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Wednesday, December 11, 2013

Agrahayana 20, 1935 (Saka)

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Fifteenth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, December 11, 2013/Agrahayana 20,
1935 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER in the Chair]

REFERENCE BY THE SPEAKER

Loss of lives of about 60 persons including several children due to severe cold in Muzaffarnagar, district of Uttar Pradesh

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, about sixty persons including several children are reported to have lost their lives due to severe cold in Muzaffarnagar district of Uttar Pradesh.

The House expresses its condolence to the bereaved families.

...(Interruptions)

11.01 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

[English]

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

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats and stand there.

[English]

We are doing Obituary Reference.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go and stand there. What are you doing?

...(Interruptions)

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur) : Stand up there....(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: No, why are you standing there, please go back to your seats.

[English]

Go fast to your seats. It is Obituary Reference. Do not talk.

11.02 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Ashok Kumar Rawat, Shri Shailendra Kumar and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

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

11.02½ hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour.

Q. No. 81 - Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Kabir Rana, Shri Shailendra Kumar, Shrimati J. Helen Davidson, Shri Subhash Bapurao Wankhede and some other hon. Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.

...(Interruptions)

ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

11.03½ hrs.

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. No. 81 – Shri Jai Prakash Agarwal.

[Translation]

Problems reported to Indian Missions

81. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Missions abroad have received complaints/petitions/representations from Indian citizens/people of Indian origin about the problems/hardships being faced in the countries of their residence;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such complaints/petitions/representations reported during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the details of the steps taken by the Government to address their problems through the diplomatic channels, country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (c) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) Indian Missions and Posts abroad do receive complaints/petitions/representations from Indian nationals about various problems being faced by them in the country of their residence.

(b) The complaints mainly pertain to:

- (i) non-payment/delayed payment or underpayment of salaries;
- (ii) non-renewal of visa/labour permit on time;
- (iii) withholding of passports by sponsor/employer;
- (iv) physical/sexual abuse by employer;
- (v) termination of employment in an arbitrary manner;
- (vi) unsatisfactory living conditions including sub-standard food at the camp site;
- (vii) refusal of employers to pay for medical treatment, denial of leave and air ticket to the hometown as stipulated in their work contract, etc.;
- (viii) complaints from bereaved families in India over delay in transportation of mortal remains of the Indian worker as well as non-payment of death-related compensation by employer;
- (ix) complaints by Indian nationals over delayed consular services extended by the Mission/Post;
- (x) complaints from India women who are victims of domestic violence or deserted by their Indian/foreign husbands in developed countries, viz, the USA, the UK, Australia, New Zealand and Canada;
- (xi) Indian students in some countries like the UK

and CIS countries have complained about cheating by the local educational institutions as well as discriminatory treatment leading to failure in completing their education;

- (xii) Indian nationals approach Missions when they are victims of attacks/assaults/thefts/fraud overseas.

The number of complaints received by the Indian Missions, based on the information received so far, are separately given in the table attached.

(c) Whenever a complaint or petition is received by the Indian Mission/Posts abroad, the officials immediately take up the matter with the concerned authorities in the local government for redressal. The issue is also taken up with the local Foreign Office through Note Verbale and, if required, by arranging meetings with the concerned local authorities including universities, law enforcement authorities, etc. Many a time, our Mission/Post officials take up the matter directly with the employer also. The issues concerning protection of the interests of Indian nationals are regularly raised during meetings with local dignitaries and during bilateral meetings. As regards complaints by Indian nationals over consular services, these are settled expeditiously through the grievance redressal system, including in Open House Meeting conducted by the Heads of Mission.

In recent years, Indian Mission/Posts abroad have taken the following steps to safeguard the interests of the Indian nationals:

- (i) Establishment of a dedicated Community Welfare Wing with designated Welfare Officers in all Indian Mission/Posts abroad;
- (ii) Appointment of Student Welfare Officers in the Indian Mission/Posts abroad;
- (iii) Setting up of 24x7 Emergency Helpline for distressed Indian nationals;
- (iv) More proactive approach in reaching out to Indian communities overseas and ascertaining their problems and hardships;
- (v) Establishment of Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) in all Indian Mission/Posts abroad. The aim of establishing the ICWF is to help the Indian Mission abroad to meet contingency expenditure incurred by them for carrying out

- various on-site welfare activities such as boarding and lodging, emergency medical care, legal assistance, air-passage to distressed and stranded Indian workers including housemaids and transportation of mortal remains, wherever required;
- (vi) Compulsory Attestation Service Agreement of all household workers which includes mandatory insurance cover and provision of mobile phone by the employer;
- (vii) Assistance to jailed/detained Indian nationals;
- (viii) Financial assistance to Indian women duped by their NRI husbands;
- (ix) Shelter Homes for distressed Indian Housemaids. During their stay at the shelter,, their entire expenditure on their boarding, lodging and medical treatment is met by the Mission from the ICWF;
- (x) Assistance and settlement of labour disputes between expatriate Indian nationals and the local employer through amicable negotiations and correspondence; and
- (xi) Signing of Memorandum of Understanding with foreign governments to ensure better protection and welfare of Indian workers.

*Problems Reported to Indian Missions
Inputs received from Indian Missions abroad*

S.No.	Name of Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
1.	Afganistan		0	0	0	0
2.	Algeria		0	0	0	0
3.	Angola, Equatorial Guinea & Sao Tome & Principe			1		1
4.	Argentina, Praguay, Oriental Republic of Uruguay***		0	0	0	0
5.	Armenia, Georgia				2	2
6.	Austria		0	0	0	0
7.	Australia*					39
8.	Azerbaijan					2
9.	Behrain	1386	1158	825	650	4019
10.	Belarus		0	0	0	0
11.	Bangladesh*					
12.	Belgium, Luxembourg***		0	0	0	0
13.	Bhutan		7	18	14	39
14.	Botswana**					6
15.	Brazil		0	0	0	0
16.	Brunei		0	0	0	0
17.	Bulgaria, Macedonia		0	0	0	0
18.	Cambodia		0	0	0	0
19.	Canada (Ottawa)***		0	0	0	0

S.No.	Name of Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
20.	Chile		0	0	0	0
21.	China***		1	2	1	4
22.	Colombia, Costa Rica, Ecuador		0	0	0	0
23.	Congo (Dem. Rep.), with Congo, Gabon & Central African Republic					1
24.	Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea & Sierra Leone		0	0	0	0
25.	Croatia		0	0	0	0
26.	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti		0	0	0	0
27.	Cyprus		0	13	1	14
28.	Czech Republic		0	0	0	0
29.	Denmark		0	0	0	0
30.	Egypt		802	17	42	861
31.	Ethiopia, Djibouti		0	17	23	40
32.	Fiji, Tonga, Tuvalu & Cook Islands		0	0	0	0
33.	Finland, Estonia		0	0	0	0
34.	France, Monaco***		0	0	0	0
35.	Germany		0	0	0	0
36.	Ghana, Burkino Faso, Togo, Niger	11	12	14		37
37.	Greece		0	0	0	0
38.	Guatemala		0	0	0	0
39.	Guyana, Anguilla, Antigua & Barbuda, St. Kitts & Nevis**					8
40.	Hungary, Bosnia & Herzegovina					0
41.	Iceland		0	0	0	0
42.	Indonesia, Timor Leste, East Timor*					0
43.	Iran		22	34	57	113
44.	Iraq*					
45.	Ireland*					
46.	Israel		0	0	0	0
47.	Italy, San Marino		0	0	0	0
48.	Jamaica, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Turks & Caicos Islands		0	0	0	0

S.No.	Name of Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
49.	Japan		0	0	0	0
50.	Jordan*				11	11
51.	Kazakhstan**		0	0	0	0
52.	Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia*		5	0	0	5
53.	Korea (DPR)		0	0	0	0
54.	Korea (Republic of)		3	4	3	10
55.	Kuwait***					0
56.	Kyrgyzstan*					
57.	Lao PDR		0	0	0	0
58.	Lebanon		0	0	0	0
59.	Libya, Malta**					31
60.	Madagaskar, Comoros		0	1	0	1
61.	Malawi		0	0	0	0
62.	Malaysia		470	496	527	1493
63.	Maldives*					
64.	Mali		1	2	3	6
65.	Mauritius*					
66.	Mexico***		0	0	0	0
67.	Morocco					0
68.	Mongolia	1		1		2
69.	Mozambique, Swaziland		0	1	1	2
70.	Myanmar*					
71.	Namibia					0
72.	Nepal*		0	0	0	0
73.	Netherlands**		0	0	3	3
74.	New Zealand, Samoan, Nauru, Kiribati		0	0	0	0
75.	Niger		0	0	0	0
76.	Nigeria, Benin, Chad, Cameroon		25	33	33	91
77.	Norway		0	0	0	0
78.	Oman	2225	2889	2361	1547	9022
79.	Pakistan***		0	0	0	0

S.No.	Name of Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
80.	Palestine		0	0	0	0
81.	Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua		0	0	2	2
82.	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu & Solomon Islands		0	0	0	0
83.	Peru, Bolivia		0	0	0	0
84.	Philippines, Palau, Marshall Islands, Micronesia		0	0	0	0
85.	Poland, Lithuania		0	0	4	4
86.	Portugal		0	0	0	0
87.	Qatar	3034	3186	3385	3215	12820
88.	Romania, Albania, Moldova		1			1
89.	Russian Federation		0	0	0	0
90.	Saudi Arabia	5250	3656	4292	2327	15525
91.	Serbia, Montenegro		0		0	0
92.	Senegal, Mauritania, Bissau, Cape Verde Islands, Gambia		0	0	0	0
93.	Seychelles		0	0	0	0
94.	Singapore		314	544	482	1340
95.	Slovak Republic*					
96.	Slovenia Republic		0	0	0	0
97.	South Africa, Lesotho			1	2	3
98.	Spain, Andorra		0	0	0	0
99.	Sri Lanka***					4
100.	Sudan					3
101.	Suriname, Barbados, St. Lucia. St. Vincent & Grenadines		0	0	0	0
102.	Sweden, Latvia		0	0	0	0
103.	Switzerland, Holy See and Liechtenstein					1
104.	Syria		0	0	0	0
105.	Tajikistan	8	4	1		13
106.	Tanzania		0	0	0	0
107.	Thailand		20	53	36	109
108.	Trinidad & Tobago, Grenada, Dominica, Moneserrat		0	0	0	0

S.No.	Name of Country	2010	2011	2012	2013	Total
109.	Tunisia		0	0	0	0
110.	Turkey		0	0	0	0
111.	Turkmenistan					3
112.	Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda		0	0	1	1
113.	U.A.E.	2036	2240	1647		5923
114.	U.K.*		10	10	10	30
115.	Ukraine		0	0	0	0
116.	U.S.A.**	3	132	182	143	460
117.	Uzbekistan		0	0	1	1
118.	Venezuela, Aruba, Caracao, St. Maarten		0	0	0	0
119.	Vietnam					2
120.	Yemen	19	10	0	0	29
121.	Zambia*					
122.	Zimbabwe					0
Total						52137

Note: * From these Missions, either no or partial response has been received.

** In some cases, the total has been indicated by the Mission without giving the year-wise break-up.

*** In some cases, the Mission has given only a narrative report without any statistics.

[Translation]

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Madam, I would like to know about the kind of task entrusted to our embassies abroad? Whether only the work of issuing visa has been assigned to them?...*(Interruptions)* The condition of our people who are residing there is pitiable. Whether the Ministry receives any information regarding their problem?...*(Interruptions)* If so, the kind of problem being faced by them and the steps taken by the Ministry in this regard?...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I cannot hear.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED: Madam, I answer this question?...*(Interruptions)* Madam, may I answer?...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)...*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down. I cannot hear.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

National Literacy Mission

*82. SHRI K. JAIPRAKASH HEGDE:

SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether the targets set under the National

*Not recorded.

Literacy Mission in the Eleventh Five Year Plan have been met;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor along with the current literacy rate in the country and the total number of illiterate population recorded as per the last census, State/UT and gender-wise;

(c) the details of the funds allocated/disbursed for the National Literacy Mission and for eradicating illiteracy in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) The details of the special steps being taken by the Government to assist States where the literacy rate is below the national average along with funds allocated to them during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) the details of the targets fixed for eradication of illiteracy in the country during the 12th Plan period and steps taken/proposed to be taken to achieve the same?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) It was targeted to raise the literacy from 64.84% in 2001 to 80% and reduce gender gap from 21.59 percent points in 2001 to 10 percent points by the end of the eleventh Five year Plan. As per Census 2011, the literacy rate has risen to 72.99% and the gender gap narrowed to 16.25 percent points.

14 States/UTs Have achieved/exceeded the literacy rate of 80%. These States/UTs are: Kerala, Lakshadweep, Mizoram, Goa, Tripura, Daman and Diu, Andaman & Nicobar Islands, NCT of Delhi, Chandigarh, Puducherry, Himachal Pradesh, Maharashtra, Sikkim and Tamil Nadu.

10 States/UTs have not been able to reduce the gender gap to 10 percentile points or less. These States/UTs are Punjab, Chandigarh, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Meghalaya, Goa, Lakshadweep, Kerala and Andaman and Nicobar Islands.

Other States/UTs have not been able to achieve the two targets because of state specific reasons, large level of residual illiteracy and low female literacy being the most important of all. Since many of these States like Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan are large States, the overall national target could not be achieved.

The current literacy rate in the country and the total number of illiterate population recorded as per the last census (2011), State/UT and gender-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement I.

(c) The details of the funds allocated/ disbursed under Saakshar Bharat Scheme, the new variant of the National Literacy Mission, for eradicating illiteracy in the country during the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement II.

(d) and (e) For eradicating of illiteracy in the country during the 12th Plan, it is targeted to raise literacy level to 80 percent and reduce gender gap to 10 percentile points. To achieve this goal, the Government have enhanced the budgetary outlay for implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 (RTE) and Saakshar Bharat. Plan outlay of Rs. 195726 crore has been provided for the two interventions with increased focus on equity, access and quality along with wide scale mass mobilization and awareness, community participation, capacity building and teacher's training.

To give impetus to literacy in States with comparatively lower literacy levels, Saakshar Bharat Scheme is concentrated on districts where the adult literacy levels are much below the national average. All districts, that had adult female literacy of 50% or below (as per 2001 Census), are coverable under the scheme. The State/UT-wise details of funds sanctioned during the last three years and the current year, is given in the enclosed Statement II.

Statement I*Literacy rate, number of illiterates in the country, State/UT and gender-wise, as per the Census 2011*

Sl.No.	State/UT	Literacy Rate			No. of Illiterates		
		Total	Male	Female	Persons	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	India	72.99	80.89	64.64	282592906	102705594	179887312
1.	Andhra Pradesh	67.02	74.88	59.15	24881215	9475953	15405262
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	65.38	72.55	57.7	405534	166420	239114
3.	Assam	72.19	77.85	66.27	7389469	3007319	4382150
4.	Bihar	61.8	71.2	51.5	32460935	12782895	19678040
5.	Chhatisgarh	70.28	80.27	60.24	6503587	2165067	4338520
6.	Goa	88.7	92.65	84.66	148447	48857	99590
7.	Gujarat	78.03	85.75	69.68	11569072	3901003	7668069
8.	Haryana	75.55	84.06	65.94	5371753	1857558	3514195
9.	Himachal Pradesh	82.8	89.53	75.93	1046968	321824	725144
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	67.16	76.75	56.43	3455164	1291636	2163528
11.	Jharkhand	66.41	76.84	55.42	9270570	3280649	5989921
12.	Karnataka	75.36	82.47	68.08	13286942	4782895	8504047
13.	Kerala	94	96.11	92.07	1797282	554265	1243017
14.	Madhya Pradesh	69.32	78.73	59.24	18966245	6801806	12164439
15.	Maharashtra	82.34	88.38	75.87	17493526	5950081	11543445
16.	Manipur	79.21	86.06	72.37	463955	155456	308499
17.	Meghalaya	74.43	75.95	72.89	613348	289307	324041
18.	Mizoram	91.33	93.35	89.27	80500	31249	49251
19.	Nagaland	79.55	82.75	76.11	344997	150907	194090
20.	Odisha	72.87	81.59	64.01	9958429	3405958	6552471
21.	Punjab	75.84	80.44	70.73	5959982	2537415	3422567
22.	Rajasthan	66.11	79.19	52.12	19623651	6223409	13400242
23.	Sikkim	81.42	86.55	75.61	101514	39040	62474
24.	Tamil Nadu	80.09	86.77	73.44	12885691	4277208	8608483
25.	Tripura	87.22	91.83	82.73	411120	138999	272121
26.	Uttar Pradesh	67.68	77.28	57.18	54623455	20059965	34563490

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	78.82	87.4	70.01	1849525	556866	1292659
28.	West Bengal	76.26	81.69	70.54	19156368	7579821	11576547
Union Territories							
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	86.63	90.27	82.43	45422	17724	27698
30.	Chandigarh	86.05	89.99	81.19	130578	51781	78797
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	76.24	85.17	64.32	69584	24808	44776
32.	Daman and Diu	87.1	91.54	79.55	27907	11514	16393
33.	NCT of Delhi	86.21	90.94	80.76	2037720	717030	1320690
34.	Lakshadweep	91.85	95.56	87.95	4665	13.3	3362
35.	Puducherry	85.85	91.26	80.67	157786	47606	110180

Statement II

The details of Budget allocation (RE) and funds sanctioned during the last three years and the current year upto 30.11.2013 under Saakshar Bharat programme

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of districts with low adult female literacy*	Funds allocated (Central+State share) during FY 2010-11 to 2012-13	Funds allocated (Central+State share) during 2013-14 (as on 30.11.2013)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	19	35369.91	9229.02
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	2598.65	0**
3.	Assam	15	953.43	0**
4.	Bihar	38	12347.26	3123.05
5.	Chhatisgarh	16	18901.64	0**
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	23.94	0**
7.	Gujarat	13	3153.66	0**
8.	Haryana	12	1651.58	0**
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	650.41	0**
10.	Jharkhand	24	6938.62	0**
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	20	1182.99	0**
12.	Karnataka	20	11432.48	0**

1	2	3	4	5
13.	Madhya Pradesh	42	6516.84	0**
14.	Maharashtra	10	639.39	0**
15.	Manipur	4	534.70	0**
16.	Meghalaya	2	0	0**
17.	Nagaland	4	726.90	0**
18.	Odisha	19	3302.02	0**
19.	Punjab	7	2081.78	0**
20.	Rajasthan	32	10814.82	0**
21.	Sikkim	2	0	74.22
22.	Tamil Nadu	9	3560.55	0**
23.	Tripura	1	137.57	0**
24.	Uttar Pradesh	68	20722.79	0**
25.	Uttarakhand	6	4773.58	0**
28.	West Bengal	10	3936.07	0**
Total		410	152951.58	12426.29

* Including 35 left wing extremism affected districts.

**Inability of the States to incur expenditure up to 75% of the funds released, auditing of the accounts and furnishing of Utilization Certificates restrict further release of funds.

The RE during 2010-2011 to 2012-2013 & BE for 2013-14 is Rs. 1298.75 Cr. and Rs. 572.00 Cr. respectively.

Permanent Membership of UNSC

*83. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the reforms that India has proposed for restructuring the United Nations/United Nations Security Council;

(b) Whether India is making efforts to secure permanent membership of the UNSC;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the names of the countries which have assured support for India's bid for permanent membership;

(d) whether certain countries are opposed to India's bid for permanent membership; and

(e) if so, the names of such countries and the details of steps taken to secure their support?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHID): (a) to (e) India believed that the United Nations (UN) especially the Security Council must reflect contemporary global realities. For this purpose the reform of the UN including the expansion of the Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories is essential. India also holds the view that it has all the credentials to be a permanent member of an expanded Security Council. To this end, the Government of India has been actively working along with other like-minded countries for building support among the UN membership for a meaningful restructuring and expansion of the UN Security Council. India has in collaboration with Brazil, Japan and Germany, together known as the G-4, proposed expansion of the membership of the UN Security Council from the present fifteen to twenty five

with the addition of six permanent and four non-permanent members, including from Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Separately India along with Brazil and South Africa are spearheading a group of around 42 pro-UNSC reform developing countries from Asia, Africa and Latin America - called the L.69 Group - which have demanded urgent action on the UNSC reform front. The L.69 has been engaged with the Committee of Ten (C-10) of the African Union with a view to harness the support of the 54 - members strong African Group.

A large number of countries have supported India's initiatives for reform of the Council as well as endorsed its candidature for permanent membership. This has been expressed in various forms and fora including in bilateral discussions with the Government of India. India's performance as a non-permanent member of the Security Council during 2011-2012 has also significantly strengthened India's claim to permanent membership.

There is a small minority of countries known as the Uniting for Consensus (UFC) [comprising Argentina, Canada, Colombia, Costa Rica, Malta, Mexico, Pakistan, Republic of Korea, San marino, Spain and Turkey] that would like to see expansion in only the non-permanent category and is opposed to any expansion of permanent seats.

The Government of India has strongly put across to the international community India's case for permanent membership of the Security Council which is based on India's extensive contribution to the activities of the UN particularly the maintenance of international peace and security. This has resulted in strong support for our permanent membership from countries across the world. Ultimately, if there is agreement on expansion of the UNSC, individual members will be chosen on the basis of 2/3rd support of the entire membership and as per the provisions of the UN Charter.

[Translation]

Campuses of Foreign Universities

*84. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to allow

foreign universities to set up their campuses in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to the education sector as a result of the entry and operation of these foreign university campuses and the mechanism put in place to regulate the operation of these university campuses in the country;

(d) whether the Ministry has sent proposals to the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotions and the Department of Economic Affairs to permit foreign universities to open their campuses in the country as provided under the Companies Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of the above Departments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) The Government has prepared the University Grants Commission (UGC) (Establishment and Operation of Campuses of Foreign Educational Institutions) Rule, 2013. Under the proposed Rules, Foreign Educational Institutions (FEIs) can set up campuses in India once the FEIs have been notified as Foreign Education Provider (FEPs) by the UGC, subject to fulfilment of certain eligibility conditions.

(c) The Rules would ensure that only high quality foreign educational institutions are permitted to set up campuses and offer education services in the country, since only the top 400 institutions as per global rankings would be eligible to open campuses in the country. Existence of high quality FEIs would contribute to enhancing existing capacity of higher education system; arresting the brain drain and drain of resources from the country; availability of education and research facilities of international standards; quality gains in Indian higher educational institutions through collaborations and partnerships etc. This would also facilitate higher investments in the higher education system including Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) in the higher education system. Indian students would be benefitted with the entry and operation of FEPs through access to globally renowned and quality academic institutions in Indian higher education sector at relatively lower costs. These

FEPs would also add to the existing capacity in higher education in India.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The Ministry had sought comments and observations of the Department of Industrial Policy and Promotion (DIPP) and the Department of Economic Affairs (DEA) on the Rules. Both DIPP and DEA have supported the proposal.

[English]

Basic Amenities in Schools

*85. SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether a large number of schools in the country lack access to basic amenities like toilets, drinking water, playground, furniture and electricity;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of such schools, State-wise and the steps being taken by the Government to provide such amenities in schools;

(c) whether the Supreme Court had issued any directives for providing access to toilets in all schools in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken for implementing the Court's directives; and

(e) the details of the funds allocated/dispensed by the Government for providing basic amenities in schools during each of the last three years and the current year; State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) and (b) As per Unified District Information System for Education (UDISE) 2012-13 (provisional), at elementary level, 94.87% schools have drinking water facilities, 90.49% schools have toilets, 56.58% schools have playgrounds, 49.92% schools have electricity connection and 74.63% upper primary schools have furniture. Similarly, at secondary level 97.59% schools have drinking water facilities,

93.55% schools toilets, 75.41% schools have playgrounds, 84.77% schools have electricity connection and 94.32% have furniture as per UDISE 2012-13. A State-wise statement-I of percentage of schools having these facilities is enclosed.

Under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme a total of 3.06 lakh new school buildings with toilets, drinking water facilities & electricity, 8.81 lakh toilets, 2.31 lakh drinking water facilities for existing schools, have been sanctioned so far. Under SSA funds are given for maintenance grant @ Rs. 5000 per school for schools with 3 classroom and Rs. 10000 for school that have more than 3 classroom and school grant @ Rs. 5000 per primary school per year and @ Rs. 7000 per upper primary school per year to be used *inter alia* for electricity charges and other maintenance of infrastructure. Under SSA Rs. 339.73 crore has been sanctioned till date for providing furniture at upper primary level. Similarly, under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), 12268 drinking water facilities, 29610 toilet blocks and furniture for 10230 schools have been sanctioned so far. Apart from this, convergence with the schemes of Ministry of Drinking Water and Sanitation has been affected to provide drinking water and sanitation facilities in existing rural schools.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court in writ petition (Civil) No. 631 of 2004 in the matter of Environmental and Consumer Protection Foundation vs. Delhi Administration and others, had directed, in its order dated 3.10.2012 that all States and Union Territories provide, *inter alia* toilet facilities, if not already provided, within six months to schools. States/UTs are complying with the direction of the Hon'ble Court, by drawing upon SSA & RMSA funds to meet this objective.

(e) State-wise funds released to States/UTs under the SSA & RMSA programmes respectively including *inter alia* allocation for school infrastructure during the last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement II.

Statement-I
Percentage of schools with drinking water facilities, toilets, playgrounds and electricity

S.No.	States/UTs	Elementary level				Secondary level			
		Toilet	Drinking Water	Electricity	Play Ground	Toilet	Drinking Water	Electricity	Play Ground
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	92.44	98.23	86.70	54.99	99.06	100.00	100.00	66.98
2.	Andhra Pradesh	75.98	89.07	85.89	57.53	81.60	96.02	94.73	80.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	63.74	76.21	24.52	33.17	96.35	96.35	85.39	75.00
4.	Assam	81.47	80.87	13.93	51.95	78.00	90.09	56.48	71.15
5.	Bihar	80.33	93.47	4.80	32.90	78.07	99.11	31.56	72.59
6.	Chandigarh	100.00	100.00	100.00	95.21	100.00	100.00	100.00	97.24
7.	Chhattisgarh	92.25	94.46	41.36	40.84	82.87	91.12	66.78	57.26
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	73.02	99.37	92.70	36.19	86.49	100.00	100.00	78.38
9.	Daman and Diu	100.00	93.33	93.33	53.33	100.00	100.00	100.00	67.50
10.	Delhi	100.00	100.00	99.73	73.88	100.00	100.00	100.00	81.92
11.	Goa	95.79	97.90	97.49	42.62	99.56	99.78	99.78	65.50
12.	Gujarat	98.25	99.57	98.65	73.82	98.27	98.99	96.62	80.74
13.	Haryana	98.82	99.74	97.02	76.75	99.29	99.99	99.29	85.81
14.	Himachal Pradesh	97.90	99.07	85.02	83.88	99.55	99.76	98.77	93.87
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	66.18	88.42	20.37	35.99	95.10	98.07	68.42	76.81
16.	Jharkhand	85.03	90.78	11.10	31.33	88.70	96.25	53.84	60.09
17.	Karnataka	99.78	99.63	96.54	62.79	94.24	99.48	95.03	84.92
18.	Kerala	96.45	97.81	90.70	68.31	99.73	99.66	98.28	87.46
19.	Lakshadweep	100.00	100.00	100.00	38.64	100.00	100.00	100.00	69.23
20.	Madhya Pradesh	97.24	96.24	23.14	56.71	92.47	96.15	65.74	62.91
21.	Maharashtra	99.16	98.38	84.95	75.01	99.05	99.69	93.54	90.15

22. Manipur	96.15	88.27	24.25	51.15	100.00	93.46	75.92	70.90
23. Meghalaya	48.62	59.07	16.61	32.48	60.30	78.70	70.95	52.20
24. Mizoram	96.79	89.90	49.98	49.16	100.00	89.50	85.61	31.08
25. Nagaland	98.74	71.06	34.21	39.33	93.30	86.17	82.68	58.10
26. Odisha	70.74	94.79	23.88	29.65	89.64	82.00	59.89	65.69
27. Puducherry	99.86	99.86	100.00	66.57	100.00	100.00	100.00	82.45
28. Punjab	96.97	99.72	99.76	81.47	99.58	99.99	99.90	87.91
29. Rajasthan	98.32	94.85	48.16	48.39	99.40	98.49	88.15	71.31
30. Sikkim	97.97	96.95	61.53	64.03	100.00	98.47	90.82	83.16
31. Tamil Nadu	99.19	99.23	96.49	75.12	98.69	98.44	97.27	83.00
32. Tripura	88.49	85.71	19.81	60.21	99.79	97.78	64.66	81.38
33. Uttar Pradesh	98.64	98.02	38.48	73.25	94.76	99.47	79.58	63.62
34. Uttarakhand	95.38	95.62	60.98	57.17	99.38	94.77	89.61	60.14
35. West Bengal	77.63	97.43	35.48	33.08	99.27	99.38	93.01	62.54

Statement-II

The details of Central funds releases in the last three years and the current years under SSA and RMSA for implementation of approval activities including school infrastructure

S.No.	States/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14 (upto 31st October, 2013)	
		Total Funds Released under SSA	Total Funds Released under RMSA	Total Funds Released under SSA	Total Funds Released under RMSA	Total Funds Released under SSA	Total Funds Released under RMSA	Total Funds Released under SSA	Total Funds Released under RMSA
1.	Andaman and Nicobar	357.78	31.50	907.36	105.21	1089.26	67.13	440.39	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	81000.00	35941.20	183551.72	32831.56	141049.46	35464.85	117614.28	19869.00
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	20401.77	1416.58	23880.10	2023.82	43764.67	2437.16	9325.85	-
4.	Assam	76854.35	215.87	106921.15	8345.74	130881.60	12832.21	91429.44	7062.00
5.	Bihar	204789.63	1126.93	185108.20	2350.20	275462.25	13765.22	136508.94	6000.00
6.	Chandigarh	2155.89	61.06	1611.21	234.55	1772.64	70.37	2276.76	22.00
7.	Chhattisgarh	87863.00	1505.34	69870.22	34469.36	85015.73	30897.19	37738.59	17617.67
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	413.78	-	564.35	125.65	652.76	45.33	386.24	36.19
9.	Daman and Diu	162.99	22.65	257.06	129.43	433.12	55.00	145.54	180.00
10.	Delhi	3553.71	-	3783.29	397.00	4293.24	-	5822.82	443.43
11.	Goa	671.27	4.44	1079.14	312.44	1013.04	-	718.80	-
12.	Gujarat	44065.01	28.57	88027.79	1524.60	113918.08	8205.07	80559.63	-
13.	Haryana	32786.11	2502.15	40461.41	17555.66	33810.35	10112.48	18017.26	6204.00
14.	Himachal Pradesh	13786.66	2276.99	14192.78	5766.00	10737.30	2035.46	6144.00	19408.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	40348.79	473.33	30070.50	9636.72	50805.85	10935.54	55866.21	13578.00
16.	Jharkhand	89562.26	601.14	57903.46	1794.02	56183.87	-	45010.71	11881.00
17.	Karnataka	66903.00	2220.09	62488.35	4890.30	68450.58	5641.75	49519.38	2883.00
18.	Kerala	19660.73	1178.39	17021.85	1909.58	13449.14	1526.89	16327.17	1719.00

(Rs. in lakh)

19.	Lakshadweep	127.39	0.60	127.86	73.50	57.62	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	176783.00	30781.41	190427.12	24239.46	135943.30	46123.40	107821.34	49598.00
21.	Maharashtra	85537.00	1827.79	117962.58	7399.20	106854.61	985.28	33659.48	-
22.	Manipur	13253.77	200.90	3940.55	3813.18	17362.44	4301.17	4195.99	1860.91
23.	Meghalaya	18540.90	1.80	14410.60	1239.48	18670.78	159.70	10673.41	-
24.	Mizoram	10115.31	828.50	10814.05	3623.18	15320.60	6391.43	10657.69	865.11
25.	Nagaland	8636.83	237.88	9798.33	2825.63	11232.12	1661.77	9803.02	-
26.	Odisha	73177.85	52.18	92719.98	12886.89	104307.62	21542.51	53637.41	24022.58
27.	Puducherry	485.38	210.84	757.62	196.10	918.91	72.07	299.02	717.00
28.	Punjab	39612.74	1593.42	48112.44	8940.07	49472.68	25844.37	26181.72	2383.00
29.	Rajasthan	146182.29	66.75	148580.86	14689.09	153520.11	8703.95	139490.15	26714.00
30.	Sikkim	4469.19	192.25	4022.84	691.72	2693.85	24.65	4195.08	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	69068.57	3681.43	68141.96	19719.00	71636.68	27613.87	46919.64	15775.00
32.	Tripura	17121.48	289.60	17493.76	723.12	12010.11	7017.66	11749.29	352.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	310462.88	223.42	263682.61	20448.00	375476.26	22086.62	346411.66	9680.00
34.	Uttarakhand	25793.94	360.54	20892.49	3406.65	17941.10	9663.79	16055.80	1318.00
35.	West Bengal	174703.17	27.40	177652.74	274.07	258056.58	-	109269.42	-

Complaints Received by CVC

*86. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI:
SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) has received complaints against officials, including officials working in various Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs regarding their alleged involvement in financial irregularities;

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

(c) whether any specific complaint has been received by the Government/CVC regarding wilful withholding of payments to various Small Scale Industries (SSIs) by officials working in Instrumentation Limited, Kota (a Government of India Enterprise);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) The details of the action taken by the Government/CVC in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The complaints are received by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) and different Ministries/Departments directly. Ministries and Departments handle and dispose these complaints individually. No such data is centrally maintained for the entire government. In so far as CVC is concerned, the details of the complaints received by CVC during the last three years and the current year as under:

Year	No. of Complaints received (including brought forward)
2010	16689
2011	17407
2012	37208
2013 (upto 31.10.2013)	31578

(c) to (e) Two (02) complaints dated 22.7.2013 and 09.09.2013 have been received by the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) against officers of M/s Instrumentation Ltd., (Kota) regarding non-payment of dues to Small Scale

Industries. As per Complaint Handling Policy of the Central Vigilance Commission, the complaint dated 22.07.2013 has been forwarded to the Department of Heavy Industries vide letter No. 22458/2013/Vigilance dated 19.08.2013 and the complaint dated 09.09.2013 has been forwarded to the CVOs of Department of Heavy Industries and Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, vide letters No. 26267/2013/Vigilance6/228219 dated 26.09.2013 and 03.10.2013 for necessary action. Besides, 6 representations against Instrumentation Ltd., Kota, on the same issue were also received by the Department of Heavy Industry.

