curriculum Framework (NCF)-2005, Yoga is an integral part of Health and Physical Education at all levels of School Education which has been made compulsory from Class I to X and optional at XI & XII. The Yoga syllabi from Class I to XII have been developed by the National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT). Yoga is one of the core components of health and physical education. The NCERT has developed syllabi for health and physical education for all stages of school education, while giving adequate space to Yoga. The NCERT is implementing a scheme titled "Quality Improvement in Schools", which inter-alia, includes the Introduction of

Yoga in Schools. Under this component of the scheme, proposals are invited for providing assistance to the State Governments, UT Administrations and Yoga Institutions for training teachers in yoga as an integral part of Health & Physical Education.

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has advised the affiliated schools to provide compulsory 30 minutes of Physical Activities or games to the students of Class I-VIII every day and the students of classes IX-XII should participate in Physical Activity/Games/Mass P.T./Yoga for at least 2 periods per week (90-120 min//Week). Yoga has also been included as one of the disciplines under the CBSE's Inter School Sports & Games Competitions.

[English]

Fishermen in Custody of Neighbouring Countries

3910. SHRI KUNVARJTBHAI MOHANBHAI
BAVALIA:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI PRADFEP KUMAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian fishermen and their fishing boats in the custody of Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh as on date; and

(b) the steps being taken by the Government for their release?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As per available information, as on March 15, 2013, there are about 400 fishermen, believed to be Indian, and approximately 600 Indian boats in custody of Pakistan. 19 fishermen and 4 boats are in the custody of Sri Lanka on fisheries related charges. Besides, five fishermen along with one boat have been arrested in Sri Lankan waters on charges of smuggling narcotics and contraband.

(b) Government attaches the highest importance to the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen. As soon as the reports of apprehension of Indian fishermen are received, the Government has, through diplomatic channels, immediately and consistently taken up the

matter for their expeditious release and repatriation with the Governments concerned. The matter has also been taken up during bilateral meetings at various levels. The Government has also emphasized upon the need to ensure humane treatment and there should be no resort to violence against fishermen under any circumstances.

MADAM SPEAKER: The house stands adjourned to meet again at 12.00 hrs.

11.03 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve of the clock.

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

...(Interruptions)

12.0½ hrs.

At this stage, Shri E.G. Sugavanam and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid.

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8704/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8705/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF ROAD TRANSPORT AND

HIGHWAYS (DR. C.P. JOSHI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8706/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8707/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Shri G.K. Vasan, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8708/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Shipping for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8709/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (SHRI AJAY MAKEN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8710/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): I beg to

lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Human Resource Development for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8711/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

- (1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8712/15/13]

- (2) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Department of Space for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8713/15/13]

- (3) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions and Union Public Service Commission for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8714/15/13]

- (4) Outcome Budget of the Department of Atomic Energy for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8715/15/13]

- (5) Outcome Budget of the Department of Space for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8716/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI JITIN PRASADA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) on the Audited Accounts of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2011-2012.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8717/15/13]

(3) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeetha, New Delhi, 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. LT 8718/15/13]

(5) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maharshi Sandipani Rashtriya Vedvidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, 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. LT 8719/15/13]

(7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8720/15/13]

(9) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Central University of Jharkhand, Ranchi, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

(10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8721/15/13]

(11) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad, Allahabad, 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. LT 8722/15/13]

(13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Nagaland University, Kohima, 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. LT 8723/15/13]

(15) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Dr. Hari Singh Gour Vishwavidyalaya, Sagar, for the year 2009-2010, 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. LT 8724/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(1) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8725/15/13]

- (2) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of External Affairs for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8726/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Patna, Patna, 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. LT 8727/15/13]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Board of Apprenticeship Training (Western Region), Mumbai, 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 (Western Region), Mumbai, for the year 2011-2012.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8728/15/13]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, 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 University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8729/15/13]

- (7) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2011-2012, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8730/15/13]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, 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 School of Planning and Architecture, Vijayawada, 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. LT 8731/15/13]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, 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 Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8732/15/13]

(13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kanpur, Kanpur, 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. LT 8733/15/13]

(15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, 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 Bhubaneswar, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2011-2012.

(16) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8734/15/13]

(17) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, Kharagpur, 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. LT 8735/15/13]

(19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National University of Educational Planning and Administration, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8736/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Aero Club of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Aero Club of India, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8737/15/13]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(i) Detailed Demands for Grants of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8738/15/13]

(ii) Outcome Budget of the Ministry of Civil Aviation for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8739/15/13]

(3) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 14A of the Aircraft Act, 1934:-

(i) The Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Amendment Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 788(E) in Gazette of India dated 23rd October, 2012.