The Department has issued written instructions to the management on 15.3.2013 to look into the matter of payment of outstanding dues to SSI units and settle the same as expeditiously. As a result of the Department's efforts the outstanding of SSI units of Rs. 14.5 crore as on 07.03.2013 has come down to Rs. 1.6 crore as on 04.12.2013.

[Translation]

Slum Population

*87. SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether a large percentage of slum population in the country lives without any basic facilities/amenities including access to clean drinking water and sewage disposal as per the latest census ;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the slum population and the number of households living in slum without basic facilities and the number out of which belonging to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, State/UT-wise;

(c) the details of the schemes/programmes run by the Government to provide basic facilities/amenities to the slum dwellers; and

(d) the details of the funds allocated for the purpose and the targets fixed and achieved as a result thereof during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) As per "Census 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums" reported from 2543 towns out of total 4041 statutory towns in the country main amenities available in the slum areas are as:

- 66% households are having latrine facility within the premises which includes water silet, pit latrine and other types of latrine. 34% households have no latrine facility;
- More than 90% slum households use electricity as main source of lighting; 0.5 slum households have no lighting facility.
- Tap is the main source of drinking water in the slum areas of the country - 74% households use tap water, 3% well water, 20.3% hand pump/tube well and 2.8 use other source of drinking water.
- 67% slum households have a bathroom, 15% have enclosures for bathing without roof and 19% slum households have no bathroom.

The State-wise detailed information on slum households regarding availability of latrine facilities, source of lighting facility, source of drinking water and households by availability of bathing facility in urban slums are given in the enclosed Statement I, II, III, IV and V. Office of Registrar General of India has not published household

amenities data for Scheduled caste and Scheduled Tribe in Census 2011.

(c) Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) on 3rd December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

JNNURM has been extended upto March, 2015 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March, 2012.

In addition, Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June 2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and implementation phase of RAY in September, 2013 for the period of 2013-2022. The Central support under the scheme will be admissible to States/UTs and Central Government Agencies for providing housing including hew houses, incremental houses, rental houses, transit housing and development/improvement of basic civic & social infrastructure & O&M of assets created under the scheme.

(d) The details of the funds released under JNNURM and RAY during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise is given in the enclosed Statement VI.

Statement I

Distribution of Slum Households by Availability of Latrine facilities-2011

(in Lakh)

Area	Total Slum Households	No. of Slum HHs having Latrine Facility within the Premises	No. of Slum HHs not having Latrine Facility within the Premises	No Latrine within the premises Available Source	
				Public Latrine	Open
Slum	137.5	90.7 (66%)	46.7 (34%)	20.7	26.0

Distribution of Slum Households by Source of Lighting facility-2011

(in Lakh)

Area	Total Slum Households	Distribution of Slum Households by Source of Lighting Facility				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Any other@	No Lighting
Slum	137.5	124.5 (90.5%)	11.3 (6.2%)	0.4 (0.3%)	0.6 (0.4%)	0.7 (0.5)

@: includes other oil and any other both

Distribution of Slum Households by Source of Drinking Water-2011

(in Lakh)

Area	Total Slum Households	Distribution of Slum Households by Source of Drinking Water					Others Sources@
		Tap		Hand Pump & Tube well/ Borehole	Well		
		Tap Water from Treated Source	Tap Water from Un-treated Source		Covered Well	Un-covered Well	
Slum	137.5	90.0	11.9	28.0 (20%)	1.0	3.1	3.7 (3%)

* : Excluding Institutional Households.

@: Others Sources include spring, river/canal, tank/pond/lake and other sources.

Source: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

Distribution of Slum Households by Availability of Bathing facilities-2011

(in Lakh)

Area	Total Slum Households	Distribution of Slum Households having Bathroom facility within the premises		
		Bathroom	Enclosure without Roof	No Bathroom
Slum	137.5	91.5 (67%)	20.0 (15%)	26.0 (19%)

* : Excluding Institutional Households.

@: Sources: Census of India 2011: Tables on Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

Statement II*State-wise Slum Households by Availability of Latrine facilities in India-2011*

State/UTs	Total number of households	Number of households having latrine facility within the premises	Number of households not having latrine facility within the premises	No latrine within premises Alternative Sources	
				Public latrine	Open
1	2	3	4	5	6
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,993,862	427,406	69,498	357,908
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,351,	654,	113,	541
Assam	48,122,	41,593	6,529	1,468	5,061
Bihar	194,065	104,494	89,571	7,118	82,453
Chattisgarh	395,297	192,393	202,904	38,278	164,626
Goa	4,846	2,953	1,893	1,537	356
Gujarat	360,291	232,075	128,216	51,636	76,580

1	2	3	4	5	6
Haryana	325,997	260,675	65,322	8,878	56,444
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,169	2,071	727	1,344
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,539	11,451	2,630	8,821
Jharkhand	79,200	41,731	37,469	4,297	33,172
Karnataka	728,277	461,029	267,248	85,387	181,861
Kerala	54,849	51,123	3,726	1,895	1,831
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	683,061	403,631	59,725	343,906
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,019,634	1,429,896	1,191,026	238,870
Meghalaya	10,936	10,141	795	392	403
Mizoram	16,240	16,120	120	41	79
Nagaland	15,268	14,240	1,028	830	198
Odisha	350,306	168,666	181,640	12,315	169,325
Punjab	296,482	262,906	33,576	2,488	31,088
Rajasthan	383,134	274,306	108,828	8,219	100,609
Sikkim	8,612	7,840	772	544	228
Tamil nadu	1,451,690	885,619	566,071	231,050	335,021
Tripura	33,830	32,259	1,571	891	680
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	769,145	223,583	37,311	186,272
Uttarakhand	89,398	81,977	7,421	2,000	5,421
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,149,877	243,442	88,733	154,709
Andaman and Nicobar	3,053	2,017	1,036	610	426
Chandigarh	22,080	869	21,211	16,921	4,290
Delhi	383,609	192,171	191,438	143,589	47,849
Puducherry	35,070	22,014	13,056	4,322	8,734
India	13,749,424	9,075,849	4,673,575	2,074,469	2,599,106

Note: This table excludes Institutional Households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

Statement III*State-wise Slum Households by Main Source of Lighting in India-2011*

State/UTs	Total number of households	Main Source of Lighting				
		Electricity	Kerosene	Solar Energy	Other Oil and any other	No Lighting
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	2,338,497	64,248	8,032	4,517	5,974
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	3,468	525	1	-	11
Assam	48,122,	35,852	11,879	130	56	205
Bihar	194,065	106,957	84,405	464	1,533	706
Chattisgarh	395,297	364,536	27,961	304	1,293	1,203
Goa	4,846	4,715	119	5	2	5
Gujarat	360,291	330,597	21,997	470	2,113	5,114
Haryana	325,997	300,979	18,138	362	3,962	2,556
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,598	582	17	34	9
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	94,173	1,886	85	653	193
Jharkhand	79,200	61,106	17,323	174	390	207
Karnataka	728,277	672,297	50,129	908	1,664	3,279
Kerala	54,849	52,879	1,828	49	61	32
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	975,872	101,570	1,273	4,264	3,713
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,296,617	127,794	2,871	8,010	14,238
Meghalaya	10,936	10,392	488	3	32	21
Mizoram	16,240	16,057	117	4	54	8
Nagaland	15,268	15,001	208	17	24	18
Odisha	350,306	264,546	77,339	750	1,423	6,248
Punjab	296,482	286,539	6,265	228	1,652	1,798
Rajasthan	383,134	341,361	35,321	384	2,828	3,240
Sikkim	8,612	8,518	61	-	1	32
Tamil nadu	1,451,690	1,355,952	85,134	781	3,199	6,624
Tripura	33,830	31,028	2,478	147	55	122
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	774,259	198,115	2,858	10,974	6,522

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Uttarakhand	89,398	83,847	4,461	165	503	422
West Bengal	1,393,319	1,178,923	181,842	16,626	5,825	10,103
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,993	52	-	3	5
Chandigarh	22,080	19,440	2,016	153	199	272
Delhi	383,609	373,160	8,682	280	974	513
Puducherry	35,070	34,002	991	2	19	56
India	13,749,424	12,448,161	1,133,954	37,543	56,317	73,449

Note: This table excludes Institutional Households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

Statement IV

State-wise Slum Households Classified by Source and Location of Drinking Water by them in India-2011

State/UTs	Number of Households (Hhs) by Source of Drinking Water						
	Total households	Tap		Hand Pump & Tube Well, Borehole	Well		All other
		Treated Source	Un-treated Source		Covered	Uncovered	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,883,817	150,341	261,637	10,417	47,244	67,812
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	444	1,494	1,861	12	38	156
Assam	48,122	12,410	1,074	25,490	1,521	4,677	2,950
Bihar	194,065	22,760	7,509	152,564	1,515	5,252	4,465
Chattisgarh	395,297	168,218	73,374	127,204	3,891	19,432	4,178
Goa	4,846	4,538	189	6	17	18	78
Gujarat	360,291	261,793	42,761	37,413	1,478	708	16,138
Haryana	325,997	208,355	30,227	72,908	1,558	932	12,017
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	13,174	218	503	86	37	222
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	61,904	26,350	5,080	567	139	2,950
Jharkhand	79,200	17,134	4,631	39,013	2,531	14,319	1,572
Karnataka	728,277	491,339	117,819	75,900	4,903	15,130	23,186
Kerala	54,849	29,185	2,601	1,273	7,742	13,619	429
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	525,635	135,668	325,874	12,871	51,128	35,516

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Maharashtra	2,449,530	2,121,907	90,313	153,705	11,617	22,251	49,737
Meghalaya	10,936	6,717	543	215	637	483	2,341
Mizoram	16,240	9,189	1,707	377	460	289	4,218
Nagaland	15,268	626	4,859	2,331	1,383	2,304	3,765
Odisha	350,306	122,649	19,897	137,272	15,335	46,841	8,312
Punjab	296,482	179,047	27,849	85,062	377	258	3,889
Rajasthan	383,134	291,176	26,933	41,139	2,059	2,461	19,366
Sikkim	8,612	6,170	1,808	6	24	-	604
Tamil nadu	1,451,690	974,400	196,122	193,264	12,137	28,245	47,522
Tripura	33,830	16,372	3,555	12,527	203	732	441
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	383,273	67,573	518,549	3,602	3,772	15,959
Uttarakhand	89,398	61,001	4,944	22,357	132	51	913
West Bengal	1,393,319	776,557	103,869	452,838	8,305	28,696	23,054
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3,053	2,923	16	3	-	94	17
Chandigarh	22,080	16,019	4,544	1,121	81	7	308
Delhi	383,609	281,081	42,153	44,138	474	247	15,516
Puducherry	35,070	31,959	2,487	406	12	136	70
India	13,749,424	8,981,772	1,192,428	2,792,036	105,947	309,540	367,701

Note: This table excludes Institutional Households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Housing Stock, Amenities and Assets in Slums.

Statement V

State-wise Slum Households by Availability of Bathing facilities in India-2011

State/UTs	Total number of households	Number of Households having bathing facility within the premises		
		Yes		No Bathroom
		Bathroom	Enclosure without roof	
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2,421,268	1,977,621	215,012	228,635
Arunachal Pradesh	4,005	1,707	613	1,685
Assam	48,122	27,827	7,216	13,079

1	2	3	4	5
Goa	4,846	4,223	331	292
Gujarat	360,291	211,566	59,052	89,673
Haryana	325,997	240,756	39,811	45,430
Himachal Pradesh	14,240	12,318	494	1,428
Jammu and Kashmir	96,990	85,831	3,203	7,956
Jharkhand	79,200	30,996	14,093	34,111
Karnataka	728,277	586,820	77,464	63,993
Kerala	54,849	46,077	3,393	5,379
Madhya Pradesh	1,086,692	633,129	240,671	212,892
Maharashtra	2,449,530	1,840,075	398,292	211,163
Meghalaya	10,936	7,555	525	2,856
Mizoram	16,240	14,043	784	1,413
Nagaland	15,268	12,206	2,225	837
Odisha	350,306	126,038	50,289	173,979
Punjab	296,482	227,868	41,666	26,948
Rajasthan	383,134	252,417	68,917	61,800
Sikkim	8,612	7,601	188	823
Tamil nadu	1,451,690	941,329	193,266	317,095
Tripura	33,830	11,318	6,366	16,146
Uttar Pradesh	992,728	609,774	186,956	195,998
Uttarakhand	89,398	71,334	8,086	9,978
West Bengal	1,393,319	730,700	197,994	464,625
Andaman and Nicobar	3,053	2,294	337	422
Chandigarh	22,080	1,730	4,204	16,146
Delhi	383,609	187,274	39,041	157,294
Puducherry	35,070	23,582	5,131	6,357
India	13,749,424	9,153,611	1,989,724	2,606,089

Note: This table excludes Institutional Households.

Source: Census of India 2011, Slum Houses, Household Amenities and Assets.

Statement VI*Year-wise Progress/Sanction/Release under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)*

(Rs. in Crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of Projects	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share	No. of Dwelling Units (New+ Upgradation)+ (Rental/Transit)	Year 2011-12 Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	166.3665	73.2201	3155	7.4159
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	44.3140	38.7300	576	0.000
3.	Assam					0.000
4.	Bihar					0.000
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	129.2626	59.0609	2940	0.000
6.	Goa					0.000
7.	Gujarat	2	56.9231	26.1361	1339	0.000
8.	Haryana	4	311.0910	151.3987	3862	0.000
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	33.9965	27.6200	300	0.000
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	22.2188	17.8118	369	0.000
11.	Jharkhand					0.000
12.	Karnataka	5	314.8359	146.5470	5549	0.000
13.	Kerala	2	89.7212	42.1971	1297	11.5739
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	359.5648	160.6824	6317	31.4342
15.	Maharashtra					0.000
16.	Manipur					0.000
17.	Meghalaya					0.000
18.	Mizoram	1	11.2001	9.4900	142	0.000
19.	Nagaland					0.000
20.	Odisha	6	260.6211	110.6193	5628	11.1203
21.	Punjab	2	19.4290	9.4616	680	0.000
22.	Rajasthan	21	922.4734	437.1062	17236	9.1990
23.	Sikkim					0.000
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	134.3576	54.9738	1777	0.000
25.	Tripura					0.000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	224.5953	95.0451	2584	0.000
27.	Uttarakhand					0.000
28.	West Bengal	2	22.9472	12.6669	397	0.000
	State Total	73	3123.9181	1472.7670	54148	70.7433
29.	Delhi		0.000	0.000		0.000
30.	Puducherry		0.000	0.000		0.000
31.	Chandigarh		0.000	0.000		0.000
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.000	0.000		0.000
33.	Dadra and Nagar Havel		0.000	0.000		0.000
34.	Lakshadweep		0.000	0.000		0.000
35.	Daman and Diu		0.000	0.000		0.000
	UT Total	0	0	0	0	0.000
	Grand Total	73	3123.9181	1472.7670	54148	70.7433

Sl.No.	State	Year 2012-13 Released	Year 2013-14 Released as on 30.11.2013	Cumulative	Physical Progress*
1	2	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16.9907		24.4066	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.000	12.9097	12.9097	0
3.	Assam	0.000		0.000	0
4.	Bihar	0.000		0.000	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	2.0293		2.0293	0
6.	Goa	0.000		0.000	0
7.	Gujarat	0.000	2.4720	2.4720	0
8.	Haryana	0.000	50.4662	50.4662	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.000	9.2074	9.2074	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.000		0.000	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.000		0.000	0
12.	Karnataka	0.000	19.5294	19.5294	0

1	2	8	9	10	11
13.	Kerala	0.000		11.5739	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11.2118	10.9117	53.5577	0
15.	Maharashtra	0.000		0.000	0
16.	Manipur	0.000		0.000	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.000		0.000	0
18.	Mizoram	3.1634		3.1634	0
19.	Nagaland	0.000		0.000	0
20.	Odisha	15.8323		26.9526	0
21.	Punjab	0.000		0.000	0
22.	Rajasthan	18.8763	38.1681	66.2434	0
23.	Sikkim	0.000		0.000	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	11.5746	2.3336	13.9082	0
25.	Tripura	0.000		0.000	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11.6223	20.0599	31.6822	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0.000		0.000	0
28.	West Bengal	0.000		0.000	0
	State Total	91.3007	166.0580	328.1020	0
29.	Delhi	0.000		0.000	0
30.	Puducherry	0.000		0.000	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.000		0.000	0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.000		0.000	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.000		0.000	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.000		0.000	0
35.	Daman and Diu	0.000		0.000	0
	UT Total	0.000	0.000	0.000	0
	Grand Total	91.3007	166.0580	328.1020	0

* These projects are at various stages of Progress.

Statement VI*Funds released and Completion of Dus during last three years and current year in BSUP & IHSDP under JNNURM**(Rs. in Crore)*

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	ACA Released									
		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	325.1	96.7	421.8	197.3	1.8	199.2	95.0	68.2	163.3	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.8	4.5	5.3	-	-	-	16.2	-	16.2	
4.	Assam	12.3	-	12.3	-	-	-	-	3.7	3.7	
5.	Bihar	-	19.3	19.3	-	24.1	24.1	-	128.2	128.2	
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	38.3	-	38.3	147.1	-	147.1	-	-	-	
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.4	13.7	21.2	-	-	-	22.4	-	22.4	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	1.4	1.4	-	-	-	-	-	-	
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10.	Delhi	183.7	-	183.7	116.0	-	116.0	145.0	-	145.0	
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.7	0.7	
12.	Gujarat	158.4	6.5	164.9	23.4	19.9	43.4	65.9	54.3	120.3	
13.	Haryana	7.8	19.8	27.6	-	29.2	29.2	-	12.4	12.4	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	5.9	5.9	2.8	-	2.8	-	7.7	7.7	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.2	5.4	8.6	10.3	26.8	37.1	5.2	13.6	18.8	
16.	Jharkhand	37.5	13.9	51.4	-	10.6	10.6	-	-	-	
17.	Karnataka	50.0	37.8	87.8	102.3	69.4	171.7	16.3	-	16.3	
18.	Kerala	50.7	30.7	81.4	7.5	13.1	20.6	33.0	7.6	40.6	
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	56.6	6.8	63.4	32.7	18.2	51.0	19.1	16.4	35.5	
21.	Maharashtra	293.9	84.1	378.0	313.4	52.1	365.5	118.1	260.9	379.0	
22.	Manipur	-	5.7	5.7	22.0	16.0	38.0	-	-	-	
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	10.1	-	10.1	10.1	-	10.1	
24.	Mizoram	7.2	-	7.2	12.8	14.9	27.7	12.8	-	12.8	
25.	Nagaland	26.4	-	26.4	-	-	-	26.4	-	26.4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
26.	Odisha	9.9	4.7	14.7	7.7	22.8	30.5	8.5	33.5	42.0
27.	Puducherry	1.1	-	1.1	7.0	-	7.0	8.1	-	8.1
28.	Punjab	9.0	50.5	59.5	-	-	-	21.1	10.2	31.3
29.	Rajasthan	43.2	122.0	165.2	-	5.0	5.0	-	90.9	90.9
30.	Sikkim	8.0	-	8.0	6.6	-	6.6	0.7	9.0	9.7
31.	Tamil Nadu	162.4	70.9	233.3	87.3	11.6	98.9	163.3	34.5	197.7
32.	Tripura	-	12.4	12.4	-	-	-	-	2.8	2.8
33.	Uttar Pradesh	284.5	198.2	482.7	184.0	199.0	383.0	27.0	4.7	31.7
34.	Uttarakhand	10.6	16.8	27.5	1.3	17.5	18.8	2.4	7.5	10.0
35.	West Bengal	150.3	34.2	184.5	289.0	147.6	436.6	295.0	33.1	328.1
Grand Total		1,938.3	861.9	2,800.1	1,580.8	699.7	2,280.3	1,111.5	799.9	1,911.4

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	ACA Released					
		Current Year			Cumulative		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	5.5	5.5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	8.2	8.2	1,382.6	656.4	2,039.0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	28.9	4.5	33.4
4.	Assam	-	-	-	48.8	38.8	87.6
5.	Bihar	-	-	-	78.2	233.5	311.7
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	4.7	-	4.7	379.0	-	379.0
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	40.5	40.5	191.7	158.9	350.5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	1.7	1.7
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	0.3	0.3
10.	Delhi	150.0	-	150.0	768.2	-	768.2
11.	Goa	-	-	-	1.2	0.7	1.9
12.	Gujarat	57.5	4.3	61.7	803.5	204.3	1,007.8
13.	Haryana	-	6.4	6.4	31.2	172.7	203.9

1	2	12	13	14	15	16	17
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	7.4	32.1	39.5
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	11.6	11.6	52.4	96.9	149.2
16.	Jharkhand	-	21.3	21.3	82.2	87.0	169.2
17.	Karnataka	20.1	-	20.1	353.2	218.6	571.8
18.	Kerala	14.1	9.8	23.9	179.9	161.3	341.1
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	13.2	12.7	25.9	258.7	163.1	421.9
21.	Maharashtra	27.1	77.2	104.3	1,894.7	1,064.7	2,959.4
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	32.9	32.4	65.3
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	36.2	11.2	47.4
24.	Mizoram	6.9	-	6.9	59.8	29.8	89.6
25.	Nagaland	-	-	-	105.6	29.9	135.5
26.	Odisha	6.0	6.5	12.5	45.7	155.7	201.4
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	38.0	2.7	40.8
28.	Punjab	-	12.8	12.8	47.5	89.7	137.2
29.	Rajasthan	-	98.2	98.2	85.5	506.7	592.2
30.	Sikkim	6.6	-	6.6	29.1	17.9	47.0
31.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	812.6	362.6	1,175.2
32.	Tripura	-	-	-	14.0	37.3	51.3
33.	Uttar Pradesh	284.5	0.4	0.4	850.5	688.3	1,538.8
34.	Uttarakhand	2.9	-	2.9	24.2	70.3	94.5
35.	West Bengal	131.7	17.2	149.0	1,427.2	696.7	2,123.8
Grand Total		440.8	327.3	768.1	10,150.3	6,032.3	16,182.7

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Dus Completed									
		2010-11			2011-12			2012-13			
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total	
1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	21,094	2,366	23,460	20,087	3,476	23,563	562	803	1,365	

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	92	-	92	8	-	8
4.	Assam	352	376	728	-	435	435	64	251	315
5.	Bihar	-	1,454	1,454	352	589	941	32	526	558
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	1,600	-	1,600	10,624	-	10,624	-	-	-
7.	Chhattisgarh	-	1,076	1,076	-	1,825	1,825	6,624	2,811	9,435
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10.	Delhi	5,628	-	5,628	1,316	-	1,316	-	-	-
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	16,670	2,385	19,055	14,812	593	15,405	8,794	2,189	10,983
13.	Haryana	174	1,456	1,630	842	1,819	2,661	40	1,277	1,317
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-	-	-	40	32	72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	356	942	1,298	69	1,679	1,748
16.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,285	1,285
17.	Karnataka	3,588	2,639	6,227	10,896	7,882	18,778	1,804	-	1,804
18.	Kerala	3,560	3,806	7,366	3,348	3,175	6,523	1,612	2,042	3,654
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,679	122	1,801	4,161	448	4,609	3,462	2,660	6,122
21.	Maharashtra	7,592	2,278	9,870	21,910	7,618	29,528	3,149	6,429	9,578
22.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	832	832	70	1,637	1,707
23.	Meghalaya	16	-	16	48	48	96	112	-	112
24.	Mizoram	65	347	410	70	473	543	-	384	384
25.	Nagaland	750	480	1,230	520	-	520	-	-	-
26.	Odisha	627	1,352	1,979	254	1,211	1,465	123	1,165	1,288
27.	Puducherry	207	-	207	151	-	151	72	-	72
28.	Punjab	140	-	140	860	-	860	544	702	1,246
29.	Rajasthan	160	1,527	1,687	114	1,658	1,772	-	2,822	2,822
30.	Sikkim	-	-	-	52	-	52	-	-	-
31.	Tamil Nadu	8,770	11,878	20,648	16,672	6,033	22,705	6,812	3,916	10,728
32.	Tripura	-	903	903	-	663	663	-	919	919
33.	Uttar Pradesh	6,582	3,214	9,796	13,786	6,777	20,563	3,445	4,360	7,805

1	2	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
34.	Uttarakhand	45	336	381	9	666	675	97	264	361
35.	West Bengal	18,181	11,647	29,828	19,670	7,988	27,658	10,305	4,127	14,432
Grand Total		97,480	49,644	147,124	141,002	55,151	196,153	47,840	42,280	90,120

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	DUS Completed					
		Current Year			Cumulative		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	-	-	-	-	-	-
2.	Andhra Pradesh	-	777	777	101,685	25,809	127,494
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	100	-	100
4.	Assam	-	204	204	416	1,725	2,141
5.	Bihar	48	216	264	432	2,951	3,383
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	-	-	-	12,736	-	12,736
7.	Chhattisgarh	304	559	863	6,928	6,271	13,199
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-	-
9.	Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-	14	14
10.	Delhi	-	-	-	14,844	-	14,844
11.	Goa	-	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Gujarat	980	2,967	3,947	89,530	8,956	98,486
13.	Haryana	-	334	334	2,896	8,646	11,542
14.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	40	32	72
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	220	913	1,133	645	3,534	4,179
16.	Jharkhand	60	1,274	1,334	60	2,559	2,619
17.	Karnataka	1,573	1,553	3,126	22,026	16,200	38,226
18.	Kerala	861	531	1,392	14,541	16,041	30,582
19.	Lakshdweep	-	-	-	-	-	-
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1,230	2,229	3,459	13,773	6,432	20,205
21.	Maharashtra	1,938	2,734	4,672	58,656	25,275	83,931

1	2	27	28	29	30	31	32
22.	Manipur	130	50	180	200	2,519	2,719
23.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	176	48	224
24.	Mizoram	235	400	635	370	1,604	1,974
25.	Nagaland	930	-	930	2,200	480	2,680
26.	Odisha	176	1,367	1,543	1,217	5,596	6,813
27.	Puducherry	-	-	-	430	-	430
28.	Punjab	56	160	216	1,600	862	2,462
29.	Rajasthan	-	1,923	1,923	765	10,445	11,210
30.	Sikkim	-	39	39	52	39	91
31.	Tamil Nadu	4,275	1,617	5,892	44,608	30,624	75,232
32.	Tripura	-	106	106	256	2,591	2,847
33.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	31,557	17,168	48,725
34.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	151	1,272	1,423
35.	West Bengal	10,104	1,692	11,796	85,114	42,776	127,887
Grand Total		23,120	21,645	44,765	508,004	240,466	748,470

[English]

**Development of Infrastructure of
Subordinate Courts**

*88. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

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

(a) the details of the centrally sponsored schemes for the development of infrastructure facilities for the judiciary ;

(b) the number and details of subordinate courts which have been covered and those which are likely to be covered under the scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan Period, State/UT-wise;

(c) the funds provided and the results achieved under the scheme during each of the last three years and the current year, State wise; and

(d) whether the Government proposes to provide additional funds to the States for construction of buildings

for the subordinate courts and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary is the primary responsibility of the State Governments. However, in order to augment the resources of the State Governments, a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) for development of infrastructure facilities for judiciary has been in operation since 1993-94.

The scheme was modified in 2011-12 to revise the fund sharing pattern from the 50:50 ratio to 75:25 ratio between the Central and State Governments. The fund sharing pattern for between the Central and State Governments for States in the North-Eastern Region (NER) is in the 90:10 ratio with effect from 2010-11. The modified Scheme covers construction of court buildings and residential quarters of Judicial Officers of District and Subordinate Courts.

Central Assistance is provided as per the budgetary allocation made for the Scheme. The State/UT-wise details of funds released under CSS during the last three years and current year are given in the statement I enclosed. An outlay of Rs. 4,867 crore has been provided for the scheme during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17). A sum of Rs. 708.21 crore was released in the year 2012-13. A budget provision of Rs. 911 crore has been made for the scheme in the current financial year. Central assistance for the remaining years of the 12th Plan will be provided as per the budgetary allocation for each year, subject to

utilization of previous grants by the States.

The matter of development of infrastructure of the subordinate courts is also being regularly reviewed in the Supreme Court in the Interlocutory Application No. 279/2010 in Writ Petition (C) No. 1022/1989 in All India Judges' Association & Ors. Vs. Union of India & Ors. As per the information furnished by various States/UTs to the Supreme Court in the above case, 234 new court building and 254 residential quarters have been completed between July 2010 and September 2012, details of which are being enclosed as Statement-II and III.

Statement-I

Details of State-wise grants released under Centrally Sponsored Scheme for development of infrastructural facilities for Judiciary during last three years and current financial year upto 10.12.2013

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/Union Territory	Released in 2010-11	Released in 2011-12	Released in 2012-13	Released in 2013-14
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	0.00	1888.00	6393.00	0.00
2.	Bihar	0.00	0.00	1524.00	0.00
3.	Chhattisgarh	400.00	2097.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Goa	0.00	172.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Gujarat	0.00	0.00	9893.00	10000.00
6.	Haryana	1320.00	2138.00	0.00	1232.00
7.	Himachal Pradesh	547.00	0.00	0.00	806.00
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.00	1035.00	2572.00	3428.00
9.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	1500.00	1693.00
10.	Karnataka	500.00	2961.00	7610.00	5100.00
11.	Kerala	606.00	1169.00	1499.00	0.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	1738.20	4403.00	2046.00	6141.00
13.	Maharashtra	1458.52	12915.00	5920.24	10000.00
14.	Odisha	723.00	2416.00	1534.00	0.00
15.	Punjab	0.00	0.00	7902.00	10000.00
16.	Rajasthan	70.00	1172.00	1042.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
17.	Tamil Nadu	0.00	0.00	1953.00	7243.00
18.	Uttarakhand	288.20	0.00	829.76	2043.00
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2858.00	15659.00	9398.00	12530.00
20.	West Bengal	425.35	2518.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (A)	11474.27	50543.00	61616.00	70316.00
North Eastern States					
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.00	972.00	750.00	0.00
2.	Assam	500.00	2890.00	2954.90	0.00
3.	Manipur	209.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Meghalaya	200.00	0.00	0.00	1474.00
5.	Mizoram	155.00	0.00	704.78	0.00
6.	Nagaland	415.29	169.00	750.00	0.00
7.	Sikkim	220.00	0.00	549.50	0.00
8.	Tripura	100.00	0.00	1495.60	2910.60
	Total (B)	1800.00	4031.00	7204.78	4384.60
Union Territories					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Chandigarh	400.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	500.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Delhi	0.00	2250.00	2000.00	0.00
6.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7.	Puducherry	600.00	1250.00	0.00	0.00
	Total (C)	1000.00	5000.00	2000.00	0.00
Grand Total (A+B+C)		14274.27	59574.00	70820.78	74700.60

Statement-II

Details of New Court Buildings completed between 12th July, 2010 and 16th September, 2012

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total number of proposals cleared by Collectors and land acquired	Total number of proposals cleared by the High Court for construction of new court buildings	Total number of proposals cleared by the State Governments/ Administrators for construction of new court buildings granting administrative and financial sanction	Total amounts sanctioned (in lakhs) for infrastructure (including new construction, repairs and maintenance)	Total number of court buildings of which construction has been got completed	Remarks (detailing problem, in any, being faced for early progress in proceeding with projects)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	1	0	500.000	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	48	23	9675.670	1	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	2	0	0	0.000	0	
4.	Assam	5	0	0	1202.280	5	
5.	Bihar	2	50	17	16594.560	3	
6.	Chandigarh		7	6	1879.420	1	
7.	Chhattisgarh	4	8	6	2938.680	2	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	65.820	0	
9.	Daman and Diu	0	0	0	0.000	0	
@10.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	0.000	1	
11.	Goa	0	0				
@12.	Gujarat	6	1	0		4	
13.	Haryana	0	19	11	4070.000	12	
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0	1	1	360.250	1	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3	2	2	4345.740	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	73	37	37	1801.639	25	
17.	Karnataka	42	44	43	25790.250		
18.	Kerala		12	11		5	
19.	Lakshdweep	NA	NA	NS	20.000	NA	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	5	1	22	15333.660	7	
21.	Maharashtra	50	102	95	50863.000	46	
22.	Manipur	0	4	3	51.030	2	
23.	Meghalaya	4	1	1	0.000	0	
24.	Mizoram				178.000	0	
@25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.000		
26.	Odisha	10	30	30	3751.670	6	
27.	Puducherry	0	0	1	1250.000	0	
28.	Punjab	9	10	10	20955.000	10	
29.	Rajasthan	37	3	5	5014.300	48	
30.	Sikkim	2	2	2	1555.000		
31.	Tamil Nadu*	4	32	32	21148.520	19	
32.	Tripura	0	1	3	45.850	6	
33.	Uttarakhand	4	5	21	885.870	19	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2	81	23	17280.100	8	
35.	West Bengal	0	8	8	3352.420	0	
	Total	269	510	413	210908.729	234	

@ Data has not yet been received, hence the data of previous year has been included.

* Column No. 6 contains the amount for the financial year 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Statement-III

Details of Residential quarters completed between 12th July, 2010 and 16th September, 2012

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total number of proposals cleared by Collectors and land acquired	Total number of proposals cleared by the High Court for construction of new residential quarters	Total number of proposals cleared by the State Governments/ Administrators for construction of new residential quarters granting administrative and financial sanction	Total amounts sanctioned (in lakhs) for infrastructure (including new construction, repairs and maintenance)	Total number of residential quarters of which construction has been got completed	Remarks (detailing problem, in any, being faced for early progress in proceeding with projects)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0			500.000	0	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	4	28	16	1272.100	0	
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	0	0	0.000	1	
4.	Assam	4	3	3	1048.400	7	
5.	Bihar	1	63	8	1940.940	0	
6.	Chandigarh		1	1	204.500	8	
7.	Chhattisgarh		4	5	235.300	1	
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli						
9.	Daman and Diu	1					
@10.	Govt. of NCT of Delhi	0	0	0	0.000	0	
11.	Goa		2	2	30.000	0	
@12.	Gujarat	2	0	0	0.000	2	
13.	Haryana		21	18	4000.000	48	
14.	Himachal Pradesh			2	94.730	7	
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	2	2	60.000	0	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Jharkhand	109	31	31	2062.774	10	
17.	Karnataka	185	205	205	19942.500	0	
18.	Kerala	0	2	3	0.000	1	
19.	Lakshdweep	NA	NA	NA	2.960	NA	
20.	Madhya Pradesh	9	181	124	4571.530	51	
21.	Maharashtra	46	82	96	5168.390	23	
22.	Manipur	0	0	0	0.000	0	
23.	Meghalaya	4	0	0	0.000	0	
24.	Mizoram	3		1	65.360	0	
@25.	Nagaland	0	0	0	0.000	0	
26.	Odisha	18	7	7	118.900		
27.	Puducherry	0	0	1	300.000	0	
28.	Punjab	9	9	9	20955.000	9	
29.	Rajasthan	33	1	0	575.800	18	
30.	Sikkim	2	2	2	899.000	0	
31.	Tamil Nadu*	12	33	24	4426.750	47	
32.	Tripura	0	0	1	60.370	2	
33.	Uttarakhand	3	3	26	972.700	10	
34.	Uttar Pradesh	2	49	17	3836.420	9	
35.	West Bengal	0	13	13	878.440	0	
Total		452	742	617	74222.864	254	

@ Data has not yet been received, hence the data of previous year has been included.