(ii) The Aircraft (2nd Amendment) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 535(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2012.

(iii) The Aircraft (Investigation of Accidents and Incidents) Rules, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 536(E) in Gazette of India dated 5th July, 2012.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8740/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Telecommunications, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8741/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute of Applied Manpower Research, 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 Institute of Applied Manpower Research, Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8742/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi and English versions) of the Ministry of Urban Development for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8743/15/13]

(2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Urban Affairs, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8744/15/13]

(3) A copy of the Review* (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Capital Region Planning Board, New Delhi, for the year 2011-2012.

(4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8744A/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (DR. KRUPARANI KILLI): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Outcome Budget (Hindi and English versions) of the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology, for the year 2013-2014.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT 8745/15/13]

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

DEPARTMENTALLY RELATED STANDING COMMITTEES

Summary of Work

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay on the Table the Hindi and English versions of the 'Departmentally Related Standing Committees - Summary of Work (31st August, 2010 to 30th August, 2011)'.

...(Interruptions)

*Annual Report and Audited Accounts were laid on 13.03.2013

12.03½ hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS'
BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

33rd Report

[English]

PROF. SAUGATA ROY (DUM DUM): I beg to present the Thirty-third Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

—————
...(Interruptions)

12.04 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON THE WELFARE OF
SCHEDULED CASTES AND
SCHEDULED TRIBES

26th Report

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (BANGAON): I beg to present the Twenty-sixth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on "Review of representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in senior positions in Government of India" pertaining to the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions (Department of Personnel and Training).

—————
...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Item No. 20.

Shri Raj Babbar – Not present.

Rajkumari Ratna Singh – Not present.

Item No. 21, Shri Vijay Bahadur Singh.

12.04½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL,
PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

56th and 57th Reports

[English]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (HAMIRPUR, U.P.): I beg to lay on the Table the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law and Justice:-

- (1) Fifty-sixth Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 51st Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions.
- (2) Fifty-seventh Report on Action Taken Replies of the Government on the Recommendations/Observations contained in the 52nd Report on Demands for Grants (2012-13) of the Ministry of Law and Justice.

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...(Interruptions)

12.05 hrs.

STATEMENT CORRECTING REPLY TO
STARRED QUESTION NO. 362
REGARDING "KENDRIYA VIDYALAYAS"
ALONGWITH REASONS
FOR DELAY*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement (i) correcting the reply given on 19.12.2012 to Starred Question No. 362 by Shri Mangani Lal Mandal regarding Kendriya Vidyalayas; and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply.

I beg to lay statement to correct the Annexure-I referred in part (a) of the reply given, in respect of details of sanctioned strength of teacher and Actual strength of teacher of Kendriya Vidyalayas for Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 362 answered by the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 19.12.2012 which is as follows:-

—————
*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 8746/15/13.

Part of Lok Sabha Question	REPLY AS GIVEN ON 19.12.2012					TO BE READ AS		
	Annexure referred in part (a)	Sr. No.	Name of State	No. of Vidyal ayas	Sanc- tioned strength of teachers	Actual strength of teachers	No. of Vidyal ayas	Sanc- tioned strength of teachers
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands (UT)	02	102	71	02	102	71
	2.	Andhra Pradesh	53	1976	1561	53	1976	1561
	3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	360	219	14	360	219
	4.	Assam	55	1819	1365	55	1819	1365
	5.	Bihar	45	1479	1272	45	1479	1272
	6.	Chhandigarh	05	945	762	05	299	282
	7.	Chattisgarh	26	3236	3140	26	945	762
	8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	186	98	01	38	22
	9.	Daman and Diu	01	1439	1223	01	17	12
	10.	Delhi	43	599	528	43	3236	3140
	11.	Goa	05	1096	1021	05	186	98
	12.	Gujarat	44	1079	770	44	1439	1223
	13.	Haryana	28	1067	866	28	1096	1021
	14.	Himachal Pradesh	23	1665	1223	23	599	528
	15.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	1521	1199	37	1079	770
	16.	Jharkhand	32	17	10	32	1067	866
	17.	Karnataka	39	2603	2226	39	1665	1223
	18.	Kerala	35	225	175	35	1521	1199