* Column No. 6 contains the amount for the financial year 2010-11 to 2012-13.

Workers Repatriated from Gulf Countries

*89. SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether a large number of Indian workers employed in various Gulf countries including Saudi Arabia face the threat of repatriation due to implementation of stringent domestic labour laws including 'Nitaqat Policy' and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of the total number of such affected workers reported to have returned/repatriated from various Gulf countries including Saudi Arabia, during the last one year, month and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with such countries including Saudi Arabia for legalizing their status and providing any other form of assistance and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to rehabilitate returnees from the Gulf?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Stricter implementation of labour laws including 'Nitaqat' has only affected those workers who do not have valid documents to stay and work in the host country.

In case of Saudi Arabia, 'Nitaqat' was implemented in order to streamline their labour market and identify illegal workers. However, as the grace period has been extended twice (first up to 3rd July, 2013 and then up to 3rd November, 2013), the policy has not had any significant adverse impact on Indian workers in Saudi Arabia except on those who were working there without proper valid documents. The grace period allows even workers without valid papers to have their status regularized.

In Saudi Arabia, more than 1.4 million Indians availed concessions during the grace period. This includes 4,34,667 Indians who transferred their services to other firms, who are 'Nitaqat' compliant. Additionally 4,81,233 Indians changed their jobs/profession. Apart from this over 4,70,000 Indians got their licenses/job permits renewed.

During the grace period, Embassy of India, Riyadh received 66,729 applications for issue of Emergency Certificates (ECs), out of which, 41,283 Emergency Certificates were issued. Similarly, 26,600 applications were received in the Consulate General of India, Jeddha and out of which, 23,486 ECs were issued. State-wise statement of applications for ECs received and issued by the Indian Missions in Saudi Arabia is enclosed. The number of Indians who left on final exit availing the grace period (as on November 27, 2013) is 1,41,301. They left without facing any penal action and with no ban on their return to Saudi Arabia on a new visa.

(c) India maintained high-level engagement with the Saudi leadership through our mission and through Ministerial visits to impress upon Saudi authorities to have humanitarian approach to the workers without proper documents. A Ministerial delegation comprising Minister of Overseas India Affairs, Minister of State for External Affairs and Advisor to Prime Minister visited Saudi Arabia in April, 2013. It was followed up by the official visit of External Affairs to Saudi Arabia in May, 2013.

Indian Missions remained in regular touch with the host Government as well as emigrants for redressal of grievances of the workers.

The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has (a) waived off a fee of 7 Saudi Riyals for contribution to Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to issue Emergency Certificate (EC), (b) allowed Missions/Posts to bear cost of processing of EC of 40 Saudi Riyals per person, and to provide temporary accommodation, transportation, food etc, to Indian workers in need, (c) to make use of Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF) to meet small penalties/fines in respect of workers who may require such payments for being permitted to return to India and (d) Ministry of Civil Aviation had been requested for issuance of concessional return tickets for the Indians in distress.

On need basis and deserving cases, the Mission can also utilize ICWF for one way air ticket for repatriation of an Indian emigrant.

Special Help Desks were set up by Mission for helping the distressed Indians. Missions' 24x7 helpline was provided with more lines and Embassy mobile units were set up at the labour offices and tarheels (exit visa

offices) all over Saudi Arabia and at major airports. Tents were erected, desert coolers were provided and when required, food and water was distributed to those who approaches the missions.

Passports were issued by the Missions expeditiously to those Indians who wanted to change/regularize their residency/work permit status but could not do so due to lack of passports. The Missions organized major job

fair to enable the expatriate Indians to correct their job status.

(d) The Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs had called meetings of Ministries/representatives of major labour sending States twice, the first on 09-04-2013 and the second on 25-06-2013. The State Governments were requested to formulate rehabilitation programmes for returnees from the Gulf, using existing State and Central Government programmes/schemes.

Statement

Sl.No.	State	Embassy of India, Riyadh		Consulate General of India, Jeddah	
		Applications for ECs received	ECs actually issued	Applications for Ecs received	ECs actually issued
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	23541	15191	12423	11168
2.	Andhra Pradesh	12456	7607	935	816
3.	Tamil nadu	6613	3816	996	860
4.	West Bengal	5914	3796	4960	4511
5.	Kerala	5162	2761	2295	1914
6.	Bihar	3716	2373	1300	1155
7.	Rajasthan	3685	2304	405	326
8.	Karnataka	1417	819	430	351
9.	Maharashtra	1032	616	281	228
10.	Assam	753	488	405	349
11.	Punjab	584	396	251	195
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	344	196	1310	1088
13.	Gujarat	256	172	175	144
14.	Odisha	215	105	80	72
15.	Jharkhand	198	120	68	57
16.	Uttarakhand	178	116	49	41
17.	Madhya Pradesh	170	99	68	62
18.	Delhi	145	102	65	57
19.	Haryana	89	57	18	17
20.	Himachal Pradesh	54	32	15	12
21.	Tripura	46	36	63	57

1	2	3	4	5	6
22.	Chandigarh	23	12	00	00
23.	Puducherry	21	13	05	02
24.	Goa	20	13	02	02
25.	Chattisgarh	9	4	02	01
26.	Others	91	49	01	01
Grand Total		66729	41283	26600	23486

Metro Projects

*90. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the ongoing metro projects being undertaken in the country;

(b) whether complaints have been received that the metro construction activities including tunnelling work have posed danger to the heritage sites and old buildings;

(c) if so, the detail thereof along with remedial steps taken and specific measures being taken to protect heritage sites;

(d) whether structural deficiencies/defects in designing of pillars/alleged use of inferior quality construction material have been noticed/reported in certain operational sections of Metros in the country; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to ensure unhindered metro operations and commuter safety?

THE MINISTER OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI KAMAL NATH): (a) The details of the ongoing Metro projects are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) Chennai Metro Rail Limited (CMRL), Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation Limited (BMRCL) and Jaipur Metro Rail Corporation Limited (JMRCL) have informed that concerns were raised to heritage buildings/old buildings in some locations. The remedial steps taken by them to protect the heritage buildings/old buildings are given below:

Steps taken by CMRL

As part of precautionary measures, strengthening and propping arrangements and even temporary evacuation are being implemented in case of structurally weak buildings to ensure safety of the buildings. In the event of significant impact on any building, the repair works are undertaken based on the recommendations given by the experts from Indian Institute of Technology, Madras.

Steps taken by BMRCL

- (i) Prior to tunnelling, the Building Condition Study of all the buildings within the influence zone of tunnel have been done to ascertain the effect of tunnelling on these buildings.
- (ii) The buildings which are analysed to be unsafe during tunnelling due to old age of the building, poor quality of construction or due to indeterminate state of construction, have been identified for evacuation temporarily during the tunnelling period below these buildings.
- (iii) The buildings so evacuated are propped up as required and monitored during the tunnelling.
- (iv) Once the tunnelling was completed below these buildings, buildings were inspected and handed over in good condition.

Steps taken by JMRCL

Before commencement of tunnelling work, various steps have been initiated to ensure safety of heritage buildings and sites, namely:

- (a) With assistance from Asian Development Bank

(ADB), an environment impact assessment study has been done.

- (b) Soil testing and building condition survey have been taken up to suitably design the civil work.
- (c) A joint committee of JMRC and Archaeology & Museums Department of Government of Rajasthan has been set up to periodically review the work from the angle of safety of the heritage buildings and sites.
- (d) Adequate safeguards have been built in the conditions of contract awarded for execution of the tunnelling work.

(d) and (e) No structural deficiencies/defects in designing of pillars/use of inferior quality construction material have been reported in Metros operational sections. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. has informed that they have observed following defects in the system after start of operations:-

- (i) There were some defects in girder bearing system

of the Airport Metro Express Link. The grout material used above and below the bearings at few locations was found damaged during inspection. The service was suspended temporarily considering commuter safety and the defective bearings were replaced. Also all other bearings were replaced so that these would not develop defects later.

- (ii) Cracks were found in balanced cantilever cross girder of NOIDA City Centre metro station. First and last cantilever cross girders developed cracks in arms supporting Down line platform of NOIDA City Centre station leading to sagging of Delhi end of platform. However, the up line side structure and platform were unaffected for the continuance of traffic. The occurrence of cracks was due to non-adherence to structural drawings w.r.t. placement of reinforcement. The defect has been repaired and the normal service has been resumed.

Statement

The details of the ongoing Metro projects are as under:

S.No.	State	Metro Projects	Length (in km.)	Total Cost (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-III Dwarka to Najafgarh Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar Mundaka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana) Badarpur-YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	103.05 5.50 2.717 11.5 13.875	35,242 1070 282 1990 2494
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Phase-I (JV of Gol and State)	42.3	11609
3.	West Bengal	Kolkata East-West Metro*	14.67	4874.58
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Stage-I	9.25	1250
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP) Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	11.07	2356

1	2	3	4	5
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP)@ Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	31.87	7660
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro (PPP)	71.16	12132
8.	Kerala	Mochi Metro	25.612	5181.79

* Project has been transferred to Ministry of Railways (MoR). MoR is yet to take over the project.

@ Depot land not available and hence work not started.

Establishment of Schools

*91. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish new schools in the rural/semi-rural areas under various schemes during the Twelfth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the number of such schools proposed to be set up State, year-wise;

(c) the targets, if any, set up by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the action plan of the Government to achieve the targets set for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) the Government proposes to set up 6,000 schools - one in every block of the country as benchmark of excellence for providing quality education to talented rural children under Model School Scheme. The scheme has two modes of implementation, viz (i) setting up of 3,500 model schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Government; and (ii) the remaining 2,500 model schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward.

Under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan

(RMSA), with the objective to universalize secondary education and also to improve quality and equity, new secondary schools (class IX & X) are set up by way of up-gradation of Upper-Primary Schools wherever there are no secondary school within 5 kilometers and where enrollment is sufficient at class VIII in the catchment area of 5 kilometers.

Besides under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Scheme, new schools are being set up based on the proposals of the State Governments as per the neighbourhood norms.

(b) and (c) The number of schools proposed to be set up State-wise under both components of the Model School Schemes is given in the enclosed Statement. There are no year-wise targets for setting up model schools as the approval of Model Schools depends on receipt of viable proposals from State Government/Union Territory Administrations under state sector component of the Scheme and setting up of model schools under Public Private Partnership (PPP) mode of the scheme depends on interest shown by private entities. Also under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), no fixed targets are set for establishment of new schools as they are demand driven schemes.

(d) Under the SSA and RMSA Programmes State/UT Governments prepare annual work plan/ proposals for the Central Government's approval, based on need, capacity, past progress and fund availability.

Statement-1

State-wise details of number of Schools to be set up under Model School Scheme

Sl.No.	State	No. of School to be set up in EBBs under State sector component	No. of Schools to be set up in non-EBBs under PPP mode	Total No. of Schools in blocks (@ one school per block)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
2.	Andhra Pradesh	737	391	1128
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	40	39	79
4.	Assam	81	97	178
5.	Bihar	530	4	534
6.	Chandigarh (UT)	0	20	20
7.	Chhattisgarh	74	72	146
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	1	0	1
9.	Daman and Diu	0	2	2
10.	Delhi	0	28	28
11.	Goa	0	11	11
12.	Gujarat	85	139	224
13.	Haryana	36	83	119
14.	Himachal Pradesh	5	113	118
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	97	118	215
16.	Jharkhand	201	11	212
17.	Karnataka	74	106	180
18.	Kerala	1	163	164
19.	Lakshdweep	0	8	8
20.	Madhya Pradesh	201	112	312
21.	Maharashtra	43	312	355
22.	Manipur	5	30	35
23.	Meghalaya	9	30	39
24.	Mizoram	1	35	36
25.	Nagaland	11	36	47
26.	Odisha	173	142	315
27.	Puducherry	0	3	3
28.	Punjab	21	121	142
29.	Rajasthan	186	68	254
30.	Sikkim	0	9	9

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Tamil Nadu	44	358	402
32.	Tripura	9	31	40
33.	Uttar Pradesh	680	77	830
34.	Uttarakhand	19	150	96
35.	West Bengal	87	275	362
Total		3451	3203	6654

Objectionable Content

*92. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has directed any social networking/media sites to remove certain objectionable contents, from their websites;

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

(c) the number of individuals booked in the country under section 66-A of the Information Technology Act during each of the last three years and the current year along with the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is any monitoring mechanism in place to regulate the contents posted in social networking sites; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps taken by the Government to check the posting of objectionable contents on such sites?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Section 69A of the Information Technology Act 2000 empowers Government to block any information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any Computer Resource in the interest of Sovereignty and Integrity of India, defence of India, security of the State, friendly

relations with foreign States or public order or for preventing incitement to the Commission of any cognizable offence relating to above. Provisions of Section 69A of the Information Technology Act 2000 have been invoked during the calendar year 2012 and 2013. A total of 362 Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) were blocked in the year 2012, out of which 312 URLs were blocked in a single instance at the time of exodus of North East people from different parts of the country. A total of 62 URLs have been blocked so far during the current year. The Web pages were hosting objectionable information and had the potential to disturb the public order in the country and blocked for access to public in the country on the request of Law Enforcement Agencies. Further Social Networking sites were requested to block 8, 21, 352, 1208 URLs during 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013 respectively to comply with the Court orders. Besides, Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) gets request for blocking of objectionable content from individuals and organisations, which merely forwards those requests to the Social Networking Sites for appropriate action. The rule 16 of the Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for access of Information by public) Rules, 2009 requires strict confidentiality to be maintained regarding all such requests and complaints received and action taken thereof.

(c) National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB) does not maintain crime data/information relating to Section 66A of the Information Technology Act. Further, Police and Public order are State subjects under the Constitution and as such the State Governments and Union Territory Administrations are primarily responsible for prevention, detection, registration and investigation of crime including

Cyber Crime and for prosecuting the criminals through Law Enforcement machinery within their jurisdictions.

(d) and (e) There is no institutional monitoring mechanism for monitoring social networking sites. At present, Law Enforcement and Intelligence/Security Agencies make searches on the Internet on specific case-to-case basis.

Further, the information Technology (Intermediary Guidelines) Rules 2011 under Section 79 of the Information Technology Act requires that the Intermediaries shall observe due diligence while discharging their duties and shall inform the users of Computer resources not to host, display, upload, modify, publish, transmit, update or share any information that is harmful, objectionable, affect minors and unlawful in any way. The said rules also require the intermediaries to appoint Grievance Officers to address the grievances received from users and affected individuals/organizations as and when received by them.

Status of CBI

*93. SHRI SULTAN AHMED:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Guwahati High Court has pronounced any judgement in the recent past on the legal validity of the status of the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI);

(b) if so, the details of the judgement along with the reaction of the Government thereto including its adverse impact on the functioning of the CBI and on the ongoing investigations;

(c) whether there is any need for the enactment of a specific Act governing the functioning of the CBI;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMI): (a) to (e) The

Guwahati High Court in a judgement dated 6.11.2013 in Writ Appeal (c) No. 119 of 2008 in WP No. (c) 6877 of 2005 has quashed the resolution dated 1.4.1963 issued by the Central Government (MHA) setting up the Central Bureau of Investigation. DOPT has filed a SLP No. 34834/13 in the Supreme Court on 9.11.2013 challenging the impugned order passed by the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court and seeking 'stay' against that order. The Hon'ble Court vide its Order dated 9.11.2013 has ordered that there shall be a stay of operation of the final judgement and impugned order dated 6.11.2013 passed by the Hon'ble Guwahati High Court. The matter is subjudice.

Aadhaar Cards

*94. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the generation/issuance of Aadhaar Cards including its legal validity has been questioned;

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

(c) whether the Supreme Court has issued any directions to the Government that Aadhaar Cards may not be made mandatory for getting benefits under various social welfare schemes and if so, the details thereof and the remedial measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) the details of the number of Aadhaar Cards generated/issued and delivered in the country and the funds incurred thereon, State/UT-wise; and

(e) whether non-delivery/delay in delivery/postal loss of Aadhaar Cards has come to the notice of the Government and if so, the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The following Writ Petitions have been filed before the Hon'ble Supreme Court:

(i) W.P. No. 494 of 2012;

(ii) W.P. No. 829 of 2013;

(iii) W.P. No. 833 of 2013; and

(iv) W.P. No. 932 of 2013

These cases have since been tagged together. Two other Writ Petitions, (W.P. No. 439 of 2012 filed before the Hon'ble High Court of Madras and a PIL No. 15 of 2013 filed before the High Court of Bombay) have since been transferred to be tagged and heard along with W.P. No. 494 of 2012.

An Intrim Order was issued on 23-09-2013 by Hon'ble Supreme Court as under:-

"All the matters require to be heard finally. List all matters for final hearing after the Constitution Bench is over.

In the Meanwhile, no person should suffer for not getting the Adhaar card inspite of the fact that some authority had issued a circular making it mandatory and when any person applies to get the Adhaar Card voluntarily, it may be checked whether that person is entitled for it under the law and it should not be given to any illegal immigrant."

Counter Affidavits have been filed by UIDAI as well as Planning Commission, Ministry of Finance, ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas. Subsequently, the State of Jharkhand has also filed an Application for Impleadment in the Hon'ble Supreme Court in the above said case.

The matter is *sub judice*.

(d) As on 30-11-2013, the total number of aadhaar generated was 50,80,22,582 and the State/UT-wise details are given in the enclosed Statement.

As on 30-11-2013, a total of 44.01 Crore Aadhaar Letters have been printed and dispatched to the residents through India Post. State/UT-wise details of dispatched letters is not maintained.

As on 30-10-2013, total expenditure on all activities of UIDAI including Aadhaar generation, printing and dispatch of Aadhaar letter is Rs. 3555.49 Crore.

(e) In order to address the issues relating to non-delivery/delay in delivery/postal loss of Aadhaar letters, the following remedial measures have been initiated:-

- (i) On successful generation, the aadhaar number is communicated through the Short Messaging Service (SMS) to those who have registered their mobile numbers during enrolment.
- (ii) UIDAI is doing closer co-ordination with the Department of Posts for ensuring reduction of these numbers.
- (iii) Alternatively, Residents can also obtain e-aadhaar letter either directly or through Common Services Centres set up by Department of Electronics and Information Technology.

Statement

State/UT-wise details of population and Aadhaar generation report 30 November, 2013

Serial No.	State Name	Population as per Census 2011	Aadhaar Generated as on 30.11.2013	Saturation % as on 30.11.2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	379,944	160,423	42%
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84,665,533	76,005,295	90%
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	5,254	0%
4.	Assam	31,169,272	50,282	0%
5.	Bihar	103,804,637	4,793,747	5%
6.	Chandigarh	1,054,686	896,583	85%
7.	Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	2,006,608	8%

1	2	3	4	5
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	342,853	132,066	39%
9.	Daman and Diu	242,911	156,988	65%
10.	Delhi	16,753,235	16,128,000	96%
11.	Goa	1,457,723	1,323,574	91%
12.	Gujarat	60,383,628	19,762,268	33%
13.	Haryana	25,353,081	15,409,466	61%
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6,856,509	6,285,357	92%
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,548,926	944,710	8%
16.	Jharkhand	32,966,238	24,028,669	73%
17.	Karnataka	61,130,704	36,232,900	59%
18.	Kerala	33,387,688	29,589,917	89%
19.	Lakshdweep	64,429	48,565	75%
20.	Madhya Pradesh	72,597,565	37,123,277	51%
21.	Maharashtra	112,372,972	76,060,261	68%
22.	Manipur	2,721,756	745,128	27%
23.	Meghalaya	2,964,007	7,429	0%
24.	Mizoram	1,091,014	10,066	1%
25.	Nagaland	1,980,602	791,695	40%
26.	Odisha	41,947,358	14,553,591	35%
27.	Puducherry	1,244,464	1,107,899	89%
28.	Punjab	27,704,236	21,879,958	79%
29.	Rajasthan	68,621,012	34,060,973	50%
30.	Sikkim	607,688	541,168	89%
31.	Tamil Nadu	72,138,958	35,789,977	50%
32.	Tripura	3,671,032	3,093,752	84%
33.	Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	18,383,826	9%
34.	Uttarakhand	10,116,752	1,887,509	19%
35.	West Bengal	91,347,736	28,025,401	31%
Total		1,210,193,422	508,022,582	42%

Sports Facilities in Master Plan for Delhi

*95. SHRI RAGHUVIR SINGH MEENA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Master Plan for Delhi 2021 has incorporated the provisions of Master Plan of Delhi 2001 which had laid emphasis on the development of sports facilities for all age groups and bringing it within the reach of all sections of society;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of various sports complexes, multigyms, play fields developed in Delhi by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) under the Delhi Master Plan-2001 and proposed to be developed under the Delhi Master Plan-2021;

(c) whether there are reports of hardships being faced by senior citizens and women members in various sports complexes developed by the DDA including at Siri Fort Sports Complex;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard and the remedial measures taken/being taken in this regard; and

(e) the details of the steps being taken by the Government/DDA to facilitate access of senior citizens and women to the facilities available at sports complexes managed by DDA?

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

(b) the following sports infrastructure have been developed by DDA till date:

- (i) Sports Complexes - 15
- (ii) Mini Sports Complexes - 3
- (iii) Golf Courses - 2
- (iv) Multi gym in green areas - 22
- (v) Play fields - 32

The following sports infrastructure are on the anvil by DDA:

- (i) Sports Complexes at Sector 8, 17 and 19 in Dwarka and Sector-7 in Narela.

- (ii) Football Stadium at Sector 19 in Dwarka.
- (iii) Golf Course at Sector-24 in Dwarka.
- (iv) Mini Sports Complex at Bank Enclave.
- (v) Playfields - 20 numbers in different parts of Delhi

(c) to (e) About 68,000 persons including senior citizens are utilizing DDA sports complexes on a daily basis. Appropriate action is taken on the complaints/suggestions received from them. At Siri Fort Sports Complex, yoga practitioners, including senior citizens and women, had asked for indoor facilities which have been provided. The suggestions of senior citizens to permit grandchildren below 5 years of age to accompany their grandparents to DDA sports complexes free of charge and for allowing attendants to accompany senior citizens while walking at DDA sports complexes free of charge have also been accepted by the DDA. The membership of DDA complexes are given at concessional rates to the Senior citizens of above 60 years of age. The facilities at the sports complexes are also available for women.

Campus as of AMU

*96. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received demands from various quarters for opening of campuses of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) in the country including in Dhubri district in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/Executive Council of AMU is likely to take any action in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) to (d) Pursuant to the request received from various quarters, the Executive Council (EC) of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU), in its meeting held on 17/01/2008 decided to establish Centres of AMU at the following places

- (a) Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh),

- (b) Katihar (Bihar) (later shifted to Kishanganj),
- (c) Malappuram (Kerala),
- (d) Murshidabad (West bengal), and
- (e) (Pune (Maharashtra).

On receiving the land from the State Government and the sanction of the Visitor, the AMU has established Centres at Malappuram, Murshidabad and Kishanganj.

Meanwhile, requests have been received by the Ministry and the AMU to establish the Centres of AMU at Dhubri (Assam), Mewat (Haryana), Ajmer (Rajasthan), Tiruvannamalai (Tamil nadu), and Gonda (Uttar Pradesh).

AMU has informed the Ministry that the EC of the University, in its meeting held on 29/09/2012, decided to defer the consideration of the new proposals as the University wanted first to consolidate the functioning of its already established Centres.

[Translation]

Free National Roaming

*97. SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:

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

- (a) whether the Government has approved "One Nation - Free Roaming" facility for the mobile subscribers in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the various telecom service providers thereon;
- (c) whether the Public Sector Undertaking telecom companies propose to provide free roaming facility and if so, the details thereof and the number of subscribers of BSNL and MTNL at present;
- (d) whether the number of subscribers of the said companies have stabilised/not registered any increase during the last six months; and
- (e) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken by the Government to increase the customer base of such companies?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW

AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) One of the objectives of the New Telecom Policy - 2012 is to work towards 'one nation - free roaming'.

As per the provisions of Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) Act, 1997 as amended from time to time, TRAI prescribes tariffs for telecommunication services in India. Taking into consideration the declared intent of the New Telecom Policy - 2012 for roaming charges, TRAI undertook a comprehensive consultation process to prescribe roaming charges. As a result of a comprehensive consultation process, TRAI issued 55th amendment to Telecom Tariff Order (TTO) 1999 on 17.06.2013, which came into effect from 01.07.2013. This amendment brought about the following changes in the tariff regime for national roaming service:

- (i) The ceiling tariffs prescribed by TRAI in the year 2007 were Rs. 1.40 per minute for outgoing local calls and Rs. 2.40 per minute for outgoing STD calls while on national roaming. These ceiling have been reduced to Rs. 1.00 per minute and Rs. 1.50 per minute respectively. Similarly, the ceiling tariffs for incoming calls while on national roaming have been reduced from Rs. 1.75 per minute to Rs. 0.75 per minute. Tariffs for outgoing SMS while on national roaming, which were earlier under forbearance have now been capped: outgoing SMS-local at Rs. 1.00 per SMS and outgoing SMS-STD at Rs. 1.50 per SMS. Incoming SMS will remain free of charge.
- (ii) Special Tariff Vouchers (STVs) and Combo Vouchers with the benefits of national roaming have been allowed to provide flexibility and convenience to the customers.
- (iii) The service providers have been mandated to offer special tariff plans for roaming. The subscribers can avail partially free roaming, or fully free roaming in lieu of payment of fixed charges, by subscribing to the corresponding tariff plan.

All the wireless access service providers including BSNL and MTNL have implemented the tariff for national roaming in accordance with the reduced ceiling prescribed through the 55th Amendment to Telecom Tariff

Order (TTO), 1999. All the service providers have launched special tariff plan for roaming. Some of the service providers have launched special tariff vouchers and combo vouchers for national roaming.

While the reduced ceiling for national roaming service would benefit all the users, special tariff vouchers and combo vouchers would be beneficial for infrequent roamers. On the other hand, special tariff plans would benefit the frequent roamers.

As on 30th September 2013, the number of subscribers of BSNL were 11,72,26,622 and of MTNL were 72,83,953.

The wireless subscribers of the said companies have declined during the last six months due to variety of reasons such as deletion of dormant subscribers and general condition of telecom industry. However, there is a continuous effort for the betterment of services and optimization of the network for its improved performance, launch of new tariff plans, promotional offers and the introduction of new value added services by the said companies to attract the subscribers.

Implementation of RTE Act

*98. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any improvement has been noticed in the infrastructure and enrolment in the schools located in the rural and urban areas after implementation of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the benefits that have accrued to the students belonging to the economically weaker sections of the society ever since the implementation of this Act;

(c) whether the Government has received representation to extend the deadline to implement the RTE Act; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI M.M. PALLAM RAJU): (a) Since

the enactment of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, the enrolment of children at the elementary level has increased from 18.77 crore in 2008-09 to 19.97 crore in 2012-13 as per District Information System for Education (DISE) data. A total of 43,668 schools, 7,00,460 additional classrooms, 5,46,513 toilets and 34,671 drinking water facilities have been sanctioned to States/UTs under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme to meet the objectives of the RTE Act.

(b) The enrolment of SC, ST and Muslim children has increased from 3.71 crore, 2.07 crore and 1.97 crore respectively in 2008-09 to 4.04 crore, 2.17 crore and 2.70 crore in 2012-13. 13 States have also admitted children belonging to disadvantaged groups/weaker section under section 12(1) (c) of the RTE Act in private unaided schools.

(c) and (d) Three States requested for the extension of RTE Act, 2009 dead line beyond 31.03.2013. The issue was discussed in a Central Advisory Board of Education (CABE) meeting on 8th November, 2012 and there was a consensus not to extend the RTE deadline. The Ministry heeded the spirit of the CABE and exhorted all States/UTs to redouble their efforts to achieve the RTE norms and standards. In order to support the States/UTs, in their endeavour, Rs. 80254.74 Crore from 2010-11 till date has been released to the States/UTs under SSA since the enactment of the RTE Act, 2009.

[English]

Loss of Jobs in Agricultural and Industrial Sectors

*99. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:
SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether jobs in the agricultural and industrial sectors have reportedly declined over the years;

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

(c) the number of jobs created during the last three years as per the latest data of the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO), sector-wise;

(d) the targets set by the Government to create additional jobs during the Twelfth Five Year Plan and the sectors emphasised for the purpose; and

(e) the action plan of the Government to achieve the said targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) As per the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) Employment-Unemployment Surveys the number of people employed in agricultural sector saw a decline in 2011-12 as compared to 2004-05 by 34.61 million while the number of people employed both in the secondary and service sector have seen an increase by 30.69 million and 19.35 million respectively. (Table-1).

Table-1 Estimated Sectoral Employment (in millions) - 2004-05 and 2011-12 on UPSS basis

Sectors	2004-05	2011-12	Absolute increase in employment in million
I. Agriculture	258.93	224.32	-34.61
II. Secondary	85.73	116.42	30.69
III. Services	112.81	132.16	19.35
IV. Total Sectoral Employment	457.46	472.90	15.44

Source: Estimated from NSSO Key Indicators of Employment & Unemployment in India 2004-05 and 2011-12

The contraction of jobs in the agriculture sector and creation of new jobs in the non-agriculture sector is in line with the employment trends that accompany many developing economies in transition from primarily agriculture based economies to diversified and mature emerging economies.

(c) The estimated number of jobs created in the various sectors of the economy as per the latest 68th Round of the NSSO Employment-Unemployment Survey for 2011-12 is given in Table-2:

Table-2 Estimated Employment across various sectors (in millions) UPSS basis

Sectors	2011-12
Agriculture	224.32
Secondary	116.42
Services	132.16
Total	472.90

Source: Estimated from NSSO Key Indicators of Employment and Unemployment in India 2011-12

(d) The Twelfth Five Year Plan aims at creation of 50 million additional opportunities in the non-farm sector by identifying labour intensive sectors for special thrust for generating more employment including textile and garments, food processing, leather & footwear, gems and jewellery, handloom and handicrafts etc.; promoting the MSME sector by providing access to risk capital, technology, etc.; encouraging cluster approach by creating National Investment and Manufacturing Zones (NIMZs); etc.

(e) The action plan of the Government to achieve the said targets includes the following:

- i. Special emphasis on relatively more labour intensive sectors and inducing a faster growth of such sectors;
- ii. Enhancing the employability through skill development in general, paying particular attention to identifying specific skill gaps and taking effective steps to fill them to meet requirement of non-farm sector where jobs are expected to be created;
- iii. Improving labour market conditions in terms of providing of decent working conditions, including social security benefits to workers, especially in the unorganized sector.
- iv. The Government is also making efforts to revive the growth impetus, which is essential for creation of productive jobs in the future.

Nuclear Power Generation

*100. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the projects for nuclear power generation proposed by the Government in the last two Five Year Plans along with the success achieved in this regard and the names and sites where such projects have been commissioned/are pending during the said period;

(b) the total power generation achieved/expected to be generated by these projects;

(c) the total number of nuclear power projects pending for approval from the Government, State-wise; and

(d) the reasons for the pendency, project-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANSAMI): (a) and (b) The details are as under:

(i) X Five Year Plan

Continuing Schemes scheduled for capacity addition in X Plan: New nuclear power generation capacity, proposed through continuing schemes of IX Plan and scheduled for completion in X Five Year Plan amounted to 1300 MW with the construction of Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS) Units-3 & 4 (2×540 MW) and Kaiga Unit-3 (220 MW). The actual addition in capacity by the end of X Plan period amounted to 1080 MW with the commissioning of two reactors at TAPS-3 & 4 (2×540 MW). In addition, 100 MW capacity was augmented in the units of Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS) Units-1 & 2 with their restoration to the rated capacity of 220 MW in each unit.

New Projects: The new projects, proposed in the X Plan, included Rajasthan Atomic Power Project (RAPP) Units-5 & 6 (2×220 MW), Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) (500 MW); 700 MW New Projects 1 & 2 (2 ×700 MW); Light Water Reactor (LWR) Units-3 & 4 (2×1000 MW); and Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) (300 MW). The additional generation envisaged with these new projects amounted to 4640 MW. Of these proposed

projects, only two projects, namely, RAPP 5 & 6 (First pour of concrete in September 2002) and PFBR (start of excavation in Sep 2003) amounting to 940 MW were actually launched in the X Plan.

(ii) XI Five year Plan:

Continuing Schemes scheduled for capacity addition in XI Plan: In the XI Plan period, the addition to nuclear generation capacity was proposed as 3160 MW with the completion of Kaiga-4 (220 MW), RAPP 5 & 6 (2×220 MW), Kundankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) units-1 & 2 (2×1000 MW) and PFBR (500 MW). The actual capacity addition achieved during the period was 880 MW, with the commissioning of four reactors, namely RAPP 5 & 6 (2×220 MW) at Rawatbhata and Kaiga-3 & 4 (2×220 MW) (including Kaiga-3 of X Plan).

New Projects: The new projects proposed in the XI Plan, included eight indigenous Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs) - Kakrapar Atomic Power Project (KAPP) Units-3 & 4 (2×700 MW), RAPP Units-7 & 8 (2×700 MW), 700 MW New Project 5 & 6 (2×700 MW) and 700 MW New Project 7 & 8 (2×700 MW), ten Light Water Reactors (LWRs) with international cooperation i.e. KKNPP Units-3 & 4 (2×1000 MW), Jaitapur Nuclear Power Project (JNPP) Units-1 & 2 (2×1000 MW - later in 2009 increased to 2×1650 MW), KKNPP Units-5 & 6 (2×1000 MW), JNPP Units-3 & 4 (2×1000 MW later in 2009 increased to 2×1650 MW), LWR 11 & 12 (2×1000 MW) and AHWR (300 MW). The additional generation envisaged with these new projects amounted to 15900 MW.

Of these proposed projects, namely, KAPP Units-3 & 4 (2×700 MW) and RAPP Units-7 & 8 (2×700) MW amounting to 2800 MW installed capacity were launched in the XI Five Year Plan, in November 2010 and July 2011, respectively, and others were rescheduled. The main reasons for rescheduling the launch of other projects were:

- (i) difficulties in establishment of fuel linkage in respect of indigenous PHWRs,
- (ii) delays in finalisation of agreements in respect of LWRs proposed to be set up under international technical cooperation, and

(iii) land acquisition matters.

The details of the proposed projects in X and XI Five Year Plans with their location, generation capacity, date of launch of construction, scheduled date of completion and achievements are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) At present, one proposal for setting up of

Gorakhpur Haryana Anuvidyut Pariyojana Units 1 & 2 (GHAVP Units 1 & 2) (2×700 MW), at Gorakhpur in Fatehabad district in Haryana, is under consideration of the Government. The same is under process as per schedule, and there is no delay.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

Project proposed	Location	Capacity (MW)	Launch (A) proposed. Date of launch (P) of construction	Scheduled date of completion	Achievement/Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
X Plan					
Continuing Projects					
TAPP 3 & 4	Tarapur, Maharashtra	2×540 MW	March 2000 (A)	Jan 2007 April 2006	Completed unit-4 in Sept. 2005 and unit-3 in Aug 2006.
Kaiga 3 & 4	Kaiga, Karnataka	2×220 MW	March 2002 (A)	Mar 2007/ Sept 2007	Completed unit-3 in May 2007 and unit-4 in Jan 2011. The commissioning of unit-4 was linked to availability of fuel.
KKNPP 1 & 2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2×1000 MW	March 2002 (A)	Dec 2007 Dec 2008	Unit-1 connected to grid in Oct 2013, Unit-2 at advanced stage of commissioning
New Projects					
RAPP 5 & 6	Rawatbhata Rajasthan	2×220 MW	Sep 2002 (A)	Aug 2007 Feb 2008	Completed nunit-5 in Feb 2010 and unit-6 in Mar 2010 respectively. The commissioning of these units was linked to fuel availability
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500 MW	Sep 2003 (A)	Mar 2011	At advanced stage of construction.

1	2	3	4	5	6
700 MW New Projects 1 & 2	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2×700 MW	Sep 2006 (P)	Dec 2012	Rescheduled to XI Plan due to fuel linkage issues.
LWR 3 & 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2×1000 MW	Jul 2005 (P)	Jul 2011	Rescheduled to XI Plan due to developments in international political scenario.
AHWR	(Not yet decided)	300MW	Sep 2003 (P)	Dec 2011	Rescheduled to XII Plan.
XI Plan					
Continuing Projects					
Kaiga 3 & 4	Kaiga, Karnataka	2×220 MW	Mar 2002 (A)	Mar2007/ Sep 2007	Completed unit-3 in May 2007 and unit-4 in Jan 2011.
KKNPP 1 & 2	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2×1000 MW	Mar 2002 (A)	Dec 2007 Dec 2008	Unit-1 connected to grid in Oct 2013, Unit-2 at advanced stage of commissioning.
RAPP 5 & 6	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2×220 MW	Sept 2002 (A)	Aug 2007 Feb 2008	Completed in Feb/Mar 2010.
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamil Nadu	500 MW	Sep 2003 (A)	Mar 2011	At advanced stage of construction.
New Projects					
KAPP 3 & 4 (700 MW New Projects 1 & 2)	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2×700 MW	Nov 2010 (A)	Jun 2015 Dec 2015	Under Construction
RAPP 7 & 8 (700 MW New Projects Units 3 & 4)	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2×700 MW	Jul 2011 (A)	Jun 2016 Dec 2016	Under Construction
700 MW New Projects Units 5 & 6	Gorakhpur, Haryana	2×700 MW	Jun 2011 (P)	Dec 2016	Rescheduled to XII Plan at MTA stage. Pre-project activities at advanced stage.
700 MW New Projects Units 7 & 8	Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	2×700 MW	Jun 2012 (P)	Dec 2017	

1	2	3	4	5	6
KKNPP 3 & 4	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2×1000 MW	Dec 2007 (P)	Dec 2013	Rescheduled to XII Plan
JNPP 1 & 2	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2×1000 MW*	Dec 2008 (P)	Dec 2014	Rescheduled to XII Plan
KKNPP 5 & 6	Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu	2×1000 MW	Dec 2010 (P)	Dec 2016	Rescheduled due to rescheduling of KKNPP 3 & 4
JNPP 3 & 4	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	2×1000 MW*	Dec 2011 (P)	Dec 2017	Rescheduled due to rescheduling of JNPP 3 & 4
LWR 11 & 12	Chhaya Mithi Virdi Gujarat	2×1000 MW	Jan 2011 (P)	Jan 2017	Rescheduled to XII Plan
LWR 13 & 14	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	2×1000 MW	Jun 2013 (P)	Jun 2019	Introduced at MTA, Rescheduled to XII Plan
AHWR	(Not yet decided)	300 MW	Sep 2009 (P)	Sep 2015	Rescheduled to XII Plan

* later increased to 2×1650 MW

Japanese Aid for Water Supply

921. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Japan is assisting the Government for better water supply and augmentation related projects;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the assistance provided in this regard to various States including Andhra Pradesh during the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the funds spent during the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) Details of State-wise loan assistance provided by Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) for water supply and its augmentation related projects, including Andhra Pradesh, during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of JICA ODA assistance for Water supply and its augmentation related projects

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Date of signing/ closing	State (Location)	Loan Amount (in Yen million/ Rs. Cr.)	Cumulative Disb 2010-11 (Yen million/ Rs. Cr.)	Undrawn balance (Yen million/ Rs. Cr.)	Cumulative Disb 2011-12 (Yen million/ Rs. Cr.)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016	Andhra Pradesh	7729/ 482.95	2035.08/ 102.53	5693.92/ 311.06	2530.14/ 132.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	31.3.2005/ 28.7.2015	Karnataka	41997/ 2426.64	21347.67/ 1103.92	20649.33/ 1128.07	31783.21/ 1734.63
3.	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	31.3.2006/ 24.7.2016	Karnataka	28358/ 1900	569.23 29.87	27788.77/ 1518.10	1062.19/ 59.08
4.	Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project	31.3.2004/ 19.10.2013	Rajasthan	8881/ 386.09	8713.01/ 376.04	167.99/ 9.18	8840.78/ 383.51
5.	Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	30.3.2007/ 31.3.2013	Kerala	32777/ 1696.43	23700.19/ 1094.83	9076.81/ 495.87	25990.29/ 1236.26
6.	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	31.3.2009/ 27.7.2015	Kerala	12727/ 850.40	529.37 27.48	12197.63 666.36	687.61 37.20
7.	Agra Water Supply Project	30.3.2007/ 11.7.2017	Uttar Pradesh	24822/ 1642.68	1771.66/ 95.61	23050.34/ 1259.24	3394.33/ 196.76
8.	Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	14.9.2007/ 28.11.2017	Goa	22806/ 1502.56	863.08/ 45.38	21942.92/ 1198.75	3476.4/ 198.37
9.	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	10.3.2008/ 25.3.2016	Tamil Nadu	8551/ 521.01	3709.61/ 161.80	4841.39/ 264.49	2819.90/ 102.31
10.	Guwahati Water Supply Project	31.3.2009/ 28.7.2019	Assam	29453/ 1966.88	939.19/ 50.29	28513.81/ 1557.71	2104.45/ 122.44
11.	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project	29.10.2012 23.1.2023	Delhi	28975/ 1704.30	0	0	0
12.	Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project	10.3.200/ 25.3.2017	Tamil Nadu	22387/ 1425.05	4079.18/ 1001.79	18337.82/ 872.59	10931.68/ 652.15
13.	Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Ph.2)	31.3.2009/ 28.7.2017	Tamil Nadu	17095/ 1126.21	1122.20 61.59	15972.80/ 872.59	3650.14/ 219.48
14.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)	28.9.2012/ 23.1.2020	Rajasthan	37598/ 2211.52	0	0	0
15.	West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)	28.3.2013 28.3.2022	West Bengal	14225/ 955.00	0	0	0

Sl.No.	Name of Project	Undrawn balance 2011-12 (Yen million/ Rs. Cr.)	Cumulative Disb 2012-13 (Yen million/ Rs. Cr.)	Undrawn balance 2012-13 (Yen million/ Rs. Cr.)	Cumulative Disb 2013-14 (Yen million/ Rs. Cr.) upto 30.11.2013	Undrawn balance 13-14 (Yen million/ Rs. Cr.) upto 30.11.2013	Sector
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improvement Project	5198.86/ 318.95	3012.87/ 163.09	4716.13/ 268	3275.67/ 181.04	4453.33/ 273.48	Urban Dev
2.	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	10213.79 626.62	37296.01/ 2090.72	4700.99 267.82	38421.35/ 2160.00	3575.65/ 219.58	Urban Dev
3.	Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage (II)	27285.81/ 1674.60	2792.55/ 166.65	25565.45/ 1456.46	4297.34 256.60	24060.66/ 1477.57	Urban Dev
4.	Bisalpur-Jaipur Water Supply Project	40.22/ 2.47	8873.78/ 385.60	7.22/ 0.41	8873.78/ 385.60	7.22/ 0.44	Urban Dev
5.	Kerala Water Supply Project (II)	6786.71/ 416.36	29634.15/ 1463.81	3142.85/ 192.22			Urban Dev
6.	Kerala Water Supply Project (III)	12039.39/ 738.62	1514.19/ 91.53	11212.81/ 638.79	2517.35/ 153.43	10209.65/ 626.97	Urban Dev
7.	Agra Water Supply Project	21427.67/ 1314.59	4526.48/ 268.49	20295.52/ 1156.24	5000.55/ 297.75	19821.45/ 1217.23	Urban Dev
8.	Goa Water Supply & Sewerage Project	19329.6/ 1185.87	5579.15/ 329.17	17226.85/ 981.41	6292.36 372.11	16513.64/ 1014.05	Urban Dev
9.	Tamil Nadu Urban Infrastructure Project	5731.1/ 351.06	3499.20 169.45	5141.80/ 292.93	3514.98/ 192.29	5036.02/ 309.26	Urban Dev
10.	Guwahati Water Supply Project	27348.55/ 1677.83	3685.17/ 219.76	25767.83/ 1468.00	4186.63/ 250.15	25266.37/ 1551.61	Urban Dev
11.	Delhi Water Supply Improvement Project	0	0	28975/ 1650.71	0	29975/ 1779.35	Urban Dev
12.	Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project	11455.32/ 772.55	13091.61/ 783.96	9295.39 529.56	14573.771 885.60	7813.23/ 479.81	Rural drinking water
13.	Hogenakkal Water Supply & Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Ph.2)	13444.86/ 906.73	4304.60/ 259.87	12790.40/ 728.67	4683.73/ 282.83	12411.27/ 762.17	Rural drinking water

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
14.	Rajasthan Rural Water Supply and Fluorosis Mitigation Project (Nagaur)	0	0	37598/ 2141.95	84.91/ 3.86	37513.09/ 2303.68	Rural drinking water
15.	West Bengal Piped Water Supply Project (Purulia)	0	0	0	0	14225/ 873.56	Rural drinking water

[Translation]

Open Government Platform

922. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched an open Government platform to ensure public participation in the field of Government data, documents and equipments in collaboration with America;

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

(c) the aims and objectives of such platform?

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. Government of India has jointly developed Open Government Platform (OGPL) with Government of USA.

(b) The joint development was undertaken in pursuance of the announcement made by Prime Minister of India and President of USA during the Indo-US Open Government Dialogue in 2010.

(c) The objective of Open Government Platform (OGPL) is to leverage the best practices and features of India's "India.gov.in" and "Data.gov" of USA.

Disbursement of Loans

923. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether loans under the Pradhan Mantri Rozgar Yojana are not being disbursed to the youths in various States including Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the quantum of loan given to youths in Uttar Pradesh under the said scheme during each of the last three years and the current year and the targets fixed/achieved during the said period; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to achieve the said targets and to disburse the funds under PMEGP in a proportionate manner?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Prime Minister's Rozgar Yojana (PMRY) has been discontinued with effect from 2008-09 and a new credit-linked subsidy scheme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) is being implemented since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level in the country including Uttar Pradesh for employment generation, by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is Rs. 25

lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs. 10 lakh in the service sector.

(c) The release of margin money subsidy which is treated as target as also the achievements in term of the

margin money subsidy utilized, the corresponding number of projects assisted and estimated employment generated during the last three years and current year under PMEGP in Uttar Pradesh is given below:

Year	Margin money subsidy released (Rs. lakh)	Margin money subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects assisted	Estimated employment generated (No. of persons)
2009-10	9739.75	13168.98	4161	41728
2010-11	13848.08	13360.58	4462	45019
2011-12	18851.45	18599.43	5569	59901
2012-13	14789.65	12950.52	4533	45678
2013-14 (upto 14.11.2013)	9381.67	889.78	283	2716

including un-utilized balance funds of previous year

(d) Although KVIC is the nodal agency for PMEGP at the national level, the role of State Government/Union Territories is crucial in achieving the targets as the beneficiaries and projects are selected by the District Level Task Force Committee (DTFC) headed by the District Magistrate/Collector and the scheme is also reviewed at the State level Bankers Committee by senior functionaries of the State Government/Union Territories. Central Government has been providing necessary funds, policy inputs and guidance to KVIC for achieving the targets. Intensive monitoring of the scheme and periodic interaction with Banks are also carried out at various levels by KVIC and at national level by the Ministry, in addition to 100% physical verification of the units assisted.

Ministry of MSME has also asked KVIC to constitute District-level Advisory Committee in all Districts under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament of Lok Sabha for effective monitoring of the scheme.

In addition, KVIC has undertaken awareness camps, workshops, exhibitions, etc at State and district levels to further popularize the scheme.

Proposal for Central Assistance

924. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Maharashtra for release of Central Assistance for expenditure incurred on the implementation of the recommendations of the 6th Pay Commission for teachers and subsequent cadre;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the present status of the said proposal; and

(c) the time by which the proposal is likely to be finalized?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Central Government had received a proposal for reimbursement of Rs. 14,70,21,30,487/- as total Central share from Govt. of Maharashtra for meeting the expenditure for payment of arrears on account of implementation of the revised UGC pay scales, 2006 w.e.f. 1.1.2006 to 31.03.2010. This has been agreed to and an amount of Rs. 4,60,06,40,000 (Rupees Four Hundred Sixty Crore Six Lakh Forty Thousand only) has been released as central share on 19th August, 2013 to Govt. of Maharashtra as the first instalment.

*[English]***Verification of Mobile Subscribers**

925. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Government has formed new set of rules for making it mandatory for users to register for subscribing to mobile or fixed line telephone and internet connections with their real names and with authentic Government identity proof;

(b) if so, the detailed guidelines in this regard;

(c) the manner in which the verification of foreign nationals is being done who desire to have telephone in India;

(d) whether the Government has received complaints for issuance of telephones and internet connections without proper verification of subscribers including foreign nationals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Immigrants Getting UID Number

926. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that many illegal migrants from neighbouring countries are being enrolled and issued Aadhaar number/cards illegally and they avail all benefits linked to it;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to prevent illegal migrants from obtaining UID numbers?

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 UIDAI's mandate is to issue unique identity number (Aadhaar Number) to residents of the country. The definition of "resident" is based on the definition of "population register" as provided in rule 2(I) of the Citizenship (Registration of Citizens and Issue of National Identity Card) Rules, 2003, and is as follows:

"resident" means an individual usually residing in a village or rural area or town or ward or demarcated area (demarcated by the Registrar General of Citizen Registration) within a ward in a town or urban area in India.

Aadhaar is merely an identity infrastructure. Possession of Aadhaar number does not entitle any person for citizenship or any rights or entitlement under any scheme/programme. The Aadhaar letter clearly spells out that it is only a proof of identity and not that of citizenship.

*[Translation]***Judicial Reforms**

927. SHRI KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether the Committee constituted on judicial Reforms has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the inferences and the recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to make the judicial system more effective and ensure speedy trial of criminal cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The Ministry of Law and Justice had held a National Consultation for strengthening the judiciary towards reducing the pendency and delays in October, 2009. The Consultation considered and deliberated upon the Vision

Document which was endorsed by a Resolution at the end of the Consultation. To realize the objectives set out in the Vision Document, a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms was set up in August, 2011. The National Mission has twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure including computerization, encouraging increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, suggesting re-engineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and laying emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16).

Acquittal Rate

928. SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of acquittals in criminal cases is on the rise over the years;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(c) whether the lack of a law to protect witness is the main reason behind such acquittals; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to bring in such a law and plug in the gaps in the criminal system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The rate of conviction/acquittal varies from year to year. As per the statistics maintained by National Crime Record Bureau (NCRB), the acquittal rate in IPC cases during the years 2010, 2011 and 2012 was 59.3%, 58.9% and 61.5% respectively. While the rate of acquittal decreased from 2010 to 2011, it is registered a marginal increase in 2012.

(c) There are a number of reasons behind the

incidence of acquittals including *interalia* the quality of investigation and prosecution, the witnesses turning hostile, inadequacy of procedures to protect witnesses and delay in disposal of cases.

(d) Government has taken a number of steps to improve the rate of conviction including accepting and implementing various related recommendations of Justice J.S. Verma committee. Emphasis is being given to training of police officers and the public prosecutor to improve the quality of prosecution and assist the judges in disposal of cases. Government has also set up the National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms for reducing delays and arrears through policy and legislative changes, reengineering procedures and leveraging ICT for better justice delivery.

[English]

Complaints received under PIDPI

929. SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received under Public Interest Disclosure & Protection of Informer Resolution (PIDPI) during the year 2013 till date by the Secretary, CVC and CVO (DoP&T);

(b) whether the Secretary, CVC and CVO (DoP&T) has completed, inquiries in all the complaints and if not, the number of complaints still pending for want of inquiries;

(c) the number of complaints on which the Secretary, CVC and CVO (DoP&T) has recommended initiation of criminal proceedings and disciplinary action against complained officer(s);

(d) whether CVC has prescribed any time frame for the disposal of complaints received under PIDPI resolution and if so, the details thereof and if not, whether there is any proposal to laid down time frame for the disposal of these complaints;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the number of PIDPI complaints pending for more than one year with Secretary, CVC and CVO (DoP&T) for disposal together with reasons?

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. NARAYANSAMI): (a) and (b) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) received 593 complaints during the year 2013 (upto 31.10.2013) and the CVO (DoP&T) has received 02 complaints so far under PIDPI. In addition, 144 complaints were with the CVC at the end of 2012 i.e. on 31.12.2012. Out of these, the CVC sought investigation reports from CVOs in 73 complaints, 610 complaints were sent for necessary action and 04 complaints have been filed. As on 31.1.2013, 47 complaints remained with the CVC.

(c) No criminal proceedings/disciplinary action has been advised by the Central Vigilance Commission/CVO (DoP&T) in respect of PIDPI complaints received during 2013 till date. The CVC has, however, advised major penalty proceedings against 32 officers based on the investigation reports received from the organizations on PIDPI complaints received during the earlier years.

(d) and (e) In respect of PIDPI complaints, the CVC has prescribed a time limit of one month for investigation and report by the CVOs of the Departments to whom the complaints have been forwarded. Periodic review takes place at the highest level in the CVC to ensure timely submission of reports from the authorities to whom the complaints has been sent by the CVC.

(f) As above in reply to (a) and (b).

[Translation]

Hostels for Girl Students

930. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for construction of 74 hostels for girl student with the objective of increasing the number of girl students in the educationally backward areas of the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of girl students likely to be accommodated in each hostel and the amount of

money likely to be spent on the construction of each hostel; and

(d) the time by which the construction of these hostels is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The proposal received from the State Government of Chhattisgarh for the setting up of 74 Girls' hostels in all the 74 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the State, has been approved by the Government of India and a central grant of Rs. 36.81 crores has been released to the State Government for the construction of 74 Girls' hostels in 74 Educationally Backward Blocks of the State.

(c) and (d) The scheme envisages construction of hostels based on the State Schedule of Rates (SOR) for 100 girl students to be accommodated in each of the hostels. An amount of Rs. 79.84 cr. has been sanctioned for the construction of 74 hostels in 74 EBBs. The State Government is responsible for implementation of the scheme including the construction of the hostels.

Space Research Centres

931. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of space research centres in the country as on date, location-wise;

(b) whether the Government proposes to open more new space research centres in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to increase the grant to be provided to space research centres in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; 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. NARAYANSAMY): (a) The location-wise Space Research Centres/Units in India are given below:

Sl.No.	Location	Number of Space Research Centres
1.	Ahmedabad	3
2.	Bangalore	5
3.	Bhopal	1
4.	Chandigarh	1
5.	Dehradun	1
6.	Gadanki (Near Tirupati)	1
7.	Hassan	1
8.	Hyderabad	1
9.	Jodhpur	1
10.	Kolkata	1
11.	Mahendragiri	1
12.	Nagpur	1
13.	Shillong	1
14.	Sriharikota	1
15.	Thiruvananthapuram	4

(b) No, Madam. At present there are no plans to open new space research centres in the country.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The indicative Plan outlay for space research during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) is Rs. 39,750 crores. The actual plan expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) was Rs. 15,195 crores. The increase in Plan allocation during 12th Five Year Plan is intended to undertake space research in the areas of development of Advanced Communication Satellites, development of Advanced Launch Vehicle Technology, high-resolution imaging system, Satellite Navigation Systems, Space Science & Planetary Exploration and Disaster Management Support Programme.

Assistance to BRTS Projects

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

(a) whether some sanctioned projects of Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) have been delayed due to re-evaluation proposals pending with the Government and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether 50 per cent central assistance is being provided to Jaipur corridor;

(c) if so, whether there is any proposal to enhance the central assistance to Jaipur to 80% as is done in the case of Ajmer-Pushkar corridor keeping in view the weak financial condition of the Municipal Corporation of Jaipur; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) No, Madam. No such re-evaluation proposal of BRTS is pending.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) No Madam. There is no such proposal under consideration to enhance the Central Assistance to Jaipur to 80%.

(d) Does not arise.

Expansion of NCR

933. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted for inclusion of more areas under the National Capital Region (NCR);

(b) whether far away cities like Bharatpur in Rajasthan and Mahendragarh and Bhiwani in Haryana have recently been included leaving out nearby town like Aligarh in Uttar Pradesh;

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

(d) whether there is any proposal to include nearby cities/towns like Aligarh under NCR; 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) The provisions under Section 2(f) of the NCR Planning Board Act, 1985 regarding inclusions of additional areas in NCR is as under:

"National Capital Region" means the areas specified in the Schedule:

Provided that the Central Government with the consent of the Government of the concerned participating State and in consultation with the Board, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, add any area to the Schedule or exclude any area therefrom.

The proposals for inclusion of districts in the NCR are recommended by the respective NCR participating States. The justifications by the State Governments are (i) Contiguity to the existing NCR boundary (ii) road and rail connectivity and (iii) economic drivers.

(b) and (c) National Capital Region Planning Board has received proposals along with recommendations for inclusion of Bharatpur district of Rajasthan; Mahendragarh and Bhiwani districts of Haryana from Government of Rajasthan and Haryana respectively. The proposals were approved by the Board in its 33rd meeting held on 01.07.2013.

(d) and (e) Any proposal for inclusion of additional areas in the NCR has to be recommended by the State

Government. Board has not received any recommendation for inclusion of Aligarh district of State of Uttar Pradesh in NCR from Government of Uttar Pradesh.

Rural Courts

934. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural courts set up across the country during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more such courts;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) the Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008 provides for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas at intermediate panchayat level for the purpose of providing access to justice to the citizens at their door steps. The Act has come into force with effect from 2nd October, 2009. So far nine States have notified 172 Gram Nyayalayas. Year-wise progress of Gram Nyayalayas notified is as follows:

S.No.	State	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	Total
1.	Madhya Pradesh	40	49	-	-	-	89
2.	Rajasthan	45	-	-	-	-	45
3.	Maharashtra	9	-	1	-	-	10
4.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	6	-	6
5.	Odisha	1	-	7	6	-	14
6.	Karnataka	-	-	2	-	-	2
7.	Goa	-	-	-	2	-	2
8.	Punjab	-	-	-	2	-	2
9.	Haryana	-	-	-	2	-	2
Total		95	49	10	18	-	172

As per the Act, it is for the State Governments to establish Gram Nyayalayas in consultation with the respective High Courts.

Central Government has been making regular requests to the Chief Minister of States and Chief Justices of High Courts for establishment of Gram Nyayalayas, in respective States. In order to encourage State Governments to set up Gram Nyayalayas, Central Government provides financial assistance within the prescribed norms.

The issues affecting implementation of the Gram Nyayalayas Act were recently discussed in the conference of Chief Justices of the High Courts and Chief Ministers in the States on 7th April, 2013. It has, *inter-alia*, been decided by the Conference that the State Governments and High Courts should decide the question of establishment of Gram Nyayalayas, wherever feasible taking into account their local problems.

Family Courts

935. SHRI LALJI TANDON: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of family courts functioning in various parts of the country, State-wise including Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the Government proposes to set up more number of such courts;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) As per the reports received, 233 Family Courts are operational in the country including Uttar Pradesh. A statement indicating State-wise number of Family Courts is enclosed.

(b) and (c) under Section 3(1)(a) of the Family Courts Act, 1984, it is mandatory for the State Governments to set up a Family Court for every area in the State comprising a city or a town whose population exceeds one million. The Family Courts are set-up by the

State Government in consultation with the respective High Court.

(d) Central Government provides financial assistance of Rs. 10 lakh per court to the State Governments as a one-time grant for the construction of the building of Family Court under Plan scheme and Rs. 5 lakh annually as the recurring cose under non-plan. Central Government has written to the State Governments from time to time to set up at least one Family Court in each district.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the State	Number of Family Courts functional in the State
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27
2.	Assam	2
3.	Bihar	30
4.	Chhattisgarh	19
5.	Delhi	5
6.	Gujarat	9
7.	Jharkhand	17
8.	Karnataka	10
9.	Kerala	28
10.	Madhya Pradesh	15
11.	Maharashtra	22
12.	Manipur	1
13.	Mizoram*	-
14.	Nagaland	2
15.	Odisha\$	5
16.	Puducherry	1
17.	Rajasthan#	6
18.	Sikkim	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	6
20.	Tripura	3
21.	Uttar Pradesh	15

1	2	3
22.	Uttarakhand	7
23.	West Bengal	2
Total		233

* Four Family Courts notified.

\$ Seven more Family Courts notified.

Seven more Family Courts notified.

Improvement in Education Sector

936. SHRIMATI SARIKA DEVENDRA SINGH BAGHEL:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:

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

(a) whether the Government has made any assessment in regard to the shortcomings in the education sector;

(b) if so, whether any announcement has been made to provide special funds for doing research and quality improvement in education;

(c) if so, the names of the States which have provided figures relating to research and quality improvement in the education sector during the last three years;

(d) whether funds are being allocated to the States which are lagging behind in research; and

(e) if so, the State-wise details of funds allocated for the above purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the need to correct imbalance and gaps in higher education especially in the State sector. The Government has recently launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) called the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), which seeks to provide strategic support and funding to State universities and colleges for quality improvement and infrastructure upgradation. During the 12th Plan period, an amount of Rs. 1200 crores has been earmarked for research, innovation under RUSA.

(c) No States have provided figures relating to research and quality improvement in higher education. However, under RUSA, the States are required to conduct baseline surveys and prepare State perspective plans, which would include figures and activities relating to research and quality improvement.

(d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) was providing grants for research and quality improvement directly to Universities and colleges so far. Under RUSA, for the first time, States are made eligible to receive grants directly from Central Government. The allocation of funds for States would be determined by a critical appraisal of their perspective plans based on certain norms including performance in research.

(e) No perspective plan of any State has been received by the Centre as of now. However an amount of Rs. 47.05 crores has been released to 17 States for undertaking preparatory activities under RUSA, including the preparation perspective plans. Details are available at <http://mhrd.gov.in/rusa>.

[English]

Mobile Banking

937. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has mooted USSD based mobile banking services in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the TRAI has taken up this issue with the banking sector;

(d) if so, the response received from the banks; and

(e) the present status thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Government in April 2010 has accepted the framework proposed by an Inter-Ministerial Group (IMG) for delivery of basic financial services using mobile phones. The IMG

framework envisaged the opening of mobile linked 'no frills' accounts, which would be operated using mobile phones. TRAI was requested to ensure that telecom services of adequate quality are provided for mobile banking at reasonable charges.

After a consultation process with various stakeholders, which *inter-alia* include banking sector, TRAI through 56th Amendment to TTO 1999 dated 26.11.2013 has prescribed a ceiling of Rs. 1.50 for an outgoing Unstructured Supplementary Service Data (USSD) session for USSD based mobile banking service. This order will become effective from 01.01.2014. The service providers will collect the charges from their subscribers for providing USSD channel to deliver mobile banking services.

TRAI has already issued the Mobile Banking (Quality of Service) (Amendment) Regulations in April, 2012 laying down quality of standards for use of SMS, USSD and Interactive Voice Response (IVR) for mobile banking services. TRAI through an amendment issued to Mobile Banking (Quality of Service) Regulations on 26.11.2013 mandated that every access service provider should facilitate not only the banks but also the authorized agents of the banks to use the SMS, USSD and IVR channels to provide mobile banking services to the bank's customers.

All the Orders and Regulations issued by TRAI are placed on TRAI's website for compliance and information of the stakeholders and a corresponding press release is also issued by TRAI.

[*Translation*]

HRD in MTNL

938. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the number of people working in Human Resource Development (HRD) unit of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL);

(b) whether any study has been held to ascertain the work being done by this unit;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) A total number of 96 persons, including two persons on sabbatical leave, are working on the strength of Human Resource Development (HRD) unit of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL).

(b) No specific study has been carried out.

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

(d) The staff in HRD unit of MTNL has been posted by the management of MTNL keeping in view the various activities involved and the work requirements to attend to human resource requirements in MTNL of about 34]7,716 employees as on 30.09.2013.

[*English*]

Attack on Indian Consulate

939. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent incident of a suicide attack targeting the Indian consulate in Afganistan's Jalalabad city;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of such incidents that have occurred during the last three years;

(c) whether any Indians were hurt in the incident and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has taken any steps to strengthen the security arrangements in the Indian Missions in Afghanistan; and

(e) 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 (c) An attack was conducted on the Indian Consulate in Jalalabad on August 3, 2013 by three vehicle borne suicide attackers. Two attackers detonated themselves and their vehicle at the outer barrier on the approach road to

the Consulate manned by Afghan security forces. Several attempts to attack our diplomatic premises have been thwarted over the last three years.

No Indian national was hurt in the attack, however 10 innocent Afghan nationals lost their lives in the attack.

(d) and (e) Government continues to take all necessary measures including working closely with the security agencies of the Government of Afghanistan to ensure the safety and security of our diplomatic premises and Indian citizens working in Afghanistan.

Setting up of IGNTU

940. SHRIMATI JAISHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to give approval to the proposal of the State Government of Gujarat for setting up of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the assistance likely to be provided by the Union Government to the State for the above purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The Indira Gandhi National Tribal University (IGNTU) has received a request from the State Government of Gujarat for setting up a centre of IGNTU in the State of Gujarat. As a matter of policy, the Government has decided that the University should first stabilize its operations at the main campus at Amarkantak before any requests for setting up of new centres of the university could be considered.

Transfer of Salt Pan Land

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

(a) whether salt pan land in Mumbai has been

transferred by his Ministry to any other Ministry as decided in the meeting of Committee of Secretaries;

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

(c) the purpose for which the land has been used and the earnings therefrom;

(d) whether the said land has been encroached by the slum dwellers;

(e) if so, the steps being taken by the Government to get the land free from the encroachers and develop the same; and

(f) the time by which the transfer decision is likely to be implemented by his Ministry?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) The Ministry does not transfer title of land to other Ministries. The land ownership of all Union Government land remains with the President of India.

(c) to (f) Do not arise.

Targets in Manufacturing Sector

942. SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the manufacturing sector has not achieved the targeted growth during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) whether the Government has set any target for the sector in the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken by the Government to achieve these targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. As against the target growth rate of 10-11% in XI Plan in manufacturing sector, the growth rate achieved has been 7.7% as stated in the XII Plan document. This document attributes this

shortfall to fragile economic recovery in US and European countries, subdued business sentiments, rising interest rates and appreciation of the rupee.

(c) and (d) The Government has set an average target of manufacturing growth rate at 7.1% during the XII Plan with annual growth rates increasing to 9.5% in the last two years of the plan. Government would achieve these targets, *inter-alia*, with a XII Plan allocation of Rs. 24,124.00 crore to Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises. This allocation represents an increase of 133.53% over the XI Plan allocation.

Water Recharging Projects

943. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the water recharging projects/schemes approved/undertaken by the Government in various States of the country under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the progress made on such projects/schemes, State-wise;

(c) whether there is any provision for change of

place/location by the concerned agency after approval of the projects/schemes;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the changes made including in Madhya Pradesh; and

(e) if not, the reaction of the Government to such changes in the location of project/schemes?

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

(a) and (b) The details of Water supply schemes approved in various States of the country under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with progress is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (e) The projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is implemented by the State Government(s) with the help of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/parastatals as per their existing Rules and procedures. There is no provision in the guidelines of the scheme for change of place/location by the concerned agency after approval of the projects. However, approval of the Ministry is required for any substantial deviation in the approved Detailed Project Reports (DPR).