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
19.	Lakshadweep	01	229	149	01	17	10
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92	80	44	92	3356	2514
21.	Maharashtra	56	3356	2514	56	2603	2226
22.	Manipur	07	121	64	07	225	175
23.	Meghalaya	07	1532	1261	07	229	149
24.	Mizoram	04	106	73	04	80	44
25.	Nagaland	05	1748	1492	05	121	64
26.	Odisha	53	2304	2159	53	1532	1261
27.	Puducherry	04	58	41	04	106	73
28.	Punjab	48	1620	1136	48	1748	1492
29.	Rajasthan	64	231	152	64	2304	2159
30.	Sikkim	02	299	282	02	58	41
31.	Tamil Nadu	40	1495	1335	40	1620	1136
32.	Tripura	09	4866	4621	09	231	152
33.	Uttar Pradesh	105	17	12	105	4866	4621
34.	Uttarakhand	43	38	22	43	1495	1335
35.	West Bengal	58	2236	1657	58	2236	1657
TOTAL		1086	41750	34743	1086	41750	34743

2. The correcting statement has been necessitated due to an inadvertent error in the Annexure-I referred to in reply to Part (a) of the Question concerning Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) which included detailed State-wise information about number of Vidyalayas sanctioned strength of teachers and actual strength of teachers. The said information was obtained from KVS. It has now come to notice that while incorporating State-wise information for State in respect of KVS it has got jumbled. Resultantly, whereas the total figures for Kendriya Vidyalayas, as well number of Kendriya Vidyalayas in each State and its total is correct, but the figures for sanctioned strength

of teachers and actual strength against individual States from SI. No.6 to 34 are wrongly incorporated.

3. The delay in substituting the inadvertent error in the statement is due to the fact that the error has come to the notice of this Department recently.
4. The correcting statement may be brought to the notice of the House.
5. The inconvenience caused is regretted.

12.06 hrs.

STATEMENTS BY MINISTER

(i) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 225th Report of Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Space**[English]*

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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 225th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants 2012-2013 of Department of Space, in pursuance of direction 73A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued under the provisions of Rule 389 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin-Part II (No. 456) dated September 1, 2004.

The Parliamentary Standing Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Space on 11th April 2012, while considering Demands for Grants for the year 2012-2013. The Committee recommended the Demands for Grants of the Department of Space in its 225th Report presented to the Rajya Sabha on 18th May 2012 and laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 18th May 2012.

The Standing Committee, in its report, made ten (10) recommendations contained in the Committee's report. The 'Action Taken Report' on all the recommendations of the Committee was furnished by Department of Space in September 2012.

The Standing Committee, considered the action taken report and adopted the same in its meeting held in December 2012 and presented its 235th Report to Rajya Sabha and also laid the same on the Table of the Lok Sabha in December 20, 2012. While accepting with satisfaction the action taken by the Department, the

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 8747/15/13

committee, have made further suggestions, which are continuing in nature. The Department has noted these suggestions for implementation. A Statement showing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the Action Taken Report on the same is annexed.

12.07 hrs.

(ii) Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 232nd Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action Taken by the Government on recommendations contained in the 222nd Report of Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Atomic Energy**[English]*

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): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a statement on the status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 232nd Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Action Taken by the Government on the recommendations contained in the 222nd Report of the Committee on Demands for Grants (2012-13), pertaining to the Department of Atomic Energy.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir I would like to draw your attention towards a very serious issue. Shri Mulayam Singh Yadav is a senior and respected member of this House. He is a

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library See No. LT 8748/15/13

leader of the Samajwadi Party and his party supports the party in power as well but ironically a member from the ruling party used unparliamentary language against him and when the members of Samajwadi Party raised the issue here and asked for an apology, the concerned member instead of apologizing repeated everything what he said earlier and further added that if Mulayam Singh Yadav supports UPA then it is no wonder as he takes commission in return ...(*Interruptions*)

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we may have ideological differences and we may follow different ideologies, he might even support the ruling party, but to level such baseless allegations against one of the honourable members in the House that he takes commission in exchange of support ...(*Interruptions*). I would like that ruling party to immediately respond in this regard in the House ...(*Interruptions*) such a Minister should not be a part of the Cabinet for even one second for uttering such baseless and unrestrained statements ...(*Interruptions*). He should be immediately expelled from the Cabinet ...(*Interruptions*). Either he proves his allegations or he does not have the right to be in the cabinet anymore...(*Interruptions*). This amounts to contempt of the entire House...(*Interruptions*). This is the question of privilege of the House...(*Interruptions*). This is a breach of privilege ...(*Interruptions*) to say such things against a leader ...(*Interruptions*). To allege that a member of this House takes commission is a question of privilege ...(*Interruptions*) I would request you to hand over this issue to the Committee on Privileges ...(*Interruptions*) I demand the Government to immediately expel this Minister ...(*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please associate yourself.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Sharadji and Basu Deb Acharia ji, both of you please associate together.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please associate.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Shivkumar Udasi, Shri Virendra Kumar, Shri Ashok Argal, Shri Sohan Potai, Shri Nama Nageswara Rao associate themselves with the issue raised by Shrimati Sushma Swaraj.