Statement

Details of sanctioned projects under UIDSSMT in last 3 years and current year - Water Supply

Amount Rs. in lakhs
Data as on 30.11.2013

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of City	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FY 2010-11						
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	3,689.23	3320.307	1660.15	In Progress
Total			3,689.23	3320.307	1660.15	
FY 2011-12						
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74	In Progress
2.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	3,262.07	2,609.66	1,304.83	In Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	5,732.87	4,586.30	2,293.15	In Progress
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	886.38	709.10	354.55	In Progress
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Phase-II	3,975.00	3,180.00	1,590.00	In Progress
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	3,013.33	2,410.66	1,205.33	In Progress
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	3,662.82	2,930.26	1,465.13	In Progress
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	1,929.60	1,543.68	771.84	In Progress
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	4,611.62	3,689.30	2,577.52	In Progress
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	2,408.11	1,926.49	963.24	In Progress
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	81.20	64.96	32.48	In Progress
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	1,930.22	1,544.18	772.09	In Progress
13.	West Bengal	Balurghat	4,160.24	3,328.19	1,664.10	In Progress
14.	West Bengal	Birnagar	977.25	781.80	390.90	In Progress
15.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	1,557.29	1,245.83	622.92	In Progress
16.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	3,634.84	2,907.87	1,453.94	In Progress
17.	West Bengal	Egra	1,496.78	1,197.42	598.71	In Progress
18.	West Bengal	Englishbazar	4,140.00	3,312.00	1,656.00	In Progress
19.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	1,101.03	880.82	440.41	In Progress
20.	West Bengal	Sainthia	1,299.62	1,039.70	519.85	In Progress
Total			33,527.36	26,821.89	14,143.81	
FY 2012-13						
1.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07	In Progress
2.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12	In Progress
3.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	1,609.30	1,287.44	643.72	In Progress
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	1,521.22	1,216.98	608.49	In Progress
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur	732.75	586.20	293.10	In Progress
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	1,211.82	969.46	484.73	In Progress
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	1,392.22	1,113.78	556.89	In Progress
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina	3,875.50	3,100.40	1,550.20	In Progress
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	1,319.68	1,055.74	527.87	In Progress
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria	1,138.34	910.67	455.34	In Progress
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkia	1,225.70	980.56	490.28	In Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	1,683.75	1,347.00	673.50	In Progress
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	1,125.60	900.48	450.24	In Progress
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	8,087.57	6,470.06	3,235.03	In Progress
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	436.45	349.16	174.58	In Progress
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh	2,374.00	1,899.20	949.60	In Progress
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshahbad	882.47	705.98	352.99	In Progress
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	2,118.55	1,694.84	847.22	In Progress
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	1,028.64	822.91	411.46	In Progress
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	2,232.00	1,785.60	892.80	In Progress
21.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44	In Progress
22.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	458.97	367.18	183.59	In Progress
23.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	1,852.65	1,482.12	741.06	In Progress
24.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	918.29	734.63	367.31	In Progress
25.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	1,391.83	1,113.46	556.73	Completed
26.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	2,967.00	2,373.60	1,186.80	In Progress
27.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	7,060.14	5,648.11	2,824.05	In Progress
28.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	603.55	482.84	241.42	In Progress
29.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	930.62	744.50	372.25	In Progress
30.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly	7,800.04	6,370.40	3,717.57	In Progress
31.	West Bengal	Raiganj	4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00	In Progress
Total			75,275.98	60,357.57	30,708.65	
FY 2013-14						
1.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai-Caroda	9,962.11	7,969.69	3,984.84	In Progress
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharamashala	2,973.89	2,379.11	1,189.56	In Progress
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	7,048.83	6,343.95	3,171.98	In Progress
4.	Karnataka	Hukkeri	2,301.73	1,841.38	920.69	In Progress
5.	Karnataka	Chikodi	3,303.85	2,643.08	1,321.54	In Progress
6.	Karnataka	Bannur	1,736.12	1,388.90	694.45	In Progress
7.	Karnataka	Bentwa	4,204.35	3,363.48	1,681.74	In Progress
8.	Karnataka	Ramdurga	3,471.30	2,777.04	1,388.52	In Progress
9.	Karnataka	Sadalga	2,457.77	1,966.22	983.11	In Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Karnataka	Sedam	2,464.19	1,971.35	985.67	In Progress
11.	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	3,315.45	2,652.36	1,326.18	In Progress
12.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	2,071.09	1,656.87	828.43	In Progress
13.	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	3,765.86	3,012.69	1,506.34	In Progress
14.	Maharashtra	Shirpur Warvade	3,077.77	2,462.22	1,231.11	In Progress
15.	Maharashtra	Kopargaon	3,989.92	3,191.94	1,595.97	In Progress
16.	Maharashtra	Gangapur	1,790.79	1,432.63	716.32	In Progress
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	7,140.42	5,712.34	2,856.17	In Progress
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh	1,907.76	1,526.21	763.11	In Progress
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	3,550.77	2,840.62	1,420.31	In Progress
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	799.29	639.43	319.72	In Progress
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	4,735.80	3,788.64	1,894.32	In Progress
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran	549.92	439.94	219.97	In Progress
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	548.92	439.14	219.57	In Progress
24.	Madhya Pradesh	PiPLYa mandi	968.72	774.98	387.49	In Progress
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Jnuuardeo/Jamai	2,432.07	1,945.66	972.83	In Progress
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	1,956.37	1,565.10	782.55	In Progress
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	1,764.30	1,411.44	705.72	In Progress
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	1,432.20	1,145.76	572.88	In Progress
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	1,479.19	1,183.35	591.68	In Progress
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikeda	611.76	489.41	244.70	In Progress
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	1,055.90	844.72	422.36	In Progress
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	873.87	699.10	349.55	In Progress
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	848.87	679.10	339.72	In Progress
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh Phase-II	3,715.95	2,972.76	1,486.38	In Progress
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	7,795.24	6,236.19	3,118.10	In Progress
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolar	5,210.42	4,168.34	2,084.17	In Progress
37.	Tamil nadu	Kangeyam	1,423.71	1,138.97	569.49	In Progress
38.	Tamil nadu	Arani	3,228.05	2,582.44	1,291.22	In Progress
39.	Tamil nadu	Periakulam	1,349.68	1,079.74	539.87	In Progress
40.	Tamil nadu	Thiruvathipuram	1,121.41	897.13	448.57	In Progress

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Tamil nadu	Tindivanam	4,506.91	3,605.53	1,802.77	In Progress
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	999.68	799.74	399.87	In Progress
43.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	4,120.87	3,296.70	1,648.35	In Progress
44.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasaya	1,045.23	836.18	418.09	In Progress
45.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareily	10,618.46	8,494.77	4,247.39	In Progress
46.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	3,369.29	2,695.43	1,347.72	In Progress
47.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	7,383.14	5,906.51	2,953.26	In Progress
48.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur part-II	4,830.90	3,864.72	1,932.36	In Progress
49.	West Bengal	Joynagar-Mazlipur	1,866.28	1,493.02	746.51	In Progress
50.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	2,316.75	1,853.40	926.70	In Progress
51.	West Bengal	Panskura	3,525.10	2,820.08	1,410.04	In Progress
52.	West Bengal	Kalna	2,793.66	2,234.93	1,117.47	In Progress
53.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	6,402.91	5,122.33	2,561.17	In Progress
54.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	7,851.68	6,281.34	3,140.67	In Progress
Total			1,76,066.47	1,41,558.07	70,779.26	

Education and Training in Diverse Fields

944. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) whether the Government is reaching out to Myanmar and other countries by offering education and training in the diverse fields in which capacity building is required for the newly emerging countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam. The Government is reaching out to Myanmar and other countries by offering education and training in diverse fields for capacity building.

(b) The major initiatives taken up in Myanmar by India include (i) Scholarships under Indian Technical &

Economic Cooperation (ITEC) Programme and Technical Cooperation Scheme (TCS) of Colombo Plan with 525 slots in 2013-14; (ii) Scholarships by Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) with 26 slots annually; (iii) Training courses for Myanmar diplomats at the Foreign Service Institute of India; (iv) offering police training courses for Myanmar police personnel (v) Ten P C Ray Research Fellowships for Myanmar researchers to conduct research in Indian Universities and (vi) training to the Myanmar Parliamentarians and parliamentary staff in parliamentary procedures.

India has also set up Myanmar-India Centre for English Language (MICELT), a Myanmar-India Entrepreneurship Development Centre (MIEDC) and an India-Myanmar Centre for Enhancement of IT Skills (IMCEITS) in Myanmar. The India-Myanmar Industrial Training Centres have been set up in Pakokku and Myingyan with the assistance of the Government of India. India has also assisted Myanmar for building 21 schools in Chin State.

As regards the other countries, ITEC Programme is

a major initiative of the Government of India Under which 8280 slots are allocated to 141 countries (Statement-I). The ICCR also offers scholarships to the students from 120 countries (Statement-II). In addition, Centres of English Language Training (CELT) have also been set up in Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) also offers educational programmes in 44 countries (Statement-III).

Statement-I

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|-----|--------------------------|
| 1. | Afghanistan |
| 2. | Albania |
| 3. | Algeria |
| 4. | Angola |
| 5. | Anguilla |
| 6. | Antigua and Barbuda |
| 7. | Argetina |
| 8. | Armenia |
| 9. | Azerbaijan |
| 10. | Afghanistan |
| 11. | Bahamas |
| 12. | Bahrain |
| 13. | Bangladesh |
| 14. | Barbados |
| 15. | Belarus |
| 16. | Belize |
| 17. | Benin |
| 18. | Bhutan |
| 19. | Bolivia |
| 20. | Bosnia |
| 21. | Brazil |
| 22. | Brunei |
| 23. | Bulgaria |
| 24. | Burkina Faso |
| 25. | Burundi |
| 26. | Cambodia |
| 27. | Cape Verde Island |
| 28. | Cayman Island |
| 29. | Central African Republic |
| 30. | Chad |
| 31. | Chile |
| 32. | Colombia |
| 33. | Commonwealth of Dominica |
| 34. | Congo [Republic of] |
| 35. | Cooks Island |
| 36. | Costa Rica |
| 37. | Cote D' Ivoire |
| 38. | Croatia |
| 39. | Cube |
| 40. | Czech Republic |
| 41. | Republic of Congo |
| 42. | Djibouti |
| 43. | Dominican Republic |
| 44. | Ecuador |
| 45. | Egypt |
| 46. | El-Salvador |
| 47. | Equatorial Guinea |
| 48. | Eritre |
| 49. | Estonia |
| 50. | Ethopia |
| 51. | Fiji |
| 52. | Gabon |
| 53. | Georgia |
| 54. | Grenada |
| 55. | Guatemala |
| 56. | Guinea |
| 57. | Guinea Bissau |
| 58. | Guyana |
| 59. | Haiti |
| 60. | Honduras |
| 61. | Hungary |
| 62. | Indonesia |
| 63. | Iran |
| 64. | Iraq |

65.	Jamaica	101.	Paraguay
66.	Jordan	102.	Peru
67.	Kazakhstan	103.	Philippines
68.	Kiribati	104.	Poland
69.	Korea [DPRK]	105.	Qatar
70.	Kyrgyzstan	106.	Republic of Sao Tome
71.	Laos	107.	Romania
72.	Latvia	108.	Russia
73.	Lebanon	109.	Rwanda
74.	Liberia	110.	Samoa
75.	Libya	111.	Senegal
76.	Lithuania	112.	Serbia
77.	Macedonia	113.	Singapore
78.	Madagascar	114.	Slovak Republic
79.	Malaysia	115.	Solomon Island
80.	Maldives	116.	Somalia
81.	Mali	117.	Sri Lanka
82.	Marshall Islands	118.	St. Kitts & Nevis
83.	Mauritania	119.	St. Lucia
84.	Mexico	120.	St. Vincent & Grenadines
85.	Micronesia	121.	Sudan
86.	Moldova	122.	South Sudan
87.	Mongolia	123.	Suriname
88.	Montenegro	124.	Syria
89.	Montserrat	125.	Tajikistan
90.	Morocco	126.	Thailand
91.	Myanmar	127.	Timor Leste
92.	Nauru	128.	Togo
93.	Nepal	129.	Tonga
94.	Nicaragua	130.	Trinidad & Tabago
95.	Niger	131.	Tunisia
96.	Oman	132.	Turkey
97.	Palau	133.	Turkmenistan
98.	Palestine	134.	Turks & Caicos Island
99.	Panama	135.	Tuvalu
100.	Papua New Guinea	136.	Ukraine

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- 137. Uruguay
 - 138. Uzbekistan
 - 139. Vanuatu
 - 140. Venezuela
 - 141. Vietnam
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Statement-II

- 1. Afghanistan
 - 2. Algeria
 - 3. Angola
 - 4. Argentina
 - 5. Armenia
 - 6. Australia
 - 7. Azerbaijan
 - 8. Bangladesh
 - 9. Belarus
 - 10. Belize
 - 11. Benin
 - 12. Bhutan
 - 13. Botswana
 - 14. Brazil
 - 15. Burkina Faso
 - 16. Burundi
 - 17. Cambodia
 - 18. Cameroon
 - 19. Canada
 - 20. Cape Verde Island
 - 21. Central African Republic
 - 22. Chad
 - 23. China
 - 24. Colombia
 - 25. Comoros (Madagascar)
 - 26. Congo [Republic of]
 - 27. Congo (DRC)
 - 28. Cote D' Ivoire
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- 29. Djibouti
 - 30. Dominican Republic
 - 31. Egypt
 - 32. Equatorial Guinea
 - 33. Eritrea
 - 34. Ethiopia
 - 35. Fiji
 - 36. France
 - 37. Gabon
 - 38. Gambia
 - 39. Georgia
 - 40. Germany
 - 41. Ghana
 - 42. Greece
 - 43. Guinea
 - 44. Guinea Bissau
 - 45. Guyana
 - 46. Hungary
 - 47. Indonesia
 - 48. Iran
 - 49. Iraq
 - 50. Israel
 - 51. Jamaica
 - 52. Jamaica
 - 53. Jordan
 - 54. Kazakhstan
 - 55. Kenya
 - 56. Kyrgyzstan
 - 57. Laos
 - 58. Lebanon
 - 59. Lesotho (Pretoria)
 - 60. Liberia
 - 61. Libya
 - 62. Madagascar
 - 63. Malavi (Lusaka)
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- 64. Malaysia
 - 65. Maldives
 - 66. Mali
 - 67. Mauritania
 - 68. Mauritius
 - 69. Mexico
 - 70. Mongolia
 - 71. Morocco
 - 72. Mozambique
 - 73. Myanmar
 - 74. Namibia
 - 75. Nepal
 - 76. New Zealand
 - 77. Niger
 - 78. Nigeria
 - 79. Norway
 - 80. Oman
 - 81. Palestine
 - 82. Portugal
 - 83. Qatar
 - 84. Romania
 - 85. Russia
 - 86. Rwanda
 - 87. Sao Tome & Principe
 - 88. Saudi Arabia
 - 89. Senegal
 - 90. Seychelles
 - 91. Sierra Leone
 - 92. Slovak Republic
 - 93. Somalia
 - 94. South Africa
 - 95. South Korea
 - 96. Spain
 - 97. Sri Lanka
 - 98. St. Denis Reunion Island
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- 99. Sudan
 - 100. South Sudan
 - 101. Switzerland
 - 102. Syria
 - 103. Tajikistan
 - 104. Tanzania
 - 105. Thailand
 - 106. Timor Leste
 - 107. Togo
 - 108. Trinidad & Tobago
 - 109. Tunisia
 - 110. Turkmenistan
 - 111. Tuvalu
 - 112. UAE
 - 113. Uganda
 - 114. Ukraine
 - 115. United Kingdom
 - 116. Uzbekistan
 - 117. Vietnam
 - 118. Yemen
 - 119. Zambia
 - 120. Zimbabwe
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Statement-III

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- | S.No. | Country |
|-------|----------------------|
| 1. | United Arab Emirates |
| 2. | Qatar |
| 3. | Kuwait |
| 4. | Sultanate of Oman |
| 5. | Bahrain |
| 6. | Saudi Arabia |
| 7. | Mauritius |
| 8. | Ethiopia |
| 9. | Ivory Coast |
| 10. | Papua New Guinea |
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S.No.	Country
11.	Kenya
12.	Singapore
13.	Malaysia
14.	Nepal
15.	Sri Lanka
16.	Kyrgyzstan
17.	Afghanistan
18.	Bangladesh
19.	Egypt
20.	Sudan
21.	Somalia
22.	Uganda
23.	Mongolia
24.	Ghana
25.	Gambia
26.	Sierra Leone
27.	Madagascar
28.	Liberia
29.	Malawi
30.	Swaziland
31.	Jamaica
32.	Seychelles
33.	Samoa
34.	Namibia
35.	Lesotho
36.	Botswana
37.	Zambia
38.	Nigeria
39.	Rwanda
40.	Cameroon
41.	Republic of Congo
42.	Mozambique
43.	Tanzania
44.	United Kingdom

[Translation]

Irregularities in MDMS

945. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of irregularities, corruption and misappropriation of funds in the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of cases of irregularities/corruption reported during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of persons found guilty in this regard and the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check recurrence of such irregularities in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The information has been provided in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The information has been provided in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) There is a detailed mechanism for the supervision of the Scheme through periodical reports, & monitoring at the local level through the SMCs as well as the State Government officials. In addition the Central Government ensures independent monitoring through 41 monitoring institutes such as the IIT Chennai, Viswa Bharti, and XLRI. The Joint Review Missions visit the states at regular intervals; in the current year 16 JRMs have been conducted. In addition, surprise visits are made from time to time; three such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra; J&K, Odisha and Assam. The implementation of the scheme is monitored during the PAB meetings; and by the District, State and National Level Steering-committee-monitoring Committees. The District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the district has also been activated.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	States/UT	Misappropriation/Corruption				Irregularities			
		2010	2011	2012	2013	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2.	Assam	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3.	Bihar	1	0	2	3	0	5	2	0
4.	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
5.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
6.	Haryana	0	1	2	2	0	2	0	1
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
8.	Jharkhand	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0
9.	Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1
11.	Maharashtra	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
12.	Odisha	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0
13.	Punjab	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	0
14.	Rajasthan	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
15.	Uttarakhand	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0
16.	Uttar Pradesh	1	3	5	2	2	7	2	3
17.	West Bengal	0	0	1	1	1	0	2	1
Total		6	9	13	16	4	16	15	9

Statement-II

Sl.No.	Type of Action	2010	2011	2012	2013
1.	Transferred	-	2	1	-
2.	Suspended	-	1	-	-
3.	Warned	-	-	1	-
4.	Recovery	1	2	1	-
5.	FIR lodged	1	-	-	-
6.	Disciplinary Action Initiated	-	-	16	20
7.	Show cause notice	-	-	-	-
Total		2	5	19	20

Marger of AICTE wth UGC

946. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

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

(a) the present statutory position of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) whether the Government proposes to merge it with the University Grants Commission (UGC) ;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any study has been conducted on the outcome of its merger with the UGC; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) was established as a regulatory body by an Act of Parliament for the proper planning and co-ordinated development of the technical education system throughout the country. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide its judgemnt dated 25.04.2013 in Civil Appeal No. 1145 of 2004 (Association of Management by Private Colleges vs. All India Council for Technical Education and Ors. with Civil Appeal No. 5736-5745 of 2004 (Adakkalamath College etc. vs. AICTE and others) stated that "the role of Aicte is not regulatory and is only advisory, recommendatory and one providing guidance, and has no authority empowering it to issue or enforce any sanctions by itself."

(b) and (c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) No, Madam.

[English]

National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms

947. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:
SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

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

(a) whether a National Mission for Justice Delivery and Legal Reforms has been set up to streamline and quicken the disposal of more then three crore pending cases in judicial courts including High Courts and Supreme Court;

(b) if so, it terms of reference and the period within which it is likely to submit its report; and

(c) the main thrust areas covered by the said mission?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Disposal of pending cases in various courts is within the domain of the judiciary. However, with a view to assist judiciary in addressing the problem of pendency and delay, the Central Government has set up the National Mission for justice Delivery and Legal Reforms in August, 2011. The Mission has twin objectives of increasing access by reducing delays and arrears in the system and enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities. The Mission has adopted a co-ordinated approach for phased liquidation of arrears and pendency in judicial administration by providing support for better court infrastructure includng computerization, encouraging increase in strength of subordinate judiciary, recommending policy and legislative measures in the areas prone to excessive litigation, suggesting reengineering of court procedure for quick disposal of cases and laying emphasis on human resource development. The National Mission has a time frame of five years (2011-16).

Deployment of CISF in Metro

948. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether salary and other expenses of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel, deployed for security and safety of Delhi Metro is being borne by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation;

(b) if so, whether the metro fare is proposed to be hiked by 20-25 per cent to factor this cost;

(c) if so, whether the Government proposes to bear the expenses on CISF personnel deployed in Delhi Metro; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (d) The expenditure on deployment of Central Industrial Security Force (CISF) personnel in Delhi Metro is borne by the Govt. However, security equipments are procured and maintained by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC).

There is no proposal to hike the Metro fares to factor the security costs.

Broadcasting of Speeches of Patriotic Leaders

949. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has received any communication from the National Film Development Corporation for broadcasting films and speeches of our great patriotic leaders;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) had approached the National Film Development Corporation Ltd. (NFDC) in May 2012 to obtain DVDs of films on patriotic leaders. The Corporation vide its letter dated August 14, 2012 has informed the CBSE that the DVDs of landmark films comprising 'GANDHI' Making of Mahatma', 'Dr. BABASAHED AMDEDKAR' and 'SARDAR' are under preparation. The Corporation would contact CBSE as and when the DVDs are finally prepared. The Board has not received any communication from the NFDC in this regard so far.

[Translation'

Income Disparitiy

950. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether data based on consumption expenditure surveys shows that income disparity is growing in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the Eleventh Plan Period;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to minimise the disparity between the rich and the poor; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) the disparity between different expenditure classes of the population in terms of per capita consumption expenditure is measured by the Lorenz ation. The value of Lorenz Ration ranges between zero and unity and a higher value of Lorenz Ration indicates greater inequality. The Lorenz Ratios are estimated from the household consumption expenditure data collected by National Sample survey Office (NSSO) which are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The Lorenz ration in rural areas is observed to be almost same in 2004-05 and 2011-12 at 0.27 and 0.28 respectively. In the urban areas, the Lorenz ration increased marginally from 0.35 in 2004-05 to 0.37 in 2011-12.

(c) and (d) A proportionately higher increase in the income/consumption of the people at the lower level of income distribution is able to reduce the disparity in per capita consumption. In order to achieve this, the Twelfth Five Year Plan has set the target rate of economic growth at 8 per cent year. In addition, the Government is implementing a number of programmes to benefit the people at the lower end of the income distribution. This includes 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. These interventions are expected to yield better results over time in terms of reduction in the gap between rich and poor and overall balanced development in the country.

[English]

Learning Abilities of Students

951. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

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

(a) whether deficiencies have been noticed in the learning standards/abilities of a large number of students of Government schools in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has set any targets for improving the learning standards/abilities of such students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken in this regard, both at primary and secondary levels, during the Twelfth five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The National Council of Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts periodic National Achievement Surveys in three year cycles for classes III, V & VIII. Three rounds of National Achievement Survey have been conducted so far for class V and the third round for classes III and VIII are underway. The third round for class V of National Achievement Survey reveals improvement in the overall learning levels of children in Mathematics and Language in most States, though these overall learning levels are low.

In order to focus on improvements in learning levels, at the elementary level, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) funds are being targeted for quality interventions. The SSA supports additional teachers for maintaining the pupil-teacher ratio, teacher training, academic support through Block and Cluster resource centres, provision for free text books and specific programmes for reading, writing and mathematics in early classes as well as science and mathematics at upper primary level.

At the Secondary level, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) supports State Governments for teacher posts and in-service teacher training in order to improve quality.

Qualifying Service For Promotions

952. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the qualifying service of UDCs of CSCS for their promotion to Assistant Grade of CSS under the seniority quota is proposed to be enhanced from the existing five years to ten years retrospectively w.e.f. 01.07.2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed amendment is in accordance with the provisions of DoP&T's O.M. No. AB-14017/12/88-Estt.(RR) dated 25.3.1996;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the manner by which the interests of the existing incumbents are to be safeguarded?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) the qualifying service of UDCs of CSCS has been enhanced to ten years for promotion to the Assistants Grade vide CSS (Preparation of Select Lists for the Section Officers' and Assistants Grades) Regulations, 2013, notified on 12th July, 2013. These Regulations have been given retrospective effect from 1st July, 2009.

(c) to (e) The DoP & T's OM Dated 25.3.1996 which provides for relaxation in eligibility service to seniors when their juniors are considered for promotion has no bearing on enhancement of qualifying service.

NCC Course in University Education

953. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to introduce National Cadet Corps (NCC) as an elective subject in university education across the country including Haryana;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with its syllabi content; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to inculcate discipline, patriotism and need for social and moral obligations among students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The University Grants Commission (UGC) had requested the Principals of 30 Autonomous Colleges and all Vice Chancellors of the affiliating Universities to introduce the National Cadet Corps (NCC) as an elective subject in the education being imparted by them. However, none of these autonomous colleges is in Haryana.

(b) A workshop of the Vice Chancellors of the respective Universities and the Principals of these selected Autonomous Colleges was conducted by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) on 12th March, 2013 at Delhi, to discuss the modalities for the implementation of NCC as an elective subject with credit points from academic year 2013-14. The copies of the NCC syllabi of Sardar Patel University, Gujarat and American College, Madurai Karnaraj University, Tamil Nadu were shared with the Principals of selected Autonomous Colleges. The Shared Syllabi focus on citizenship, patriotism and the social and moral obligations of an Indian. The syllabi aim to enhance their life and leadership skills and prepares them to face all challenges in any career or walk of life that they choose. The Autonomous Colleges and Universities have the freedom

to determine and prescribe their own courses of study and syllabi, and restructure and redesign the courses to suit local needs. The UGC has not prescribed any syllabi centrally.

(c) The University Grants Commission has decided to enhance its financial support to those Autonomous Colleges which introduce NCC as an elective subject from 2013-14.

Free Services by Networking Sites

954. SHRI O.S. MANIAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the foreign operators/ websites like Google and Skype are providing many services at free of cost to users;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount of service tax and AGR collected from such foreign operators against the paid subscriptions and services so far;

(d) whether these foreign entities are violating some rules and regulations in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken/likely to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) Licenses for provision of Telecom Services are issued to Indian companies under Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. Unrestricted Internet Telephony Services are permitted under the scope of Unified License with Access Service authorization and Unified Access Service (UAS) License. Similar provisions are there in Cellular Mobile Telephone Service (CMTS) and Basic Service Licence. Restricted Internet Telephony Services, without connectivity to Public Switch Telephone Network (PSTN)/ public Land Mobile Network (PLMN) in India, are permitted under the scope of Internet Service Licence.

Services like voice call, chat, messaging, video

conferencing etc. offered by certain foreign websites including Google, Skype etc. are available in public domain for free use and may be accessible to users through Internet services provided by Licensed Telecom Operators. Applicable charges for using internet service are accordingly levied on subscribers by the telecom service providers and applicable license fee is paid by the licensed telecom service providers.

Such foreign operators are not under the ambit of Indian licensing and regulatory regime as they are operating at foreign land.

Further, Information Technology Act 2000 has been amended by the Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 w.e.f. 27.10.2009, wherein enabling provisions have been made with reference to services being provided using computer resources including provisions for interception, monitoring and blocking for public access of any information through any computer resource.

Multiple Degree Courses

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

(a) whether the Government is planning to allow students to study multiple degree courses at the same time;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any proposal in this regard; and

(d) if so, the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC), in its meeting held on 31st July, 2013, has already approved the Report of its Expert Committee on the matter of allowing students to pursue two or more degrees simultaneously on regular/distance/private/online/part time basis. As per the Report, a student enrolled in a degree programme under regular mode may be allowed

to pursue a maximum of one additional degree programme simultaneously under open/distance mode from same or a different university. Two degree programmes simultaneously in regular mode are not allowed. However, a student may be allowed to earn extra credits, over and above the credits required for a degree programme in which he is admitted. The Credits so earned will be reflected in the marks sheet.

The report further recommends that a student pursuing a degree programme under the regular mode may be allowed to pursue a maximum of one diploma/certificate etc. programme in regular/ ODL/ private mode simultaneously subject to the conditions that he UGC Regulations/ University Ordinances and Statutes are not violated.

(c) and (d) The UGC is fully competent to frame Regulations to give effect to its decisions.

Basic Facilities to Urban Poor

956. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

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

(a) whether the funds allocated to provide basic facilities to urban poor are not being utilized properly;

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

(c) The number of States which have utilized less than 50 per cent of the allocated funds per year during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) The reasons for such under-utilisation along with the corrective steps being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d) No. Madam. Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNUM) on 3rd December 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 cities under the Sub-Mission Basic Services

to the urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP). Mission duration was 7 Year from 2005-06 upto 2011-12 which has been initially extended upto March 2014 for completion of projects sanctioned upto March 2012.

Available ACA of Rs. 231184.66 crore for the scheme was allocated to different States/UTs for entire duration of scheme. Against this allocation, projects worth Rs. 41560.33 crore involving Central ACA of Rs. 22257.00 crore were sanctioned. No upfront State-wise Annual Allocation is made under this scheme. Releases are made based on utilization certificate submitted by the States for each project. State-wise details along with progress are given in the enclosed statement.

There has been delay in execution of projects due to following reasons:

- Cost escalations, due to rising prices of steel and cement amongst other factors and the reluctance

of States, Urban Local Bodies to meet such cost escalations. Govt. of India's contribution under the schemes remain frozen to the original sanction and the cost escalation is to be borne by the States/ULBs/Beneficiaries.

- In IHSDP component, cost ceiling was artificially imposed at Rs. 80,000 per DU which was revised in 2009 to Rs. 1.00 lakh per DU effect from 1.4.2008 of which Government of India contribution was 80%. This ceiling resulted into a heavier burden on the States/ULBs resulting in stalling of projects.
- Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocation in the case of in-situ projects and
- Lack of availability of encumbrance-free land.

States/UTs have been advised to bear cost escalation and complete projects in time. The duration of the sanctioned projects has been extended till March 2015 for completion of projects.

Statement

JnNURM Fund Allocated (For Entire Mission Period) and Funds Utilised during each of last three years and current year

(Rs. in Crores)
(As on 2nd December, 2013)

S.No.	State/UT	7 Year New Allocation			Projects approved with ACA		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	27.29	27.29	0.00	13.64	13.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1547.42	764.57	2311.99	1605.31	675.45	2280.76
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	43.95	24.52	68.47	59.60	8.96	68.55
4.	Assam	121.94	67.25	189.19	97.60	70.22	167.81
5.	Bihar	531.54	168.07	699.61	312.76	380.79	693.55
6.	Chandigarh	446.13	0.00	446.13	444.93	0.00	444.93
7.	Chhattisgarh	385.21	158.83	544.04	362.08	158.83	520.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	20.56	20.56	0.00	3.34	3.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	21.97	21.97	0.00	0.58	0.58
10.	Delhi	1481.28	0.00	1481.28	1472.72	0.00	1472.72
11.	Goa	11.43	35.79	47.22	4.60	1.40	6.00
12.	Gujarat	1015.56	256.25	1271.81	1015.47	254.65	1270.12
13.	Haryana	57.31	209.70	267.01	31.18	231.85	263.03
14.	Himachal Pradesh	31.29	37.07	68.36	18.27	50.09	68.35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	140.18	117.34	257.52	134.44	114.32	248.76
16.	Jharkhand	351.09	136.00	487.09	328.74	131.33	460.06
17.	Karnataka	407.97	222.69	630.66	412.64	222.58	635.22
18.	Kerala	250.00	198.83	448.83	233.56	201.60	435.17
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	21.03	21.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	351.10	276.64	627.74	344.26	257.42	601.68
21.	Maharashtra	3372.56	1130.60	4503.16	2818.83	1581.61	4400.44
22.	Manipur	43.91	32.35	76.26	43.91	52.20	96.11
23.	Meghalaya	40.35	28.97	69.32	40.35	22.43	62.78
24.	Mizoram	80.11	29.78	109.89	79.73	41.05	120.77
25.	Nagaland	105.60	44.14	149.74	105.60	60.99	166.59
26.	Odisha	78.74	176.33	255.07	54.18	194.53	248.71
27.	Puducherry	83.20	26.95	110.15	83.20	5.48	88.67
28.	Punjab	444.46	172.56	617.02	84.37	145.64	230.00
29.	Rajasthan	383.46	424.56	808.02	172.67	613.64	786.31
30.	Sikkim	29.06	20.90	49.96	29.06	17.92	46.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	1107.80	349.38	1457.18	1045.28	400.45	1445.73
32.	Tripura	23.66	28.36	52.02	13.96	38.05	52.01
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1165.22	854.41	2019.63	1121.52	826.41	1947.84
34.	Uttarakhand	97.84	63.58	161.42	56.47	97.92	154.39
35.	West bengal	2126.98	681.04	2808.02	2045.44	709.02	2754.46
Grand Total		16356.35	6828.31	23184.66	14672.72	7584.36	22257.08

S.No.	State/UT	ACA Released					
		2010-11			2011-12		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	325.07	96.71	421.78	197.35	1.82	199.17
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.84	4.48	5.32	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	12.26	0.00	12.26	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	19.25	19.25	0.00	24.11	24.11
6.	Chandigarh	38.28	0.00	38.28	147.06	0.00	147.06
7.	Chhattisgarh	7.44	13.75	21.19	0.00	0.00	0.00
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.45	1.45	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	183.69	0.00	183.69	116.04	0.00	116.04
11.	Goa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	158.44	6.45	164.89	23.41	19.95	43.36
13.	Haryana	7.79	19.81	27.60	0.00	29.21	29.21
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	5.86	5.86	2.80	0.00	2.80
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.19	5.38	8.57	10.35	26.75	37.10
16.	Jharkhand	37.48	13.94	51.42	0.00	10.61	10.61
17.	Karnataka	49.97	37.84	87.81	102.29	69.42	171.71
18.	Kerala	50.72	30.72	81.44	7.46	13.14	20.60
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	56.65	6.78	63.43	32.73	18.23	50.96
21.	Maharashtra	293.87	84.11	377.98	313.41	52.14	365.54
22.	Manipur	0.00	5.67	5.67	21.96	16.02	37.97
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.00	0.00	10.09	0.00	10.09
24.	Mizoram	7.23	0.00	7.23	12.80	14.89	27.69
25.	Nagaland	26.40	0.00	26.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	9.95	4.72	14.67	7.71	22.80	30.51

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
27.	Puducherry	1.06	0.00	1.06	7.01	0.00	7.01
28.	Punjab	9.04	50.46	59.49	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	43.17	122.00	165.17	0.00	4.96	4.96
30.	Sikkim	7.96	0.00	7.96	6.57	0.00	6.57
31.	Tamil Nadu	162.35	70.93	233.28	87.31	11.59	98.90
32.	Tripura	0.00	12.36	12.36	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	284.50	198.20	482.70	183.98	198.97	382.95
34.	Uttarakhand	10.61	16.84	27.45	1.29	17.47	18.76
35.	West bengal	150.32	34.16	184.48	289.01	147.57	436.58
Grand Total		1938.28	861.86	2800.15	1580.61	699.66	2280.27

S.No.	State/UT	ACA Released					
		2012-13			Current Year		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	95.04	68.22	163.25	0.00	8.24	8.24
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	16.24	0.00	16.24	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	Assam	0.00	3.71	3.71	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	Bihar	0.00	128.16	128.16	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	Chandigarh	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.74	0.00	4.74
7.	Chhattisgarh	22.37	0.00	22.37	0.00	40.53	40.53
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	Delhi	145.00	0.00	145.00	150.00	0.00	150.00
11.	Goa	0.00	0.70	0.70	0.00	0.00	0.00
12.	Gujarat	65.93	54.32	120.25	57.46	4.25	61.71
13.	Haryana	0.00	12.43	12.43	0.00	6.44	6.44
14.	Himachal Pradesh	0.00	7.69	7.69	0.00	0.00	0.00
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.23	13.62	18.85	0.00	11.58	11.58

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20
16.	Jharkhand	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	21.32	21.32
17.	Karnataka	16.34	0.00	16.34	20.12	0.00	20.12
18.	Kerala	32.97	7.60	40.57	14.06	9.85	23.91
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	19.06	16.43	35.49	13.20	12.72	25.92
21.	Maharashtra	118.08	260.89	378.97	27.12	77.19	104.31
22.	Manipur	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
23.	Meghalaya	10.09	0.00	10.09	0.00	0.00	0.00
24.	Mizoram	12.80	0.00	12.80	6.94	0.00	6.94
25.	Nagaland	26.40	0.00	26.40	0.00	0.00	0.00
26.	Odisha	8.47	33.54	42.00	6.01	6.50	12.52
27.	Puducherry	8.08	0.00	8.08	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	21.09	10.16	31.25	0.00	12.77	12.77
29.	Rajasthan	0.00	90.87	90.87	0.00	98.23	98.23
30.	Sikkim	0.70	8.96	9.66	6.57	0.00	6.57
31.	Tamil Nadu	163.26	34.48	197.74	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Tripura	0.00	2.80	2.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
33.	Uttar Pradesh	26.99	4.69	31.68	0.00	0.43	0.43
34.	Uttarakhand	2.41	7.55	9.96	2.86	0.00	2.86
35.	West bengal	294.99	33.07	328.06	131.72	17.24	148.96
Grand Total		1111.53	799.89	1911.42	440.80	327.30	768.10

S.No.	State/UT	ACA Released		
		Cumulative Released		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	21	22	23
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	0.00	0.00
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1382.64	656.35	2038.99
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.91	4.48	33.39
4.	Assam	48.80	38.81	87.61

1	2	21	22	23
5.	Bihar	78.19	233.51	311.70
6.	Chandigarh	379.02	0.00	379.02
7.	Chhattisgarh	191.66	158.85	350.51
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.67	1.67
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.29	0.29
10.	Delhi	768.24	0.00	768.24
11.	Goa	1.15	0.70	1.85
12.	Gujarat	803.48	204.32	1007.81
13.	Haryana	31.18	172.73	203.91
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7.37	32.09	39.46
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.38	96.86	149.24
16.	Jharkhand	82.18	86.98	169.17
17.	Karnataka	353.20	218.60	571.81
18.	Kerala	179.86	161.29	341.15
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	258.74	163.11	421.86
21.	Maharashtra	1894.67	1064.74	2959.41
22.	Manipur	32.93	32.35	65.28
23.	Meghalaya	36.21	11.21	47.42
24.	Mizoram	59.80	29.78	89.58
25.	Nagaland	105.60	29.92	135.52
26.	Odisha	45.68	155.74	201.42
27.	Puducherry	38.02	2.74	40.75
28.	Punjab	47.49	89.71	137.19
29.	Rajasthan	85.47	506.74	592.21
30.	Sikkim	29.06	17.92	46.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	812.62	362.62	1175.25
32.	Tripura	13.96	37.35	51.31
33.	Uttar Pradesh	850.48	688.34	1538.82
34.	Uttarakhand	24.17	70.30	94.47
35.	West bengal	1427.17	696.67	2123.84
Grand Total		10150.33	6032.34	16182.67

[English]

MGPSY

957. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details and features of the Mahatma Gandhi Pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY);

(b) the number of Overseas Indians who have subscribed to the scheme during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the mechanism of grievance redressal, if any, perceived under the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Mahatma Gandhi pravasi Suraksha Yojana (MGPSY) is a voluntary scheme to encourage and enable overseas Indian workers having Emigration Checked Required (ECR) passports going to ECR countries to :

- (i) Save for their return and resettlement;
- (ii) Save for their pension; and
- (iii) Provide an insurance cover.

The Government also contributes, for a period of 5 years or till the return of the worker to India, whichever is earlier, as under:

- (i) Rs. 1,000 per subscriber who saves between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum in their National Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite account;
- (ii) An additional contribution of Rs. 1,000 per annum for overseas Indian women workers who save between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 12,000 per annum in their National Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite account;
- (iii) An annual contribution of Rs. 900 per annum per subscriber who saves Rs. 4,000 per annum towards Return and Resettlement fund;
- (iv) Rs. 100 for life insurance cover through Life Insurance Corporation of India.

(b) MGPSY is a voluntary scheme launched in Kerala on 1st May 2012 on pilot basis. In the Financial Year 2012-13, 45 persons had subscribed for MGPSY.

In the financial year 2013-14 (as on 1st December 2013), 40 Persons have subscribed for MGPSY.

(c) The subscriber can address his grievance:

- (i) to the service Provider who had registered the subscriber in MGPSY
- (ii) In writing to Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

Budget For Space Research

958. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the financial allocation for space research in our country is very low in comparison to other developing countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the budget allocation made by the Government for space research in the last three years along with its percentage to India's GDP in each year;

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the budgetary allocations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. The financial allocation for space research in our country compares well to that of other developing countries.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The budgetary allocations made for space research and technology, which includes Space Technology, Space Sciences, Space Application, Directions & Administration and INSAT Operational systems in the last three years along with its percentage to India's GDP in each year are given below:

Financial Year	Budget Allocated (Rs. in crores)	Percentage to India's GDP
2010-11	5778.04	0.074%
2011-12	6626.04	0.074%
2012-13	6715.04	0.067%

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) The indicative Plan Outlay for Space research during the 12th Five Year Plan (2012-17) is Rs 39,750 crores. The actual plan expenditure during 11th Five Year Plan (2007-12) was Rs. 15,195 crores. The increase in Plan allocation during 12th Five Year Plan is intended to undertake space research in the areas of development of Advanced Communication Satellites, development of Advanced Launch Vehicle Technology, high-resolution imaging system, Satellite Navigation Systems, Space Science & Planetary Exploration and Disaster Management Support Programme.

[Translation]

Violation of Provisions of RTE Act

959. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the admission guidelines of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) are violating the provisions of the Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) the details in regard to the amendments made in the guidelines in the light of the Right to Education Act;

(d) whether the said amendments have resulted in checking violation of the provisions of the said Act; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. The present guidelines are in line with the provision of RTE Act, 2009.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) As per TRE provisions, 25% of the seats i.e. 10 seats out of 40 seats in each of new classes at the start of the academic year are being filled by draw of lots from all applications of SC, ST, EWS, BPL, OBC (Non Creamy Layer)/ Disabled taken together.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The said amendmens of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan's admission guidelines are n line with the provisions of the RTE Act, 2009.

[English]

Indian Killed In Afghanistan

960. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a few Indian workers have been killed in a suicide attack in Agfhanistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any steps to provide assistance to the next of kin of those dead and injured;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government to protect the Indians working in Afghanistan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Four Indian nationals were killed in a suicide attack on July 2, 2013 at a foreign owned private guest house in Kabul, Housing mostly contractors providing logistic support to American/NATO forces. Government immediately took all necessary steps to liaison with the local Afghan government authorities and the employer agencies to dispatch expeditiously the mortal remains of the deceased Indians to their native places in India. The employers of the decedased citizens provided compensation as per their contract provisions.

(e) Government takes all necessary measures to ensure the safety and security of all Indian nationals

working in Afghanistan, including by working closely with the security agencies of the Government of Afghanistan.

[Translation]

"Norms For Construction of Flats By DDA"

961. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

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

(b) whether the Government is aware of non-compliance of the said norms;

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

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

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

(a) Yes, Madam. Norms as per CPWD Specifications and Work Manual are usually followed by DDA for construction of different categories of flats. Maintenance after handing over the flats to individual buyer/allottee is done upto six months. Thereafter it is the responsibility of the flat owner.

(b) and (c) Compliance of norms as applicable is being done during construction and maintenance.

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

[English]

Accreditation of Schools

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is considering to start school quality assessment and accreditation and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the CBSE has made it mandatory for all schools to get themselves registered within three years of its introduction and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the CBSE is readying a committee in which 12 private agencies and the Government would be involved in the project; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) 'Yes'. Madam. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has started the School Quality Assessment and Accreditation (SQAA) process after the successful completion of the pilot. It has made it mandatory for the schools affiliated to it to get themselves accredited once in every five years.

(c) and (d) On the basis of detailed eligibility, technical and experience criteria, the CBSE has empanelled twelve agencies to carry out the SQAA process. The role of the empanelled agencies is purely advisory. The reports will be submitted by the agencies to the CBSE which is the final authority for granting accreditation to schools.

Chip Manufacturing Units

963. DR. P. VENUGOPAL

SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:

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

(a) whether the two electronic chip manufacturing units are likely to be operational in the next two years;

(b) if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(c) whether the setting up of electronic chip facilities would be of the nation's strategic purpose as chips had security implications and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering providing subsidy to these units; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Government has issued 'In-Principle' approval dated October 09, 2013 to the following two consortia for setting up of two Semiconductor wafer fabrication (FAB) manufacturing facilities by each of them, each of 40,000 wafer starts per month of 300 mm size, in the country:

- (i) Consortium of M/s. Jaiprakash Associates Limited; M/s. IBM, USA; and M/s. Tower Semiconductor Limited, Israel; and
- (ii) Consortium of M/s. HSMC Technologies India Pvt. Ltd., M/s. ST Microelectronics and M/s. Silterra Malaysia Sdn. Bhd.

The two consortia have been asked to convey the acceptance of terms and conditions stipulated in the 'In-Principle' approval.

(c) Establishing Semiconductor Wafer Fab facilities is central to building up a strategic and self-reliant electronic manufacturing eco-system in the country. A trusted line in Fabs in India shall provide required assurance for the needs of the strategic sectors, including defence, space and atomic energy.

(d) and (e) The Government has also approved the package of incentives for the two consortia. This package includes incentives already available under the Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS) and deduction available for expenditure on R & D under the Income Tax Act. In addition, FAB facilities will also be eligible for investment linked deduction under Section 35 AD of the Income Tax Act. The Government will provide Viability Gap Funding (VGF) in the form of an interest free loan for a period of 10 years.

Ban on Export of Monazite

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

(a) whether the Government has imposed a ban on the export of Monazite from the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether some private companies are illegally extracting and exporting this mineral; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken/ being taken by the Government to check extraction and export of Monazite from the country by these private companies?

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. NARAYANSAMI): (a) No, Mada.

(b) and (c) Reports have appeared in certain sections of the press suggesting illegal exports of monazite. Monazite is a prescribed substance under the Atomic Energy Act 1962. Since Monazite is a 'prescribed substance', the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), Government of India, as a policy, has restricted all activities in respect of this substance to Government entities only. Indian Rare Earths Ltd. (IREL), a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Atomic Energy, is the only organisation that has been permitted till date to export monazite. The Department has not permitted any other individual or company or entity to export monazite. The Department has initiated steps to put in place comprehensive systems to check any such exports, through appropriate pre-export regulatory checks, and radiation monitoring mechanism at Ports.

Nuclear Programme

965. SHRI P. KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to continue its nuclear programme without any interruption, irrespective of decision taken by other countries such as Germany and Japan to end their dependence on nuclear energy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether improved uranium supply from domestic and international sources had led to the growth of nuclear power generation in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government is able to identify new reserves of uranium by using advance techniques; 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. NARAYANSAMI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The pursuance of a source of energy for electricity generation is country specific and depends on various factors such as demand, availability or various energy options etc. As far as India is concerned, the country is not energy rich and its electricity demand is huge and growing which requires all sources to be deployed optimally. Nuclear power is a clean energy option and has huge potential to provide long term energy security in a sustainable manner. The current installed nuclear power capacity of 4780 MW will reach 10,080 MW by the year 2017 on progressive completion of projects under construction. The XII Five year Plan proposals envisage start of work on 19 new reactors with a capacity of 17400 MW. More reactors are also planned in future.

(c) Yes, madam. On account of higher availability of nuclear fuel from domestic as well as international sources, the nuclear power generation capacity in the country has been on a path of growth. The details are given below:

Year	Total Nuclear electricity generation (in Million Units)	Capacity Factor
2008-09	14921	50
2009-10	18798	61
2010-11	26472	71
2011-12	32455	79
2012-13	32863	80

(d) Yes, Madam. Atomic Minerals Directorate for exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy (DAE), has established additional uranium deposits in different parts of the country through its survey and exploration activities using state-of-art technology such as hydrostatic drilling rigs.

(e) AMD has so far established 1,97,621 tonnes in situ U_3O_8 (1,67,582 tonne U) reserves as on September,

2013, out of which 22,611 tonnes U_3O_8 (19,174 tonnes) has been added during the F.Y. 2012-13 and 2013-14 (till September 2013). Additional Uranium reserves have been recently established at Tummalapalle and Vithiri in Andhra Pradesh; Rohil in Rajasthan, Banadungri-singridungri, Narwapahar extension and Bangurdih in Jharkhand; and Wahkut, Umthongkut and Lostoin in Meghalaya.

Proposals under UIDSSMT

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

(a) the details of the proposals received from various States under the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the details of the proposals cleared and the funds sanctioned during the above mentioned period, project and State-wise;

(c) the number of them pending along with the reasons for such pendency and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) whether some of the sanctioned projects have not been completed within stipulated time the in many States;

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

(f) 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) and (b) the details of the proposals approved in various States under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) during the last three years and the current year, State-wise along with Additional Central Assistance (ACA) released is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(c) The project under UIDSSMT) are sanctioned

subject to their technical appraisal and Detailed Project Report (DPR) being in conformity with the guidelines of the Scheme and availability of funds.

(d) and (e) The projects under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is implemented by the State Government(s) with the help of Urban Local Bodies (ULBs)/parastatals as per their existing Rules and procedures. However, constraints are felt such as land acquisition, tendering issues, contractual problems, clearances etc., in smooth implementation of the projects

leading to time over-runs. State-wise details of ongoing projects approved during the Mission period are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(f) The implementation of the projects are monitored by the Ministry through Quarterly Progress Reports (QPRs), Review Meetings and while considering/ releasing 2nd installment of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for the projects. The Government has extended the period for two years i.e. up to 31/03/2014 for completion of all ongoing projects.

Statement-I

Details of sanctioned projects under UIDSSMT in last 3 years and current year

Amount Rs. in lakhs
Data as on 30.11.2013

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of City	Projects Name	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FY 2010-11						
1.	Goa	Bicholim	Road	843.00	687.04	337.20
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Road	184.63	147.70	50.51
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Water Supply	3,689.23	3,320.31	1,660.15
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Solid Waste Management	488.00	439.20	219.60
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Road	378.00	340.20	170.10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Road	2,418.00	2,176.20	1,088.10
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Solid Waste Management	143.00	128.70	64.35
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Solid Waste Management	385.00	346.50	173.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Road	627.00	564.30	282.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Road	323.00	290.70	145.35
13.	Odisha	Jajpur	Water Body	225.92	180.74	90.37
Total				10,188.78	9,057.19	4,498.93
FY 2011-12						
1.	Goa	Sankhali	Road	1,447.00	1,179.31	578.80
2.	Goa	Sanguem	Road	585.00	387.78	189.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Water Supply	3,262.07	2,609.66	1,304.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5,732.87	4,586.30	2,293.15
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Phase-II	Water Supply	3,975.00	3,180.00	1,590.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Water Supply	3,013.33	2,410.66	1,205.33
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Water Supply	3,662.82	2,930.26	1,465.13
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Water Supply	1,929.60	1,543.68	771.84
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Water Supply	4,611.62	3,689.30	2,577.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Water Supply	2,408.11	1,926.49	963.24
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Water Supply	1,930.22	1,544.18	772.09
15.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Water Supply	4,160.24	3,328.19	1,664.10
16.	West Bengal	Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.80	390.90
17.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply	1,557.29	1,245.83	622.92
18.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply	3,634.84	2,907.87	1,453.94
19.	West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply	1,496.78	1,197.42	598.71
20.	West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply	4,140.00	3,312.00	1,656.00
21.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1,101.03	880.82	440.41
22.	West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply	1,299.62	1,039.70	519.85
Total				33,070.05	26,397.53	13,916.39
FY 2012-13						
1.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3,728.00	2,982.40	1,491.20
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Supply	6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07
3.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Storm Water Drainage	1,827.24	1,644.52	822.26
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Storm Water Drainage	746.49	672.11	336.06
6.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8,233.70	6,586.96	3,293.48
7.	Maharashtra	Katol	Road	2,468.30	1,974.64	685.32
8.	Maharashtra	Saoner	Road	2,646.06	2,116.85	924.03
9.	Maharashtra	Umred	Road	1,527.92	1,222.34	170.25

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Road	541.28	433.02	216.51
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Road	424.16	339.33	169.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Water Supply	1,609.30	1,287.44	643.72
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Amla	Road	477.66	382.13	191.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Water Supply	1,521.22	1,216.98	608.49
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Athner	Road	477.66	382.13	191.06
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur	Water Supply	732.75	586.20	293.10
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Water Supply	1,211.82	969.46	484.73
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	Water Supply	1,392.22	1,113.78	556.89
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina	Water Supply	3,875.50	3,100.40	1,550.20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Road	504.20	403.36	201.68
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	Road	321.30	257.04	128.52
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Water Supply	1,319.68	1,055.74	527.87
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Road	189.17	151.34	75.67
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Churhat	Road	232.10	185.68	92.84
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Road	652.52	522.02	261.01
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Road	1,098.03	878.42	439.21
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Road	177.27	141.82	70.91
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria	Water Supply	1,138.34	910.67	455.34
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Junardeo	Road	345.96	276.77	138.38
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Road	444.47	355.58	177.79
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1,225.70	980.56	490.28
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Road	457.60	366.08	183.04
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1,683.75	1,347.00	673.50
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Road	475.14	380.12	190.06
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Water Supply	1,125.60	900.48	450.24
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Road	723.34	578.67	289.33
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsulalaganjj	Road	365.39	292.31	146.16
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Road	2,054.73	1,643.81	821.90
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Road	385.46	308.37	154.18
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Road	408.09	326.47	163.23

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Road	211.60	169.28	84.64
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	Road	459.10	367.28	183.64
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Water Supply	8,087.57	6,470.06	3,235.03
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Road	2,332.73	1,866.18	933.09
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	Water Supply	436.45	349.16	174.58
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh	Water Supply	2,374.00	1,899.20	949.60
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshahbad	Water Supply	882.47	705.98	352.99
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Water Supply	2,118.55	1,694.84	847.42
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	Water Supply	1,028.64	822.91	411.46
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Road	810.96	648.77	324.38
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Water Supply	2,232.00	1,785.60	892.80
53.	Nagaland	Mon	Road	1,901.93	1,711.74	855.87
54.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44
55.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	Water Supply	458.97	367.18	183.59
56.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	Water Supply	1,852.65	1,482.12	741.06
57.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	Water Supply	918.29	734.63	367.32
58.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	Water Supply	1,391.83	1,113.46	556.73
59.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply	2,967.00	2,373.60	1,186.80
60.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	Water Supply	7,060.14	5,648.11	2,824.06
61.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Sewerage	6,556.47	5,245.18	2,622.59
62.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	Water Supply	603.55	482.84	241.42
63.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	Water Supply	930.62	744.50	372.25
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly*	Water Supply	7,800.04	6,374.40	3,187.20
65.	West bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply	4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00
66.	Andaman and Nicobar	Jungleeghat	Road	558.13	446.50	223.25
Total				66,970.96	53,834.19	26,039.76

FY 2013-14

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong	Soil Erosion	963.00	866.70	433.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo	Soil Erosion	880.22	792.20	396.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	Solid Waste Managemnet	719.85	647.87	323.93

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	Solid Waste Managemnet	799.84	719.86	359.93
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang	Road	2,143.00	1,928.70	964.35
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Doimukh	Road	906.97	816.27	408.14
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang	Road	1,349.00	1,214.10	607.05
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	Road	1,616.00	1,454.40	727.20
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa	Soil Erosion	615.52	553.97	276.98
10.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai-Caroda	Water Supply	9,962.11	7,969.69	3,984.84
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmashala	Water Supply	2,976.89	2,379.11	1,189.56
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Rewalsar	Road	475.00	380.00	190.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmashala	Road	2,094.54	1,675.63	837.82
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Water Supply	7,048.83	6,343.95	3,171.98
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Road	7,653.16	6,887.84	3,443.92
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Solid Waste Management	1,094.27	984.84	492.42
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Sewerage	5,939.00	5,345.10	2,672.55
18.	Karnataka	Hukkeri	Water Supply	2,301.73	1,841.38	920.69
19.	Karnataka	Bannur	Water Supply	1,736.12	1,388.90	694.45
20.	Karnataka	Bentwal	Water Supply	4,204.35	3,363.48	1,681.74
21.	Karnataka	Chikodi	Water Supply	3,303.85	2,643.08	1,321.54
22.	Karnataka	Gurmitkal	Sewerage	1,842.75	1,474.20	737.10
23.	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Water Supply	3,471.30	2,777.04	1,388.52
24.	Karnataka	sadalga	Water Supply	2,457.77	1,966.22	983.11
25.	Karnataka	Sedam	Water Supply	2,464.19	1,971.35	985.68
26.	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	3,315.45	2,652.36	1,326.18
27.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	2,071.09	1,656.87	828.43
28.	Karnataka	Birur	Storm Water Drainage	2,131.82	1,705.46	852.73
29.	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	3,765.86	3,012.69	1,506.34
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Solid Waste Management	128.80	103.04	51.52
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Road	476.42	381.14	190.57
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhedaghat	Road	603.40	482.72	241.36
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	Water Supply	1,432.20	1,145.76	572.88

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Chanderi	Road	614.85	491.88	245.94
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara	Road	5,352.70	4,282.16	2,141.08
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh Phase-II	Water Supply	3,715.95	2,972.76	1,486.38
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Water Supply	1,479.19	1,183.35	591.68
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Road	1,254.50	1,003.60	501.80
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Water Supply	7,140.42	5,712.34	2,856.17
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Water Supply	873.87	699.10	349.55
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran	Water Supply	549.92	439.94	219.97
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Jnuuardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	2,432.07	1,945.66	972.83
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Water Supply	3,550.77	2,840.62	1,420.31
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolar	Water Supply	5,210.42	4,168.34	2,084.17
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolaras	Road	1,234.03	987.22	493.61
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Ktni	Road	4,567.00	3,653.60	1,826.80
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikeda	Water Supply	611.76	489.41	244.70
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikhera	Road	417.33	333.86	166.93
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	Water Supply	548.92	439.14	219.57
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Water Supply	799.29	639.43	319.72
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Road	659.08	527.26	263.63
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	Road	462.18	369.74	184.87
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	Water Supply	848.87	679.10	339.72
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli	Road	550.00	440.00	220.00
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	Road	604.25	483.40	241.70
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	Water Supply	1,055.90	844.72	422.36
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplarawa	Road	364.70	291.76	145.88
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya mandi	Road	487.50	390.00	195.00
59.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplya madi	Water Supply	968.72	774.98	387.49
60.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	Solid Waste Management	236.47	189.18	94.59
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Prithvipur	Road	504.80	403.84	201.92
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh	Water Supply	1,907.76	1,526.21	763.11
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajpur	Road	489.00	391.20	195.60
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	Water Supply	1,956.37	1,565.10	782.55

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	Storm Water Drainage	980.94	784.75	392.38
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Water Supply	4,735.80	3,788.64	1,894.32
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Solid Waste Management	649.76	519.81	259.91
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	Road	264.71	211.77	105.88
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Water Supply	7,795.24	6,236.19	3,118.10
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Sonkutch	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	Water Supply	1,764.30	1,411.44	705.72
72.	Maharashtra	Shirampur	Sewerage	4,936.29	3,949.03	1,974.52
73.	Maharashtra	Kopargaon	Water Supply	3,989.92	3,191.94	1,595.97
74.	Maharashtra	Gangapur	Water Supply	1,790.79	1,432.63	716.32
75.	Maharashtra	Malkapur (Karad)	Sewerage	4,091.47	3,273.18	1,636.59
76.	Maharashtra	Baramati	Sewerage	2,504.33	2,003.46	1,001.73
77.	Maharashtra	Kalmeshwar	Sewerage	2,076.74	1,661.39	830.69
78.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Storm Water Drainage	14,123.00	11,298.40	5,649.20
79.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Road	310.00	279.00	139.50
80.	Rajasthan	Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	6,314.32	5,051.46	2,525.73
81.	Rajasthan	Bhadra Phase-I	Sewerage	8,932.70	7,146.16	3,573.08
82.	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	Sewerage	3,471.06	2,776.85	1,388.42
83.	Rajasthan	Laxmangarh	Sewerage	6,963.55	5,570.84	2,785.42
84.	Rajasthan	Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	8,211.28	6,569.02	3,284.51
85.	Rajasthan	Nimbaheda	Sewerage	7,773.21	6,218.57	3,109.28
86.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	7,547.64	6,038.11	3,019.06
87.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	Water Supply	10,618.46	8,494.77	4,247.39
88.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Water Supply	999.68	799.74	399.87
89.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Water Supply	4,120.87	3,296.70	1,648.35
90.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasiya	Water Supply	1,045.23	836.18	418.09
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Water Supply	3,369.29	2,695.43	1,347.72
92.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazibad (CHA) part	Water Supply	7,383.14	5,906.51	2,953.26
93.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur part-II	Water Supply	4,830.90	3,864.72	1,932.36
94.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Solid Waste Management	3,488.00	2,790.40	1,395.20
95.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	Heritage	1,765.60	1,412.48	706.24

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
96.	Uttarakhand	Nandprayag	Road	95.55	76.44	38.22
97.	Uttarakhand	Karnaprayag	Road	220.77	176.62	88.31
98.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	Road	506.25	405.00	202.50
99.	Uttarakhand	Muni ki reti	Storm Water Drainage	94.01	75.21	37.60
100.	Uttarakhand	Narendranagar	Road	485.04	388.03	194.02
101.	Uttarakhand	Purola	Road	420.02	336.02	168.00
102.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	Road	730.88	584.70	292.35
103.	Uttarakhand	Barkot	Road	510.76	408.61	204.30
104.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	Road	454.30	363.44	181.72
105.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	Sewerage	5,651.66	4,521.33	2,260.67
106.	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Sewerage	7,745.16	6,193.13	3,098.07
107.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	Water Supply	3,228.05	2,582.44	1,291.22
108.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Sewerage	5,738.37	4,590.70	2,295.35
109.	Tamil Nadu	Jolarpet	Sewerage	3,399.48	2,719.58	1,359.79
110.	Tamil Nadu	Kangeyam	Water Supply	1,423.71	1,138.97	569.49
111.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Sewerage	1,712.92	1,370.34	685.17
112.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Water Supply	1,349.67	1,079.74	539.87
113.	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	Sewerage	2,957.53	2,366.02	1,183.01
114.	Tamil Nadu	thirupathur	Sewerage	7,682.91	6,146.33	3,073.17
115.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvathipuram	Water Supply	1,121.41	897.13	448.57
116.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	Water Supply	4,506.91	3,605.53	1,802.77
117.	West Bengal	Joynagar-Mazlipu	Water Supply	1,866.28	1,493.02	746.51
118.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	Water Supply	2,316.75	1,853.40	926.70
119.	West Bengal	Kalna	Water Supply	2,793.66	2,234.93	1,117.47
120.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	Water Supply	7,851.68	6,281.34	3,140.67
121.	West Bengal	Panskura	Water Supply	3,525.10	2,820.08	1,410.04
122.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	Water Supply	6,402.91	5,122.33	2,561.17
Total				1,27,839.27	1,05,444.29	52,722.32

Statement-II*Details of ongoing projects under UIDSSMT*Amount Rs. in lakhs
Data as on 30.11.2013

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of Towns/ Cities	Name of Project	Approved Cost	ACA Commitment	ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Anakapalli	Storm Water Drainage	2,222.00	1,810.93	1,810.93
2.	Andhra Pradesh	Chirala	Solid Waste Management	361.00	294.22	294.22
3.	Andhra Pradesh	Dhone	Water Supply	4,476.00	3,580.80	3,580.40
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Kadapa	Sewerage	4,915.00	3,966.41	3,966.41
5.	Andhra Pradesh	Karimnagar	Sewerage	6,237.00	5,083.16	5,083.16
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Miryalaguda	Sewerage	3,493.00	2,829.33	2,829.13
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Nalgonda	Sewerage	4,688.00	3,793.76	3,793.36
8.	Andhra Pradesh	Narsaraopet	Sewerage	2,641.00	2,120.99	2,120.19
9.	Andhra Pradesh	Nizamabad	Sewerage	8,106.00	6,606.39	6,606.39
10.	Andhra Pradesh	Nuzvid	Water Supply	4,119.00	3,356.99	3,356.79
11.	Andhra Pradesh	Pithapuram	Water Supply	1,966.00	1,572.80	1,572.00
12.	Andhra Pradesh	Ramachandra Puram	Water Supply	1,162.00	929.60	930.00
13.	Andhra Pradesh	Suryapet	Storm Water Drainage	2,464.00	1,995.84	1,807.18
14.	Andhra Pradesh	Yeminganur	Sewerage	3,983.00	3,244.41	3,244.41
15.	Assam	Hojai	Water Supply	1,055.54	965.82	965.82
16.	Assam	Barpeta	Storm Water Drainage	1,871.96	1,712.84	870.46
17.	Assam	Barpeta Road	Storm Water Drainage	328.57	295.71	295.71
18.	Assam	Dergaon	Storm Water Drainage	1,660.36	1,515.90	768.74
19.	Assam	Dhekiajuli	Storm Water Drainage	722.88	650.59	650.59
20.	Assam	Dhubri	Storm Water Drainage	710.17	648.38	328.81
21.	Assam	Digboi	Storm Water Drainage	1,074.97	983.59	938.26
22.	Assam	Gauripur	Storm Water Drainage	547.64	501.09	254.65
23.	Assam	Gosaigaon	Storm Water Drainage	201.98	181.78	181.78
24.	Assam	Hailakandi	Storm Water Drainage	783.64	717.03	364.39
25.	Assam	Jorhat	Storm Water Drainage	1,592.42	1,457.07	1,457.07
26.	Assam	Lakhipur	Storm Water Drainage	264.18	237.76	237.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Water Supply	815.88	734.79	367.65
28.	Assam	Lakhipur (Cachar)	Storm Water Drainage	632.10	578.37	547.67
29.	Assam	Lala	Storm Water Drainage	612.21	558.95	283.45
30.	Assam	Sapatgram	Storm Water Drainage	565.06	517.03	262.76
31.	Assam	Sarthebari	Storm Water Drainage	274.14	250.84	127.47
32.	Assam	Simaluguri	Storm Water Drainage	667.74	610.99	610.98
33.	Assam	Titabar	Storm Water Drainage	828.85	758.40	758.40
34.	Bihar	Fatuha	Road	759.82	619.25	315.32
35.	Bihar	Arrah	Solid Waste Management	983.99	787.19	393.60
36.	Bihar	Bhaktiyarpur	Road	511.00	416.46	212.06
37.	Bihar	Barbigaha	Road	1,573.00	1,282.00	652.80
38.	Bihar	Bhabua	Road	1,088.00	886.72	451.52
39.	Bihar	Chakia	Road	1,285.00	1,047.27	533.26
40.	Bihar	Lalganj	Road	1,263.00	1,029.30	524.10
41.	Bihar	Murliganj	Road	1,143.99	932.35	474.76
42.	Bihar	Muzafarpur	Water Supply	9,872.25	7,897.80	3,948.90
43.	Bihar	Narkatiaganj	Road	4,712.54	3,840.72	1,955.71
44.	Bihar	Rosera	Road	2,921.32	2,380.88	1,212.35
45.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Water Supply	4,142.60	3,314.08	3,314.08
46.	Chhattisgarh	Bilaspur	Sewerage	19,025.00	8,578.00	8,578.00
47.	Chhattisgarh	Raigarh	Water Supply	1,524.50	1,219.60	1,219.60
48.	Goa	Sankhali	Road	1,447.00	1,179.31	1,179.31
49.	Goa	Sanguem	Road	585.00	387.78	198.28
50.	Gujarat	Bilimora	Water Supply	806.25	652.55	657.09
51.	Gujarat	Boriyavi	Water Supply	434.35	354.26	354.00
52.	Gujarat	Dakor	Water Supply	451.98	361.58	368.36
53.	Gujarat	Dharagadhra	Water Supply	1,461.04	1,168.83	606.33
54.	Gujarat	Junagadh	Water Supply	1,598.64	1,278.91	1,278.91
55.	Gujarat	Kathlal	Water Supply	392.44	349.71	313.96
56.	Gujarat	Lunawada	Water Supply	477.04	387.14	388.79
57.	Gujarat	Mahudha	Water Supply	528.52	431.15	422.82

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
58.	Gujarat	Pethapur	Water Supply	428.20	342.56	348.98
59.	Gujarat	Sutarpada	Water Supply	657.74	526.19	526.18
60.	Gujarat	Umreth	Water Supply	762.96	610.37	305.18
61.	Gujarat	Wadhwan	Water Supply	1,539.28	1,231.42	615.71
62.	Haryana	Rohtak	Solid Waste Management	1,988.16	1,620.35	825.09
63.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	2,082.19	1,665.75	832.88
64.	Haryana	Narnaul	Sewerage	812.99	650.39	325.20
65.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3,728.00	2,982.40	1,491.20
66.	Himachal Pradesh	Mandi	Road	1,281.58	1,044.49	1,044.49
67.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Road	184.63	147.70	101.02
68.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74
69.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Supply	6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07
70.	Jharkhand	Chas	Water Supply	3,324.19	2,709.21	1,379.54
71.	Jharkhand	Chass	Solid Waste Management	567.62	462.61	235.56
72.	Jharkhand	Deoghar	Water Supply	4,737.77	3,861.28	1,966.17
73.	Jharkhand	Hazaribagh	Solid Waste Management	569.17	463.87	236.21
74.	Jharkhand	Lohardaga	Solid Waste Management	447.80	364.96	185.84
75.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12
76.	Jammu and Kashmir	Akhnoor	Solid Waste Management	165.44	151.38	76.93
77.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Water Supply	3,689.23	3,320.31	3,320.30
78.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Solid Waste Management	488.00	439.20	219.60
79.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
80.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Road	378.00	340.20	340.20
81.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Water Supply	1,177.98	1,077.85	1,077.85
82.	Jammu and Kashmir	Bhadrawah	Storm Water Drainage	822.55	752.64	752.64
83.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Road	430.24	393.67	200.06
84.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Water Supply	2,633.60	2,409.74	2,409.74
85.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda	Storm Water Drainage	557.15	509.80	509.79
86.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Road	2,418.00	2,176.20	1,088.10
87.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Solid Waste Management	143.00	128.70	64.35
88.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Storm Water Drainage	1,827.24	1,644.52	822.26