...(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing else would go on record.

...(*Interruptions*)*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 12.30 p.m.

12.09 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

12.30 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Thirty Minutes past Twelve of the Clock.

[*SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA in the Chair*]

12.31 hrs.

At this stage, Shri E.G. Sugavanam and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 20. Rajkumari Ratna Singh.

12.31½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON DEFENCE

18th Report

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH (Pratapgarh): Sir, I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Defence on The Armed Forces Tribunal (Amendment) Bill, 2012.

...(*Interruptions*)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please allow the House to function.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, you made your point and now you allow the House to function.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Item No. 24. Shri Gurudas Dasgupta.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Dasgupta, would you like to say something?

...(Interruptions)

12.32 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377*

MR CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) Need to provide adequate facilities at Vijethua Mahabiran Dham, a tourist destination of religious importance, in Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH (Sultanpur): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards Viethua Mahabiran Dham located in Karaundi Kalan in the developmental block of Sultanpur Parliamentary Constituency. Vijethua Mahabiran Dham is an ancient spot and people have immense faith in this place. Thousands of devotees visit there on Tuesday and Saturday.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

It is extremely regrettable that despite an expenditure of Rupees 171.48 lakh through the 'Amethi-Sultanpur Tourist Circuit Scheme' 2008-2009, there is lack of adequate facilities for devotees at this Dham. Despite construction of 5 borewells, 3 overhead tanks for providing potable water under this scheme the supply of water is not being made.

There is no adequate arrangement for filling clean water in 'Makri Kund' and 'Hatyaharan Kund'. The departmental board put up by the Tourism Department, Uttar Pradesh has wrongly described the historical significance of this Dham which has made the people angry. It is said about this Dham that Hanuman ji was passing through this route to bring Sanjivani booti to save the life of Laxman and Ravana has sent Kalnemi demon to stop him. Hanuman ji killed Kalnemi there and took a bath in Hatyaharan Kund. The board put up by tourism department shows that when Hanuman ji was returning with Sanjivani booti, Kalnemi tried to stop him and Hanuman ji killed him on this spot.

I request that the funds allocated for the development of Vijethua Mahabiran Dham as a tourist destination and the development works done through the said funds be physically verified and strict action be taken against the officers/employees found guilty for irregularities in the development works. Alongwith this, the misleading board put up by tourism department should be replaced with a board showing the true events of historical importance and action should be taken against the officer, who is guilty of this mistake.

- (ii) Need to release a commemorative stamp in honour of Nayaki Swamigal, a great spiritual poet of Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN (Dindigul): Nayaki Swamigal is worshipped as a famous devotional poet. He is considered as a 'Sourashtra Azhwar' in the series of Azhwars of Tamil Nadu like Nammalwar, Andal Tirumangai Azhwar etc. He occupies status equivalent to great Vaishnava poets of North India viz. Surdas, Paramananda Das, Bhakta Meera, Narasimha Mehta, Tukaram, Namadev, Gnaneshwar etc. He is remembered always with Purandara Das, Pothanna, Ezhuthachan etc.

Nayaki Swamigal was born on 9th January, 1843 in Madurai, Tamil Nadu. Since his childhood, he had immense desire to learn spiritual education. He learnt Anima, Garima, Laghima etc. Asthasiddhis from Nagalinga Adigal at Paramakudi. He became very popular because of his yoga siddhi.

He spent his entire life in Bhajan, singing, composing poems, worshipping etc. He composed hundreds of poems both in Sourashtra and Tamil languages.

He laid stress on the devotional path instead of Gnana, Yoga and Karma path, in order to attain liberation. He was an expert in music and lyrics.

He showed the people the path of peaceful and devotional life. The Sourashtra people consider him as their Spiritual Guru. A beautiful temple was constructed on the shrine of Nayaki Swamigal at 'Kadakinaru' Alagarkovil Road, near Madurai.

I urge the Union Government that a stamp in honour and memory of Nayaki Swamigal may be released on the eve of his Mukthi centenary.

(iii) Need to provide a relief package for drought hit Kerala

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS (Wayanad): The reduced monsoon rain in the year 2012-13 has caused severe concerns among Kerala's agrarian community as the State witnessed a decrease of 24% in south western monsoon and 35% in north eastern monsoon rains. The majority of Kerala's agrarian population suffered enormous crop losses and as much as 305787 hectares of agriculture produce has been adversely affected. Kerala's estimated loss due to this crisis stands at around Rs. 5,810 crore. Wayanad district is the worst affected among all districts and a loss of Rs. 1766 crore is estimated. Wayanad being a tribal district and a minority district that sustains on small scale agriculture is already suffering losses from the previous spells of farming crisis. Considering this situation, I would request the Union Government to consider the case of Kerala as a special one and immediately release a drought relief package and also declare an immediate moratorium on agriculture loans.