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
89.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Solid Waste Management	146.43	133.99	68.09
90.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Road	1,195.59	1,093.96	1,093.97
91.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kathua	Storm Water Drainage	4,089.00	3,741.44	3,741.45
92.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Solid Waste Management	385.00	346.50	173.25
93.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Road	627.00	564.30	564.30
94.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Storm Water Drainage	746.79	672.11	336.06
95.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Solid Waste Management	134.52	123.09	62.55
96.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Storm Water Drainage	1,271.35	1,163.29	1,163.29
97.	Jammu and Kashmir	Poonch	Urban Renewal	686.20	627.87	319.08
98.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Solid Waste Management	165.12	151.09	76.78
99.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Road	354.00	323.91	323.91
100.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Water Supply	1,882.00	1,722.03	1,722.03
101.	Jammu and Kashmir	Samba	Storm Water Drainage	1,013.66	927.49	927.50
102.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Water Supply	3,353.16	3,017.84	3,017.84
103.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
104.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Road	323.00	290.70	290.70
105.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Water Supply	930.71	851.60	851.60
106.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Storm Water Drainage	1,004.60	919.21	919.21
107.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sundarbani	Urban Renewal	212.03	194.01	98.59
108.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur	Water Supply	2,882.00	2,637.07	2,637.03
109.	Karnataka	Bawavana Bagewadi	Sewerage	844.00	687.86	687.86
110.	Karnataka	Birur	Water Supply	1,339.00	1,091.29	1,091.29
111.	Karnataka	Channapatna	Sewerage	1m311.00	1,068.46	1,068.46
112.	Karnataka	Devangere	Storm Water Drainage	5,060.30	4,058.28	4,124.14
113.	Karnataka	Devangere	Sewerage	336.00	344.70	139.44
114.	Karnataka	Devangere	Road	3,128.40	2,549.65	2,549.65
115.	Karnataka	Gajendragarh-Naregal	Water Supply	3,632.44	2,905.95	2,905.96
116.	Karnataka	Harihara	Storm Water Drainage	2,422.00	1,937.60	1,937.60
117.	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Road	2,024.00	1,649.56	1,649.56
118.	Karnataka	Holenarasipura	Sewerage	303.00	246.95	246.95
119.	Karnataka	Konnur	Road	750.79	600.63	600.64

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
120.	Karnataka	Malavalli	Sewerage	730.41	595.29	595.28
121.	Karnataka	Malbagalu	Water Supply	1,894.76	1,515.81	757.90
122.	Karnataka	Nanjangud	Sewerage	974.58	794.28	794.28
123.	Karnataka	Pandavapura	Sewerage	602.09	490.70	490.71
124.	Karnataka	Ramanagara	Storm Water Drainage	1,460.00	1,189.90	605.90
125.	Karnataka	Shikaripura	Sewerage	1,317.00	1,073.36	1,073.36
126.	Karnataka	Soundatti	Sewerage	867.84	694.27	347.14
127.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Sewerage	522.18	425.57	425.57
128.	Karnataka	Vijayapura	Water Supply	1,109.62	887.70	443.85
129.	Karnataka	Yargol (Kolar-Bangarper-Mallur)	Water Supply	7,992.00	6,513.48	6,513.48
130.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Water Supply	9,194.00	7,493.11	7,493.11
131.	Kerala	Alappuzha	Solid Waste Management	423.010	338.40	169.20
132.	Kerala	Aluva	Solid Waste Management	185.00	148.00	74.00
133.	Kerala	Attingal	Solid Waste Management	306.00	249.39	126.99
134.	Kerala	Chalakkudy	Sewerage	4,978.00	4,057.07	2,065.87
135.	Kerala	Changanassery	Solid Waste Management	390.00	317.85	161.85
136.	Kerala	Changanassery	Water Supply	391.90	313.52	313.52
137.	Kerala	Chavakkad (Combined Project)	Water Supply	1,900.67	1,520.54	1,520.54
138.	Kerala	Guruvayar (Combined Project)	Water Supply	3,144.33	2,515.46	2,515.46
139.	Kerala	Koyilandy	Solid Waste Management	208.00	166.40	83.20
140.	Kerala	Nedumangad	Solid Waste Management	229.00	183.20	91.60
141.	Kerala	Neyyattinkara	Solid Waste Management	349.00	284.44	144.84
142.	Kerala	North Paravour	Solid Waste Management	183.00	146.40	73.20
143.	Kerala	Ottapalam	Water Supply	1,800.00	1m440.00	1,440.00
144.	Kerala	Pathanamthitta	Solid Waste Management	380.00	309.70	157.70
145.	Kerala	Payyannur	Water Supply	4,019.00	3,275.49	3,275.49
146.	Kerala	Perinthalamanna	Water Supply	811.00	648.80	648.80
147.	Kerala	Perinthalamanna	Solid Waste Management	522.00	425.43	216.63
148.	Kerala	Punalur	Solid Waste Management	482.00	392.83	200.03
149.	Kerala	Thalassery	Water Supply	4,120.00	3,296.00	3,296.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
150.	Kerala	Thiruvally	Water Supply	627.90	502.32	502.32
151.	Maharashtra	Achalpur	Water Supply	3,759.00	3,063.59	3,063.59
152.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Water Supply	7,305.00	5,900.98	5,900.98
153.	Maharashtra	Ahmednagar	Water Supply	2,539.00	2,031.20	2,031.20
154.	Maharashtra	Akola	Sewerage	13,275.00	10,620.00	4,998.48
155.	Maharashtra	Akot	Water Supply	1,957.00	1,565.60	1,565.60
156.	Maharashtra	Alibag	Sewerage	1,240.00	992.00	496.00
157.	Maharashtra	Ambad	Sewerage	811.00	660.97	660.97
158.	Maharashtra	Amravati	Sewerage	8,612.28	6,889.82	6,889.82
159.	Maharashtra	Arvi	Water Supply	729.30	583.44	583.44
160.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad	Water Supply	35,967.00	28,773.60	14,386.80
161.	Maharashtra	Balapur	Water Supply	605.00	484.00	484.00
162.	Maharashtra	Baramati	Water Supply	1,368.00	1,114.92	1,114.92
163.	Maharashtra	Basmath	Water Supply	3,213.00	2,570.40	2,570.40
164.	Maharashtra	Beed	Water Supply	2,076.00	1,691.94	1,691.94
165.	Maharashtra	Bhadravati	Water Supply	1,725.20	1,406.04	1,406.04
166.	Maharashtra	Chandrapur	Sewerage	7,201.30	5,761.04	5,761.04
167.	Maharashtra	Chiplun	Water Supply	956.00	779.14	779.14
168.	Maharashtra	Daund	Sewerage	1,915.80	1,532.64	1,532.64
169.	Maharashtra	Gadhinglaj	Water Supply	898.05	718.44	718.44
170.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Water Supply	6,138.26	4,910.61	4,910.60
171.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8,233.70	6,586.96	3,293.48
172.	Maharashtra	Hadgaon	Water Supply	214.62	171.70	85.85
173.	Maharashtra	Hingoli	Water Supply	4,576.92	3,661.54	3,661.54
174.	Maharashtra	Ichalkaranji	Water Supply	3,694.82	2,955.86	2,955.86
175.	Maharashtra	Jaysingpur	Water Supply	691.20	552.96	552.96
176.	Maharashtra	Jintur	Water Supply	909.00	727.20	727.20
177.	Maharashtra	Kamptee	Sewerage	2,221.21	1,776.97	1,776.97
178.	Maharashtra	Karad	Water Supply	2,910.00	2,328.00	2,328.00
179.	Maharashtra	Katol	Road	2,468.30	1,974.64	987.32
180.	Maharashtra	Khamgaon	Water Supply	4,328.18	3,462.54	3,462.54

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
181.	Maharashtra	Khopoli	Water Supply	1,483.00	1,186.40	1,186.40
182.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Sewerage	3,198.00	2,606.37	2,606.37
183.	Maharashtra	Kolhapur	Water Supply	5,844.00	4,762.86	4,762.86
184.	Maharashtra	Kurduwadi	Water Supply	766.84	613.47	613.47
185.	Maharashtra	Latur	Storm Water Drainage	5,531.00	4,424.80	4,424.80
186.	Maharashtra	Malegaon	Water Supply	4,611.00	3,757.97	3,757.97
187.	Maharashtra	Malvan	Sewerage	1,884.40	1,507.52	753.76
188.	Maharashtra	Murtijapur	Water Supply	1,767.00	1,413.60	1,413.60
189.	Maharashtra	Pachgani	Sewerage	320.00	256.00	256.00
190.	Maharashtra	Pachora	Water Supply	1,818.00	1,454.40	1,454.40
191.	Maharashtra	Pandharpur	Storm Water Drainage	3,175.00	2,540.00	2,540.00
192.	Maharashtra	Panvel	Sewerage	3,107.15	2,485.72	2,485.72
193.	Maharashtra	Parbhani	Water Supply	10,448.00	8,358.40	8,358.40
194.	Maharashtra	Parola	Water Supply	403.00	322.40	322.40
195.	Maharashtra	Pathri	Water Supply	1,043.00	834.40	834.40
196.	Maharashtra	Pen	Water Supply	1,297.00	1,037.60	1,037.60
197.	Maharashtra	Pusad	Water Supply	838.90	683.70	683.70
198.	Maharashtra	Sailu	Water Supply	1,189.00	951.20	951.20
199.	Maharashtra	Sangamner	Water Supply	878.00	702.40	702.40
200.	Maharashtra	Sangli, Miraj, Kupwad	Water Supply	7,902.00	6,440.13	6,440.13
201.	Maharashtra	Sangola	Water Supply	2,145.00	1,716.00	1,716.00
202.	Maharashtra	Saoner	Road	2,646.06	2,116.85	1,058.43
203.	Maharashtra	Satara	Water Supply	4,715.90	3,772.72	3,772.72
204.	Maharashtra	Savner	Sewerage	631.50	514.67	262.07
205.	Maharashtra	Shahada	Water Supply	1,724.00	1,379.20	1,379.20
206.	Maharashtra	Shirur	Sewerage	889.80	711.84	711.28
207.	Maharashtra	Shrirampur	Water Supply	4,357.00	3,485.60	3,485.60
208.	Maharashtra	Sillod	Water Supply	1,236.88	989.50	989.50
209.	Maharashtra	Solapur	Water Supply	7,198.95	5,759.16	5,759.16
210.	Maharashtra	Tasgaon	Water Supply	1,456.00	1,164.80	1,164.80
211.	Maharashtra	Telhara	Water Supply	614.00	491.20	491.20

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
212.	Maharashtra	Umred	Water Supply	1,516.00	1,212.80	1,212.80
213.	Maharashtra	Umred	Road	1,527.92	1,222.34	611.17
214.	Maharashtra	Vadgaon	Water Supply	664.00	531.20	531.20
215.	Maharashtra	Vaijapur	Water Supply	3,490.60	2,792.48	2,792.48
216.	Maharashtra	Vengurla	Sewerage	795.35	636.28	636.28
217.	Maharashtra	Washim	Water Supply	2,997.00	2,397.60	2,397.60
218.	Maharashtra	Yavatmal	Water Supply	1,096.00	876.80	876.80
219.	Maharashtra	Yeola	Water Supply	1,012.65	810.12	810.12
220.	Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Water Supply	980.40	799.03	799.03
221.	Madhya Pradesh	Aagar	Water Supply	1,005.80	819.73	819.73
222.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Road	424.16	339.33	169.66
223.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Water Supply	3,262.07	2,609.66	1,304.83
224.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina	Water Supply	3,875.50	3,100.40	1,550.20
225.	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Sewerage	195.05	157.99	79.97
226.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5,732.87	4,586.30	2,293.15
227.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55
228.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Road	189.17	151.34	75.67
229.	Madhya Pradesh	Dabra	Water Supply	1,441.84	1,175.10	1,175.10
230.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Phase-II	Water Supply	3,975.00	3,180.00	1,590.00
231.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Water Supply	3,013.33	2,410.66	1,205.33
232.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Road	1,098.03	878.42	439.21
233.	Madhya Pradesh	Garhakota	Water Supply	596.36	486.04	486.04
234.	Madhya Pradesh	Gwalior	Sewerage	6,650.00	5,320.00	2,660.00
235.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Water Supply	1,467.83	1,196.28	1,196.28
236.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Sewerage	708.43	577.37	294.00
237.	Madhya Pradesh	Itarsi	Road	844.57	688.33	350.50
238.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Water Supply	663.00	537.03	537.03
239.	Madhya Pradesh	Jaora	Sewerage	294.25	238.44	120.64
240.	Madhya Pradesh	Junardeo	Road	345.96	276.77	138.38
241.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni	Water Supply	4,080.95	3,295.36	3,295.36
242.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1,225.70	980.56	490.28

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
243.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Water Supply	3,662.82	2,930.26	1,465.13
244.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1,683.75	1,347.00	673.50
245.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Water Supply	1,929.60	1,543.68	771.84
246.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Road	2,054.76	1,643.81	821.90
247.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Water Supply	4,611.62	3,689.30	2,577.52
248.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Water Supply	2,408.11	1,926.49	963.24
249.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48
250.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam	Water Supply	3,265.10	2,661.06	2,661.06
251.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Sewerage	143.48	116.21	58.82
252.	Madhya Pradesh	Sagar	Sewerage	7,661.55	6,244.16	3,179.54
253.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Water Supply	1,930.22	1,544.18	772.09
254.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Road	2,332.73	1,866.18	933.09
255.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur	Water Supply	996.00	804.77	804.77
256.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Water Supply	5,964.66	4,861.20	4,861.19
257.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Water Supply	1,745.32	1,410.22	1,410.22
258.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Water Supply	2,118.55	1,694.84	847.42
259.	Madhya Pradesh	Vidisha	Water Supply	1,557.52	1,246.02	1,246.02
260.	Manipur	Kakching	Water Supply	1,327.00	1,194.30	1,194.30
261.	Manipur	Jiribam	Water Supply	576.00	518.40	518.40
262.	Manipur	Mairang	Water Supply	1,779.00	1,601.10	1,601.10
263.	Meghalaya	Tura	Solid Waste Management	833.10	749.79	703.16
264.	Meghalaya	Nangpoh	Solid Waste Management	600.16	540.14	509.07
265.	Nagaland	Chumukedima	Road	423.89	381.50	381.30
266.	Nagaland	Mon	Road	1,901.93	1,711.74	855.87
267.	Odisha	Angul	Water Supply	1,273.32	1,037.76	528.43
268.	Odisha	Bargarh	Water Supply	3,033.00	2,426.40	1,213.20
269.	Odisha	Berhampur	Water Body	1,665.89	1,357.70	691.35
270.	Odisha	Bhawanipatna	Water Supply	972.00	777.60	388.81
271.	Odisha	Cuttack	Water Body	533.66	434.93	221.46
272.	Odisha	Cuttack	Road	5,074.12	4,135.41	2,105.81
273.	Odisha	Gadakhai (Cuttack)	Urban Renewal	1,724.98	1,379.98	689.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
274.	Odisha	Jajpur	Water Body	225.92	180.74	90.37
275.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44
276.	Odisha	Nayagarh	Water Supply	2,048.66	1,638.93	819.46
277.	Odisha	Paralakhemundi	Water Supply	527.74	430.11	219.01
278.	Odisha	Phulbani	Water Supply	748.45	598.76	299.38
279.	Odisha	Sambalpur	Sewerage	593.23	483.48	246.20
280.	Odisha	Talcher	Water Supply	1,069.00	855.20	427.60
281.	Odisha	Vyasanagar	Water Supply	1,429.87	1,143.90	571.95
282.	Punjab	Adampur	Water Supply	51.00	40.80	26.82
283.	Punjab	Bathinda	Water Supply	2,642.00	2,113.60	2,113.60
284.	Punjab	Fatehgarh Churra	Water Supply	106.00	84.80	42.40
285.	Punjab	Ferozpur	Water Supply	834.00	667.20	608.00
286.	Punjab	Jalandhar	Sewerage	4,696.85	3,757.48	3,675.96
287.	Punjab	Kapurthala	Water Supply	92.00	73.60	36.80
288.	Punjab	Majitha	Water Supply	121.00	96.80	48.40
289.	Punjab	Malout	Sewerage	2,286.00	1,828.80	1,828.80
290.	Punjab	Muktasar	Water Supply	1,541.08	1,232.86	1,208.48
291.	Punjab	Muktasar	Sewerage	2,789.45	2,231.56	2,227.90
292.	Punjab	Pathankot	Sewerage	4,766.00	3,857.84	3,725.04
293.	Punjab	Patiala	Sewerage	8,940.00	7,230.23	7,117.96
294.	Punjab	Sunam	Water Supply	207.00	165.60	155.80
295.	Rajasthan	Beawar	Water Supply	4,979.31	3,983.45	1,991.72
296.	Rajasthan	Bikaner	Sewerage	3,876.10	3,100.88	1,550.44
297.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh	Sewerage	4,279.00	3,447.59	1,735.99
298.	Rajasthan	Jalore	Sewerage	1,066.31	869.04	442.51
299.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar and Jhalarpatan	Sewerage	1,904.02	1,551.78	790.17
300.	Rajasthan	Jhunjhunu	Sewerage	3,781.00	3,050.89	1,538.49
301.	Rajasthan	Jodhpur	Sewerage	6,167.00	5,026.11	2,559.31
302.	Rajasthan	Kishangarh	Sewerage	2,601.00	2,106.81	1,066.41
303.	Rajasthan	Kota	Sewerage	5,122.42	4,097.94	2,048.97
304.	Rajasthan	Makrana	Water Supply	4,870.41	3,925.55	1,977.38

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
305.	Rajasthan	Mangrole	Storm Water Drainage	292.30	238.23	121.31
306.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Sewerage	2,715.00	2,199.15	1,113.15
307.	Rajasthan	Mount Abu	Storm Water Drainage	422.00	343.93	175.13
308.	Rajasthan	Pali	Sewerage	3,329.53	2,696.10	1,364.29
309.	Rajasthan	Sardarshahar	Sewerage	3,692.00	2,977.23	1,500.43
310.	Rajasthan	Sikar City	Road	374.67	299.74	299.74
311.	Rajasthan	Sumerpur	Sewerage	927.74	756.11	385.02
312.	Rajasthan	Udaipur	Water Supply	5,395.00	4,396.39	4,396.39
313.	Rajasthan	Virat Nagar	Urban Renewal	102.41	81.93	40.96
314.	Sikkim	Namchi	Sewerage	1,097.00	987.30	987.30
315.	Sikkim	Jorethang	Sewerage	480.00	432.00	432.00
316.	Sikkim	Rangpo	Sewerage	494.00	444.60	444.60
317.	Tamil Nadu	Ariyalur	Sewerage	2,555.20	2,044.16	2,044.16
318.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	Water Supply	458.97	367.18	183.59
319.	Tamil Nadu	Avelalapatty	Water Supply	347.30	277.84	277.84
320.	Tamil Nadu	Chettipalayam	Water Supply	71.07	56.86	56.86
321.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Water Supply	615.60	492.48	246.24
322.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	Water Supply	1,852.65	1,482.12	741.06
323.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	Water Supply	918.29	734.63	367.31
324.	Tamil Nadu	Gundalore	Water Supply	165.10	132.08	132.08
325.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply	2,967.00	2,373.60	1,186.80
326.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	Water Supply	7,060.14	5,648.11	2,824.05
327.	Tamil Nadu	Mamallapuram	Sewerage	608.00	486.40	486.40
328.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Sewerage	6,556.47	5,245.18	2,622.59
329.	Tamil Nadu	Othakalmandapam	Water Supply	51.52	41.22	41.22
330.	Tamil Nadu	Samalpuram	Water Supply	337.87	270.30	270.30
331.	Tamil Nadu	Sarlarsamakulam	Water Supply	78.27	62.62	62.62
332.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchendur	Sewerage	1,122.00	897.60	897.60
333.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	Water Supply	603.55	482.84	241.42
334.	Tamil Nadu	Thirumalayampalayan	Water Supply	57.62	46.10	46.10
335.	Tamil Nadu	Udumalpet	Sewerage	3,034.23	2,427.38	1,213.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
336.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	Water Supply	930.62	744.50	372.25
337.	Tamil Nadu	Vellokoil	Water Supply	947.06	757.65	378.82
338.	Tripura	Kaliashar	Road	1,511.28	1,360.15	1,257.62
339.	Uttar Pradesh	Azamgarh	Water Supply	458.34	366.67	366.68
340.	Uttar Pradesh	Badaun	Solid Waste Management	578.45	471.44	471.44
341.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Solid Waste Management	681.66	555.55	555.55
342.	Uttar Pradesh	Ballia	Sewerage	4,472.31	3,644.93	3,642.29
343.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly*	Water Supply	7,800.04	6,374.40	3,717.57
344.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Road	2,376.94	1,901.55	1,901.56
345.	Uttar Pradesh	Basti	Solid Waste Management	586.11	477.68	243.23
346.	Uttar Pradesh	Deoria	Water Supply	1,104.06	883.25	883.24
347.	Uttar Pradesh	Faizabad	Water Supply	1,880.82	1,504.66	1,504.66
348.	Uttar Pradesh	Fatehpur	Water Supply	1,570.04	1,279.58	1,279.58
349.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Sewerage	8,691.66	7,083.70	7,031.12
350.	Uttar Pradesh	Firozabad	Solid Waste Management	713.50	581.50	296.10
351.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Road	9,087.67	7,406.45	3,771.38
352.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghaziabad	Water Supply	3,108.12	2,486.50	2,486.50
353.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur	Solid Waste Management	1,563.60	1,274.33	648.89
354.	Uttar Pradesh	Hapur	Water Supply	2,848.96	2,279.16	2,279.16
355.	Uttar Pradesh	Jaunpur	Solid Waste Management	1,220.39	976.31	488.16
356.	Uttar Pradesh	Jhansi	Solid Waste Management	1,216.00	991.04	990.24
357.	Uttar Pradesh	Loni	Solid Waste Management	1,181.28	945.02	472.51
358.	Uttar Pradesh	Mau	Water Supply	555.93	444.74	444.74
359.	Uttar Pradesh	Mirzapur	Solid Waste Management	1,100.87	880.70	880.70
360.	Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar	Water Supply	3,214.33	2,571.46	2,571.46
361.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Water Supply	1,201.29	961.03	961.04
362.	Uttar Pradesh	Sambhal	Solid Waste Management	655.09	533.89	533.90
363.	Uttar Pradesh	Vrindavan	Sewerage	3,463.00	2,770.40	2,770.40
364.	Uttarakhand	Mussoori	Sewerage	6,173.25	4,938.60	4,938.60
365.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Water Supply	4,160.24	3,328.19	1,664.10
366.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Storm Water Drainage	1,535.90	1,251.76	1,251.76

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
367.	West Bengal	Berhampore	Water Supply	1,270.00	1,035.05	1,035.05
368.	West Bengal	Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.80	390.88
369.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply	1,557.29	1,245.83	622.92
370.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply	3,634.84	2,907.87	1,453.94
371.	West Bengal	Dhulian	Water Supply	2,062.64	1,650.11	1,650.11
372.	West Bengal	Diamond Harbour	Water Supply	3,479.90	2,783.92	2,783.92
373.	West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply	1,496.78	1197.42	598.71
374.	West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply	4,140.00	3,312.00	1,656.00
375.	West Bengal	Gushkara	Water Supply	780.27	635.92	635.92
376.	West Bengal	Kaliyaganj	Water Supply	1,167.84	951.79	951.78
377.	West Bengal	Kandi	Water Supply	3,740.29	2,992.23	2,992.23
378.	West Bengal	Khirpai	Water Supply	946.34	757.07	757.08
379.	West Bengal	Kurseong	Sewerage	1,251.59	1,001.27	500.64
380.	West Bengal	Old Malda	Water Supply	1,819.86	1,455.89	1,455.88
381.	West Bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply	4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00
382.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1,101.03	880.82	440.41
383.	West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply	1,299.62	1,039.70	516.85
384.	West Bengal	Shantipur	Water Supply	1,724.00	1,405.06	1,405.06
385.	West Bengal	Siliguri	Water Supply	2,271.00	1,850.87	1,850.87
386.	West Bengal	Silliguri	Storm Water Drainage	3,386.39	2,759.91	2,759.91
387.	West Bengal	Suri	Water Supply	965.73	787.07	787.07
388.	Puducherry	Yanam	Water Supply	3,918.00	3,134.40	3,134.40
389.	Andaman and Nicobar islands	Jungleeghat	Road	558.13	446.50	223.25
390.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	Silvassa/Amla	Water Supply	1,864.73	1,491.78	745.89
391.	Daman and Diu	Moti and Nandi Daman	Sewerage	942.37	753.90	31.00

New Courses in Universities

967. SHRI KADIR RANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced several new courses in various universities in the country including University of Delhi during the last two years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has explored any job opportunities for the students pursuing such courses and if so, the details thereof;

(d) Whether the Government has also introduced B.Tech (Humanities) course in Delhi University and if so, the salient features of the said course;

(e) the employment prospects identified for the students pursuing the said courses; and

(f) the details of the specified fields in which students may get job opportunities after completion of the said course?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Universities are autonomous bodies and function in accordance with their Acts, Statutes and ordinances which, among others, provide for the introduction of new courses also. The University of Delhi has informed MHRD that it has introduced the Four Year Undergraduate Programmes (FYUP) with effect from academic session 2013-14, the B.tech. Innovation with Mathematic & IT Programme with effect from 03.9.11, the B.Tech. Humanities (under Meta college concept) Programme with effect from 22.7.12 and the Master of Mathematics Education Programme with effect from 22.7.12.

(c) The University of Delhi has informed MHRD that the curriculum of the Four Year Undergraduate Programme has been carefully designed to make the undergraduate courses more relevant to the needs of contemporary society and the nation, and to make courses job-oriented through adequate skill development opportunities. The Cluster Innovation Centre and the University of Delhi are establishing linkages with industry

and educational institutions in Delhi to increase the employability of the students.

(d) The B.tech. Humanities Course of the University of Delhi provides various options to the students for choosing the course of study. The students enrolled for B.Tech. Humanities programme have to successfully complete the core basic courses in the 1st and the 8th semesters at the Cluster Innovation Centre. In the remaining 6 semesters students can choose educational courses from large variety of courses, on offer, in various colleges of the university or its partners under the guidance of mentors as per their interest.

(e) and (f) According to the University of Delhi, students pursuing the FYUP have various employment opportunities in Media, Industry, Academia, Historical Tourism, Counselling, Art & Design and related sectors.

[Translation]

Donations Received by Political Parties

968. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes mandatory audit of the donations received by political parties;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any mechanism has been developed to get the details of donations received by political parties;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has devised/proposes to devise a system for political parties to contest election on public expenditure; and

(f) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Under section 29B of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, every political party may accept any amount of contribution from individuals and companies (other than Government companies) which are voluntarily offered to it. Under Section 29C of the said Act, the parties are required to

submit a Report with the Election commission containing the details of the contributors who have contributed a sum of more than rupees twenty thousand in a financial year. There are suggestions for making audit of the accounts of the political parties by the auditor approved by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India and publication of the same. The political parties file their income-tax returns as per law and there is no decision, as of now for mandatory audit of the donations received by the political parties.

(e) and (f) The Government is committed to bring forward a purposive agenda for electoral reforms which, inter alia, include funding of election. In the past, the Indrajit Gupta Committee recommended for introducing partial state funding of elections. However, due to diverse opinion among the political parties on this issue, the recommendations could not be implemented. The issue of electoral reforms in its entirety has been referred to the Law Commission of India with a request to consider the issue after taking into consideration the reports of various committees in the past, views of the Election Commission and other stake holders and suggest comprehensive measures for changes in the law. The Law Commission has been requested to give concrete suggestions at the earliest. On receipt of the recommendations of the Law Commission, matter will be further examined in consultation with the stake holders.

[English]

Independent Evaluation Office

969. SHRI M.B. RAJESH:
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established an Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) to undertake objective evaluations of funds policies and activities and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the structure of the IEO and the extent of autonomy accorded to it to enable an impartial assessment of the public programme;

(c) whether World Bank, IMF and other donor

agencies would be part of this body and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether national NGO's would also be participating in the assessment exercise of the IEO; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Independent Evaluation Office (IEO) has been constituted as an attached office under the aegis of Planning Commission to carry out independent evaluation of various flagship programmes, schemes etc. The IEO is headed by Director General and will have a Governing Body chaired by Dy. Chairman, Planning Commission and will be guided by Development Evaluation Advisory Committee (DEAC).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The IEO is permitted to engage the services of leading social science research/other knowledge institutions to evaluate the impact of flagship programmes/schemes.

Scheme For SMACSS

970. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to implement a Scheme for Mechanical Aid for Cleaning of Sewers & Septic Tanks (SMACSS) under the 12th Five Year Plan to facilitate funding for procurement of suction machines for cleaning of septic tanks and suction-cum-jetting machines for cleaning of sewers in all cities/towns in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the ground work has been conducted by the Government in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the action taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):

(a) to (e) A proposal of a 'Scheme of Assistance of Mechanical Cleaning of Sewers and Septic Tanks (SAMCSS)' for implementation during 12th Plan has been supported 'in principle' by Planning Commission and to be tied-up for funding under JNNURM. The proposal envisages, *inter-alia*, funding for procurement of suction machines for cleaning of septic tanks and suction-cum-jetting machines for cleaning of sewers in cities/towns in the country. Further action is taken for obtaining approval of Competent Authority.

Quality of Mid-Day Meal

971. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) Whether, Keeping in view the increasing instances of unhygienic conditions of mid-day meal in different States of the country, Government has decided to follow guidelines of Food Safety Standard Authority of India (FSSAI) to enhance the quality of MDM;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is also a need to take the help of health activists under the National Rural health Mission (NRHM);

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken or being taken by the Government to serve the good quality of food under mid-day meal scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI) has issued directions to all Food Safety Commissioners in the States/UTs to ensure the following for the effective implementation of the Mid Day Meal (MDM) Scheme:

- (i) Provision of Nutritionally Balanced diet.
- (ii) Moderating/restricting the sale and consumption of unhealthy food.
- (iii) Schools to maintain a clear rejection policy to ensure safety of food.

(iv) Safe location of storage area.

(v) Utensils for storage and preparation of food to be designed in a way that are easily cleanable and safe and covered at all times.

(vi) School to ensure personnel hygiene of food handlers.

The States have also been directed to put in place both active and passive surveillance systems to ensure the provision of safe and wholesome food under the MDMS.

The FSSAI is also a member of the National level Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee for the Mid Day Meal Scheme. It is also represented on the Expert Committee setup under the Chairpersonship of Union Human Resource Development Minister for effective implementation of the Scheme.

(c) and (d) The ASHAs counsel the community on diseases due to nutritional deficiencies and poor hygiene and their prevention through:

(i) Healthy food habits.

(ii) Hygienic and correct cooking practices.

(iii) Checking for anaemia, especially in adolescent girls and pregnant women;

(iv) Weighing of children.

(v) Importance of Iron supplements, vitamins, and micronutrients

(vi) Foods that can be grown locally.

(e) The Government has reissued detailed Guidelines for the Strengthening of the MDMS and to ensure strict compliance with quality, safety and hygiene norms under the Mid Day Meal Scheme Though setting up of management Structure at various levels viz. State, District, Block etc with clear roles and responsibilities. The State have been asked to ensure procurement of pulses and ingredients of branded and Agmark quality and their safe storage as well as mandatory tasting of meal by at least one teacher before it is served to the children. To strengthen monitoring, social audit of the Scheme has been introduced, and the States have been asked to convene District level Vigilance and Monitoring Committee meeting

under the Chairmanship of Member of Parliament from the District. The web enabled Mis portal for MDM has been launched and States/ UTs have fed annual data for about 12.12 lakh schools. The capacity of the cook-cum-helpers, as well as district and block resource persons for managing the safety of food-grains and hygienic cooking is being enhanced in collaboration with the ministry of Tourism, Schools of home science in selected universities as well as NGOs. The States have also been asked to ensure testing of food samples by the Food Safety and Standards Authority of India (FSSAI)/ CSIR institutes/ National Accreditation Board for Laboratories approved Laboratories.

The compliance with these guidelines is assessed through the Joint Review Missions (JRM)s, which visit the States at regular intervals. In the current year 16 JRM)s have been carried out in collaboration with the leading nutrition experts. In addition, surprise visits are carried out from time to time; four such visits have been carried out in the current year in Maharashtra; J&K; Assam and Odisha.

Use of Basements

972. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) proposes to make certain amendments in building bye laws on the use of basements in residential areas;

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

(c) whether the DDA plans to permit the use of basements only for parking purposes in view of the parking problems in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no proposal by the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to amend the building bye-laws on the use of basements in residents in residential areas.

(c) and (d) As per Development Code given in MPD-

2021 and subsequent modifications, following is mentioned regarding 'Basement':

- (i) Basement(s) upto the setback line maximum equivalent to parking and services requirement, such as Air Conditioning Plant and equipment, water storage, Boiler, Electric Sub-Station High Transmission (HT) and Low Transmission (LT) Panel rooms, Transformer Compartment, Control room, Pump House, Generator Room and other mechanical services and installation of electrical and fire fighting equipments, could be permitted and not to be counted in Floor Area Ratio (FAR). However, the area provided for services should not exceed 30% of the basement area.
- (ii) The Basement(s) beyond building line shall be kept flushed with ground and shall be ventilated with mechanical means of ventilation; and
- (iii) Basement(s) shall be designed to take full load of the fire tender, wherever required and subject to adequate safety measures.
- (iv) In case the basement is used for activity in conformity with the use premises, wherever permitted, the same shall be counted in FAR subject to clearance from the Fire Authorities and other Statutory bodies.
- (v) Parking area, if misused, is liable to be municipalized/taken over by the Local Body/ Authority.
- (vi) The Electric Sub-Station (ESS), fire fighting installations and underground water tank shall neither be counted in ground coverage nor in FAR.

Refund of Spectrum Cost

973. SHRI POONAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether the Government has taken any decision on refunding of difference in spectrum cost to telecom operators;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the present status in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING: (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Set off has been provided to the following telecom operators who participated and won spectrum in the auction held during November, 2012 and March, 2013. Set off is not in the nature of refund as it was allowed only in case of participation and winning of spectrum in the auctions.