(iv) Need to prevent crops against damage caused by nilgai and boars in Kota Parliamentary Constituency, Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH (Kota): Nilgai and wild boars and causing damage to crops on farmers land on a wide scale in the rural areas across the country. Nilgai and boars go out in the farms at night time and damage the crops of the farmers due to which the farmers lose their investment in the farms. Such incidents are rapidly increasing in my parliamentary constituency, Kota. The forest officer creates problems for the farmers for violating Wildlife Act, if nilgai and boars die while farmers chase them away, and as a result, the farmer cannot do anything. Efforts should be made at district level to save the crops of the farmers from the nilgai and the boars and the Wildlife Act should be amended accordingly. The nilgai and boars come out from the jungles in search of water and thereafter the nilgai start grazing the crops and the boars damage the crops. If water is made available in jungles for these animals, then to some extent the problems of the farmers could be solved.

Therefore, I urge the Government to seriously ponder over preventing crops of the farmers from damage caused by the nilgai and boars.

(v) Need to impress upon International Olympic Committee to retain Wrestling as a sport event in Olympics

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): One of the most popular sport in the world, wrestling is being excluded from sports events in Olympics from 2020. Not only India, but 180 countries participate in this sport, even while more than two hundred countries are ardent fans of this game. This decision has sent deep shock waves among the Indian fans of wrestling as well as wrestlers. The International Olympic Committee has chosen to prefer Modern Pentathlon in place of wrestling. This decision has shattered the dreams of Indian youth who are keenly interested in wrestling. The President of the International Wrestling Federation has resigned from his post in protest against this decision. Therefore, I demand that wrestling should be retained as a part of the sports event in Olympics.

(vi) Need to ensure remunerative price to pepper farmers in Kerala

[English]

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): I draw the attention of the Government towards the issues being faced by pepper farmers in Kerala. It was after a long time pepper prices fetched a good price of Rs. 440 per kg. But suddenly the prices started falling sharply and the farmers are much concerned about the price. The present drought situation in Kerala has worsened the scenario and the farmers who were already struggling due to plant diseases. The production cost has also increased much due to higher wages and other input costs. Majority of pepper cultivators are small and marginal farmers depending only on this crop. It is necessary to take measures to prevent high fluctuation in the price of pepper. It has been reported that the presence of cartels in market are creating high fluctuations in prices. Forward Marketing Commission (FMC) should take strict action against this. I, therefore, urge the Government to take immediate measures to protect the interests of pepper farmers in Kerala.

(vii) Need to provide stoppage of important trains at railway stations under Wardha Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that despite repeated demands made by me for the last three years for providing stoppage of some trains in Vidarbha and my Parliamentary Constituency, Wardha (Maharashtra), these have so far not been met by Hon'ble Minister of Railways.

My Parliamentary Constituency has many big towns such as Wardha, Hinganghat, Chandur (Railway) Pulgao and Dhamangaon from where all trains going to east-west and south-north pass through. However, the rail passengers here are being inconvenienced as a result of no stoppage of these main trains in these towns. Though trains are available, people of these towns are not getting benefitted by them. Therefore, I would request the Hon'ble Minister to provide stoppage of Jaipur Express, Madras-Jodhpur Express and Secunderabad-

Bikaner Express trains at Hinganghat city because it has a large number of traders, students and salaried people who travel to Wardha and Nagpur. A new train Nagpur-Secunderabad has been introduced. This train stops at small stations. However, it does not stop at Hinganghat town which has a population of over two lakh. I would request that Nagpur-Secunderabad train should be provided a stoppage at Hinganghat Town at the earliest.

Chandur and Dhamangaon's rail passenger's have a long pending demand for providing a stoppage at these places for Nizamuddin-Gondwana Express, Amravati-Nagpur Intercity Express and Jabalpur Express etc. trains.

Sindi is a big railway station but Nagpur-Amravati Intercity Express and Amravati-Nagpur trains do not stop at Sindi Railway Station while hundreds of people, students, girl students from here commute to Wardha and Nagpur daily. If the Ministry of Railways provides a stoppage here, it will bring revenue to Railways to the tune of lakhs of rupees while the passenger's will also be benefitted. Similarly, the people of Morshi and Varud have been demanding that the train Indore-Yashwantpuram, which is a weekly train, should made to stop at Morshi and Varud.

I have myself raised this issue in the House twice. However, no action has been taken so far. It is hoped that directions will be issued to fulfil these demands at the earliest.

(viii) Need to provide necessary assistance to tackle drought situation in Maharashtra particularly in Jalna Parliamentary Constituency in the State

SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL (Jalna): Maharashtra is facing drought conditions as a result of which the supply situation of fodder, water and foodgrains is critical.

The gravest situation is being faced by Marathwada. My Parliamentary Constituency falls in the Jalna—Aurangabad region of Marathwada, where the area of Bhokerdan, Jafrabad, Badnapur, Jalna, Ambarh and Paittan, Aurangabad, Phulambri, Silled, Soygaon, Mantha, Partur and Ghansavangi have received scanty rainfall. Maharashtra Government has declared that area as drought affected, even then there is no improvement in the situation.

Fodder camp has been set up and whosoever brings his cattle to the camp gets Rs. 60 per cattle. In my area, where the number of cattle is 5 Lakh, only 3000 of them are at the camp. I demand that this grant should be given at Davani rather than at the Camp (Chhavani).

Therefore, I would humbly request the Central Government that necessary steps to tackle the grave situation arising out of drought in Maharashtra, particularly in Jalna which happens to be my Parliamentary Constituency, should be taken urgently.

(ix) Need to lift ban on sale of Petha by Vendors at Agra Cantonment Railway Station, U.P.

PROF. RAMSHANKAR (Agra): Agra is the world famous tourist place. About 60-70 thousand domestic foreign tourists visit this place for tourism. Agra happens to be a big centre of North Central Railway and the trains from Delhi to Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh, Kerala, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu pass from this place. Vendors were given licence to sell Petha at Agra Cantt. Station long time back. However, around one and a half year back, Railway officers not only deprived them of their right to sell 'petha' but deprived lakhs of the passengers who used to buy petha from them at the Agra Cantt. station. Petha is world famous sweet of Agra which do not gets spoiled for a long time.

I would request that Petha vendors should be given license to sell petha at station as earlier, while such Petha traders should be identified who are known for the quality of sweet and the price may be fixed accordingly.

(x) Need to provide a special financial package to Chhattisgarh to give impetus to development in the State

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY (Durg): Three States were formed in the year 2000, namely, Chhattisgarh, Uttarakhand and Jharkhand. Creation of new States required setting up of administrative and other necessary institutions which in turn required money. As the State happened to be new, the revenue receipts are not supposed to be adequate. In view of this, many States also get special economic package from the Central Government. However, it should look strange that after the formation of these States, Uttarakhand alone was extended special economic package and the positive signs of that have started showing up. Chhattisgarh State also has large potential for industrial development.

However, that requires not only resources but economic assistance as well.

It is also worth mentioning here that 46 per cent of the land in Chhattisgarh is forest area and hill area. Minerals also are deposited beneath these forests, as a result of which it becomes almost impossible to exploit them. The industrial development of the state is mainly in the core sector i.e. steel, energy, cement and aluminium. Industries in consumer sector such as chemical, automobiles, could not be setup. Chhattisgarh is surrounded by seven states and is far off from sea shores and harbours. As such, the possibility of its rapid industrial growth gets very thin. Therefore, it is necessary that the Centre should extend special economic package to Chhattisgarh also to enable the state to set up industries other than those which it already has. It will not only give impetus to the small and ancillary industries but will help in creating new opportunities for employment. Therefore, it will be in fitness of things that Centre should take an early decision in the matter and grant special economic package to Chhattisgarh at the earliest.

(xi) Need to expedite the four-laning of N.H.-6 between Amravati and Dhulia in Maharashtra

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL (Jalgaon): I would like to draw the attention of the Government to a very serious and worrying matter that the NHAI has completed the process of agreement with regard to the four-laning of NH-6 between Amravati and Dhulia in Maharashtra on BOT basis to cover a distance of about 280 Kms after a tender of about Rs. 2000 crore was floated on 6th June, 2012, but even after that, the work has not been started on it. I, therefore, request the Government to initiate an enquiry regarding the work which has been done from 12.06.2012 to this day, in the name of maintenance.

I urge upon the Central Government to start the work of four-laning of the above mentioned Highway at the earliest.

(xii) Need to take necessary action on the proposal of Government of Uttar Pradesh regarding inclusion of backward castes of Uttar Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Castes

SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): In the year 2005, the then Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh Shri

Mulayam Singh had sent a proposal to the Central Government of inclusion of the socially, economically and educationally very backward castes in the list of Scheduled Castes but these castes have not been included in the list of Scheduled Castes by the Central Government. It is in justice to those castes. The present SP Government of Uttar Pradesh has once again sent a list after conducting a proper study of their social, economic and educational status.

I would like to bring it to the notice of the Central Government that the proposal which is pending for inclusion of those castes of Uttar Pradesh in the list of Scheduled Castes, contains such castes which are already in the list of Scheduled Castes in some of the States. But the Central Government has not yet taken the necessary action in this matter.

I, therefore, ask the Central Government to include immediately these castes in the list of Scheduled Castes on the recommendation of Uttar Pradesh Government, so that they may get the benefit of the facilities admissible to the Scheduled Castes and rise up socially, economically and educationally.

(xiii) Need to provide safe and clean drinking water in villages under Mau Aima Block in Allahabad district, Uttar Pradesh

SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA (Phoolpur): The drinking water in the villages like Shekhpur, Semari, Bataha, Kigirinha ka Pura, Khanpur, Maadpur, Kathwar, Parvejpur, Dadauli and Mau Aimakhas etc. under Mau Aima Block in Allahabad district is hard and contaminated by arsenic and fluoride. For that reason, the residents of the aforesaid villages become physically unable to walk from their young age due to weakening of bones. A large number of people of that area are becoming untimely disabled due to this widespread disease among children. Due to sinking of water level further during the summer season every year, hand pumps also run out of order and a dirty hard water contaminated with arsenic and fluoride comes out of them. The residents of this area are compelled to drink dirty and hard arsenic and fluoride contaminated water. Provision of pure drinking water in the aforesaid villages is possible only with the construction of over head tanks in the aforesaid villages.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to take necessary steps to ensure availability of pure drinking

water by constructing over head tanks in the aforesaid villages under Mau Aima Developmewnt Block in Allahabad district.

(xiv) Need to provide safe and clean drinking water in Khagaria Municipal Council area in Bihar

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV (Khagaria): The population of Khagaria Municipal area in the State of Bihar is about 70 thousand. The population of its adjacent Panchayat area Mathurapur is 22 thousand and that of Sanhauili is 25 thousand. Khagaria is the district headquarter. Due to excessive quantity of iron and arsenic in the water of this area, the health of general public is being adversely affected. There is no provision of urban water supply in Khagaria city.

I, therefore, urge upon the Government to provide water supply, through urban water supply system in Khagaria city.

(xv) Need to provide equal representation for all regions in the composition of UPSC

[English]

SHRI R. THAMARAISELVAN (Dharmapuri): The Union Public Service Commission plays an important role in the administrative functioning of our nation. The youths across the country are eager to become a part of this nation building process and they become aspirant for IAS and IPS. This is the reason why we are witnessing huge number of applications for each year's civil services examinations. However, the UPSC's composition does not show the true spirit of federalism as it does not have equal representation from all regions and majority of members of the Commission belong to one region only. This is the reason most of the decisions taken to review the syllabus or guidelines invite wide spread criticism, including the current one which prohibited candidates opting for a regional language, including Tamil, in Civil Services main examination. There is also a need to infuse new ideas in the selection of Civil Service Officers to run this nation. The composition of the Commission should be re-constituted once in two years with new members.

Therefore, I urge upon the Government to provide equal representation to all regions in UPSC's composition and reconstitute it in every two years.

(xvi) Need to accord permission for construction of the Post Office building at the allocated land in Chitlapakkam Second main Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Post Offices in India, right from the days of Independence movement, have been serving the public both in urban and rural areas very well. But they appear to have lost the race with the emergence of banking sector and the technological development. But now-a-days with many new innovative postal schemes with higher interest rates, and also the thrust given by the Ministry, the post offices are striving hard to get its prime place and a new look. This has resulted in modernization and renovation of many post offices.

The Chitlapakkam Post Office, in Chennai, Tamil Nadu is functioning from old Town Panchayat Building, on rent. Nearly 40 years ago, the Department had allocated land at Chitlapakkam Second Main Road, to construct this Post Office. Presently, the land is lying unused, whereas the existing Post Office is being run from the old and small Town Panchayat Building. Since the area is fully developed now, people require better postal services with modern facilities. If sanction is given to construct this Post Office on this land, the people would be greatly benefitted and the Department will also have its own bigger building with modern facilities.

I request the Hon'ble Minister of Communications and Information Technology to kindly give the necessary permission for construction of the Post Office Building at Chitlapakkam Second Main Road immediately.

(xvii) Need to ensure special provisions for welfare of the differently abled persons in the country

SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN (Faridkot): It is a matter of deep anguish and pain that differently-abled persons are not treated with compassion they deserve since there are no special provisions or amenities for them, which they amply deserve. As such, I demand from the Government that the subsidy being provided on petrol/diesel in respect of personal vehicles used by the differently-abled people should be implemented in practice. They should be allowed free travel in public transport including AC buses. They should be given all the facilities available to the BPL category. Their pension

should be fixed at Rs. 1000/- and it should be delinked from the other kind of pension given by the Union Government. Differently-abled employees should be given passenger allowance on the pattern of same provided by certain State Governments.

I sincerely hope the Government would sympathetically consider the genuine demands of the differently-abled persons.

(xviii) Need to retain the old format of Civil Services examination for All India Services conducted by UPSC

[Translation]

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): An examination was conducted by the UPSC to select candidates for the posts like IAS/IPS. The result announced by the UPSC on 6th March, 2013 shows that injustice is being done to the regional language candidates. If the meritorious candidates taking their exam in regional languages are not allowed to appear in the examination, it will be injustice with the rural areas and with those students who have received their education in regional languages. Hitherto, the UPSC used to allow Marathi regional language candidates who had received their degree of graduation through English or other medium, to answer their questions in Marathi and they could select Marathi literature as their optional subject for the mains. But now the graduate degree holders of a regional language can only opt for that regional language literature. The second rule laid down by the UPSC which can be a hurdle for the candidates who want to write their answers in a regional language is this compulsion that at least 25 candidates must have passed in that subject in the mains and under the third rule if a candidate is a degree holder of other streams like science, commerce and engineering, he will not be allowed to opt for the literature of a regional language. With this change, the candidates coming from the urban and rural areas of Maharashtra and taking their examination through Marathi language are very much worried. This new selection procedure will substantially reduce the chances of selection of such candidates. Therefore, the UPSC should immediately withdraw this change and there is an urgent need of doing away with the injustice being meted out to the candidates.

12.33 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE MATTER
OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

**Situation arising out of permission given to
Malaysian Company to Develop Yacht Marina and
Star Hotel in Andaman and Nicobar Islands and
steps taken by the Government in this regard.***

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY (ANDAMAN & NICOBAR ISLANDS): Sir, I call the attention of the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to the following matter of urgent public importance and request him to make a statement thereon:

"Situation arising out of permission to a Malaysian Company to develop 50 berth Yacht Marina and 30 bedded 3 Star Hotel on Viper Island, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and steps taken by the Government in this regard."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI R.P.N. SINGH): Sir, with your permission, I beg to lay the statement on the Table of the House.

¹The A&N Administration have informed the Ministry of Home Affairs that they have taken up the project of setting up of a Marina at Viper Island covering an area of two hectares out of 31.19 hectares of area after a detailed feasibility study following the laid down guidelines. It was taken into consideration that the island is an uninhabited island which is techno-economically ideal for setting up a Marina. The project was duly approved by the Ministry of Tourism.

The UT Administration have informed the Ministry that presently there is no activity/ project on the island and hence it is in a state of gross neglect. It is felt that by setting up this project the island will get an overall facelift and shall be maintained properly thereby attracting more tourists. Such a project would also result in

generating employment opportunities for local unemployed youth of neighbouring islands apart from generating revenue for the Government. By setting up a project of international standards the island would get the recognition and attention of all the visitors from world over which would definitely be a better tribute to the island as against the present state of neglect.

The UT Administration have stated that they have all along, since the process of conceptualization of the Marina project, kept in mind that there should be no damage or disrespect to the monuments and the sanctity / historical significance of the island should remain undisturbed. To this end it was ensured that the Marina should be at a considerable distance from the existing jetty and there should be a separate approach/jetty for the marina visitors. The area for marina would be segregated and clearly earmarked causing no interference to the historical monuments.

The Island Administration have stated that the Art and Culture Department of the UT Administration is already taking necessary initiative for a holistic development plan for the heritage buildings/structures at Viper Island including preservation of the structures and landscaping of the area.

The UT Administration have stated that the benefits of the Project will be as under:

- It will result in Employment generation since 60% of employees have to be local.
- It will boost tourism in these islands.
- It will also result in Revenue earning for the Government.

[Translation]

SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: There is no relevant content in the statement which I have received though the Ministry of Home Affairs ...(Interruptions). The statement given by the Hon'ble Minister of Home Affairs...(Interruptions). What is Andaman issue? When first revolt in Andaman and Nicobar Islands took place in the year 1857 ...(Interruptions).

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Bishnu Pada Ray, you may kindly take your seat.

...(Interruptions)

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. LT 8749/15/13

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

(Interruptions)... *

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please go to your places.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow at 11 a.m.

12.34 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, March 21, 2013/Phalguna 30,1934 (Saka).

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