Sl.No.	Name of Comany	Set off Amount (Rs. in Crores)
1.	M/s Telewings Communication Services Pvt. Ltd. (TCSPL)	1658.57
2.	M/s Videocon Telecommunication Ltd. (VTL)	1506.82
3.	M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Lts. (SSTL)	1626.32
4.	M/s idea Cellular Ltd.	684.59

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

Admission Of Children In Private Schools

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of 25% reservation for Economically Weaker Section (EWS) students in private schools under the RTE Act, 2009;

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

(c) whether under section 12(1)(C) of the RTE Act, students from EWS category cannot get admission to entry-level class-I or pre primary class at any other private school if there is none in the neighbourhood;

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

(e) whether the Government proposes to amend the RTE Act so as to address this issue and ensure the EWS

category students are able to get admission in private schools outside their neighbourhood; and

(f) 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 (f) Section 12(1) (c) of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, mandates 25% admissions in entry-level class (pre-primary or class I) in private unaided schools to children from disadvantaged groups & weaker sections. In 2012-13, 13 States had initiated admissions under this provision, which has increased to 16 States/UTs in 2013-14.

The provision of 25% admission in private unaided schools is available as per the neighbourhood norms of the State/UT concerned and there is no proposal to amend the Act to this end.

RGUMY

975. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any record regarding the number of Udyami Mitras empanelled in the country under the Raji Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana (RGUMY);

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

(c) whether the Government has any record regarding the number of training programmes conducted for the first generation entrepreneurs in the country under the RGUMY during each of the last three years and the current year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the amount spent for the training programmes, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPYA): (a) and (b) The State-wise details of Udyami Mitras are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) As per guidelines of Rajiv Gandhi Udyami Mitra Yojana handholding support and assistance

is provided only to those potential first generation entrepreneurs, who have already successfully completed or undergoing Entrepreneurship Development Training Programme (EDP)/Skill Development Training Programme (SDP)/Entrepreneurship cum Skill Development Training Programme (ESDP)/ Vocational Training Programmes (VT). Therefore training programme for potential First generation entrepreneurs is not envisaged under RGUMY and accordingly there is no amount spent on training under RGUMY.

Statement

The State-wise details of Udyami Mitra under RGUMY Scheme are as under

S.No.	State	Number of Udyami Mitra
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	18
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3.	Assam	24
4.	Bihar	5
5.	Chandigarh	3
6.	Chhatisgarh	3
7.	Delhi	4
8.	Goa	2
9.	Gujarat	5
10.	Haryana	9
11.	Himachal Pradesh	9
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	8
13.	Jharkhand	5
14.	Karnataka	41
15.	Kerala	6
16.	Lakshadweep	1
17.	Madhya Pradesh	57
18.	Maharashtra	51
19.	Manipur	3

1	2	3
20.	Meghalaya	2
21.	Mizoram	4
22.	Nagaland	1
23.	Orissa	12
24.	Punjab	10
25.	Rajasthan	14
26.	Sikkim	1
27.	Tamil Nadu	45
28.	Tripura	4
29.	Uttar Pradesh	309
30.	Uttarkhand	16
31.	West Bengal	11
Total		685

Difficulties Faced By Start-Up Units

976. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaints/representations about the difficulties being faced by start-up units in SME sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the help being extended to such units at present;

(c) the views of the State Government in this regard, particularly Haryana; and

(d) the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Government has received some complaints about lack of availability of institutional finance to Micro units start ups. To obviate this problem, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines/instructions to banks that all loan applications for micro

and small enterprise (MSE) units up to a credit limit of Rs. 25,000/-, should be disposed off within 2 weeks and those up to Rs. 5 lakh, within 4 weeks, provided the loan applications are complete in all respects and accompanied by a "check list". Government takes up such issues with concerned Banks and RBI, as required.

(c) and (d) States/Union Territories often interact with the Central Government on issues relating to difficulties being faced by the enterprises in their territory. However, no views, specifically, in regard to difficulties being faced by start up units have been received from any State.

Shortage of 3G Equipments

977. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 3G service has been launched in all the telecom districts of the country including Nasik in Maharashtra;

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

(c) whether there is shortage of electronic parts/components of 3G services in various telecom districts;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) the information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Involvement of Teachers Under MDMS

978. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that instead of teaching the students, the teachers spend the entire

day in cooking and serving the meals to the school children;

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

(c) whether the Mid-Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) is likely to improve the educational level of the students; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) Guidelines, 2006 stipulate that under no circumstances the teachers will be assigned responsibilities, which impede or interfere with the teaching/learning process in schools. Their involvement in the programme is limited to ensuring that good quality, wholesome food is served to children and actual serving and eating is undertaken in a spirit of togetherness, under hygienic conditions and in an orderly manner. At present 25.32 lakh cook-cum-Helpers have been engaged under the Scheme for cooking and serving the school children, to save on precious teaching learning time.

(c) and (d) The Government adopts an integrated approach in the implementation of the Scheme in keeping with principles of the National Policy on Education, to ensure education of equitable quality for all to fully harness the nation's human resource potential. The improvement in the Net Enrolment Ratio in Primary Education from 84.53% in 2005-06 to 99.89% in 2011-12 and the proportion of pupils reaching Grade V from 71.01% in 2005 to 73.42% in 2010-11; the reduction in the dropout rate at elementary level from 60.9% to 40.06% in the year 2010-11 and out of school children from 13.4 million in 2005 to 2.9 million in 2012-13 indicates an improvement in the access to education for eligible children.

[English]

Campus of Tezpur Central University

979. SHRIMATI BIJOYA CHAKRAVARTY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish a campus of Tezpur Central University at Jonai in the State of Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total cost of the project;

(c) the present status of the said proposal; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Tezpur University has submitted a proposal for the establishment of its campus at Jonai at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.857 crore for its first phase.

(c) and (d) The 12th Five Year Plan Outlay received from the Planning Commission for Central Universities has been distributed among all Central Universities. As per the information furnished by Tezpur University, the establishment of its Campus at Jonai has not been included in the 12th Five Year Plan. Therefore, it may not be possible to establish the Jonai Campus of the University during the 12th Plan period.

Monitoring of Development Activities

980. SHRI SURESH KALMADI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has taken a decision to assign regular monitoring of educational development activities to the district level committees to be constituted under the Chairmanship of the MP of the constituency concerned;

(b) if so, the objectives of setting up such committees along with details of their composition and purview;

(c) whether monitoring of schemes like Mid-day Meal, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Adult Education are also proposed to be done by district committees; and

(d) if so, the details of the modalities of such regular monitoring and powers delegated to such committees to ensure effective monitoring of various educational development activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. It has been decided to constitute a District Level Committee (DLC) for the monitoring of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) programme, the Mid Day Meal (MDM) scheme, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) and the Saksha Bharat programme. The senior most Member of Lik Sabha from the District would be the Chairperson of the DLC. Other Members of Parliament would be nominated as Co-Chairperson of this Committee. Beside the Chairperson and Co-Chairperson, the composition of the Committee is as under:-

- All Members of Parliament, Members of the State Legislature and members of the Zila Parishad (wherever duly constituted), elected from that district/ and or urban bodies (duly constituted) as applicable.
- The District Magistrate/Collector/Deputy Commissioner/Chief Executive Officer of the Zila Parishad/Urban local body, will be the Member Secretary.
- District Education Officers in-charge of SSA, MDM, RMSA and Saksh Bharat.
- District officers in-charge of Drinking Water Mission/ Total Sanitation Programme/ ICDS programme/ Panchayati Raj/ Labour/ Handicapped Welfare/ Social Welfare/ Minority Welfare etc.
- Two NGOs working on elementary education in the area, to be nominated by the District Magistrate/ Collector/Dy. Commissioner/ CEO Zila Parishad.

(d) The Terms of Reference of the DLC are:

- i. The Committee will be apprised of the progress of the SSA, RMSA, MDM and Sakshar Bharat implementation in the district, both in terms of key targets and achievements thereof, and also on outcome indicators, inter-alia, enrolment, dropout, learning achievement levels of students, literacy etc.
- ii. Suggestions of the members may be taken into

consideration, within the parameters of the scheme guidelines and framework of implementation and the approved annual work plans & budget of the district, for improving implementation of SSA, RMSA, MDM and Sakshar Bharat at the local level.

- iii. The Committee may also examine the synergy and convergence of other related Government Departments in improving school infrastructure and other support services for benefit of children in the 6-14 and 14-16 years age group and for the Sakshar Bharat programme.
- iv. The Committee will meet at least once a quarter. The Member Secretary of the DBC will be personally responsible for ensuring that the meetings take place within 15 days of the end of the quarter. In case, the Chairperson is unable to preside over the meeting for unavoidable reasons, the Member Secretary will ensure that the meeting is chaired by a Co-Chairperson.

[Translation]

Political Parties Registered with ECI

981. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of political parties registered with Election Commission of India at present along with their names and the dates of their registration;

(b) the political parties amongst the above which have not taken part in any election during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has taken/Proposes to take any steps to cancel the registration of such political parties and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether such political parties have provided information regarding their source of income and have submitted their tax returns; and

(e) if so, the details thereof during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW

AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Election Commission of India has intimated that there are 1583 political parties registered with it as on 04.11.2013. Out of these parties, 06 parties are recognized National Parties and 46 are recognized State Parties and the remaining parties are un-recognized registered parties. The Election Commission notifications dated 18-01-2013, 09-04-2013, 15-10-2013 and 01-11-2013 contain the names of these parties. The details of all the political parties are available on the website of the Election Commission of India, i.e., http://eci.nic.in/eci_main1/electionsymbols_noticies.aspx. Further, the Election Commission of India has intimated that the registration of political parties under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951 was done 1989 onwards when section 29A was inserted in the Representation of the People Act, 1951 and the exact day of registration of each of the parties is not readily available.

(b) The Election Commission has intimated that it has not collected information about the parties which have not contested election during the last three years and current year.

(c) The registration of political parties by the Election Commission is governed under section 29A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951, but there is no provision in this Act to deregister political parties.

(d) and (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Growth of Agriculture Sector

982. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage growth achieved by the agriculture sector during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Planning Commission has suggested measures to be adopted by the agriculture sector in order to improve the declining production of oilseeds;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the details of the measures taken/being taken by

the Government to develop agriculture sector, increase agricultural production and promote oilseeds production during the Twelfth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) The agriculture sector achieved an average 3.7% annual growth in the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Agriculture and Allied Sectors during the Eleventh Five Year Plan as presented below:

Year	GDP From Agriculture & Allied (Rs. Crore)	Percent growth over previous year
11th Plan		
2007-08	655080	5.8
2008-09	655689	0.1
2009-10	660987	0.8
2010-11	713477	7.9
2011-12	737495	3.6
Average 11th Plan		3.7

Source: Press Release dated 31st May 2013 NAS 2013 of Central Statistics Office, New Delhi

(b) and (c) The oilseeds production at the end of 11th Plan (2011-12) was 29.80 million tonnes which has increased to 31 million tonnes in 2012-13. For further increasing the production of Oilseeds a centrally sponsored scheme National Mission on Oilseeds and Oil Palm (NMOOP) is being implemented during XII Plan with an outlay of Rs 3507 crore. The Mission aims at area expansion under oilpalm and incentivising the use of critical inputs including seeds of high yielding varieties and hybrids of oilseeds in different states through three mini missions i.e. (i) Mini Mission-I on development of 9 Major oilseed crops covering 18 States; (ii) Mini Mission-II on area expansion and development of oil palm covering 12 major potential States; and (iii) Mini Mission-III on promotion of tree Dorne Oilseeds covering 22 states.

(d) For the 12th Plan a growth target of 4% has been set for the agriculture sector. For the overall

development of the agriculture sector Planning Commission has identified the followings as key drivers of growth:

- Viability of farm enterprise and returns to investment that depend on scale, market-access, prices and risk;
- Availability and dissemination of appropriate technologies that depend on quality of research and extent of skill development;
- plan expenditure on agriculture and in infrastructure which together with policy must aim to improve functioning of markets and more efficient use of natural resources; and
- governance in terms of institutions that make possible better delivery of services like credit, animal health and of quality inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and farm machinery.

As a follow up on the above strategy the Centre has projected to more than double its plan expenditure on agriculture and allied sectors during 12th plan. The Allocation for RKVY is being raised to Rs 63,246 crore for 12th plan from actual expenditure of Rs 22,426 crore during 11th plan. The 12th plan Gross Budgetary Support (GBS) for all other schemes of the Ministry of Agriculture is Rs. 1,11,232 crore against corresponding 11th plan actual expenditure of Rs 53,171 crore.

[Translation]

"Unauthorised/ Regularised Colonies in Delhi"

983. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of unauthorised colonies in Delhi as on date and the number of colonies regularised during the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether the Government is formulating any scheme to regularise all unauthorised colonies and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is lack of basic facilities in

unauthorised and recently regularised colonies;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) 1639 colonies have applied for regularisation on the basis of public notice issued in October 2007. The Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD) has identified 895 colonies for regularization and has regularized 312 unauthorised colonies on 04.09.2012.

(b) The Government has already framed regulations for regularisation of unauthorised colonies inhabited by non-affluent sections in Dehi which have been notified in official gazette on 24.3.2008. Further amendments to the regulations have been carried out and notified on 16.6.2008 and 6.6.2012.

(c) to (e) The GNCTD has informed that it is striving to ameliorate the condition in unauthorised colonies in a phased manner from 1998 onwards. However, the GNCTD has accorded priority for providing basic facilities in 895 colonies covered under the order as referred in part (a) above.

Promotion of Hindi Language

984. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Mahatma Gandhi Ansattashriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya (MGAHV) is playing a great role to make Hindi as a global language;

(b) if so, whether the Government has any proposal that the medium of instruction in the higher learning should be Hindi and national curriculum should also be prepared in Hindi;

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the Government will provide necessary resources to provide study material in Hindi to areas like

medicine, engineering and law to MGAHV during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(e) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) The universities are autonomous bodies and decide, at their own, on their academic matters including the selection of the medium of instruction and the development of curriculum of the courses offered by them as per the provisions in their respective Acts, Statutes and Ordinances.

(d) and (e) The Government, Through UGC, Provides funds to the universities for their various activities, which includes the development of study materials. It is for the universities to plan their expenditure on various activities, including for the development of study materials for various programmes/courses.

[English]

Education in Mother Tongue

985. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has felt a need to impart primary education in mother tongue in all schools of the respective States in the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to bring out a national policy to make State language compulsory medium of instruction at primary education in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Curriculum Framework (NCF) 2005 acknowledges the importance of a child's mother tongue as a medium of instruction, and the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education

(RTE) Act, 2009 stipulates that the academic authority, while laying down the curriculum and evaluation procedure shall take into consideration, inter alia, that the medium of instruction is, as far as practicable, in the child's mother tongue. States have been advised to undertake curriculum renewal process in accordance with the spirit and principles of NCF-2005 and the RTE Act, 2009 and several States have initiated the curriculum renewal process. The Government has also issued an Advisory to States that efforts to incorporate well known methods of bridging the gap between the child's 'home' language with the 'standard' classroom language need to be given utmost attention.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) does Not arise.

Priority to Law Suits Involving Senior Citizens

986. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Law Suits relating to senior citizens pending in various lower and higher courts in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to expedite such cases;

(c) whether there is any provision which given priority to the disposal of law suits involving senior citizens in the lower and higher courts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the steps being taken by the Government to bring in such a provision in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Government does not maintain statistics of law suits relating to senior citizens pending in various courts in the country.

(b) to (d) There are no provisions in the law for providing priority to the disposal of law suits pending in courts involving senior citizens. In the years 2011 and 2012, the Government had initiated pendency reduction

drive. Based on that, each High Court had issued instructions that suits involving, inter-alia, senior citizens be taken up on priority.

Energy From Garbage

987. SHRI ASHOK TANWAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has consulted or proposes to consult the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy for preparing a comprehensive plan to generate energy from urban garbage;

(b) if so, the details thereof and reaction of the Ministry of New and Renewable Energy thereto; and

(c) the names of States where it is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) The Ministry of New and Renewable Energy (MNRE) is the nodal Ministry for promoting Waste-to-Energy projects (WtE projects). MNRE formulated "Programme on Energy Recovery from Municipal Solid Waste for Setting-up of 5 pilot Projects" in the Cities Bengaluru (1 no.), Hyderabad (1 no.), New Delhi (2 nos.) and Pune (1 no.).

A Task Force on WtE projects has been constituted by the Planning Commission In June, 2013 to examine the technological aspects of WtE projects. Model Profile/ Scheme for Public Private Partnership (PPP) projects based on WtE will be prepared by Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance and full scale project be taken up by the Ministry of Urban Development in consultation with MNRE only after the Expert Committee set-up by the Planning Commission gives its recommendations.

[Translation]

Reforms In Education Sector

988. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the Education Policy;

(b) whether it is a need of the hour to make sea change in the education system; and

(c) if so, the details of reforms being made in the Education Policy with regard to improve the literacy rate of sucheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Weaker Sections of the society?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education 1986 (as amended in 1992), has been the guiding document for the policies of the Central Government in the education sector. In the last twenty years, the education scenario has seen a monumental change with the emergence of several new paradigms, including the rights-based approach to elementary education, the endeavour to extend universalization to secondary education, the attempts to reshape the higher education scenario and its impact on the innovation environment, the emergence of the private sector in higher and technical education and providing an impetus to skill development through vocational education in the context of the emergence of new technologies in a rapidly expanding economy placed in a globalised environment.

In order to meet the challenges emerging in the Education sector, the Government proposes to set up an Education Commission to make recommendations for improvemnet at all levels of education.

The Government has taken several initiatives like; the enactment of Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Act, 2009 which provides for right to free and compulsory education upto elementary level to every child in the country; the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan- a progamme for universalization of secondary education; the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan- a programme of universalization of lementary education and the Rashtriya Uchhatar Shiksha Abhiyan, to aid State Institutions of higher education.

Further, in order to improve the literancy rate of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes, the following scholarships are also being provided:

(i) The Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowships for SC/St

candidates are being implemented by the UGC. The scheme is funded by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

(ii) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) also provide scholarships to SC/ST students admitted to B.Tech, Dual Degree, M.Tech, M.Sc, M.S. and Ph.D. Programmes.

(iii) In addition, the Scholarship Schemes for SC/ST students like the Top Class Education Scholarship Scheme, the National Overseas Scholarship Scheme and the Post-Metric Scholarship Scheme to pursue higher studies are also implemented by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment and the Ministry of Tribal Affairs.

[English]

Construction of Housing Units By NBCC

989. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Buildings Construction Corporation (NBCC) proposes to construct 10,000 housing units in the country and 2000 housing units in the National Capital by 2018.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NBCC propoes to tap the real estate market by launching projects across the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Please.

(b) NBCC proposes to construct various residential units in the country as well as Delhi/NCR as per details enclosed at Statement-I.

(c) Yes, Please.

(d) NBCC proposes to tap the real estate market by launching projects across the country as per details enclosed at Statement I and II.

Statement-I*Details of NBCC'S Real Estate Residential Projects*

Sr. No.	Project Details	Land Area (in acre)	Total Saleable Area (SFT)	Status of Project	Nos of Residential Units
1.	NBCC Heights, Sector-89 Gurgaon	11.31	952642	Under Construction	580
2.	NBCC's Green View Sector-37D, Gurgaon	18.03	1502732	Urder Construction	935
3.	Valley View, Kochi	3.18	397204	Urder Construction	308
4.	Residential at Patna (1.30 Acre)	1.30	119524	Urder Construction	98
5.	Residential Project at Alwar (6094 Sqm) - Phase -I	1.51	147585	Urder Construction	152
6.	A JV (NBCC- MHG JV) Residential Project at Khekra-I	16.26	1270376	Urder Construction	1316
7.	Regency Tower at Patna	2.63	287558	Under Planning Stage	172
8.	Residential Project at Alwar (4197 Sqm) Phase-II	1.04	101640	Under Planning Stage	78
9.	Residential at Govind Puri Ghaziabad (UP)	3.87	277242	Under Tendering Stage	150
10.	Residential Meerut Vedvayas Pur (3717 Sqm)	0.92	115048	Under Planning Stage	72
11.	Faridabad (16732.97 Sqm)	4.17	390000	Under Planning Stage	208
12.	Residential Bhubaneshwar (Odissa)	5.06	201610	Under Planning Stage	164
13.	Alwar-III Surya Nagar (10665 Sqm)	2.64	297040	Under Planning Stage	200
14.	A JV (NBCC-AB JV) Residential Project at Khekra-II	8.00	731567	Under Construction Stage	612
15.	A JV (NBCC-MHG JV) Residential Project at Khekra-III	24.53	2189040	Under Planning Stage	2392
16.	A JV Project of NBCC & CPWD in South Vasant Kunj, New Delhi	239.00	20072779	Under Planning Stage	7818
Total		343.45	29023587		15255

Statement-II*Details of NBCC's Real Estate Commercial Projects*

Sr. No.	Project Details	Land Area (in Acre)	Total Saleable Area (SFT)	Status of Project
1.	NBCC Plaza Pushp Vihar, New Delhi	0.26	14560	Under Construction
2.	NBCC Centre Okhla, Phase-I, New Delhi	2.12	236548	Under Construction
3.	Additional Block at Pushp Vihar, New Delhi	0.00	38036	Under Construction
4.	NBCC square, Action Area-III Rajahat, Kolkata	5.00	582630	Under Planning Stage
5.	Commercial Complex at Lucknow	1.80	136832	Under Planning Stage
6.	Multimedia Centre, Mouza Kalikapur	2.00	115900	Under Planning Stage
7.	Jaipur Commercial (1318.27 Sqm)	0.33	36716	Under Planning Stage
8.	Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation, Kolkata	0.26	14560	Under Planning Stage
9.	Commercial - Khekra	4.69	371243	Under Planning Stage
10.	Commercial Govind Puri Ghaziabad (UP)*	0.00	149284	Under Tendering Stage
11.	Commercial Bhubaneshwar (Odisha)*	1.00	403661	Under Planning Stage
12.	Commercial Complex at Patna*	0.00	22000	Under Construction
Total		16.45	2121970	

Note:

* The Said project is residential-cum commercial therefore the land area is already taken in Annexure-I.

Access to Justice for Marginalised People

990. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the initiatives taken under the Project 'Access to Justice for Marginalised People' in various States during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) the action taken with regard to improving the institutional capacities of justice services providers, State wise; and

(c) the outcomes of the scheme, State-wise, including the State of Odisha?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Under Project on Access to Justice for Marginalised People, various initiatives were undertaken in seven States namely Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Rajasthan, Uttar Pradesh in the last three years. These include rights against domestic violence, other women's rights, rights of Scheduled Castes (SC) and Scheduled Tribes (STs), land rights, forest dwellers rights, right to information (RTI) and rights under the existing criminal laws. Most of the Project activities were conducted in two year partnerships with Civil Society Organisations. In the current phase of the Project (2013-17) new set of activities

are being launched. These initiatives were undertaken in all the Project working States.

Actions taken in collaboration with justice delivery institutions such as National Legal Service Authority (NALSA), State Legal Service Authorities (SLSAs) and State Judicial Academies (SJAs). The programs include activities like capacity development events, State and national consultations, supporting NALSA/SLSAs to strengthen the Paralegal Volunteers Scheme, preparing two training modules for sensitizing judges. These actions have been taken in the entire Project working States.

(c) The scheme has resulted in improving access to justice for marginalised people in seven project working States including Odisha. Project reached out to over 2 million people through innovative legal aid and legal empowerment activities, over 7000 paralegal workers were created and over 300 legal aid lawyers have been trained and sensitized. Project also developed two separate modules for sensitization of judges on laws and issues relating to marginalized communities.

[Translation]

Summer Vacation in Courts

991. SHRI HARIBHAI CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that judiciary has been enjoying summer vacation every year since the British period;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in view of increasing number of pending cases in the courts the Government proposes to abolish the practice of summer vacation; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) The practice of vacation in Courts is continuing since pre-independence. The duration of vacations in the Supreme Court and High Courts is governed by the Rules/

Regulations framed by the concerned Courts. The Law Commission of India in its 230th Report submitted on 5th August, 2009 had, inter-alia, recommended that vacations in the higher judiciary must be curtailed by at least 10 to 15 days and the court working hours should be extended by at least half an hour. The Report has been forwarded to the Chief Justices of High Courts to consider the recommendations contained therein for adoption. Government does not have under its consideration any proposal to abolish the practice of summer vacation in the Courts.

[English]

Software Technology Parks

992. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) established in various parts of the country, location and State-wise;

(b) whether all the STPI's are working properly;

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

(d) whether the Government proposes to set up more software parks in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) under the Department of Electronics and IT (DeitY), Ministry of Communications & IT, Government of India, has set up 53 STPI centres across the country. The State wise list of STPI centres is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) As per reports, the STPI Centres are working properly. The Main objective of STPI is promotion of software exports from the country. The services rendered by STPI centres include statutory services to STP units as per the Foreign Trade Policy, Datacom services and the

include statutory services to STP units as per the Foreign Trade Policy, Datacom services and the incubation facilities. The Centres are rendering aforesaid services to their clients.

(d) and (e) Yes, Madam. The list of approved STPI centres to be set-up in near future is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

List of STPI Centres

S.No.	States	Location
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad
2.		Tirupati
3.		Vijayawada
4.		Vizag
5.		Warangal
6.		Kakinada
7.	Assam	Guwahati
8.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai
9.	Gujarat	Gandhinagar
10.	Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Srinagar
12.		Jammu
13.	Jharkhand	Rachni
14.	Karnataka	Bangaluru
15.		Hubli
16.		Magalore
17.		Manipal
18.		Mysore
19.	Kerala	Thiruvananthapuram
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore
21.		Gwalior
22.	Maharashtra	Aurangabad
23.		Nagpur

S.No.	States	Location
24.		Nasik
25.		Navi Mumbai
26.		Kolhapur
27.		Puna
28.	Manipur	Imphal
29.	Odisha	Bhubanswar
30.		Rourkela
31.		Berhampur
32.	Puducherry	Pondicherry
33.	Punjab	Mohali
34.	Rajasthan	Jaipur
35.		Jodhpur
36.	Sikkim	Gangtok
37.	Tamilnadu	Chennai
38.		Coimbatore
39.		Madurai
40.		Tirunelveli
41.		Trichy
42.	Uttar Pradesh	Kanpur
43.		Lucknow
44.		Noida
45.		Allahabad
46.	Uttarakhand	Dehradun
47.	West Bengal	Kolkata
48.		Durgapur
49.		Kharagpur
50.		Siliguri
51.		Haldia
52.	Bihar	Patna
53.	Meghalaya	Shillong

Statement-II

*List of approved STPI Centres to be set up
in near future*

S.No.	States	Location
1.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal
2.		Chhindwara
3.		Jabalpur
4.	Tripura	Agartala
5.	Mizoram	Aizawla
6.	Gujarat	Surat
7.	Jharkhand	Jamshedpur
8.		Dhanbad
9.		Deoghar
10.		Bokaro
11.	Uttar Pradesh	Varanasi
12.		Agra
13.	Goa	Goa
14.	Punjab	Amritsar
15.	Odisha	Balasore

[Translation]

**Fellowships to Students of Dalit, Tribal and
Muslim Communities**

993. SHRI MAHABALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government provides fellowships to students of dalit, tribal and Muslim communities for higher education such as M.Phil and Ph.D but the beneficiaries are unaware about the process thereof;

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

(c) the details of fellowships provided to the students of above communities separately during each of last three years and the current year, scheme-wise; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government to

ensure the benefits of fellowships reach to the targeted people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. A number of students from Scheduled Caste (SC), Scheduled Tribe (ST) and Minority Categories, being aware of the procedure for grant of UGC fellowships for students of these categories, have applied for, and subsequently availed of, these fellowships as evident from information furnished in part (c). The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been implementing the scheme of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for the benefit of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates since 2005 as entrusted and funded by the Ministry of Social Justice & Empowerment (MoSJE) & the Ministry of Tribal Affairs (MoTA) respectively. Under this Scheme, the UGC provides financial assistance to selected candidates belonging to SC & ST category for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D research in Universities/Institutions/Colleges in India.

Apart from the above, the UGC has also been implementing the scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students since 2009 as entrusted and funded by the Ministry of Minority Affairs. Under this Scheme, the UGC provides financial assistance to selected candidates belonging to minority communities viz. (1) Buddhist, (2) Christian, (3) Muslim, (4) Parsi and (5) Sikh for pursuing M.Phil/Ph.D research in Universities/Institutions/Colleges in India. The UGC has displayed detailed information on the procedure for award of these fellowships on its website www.ugc.ac.in. The UGC also earmarks a share of fellowships, under its other schemes, to students from the SC & ST categories.

(c) Detailed information on the number of students benefited and grants released during the last three years and the current financial year under the schemes of Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC candidates, ST candidates and the Maulana Azad national Fellowship for Minority Students is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The UGC invites online applications from research scholars for the award of fellowships on merit basis as per the norms laid down in it. The UGC has also implemented the Direct Benefit Transfer (DBT) scheme to ensure fellowship payments directly to the selected candidates.

Statement

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for SC Candidates

Selection/ Financial Year	Actual No. of Application received	Female	Male	No. of Eligible application	No. of Slots - As per GOI	No. of Fellowship awarded	Female	Male	Fellowship Released (Amount in Crore)
2010-11	4575	1560	3015	4575	2000	2000	822	1178	141.71
2011-12	5840	2072	3768	4637	2000	2000	966	1034	59.38
2012-13	8418	2822	5596	7429	2000	2000	917	1083	61.57
2013-14	7736	2454	5282			Selection not made till date			53.65
Total	26569	8908	17661	16641	6000	6000	2705	3925	316.31

Rajiv Gandhi National Fellowship for ST Candidates

2010-11	1203	693	510	1203	667	667	329	338	70.35
2011-12	1522	583	939	1182	667	667	325	342	26.41
2012-13	2262	760	1271	2031	667	667	313	354	13.00
2013-14	2059	764	1295	Selection not made	667		Selection not made		17.16

**Selection for 2013-14 not made.

Status of implementation of scheme of Maulana Azad National Fellowship for Minority Students so far

Selection/ Financial Year	Actual No. of Application received	No. of Eligible application	No. of		No. of Slots - As per GOI	No. of Fellowship awarded	No. of Selected Candidates		Fellowship Released (Amount in Crore)
			Female	Male			Female	Male	
2010-11	3470	3470	1542	1928	756	754	433	321	15.08
2011-12	4271	4271	1801	2470	756	755	377	378	26.08
2012-13	5463	4303	1835	2468	756	754	448	306	48.67
2013-14	5241		Selection not made		756		Selection not made		29.99

* Selection for 2009-10 made in 2010-11.

**Selection for 2013-14 not made.

Setting up a Minority Universities/Schools

994. SHRI DATTA MEGHE:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

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

(a) the number of minority Universities in the county at present;

(b) whether the Government is contemplating to set up new universities and schools for the minorities;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the locations identified for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which these universities/schools are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No Minority University under the purview of the Ministry of Human Resource Development has been established in the country. However, the status of the Aligarh Muslim University as a Minority institution has been challenged in the Hon'ble Courts and is presently sub-judice. The National Commission for Minority Deucational Institutions (NCMEI)'s declaration of the Jamia Milia Islamia as a Minority institution is also sub-judice.

(b) and (d) The Ministry of Minority Affairs is considering the proposal to establish six Central Universities in the Minority Concentration Areas to promote higheer education among minorities in the county. While establishing schools and other educational institutions under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas, the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas, the Model Schools, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shikhsha Abhiyan, The Jan Shiksha Sansthan, Block Institutes of Teacher Education, Model Degree College and the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics etc., focused attention is given to the Minority Concentration District (MCDs).

Reommendations of Fatmi Committee

995. SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Fatmi Committee, constituted by the Government, has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the main recommendations made by the Committee;

(c) the total funds sanctioned to the States by the Government for strengthening recommended educational system during the current year and the last two years; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to implement these recommendations in the wake of Sachar Commission report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The High Level Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Mohd. A.A. Fatmi, the then Minister of State (Secondary Education & Literacy) Submitted a report to implement the recommendations of the Sachar Committee on education on 31.01.2007. The Committee had suggested an Action Plan which Envisaged a multi-pronged strategy to accommodate the aspirations of socio-economic group within the Muslim community and to take into account, the religiours sensibility and gender issues ensuring promotion of main-streaming and inclusive eduation. On Primary Education, the Committee recommended setting up of the Ksturba Gandhi Balika Vidylayas (KGBVs) in the Minority Concentration Blocks and coverage of Madrasas and Maktabs under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), spreading distance and open learning among Muslims through the National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS) and bringing out Urdu text-books through the National Council of Research and Traning (NCERT). On Secondary Education, the Committee recommended the establishment of secondary/senior secondary schools like the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and the Kendriya Vidyalayas. On higher e3ducation the Committee recommended the establishment of hostels and the setting up of new campuses of the Aligarh Muslim University.

(c) The Total funds sanctioned to States during the Current Year and last two years are indicated hereunder:-

Scheme	2011-12	2012-13	(Rs. in crores)
			2013-14 (as on 31.10.2013)
Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (Inculding Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas)	20,775.38	23,858.04	16,065.55
Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan	2495.90	3162.84	240189

(d) For implementing the recommendations of the Fatmi Committee and the Sachar Committee, the Government has made a number of interventions through the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) which includes the establishment of the Kasturba Bandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs), the Navodaya Vidyalayas, Kendriya Vidyalayas, the Jan Shikshan Sansathan and the Saakshar Bharat Missions. More than 15% outlay under the SSA is targeted for the 121 Minority Concentration Districts/Areas to achieve the goal of universalisation of elementary education, to meet infrastructure gaps for schools, classrooms, teachers and providing access by opening new schools.

One of the thrust areas of the SSA is to ensure the availability of schools in all the minority concentration districts, the construction of primary and upper primary schools to address infrastructural gaps, additional classrooms, drinking water facilities, toilets and teacher availability, the availability of free text-books and the provision of two sets of uniforms to all minority girls from classes I-VIII. The Madarsas affiliated to the State Madarsas Boards are also eligible for such assistance as is available to other grants-in-aid schools, under the SSA. For increasing the enrolment of Muslim girls, 544 KGBVs have been sanctioned in Blocks having more than 25% Muslim population, wherein a minimum of 75% seats are reserved for minority, SC, ST and OBC girls. The University Grants Commission has sanctioned 368 Women Hostels in the MCDs. The Centres of the Aligarh Muslim University have been established at Mallapuram (Kerala), Mushidabad (West Bengal) and Kishanganj, (Bihar).

[English]

Special Economic Package

996. SHRIMATI PARAMJIT KAUR GULSHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States that have been given special economic package during the last five years;

(b) the policy and the guidelines followed by the Government while announcing such special economic packages;

(c) whether the Government contemplates to provide special economic package to Punjab; and

(d) if so, the details in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No special economic package as such has been announced for any State during the last five years. However, State-specific need-based special dispensations are made as and when warranted through existing programmes/schemes under Annual/Five Year Plans. During the last five years, the Government of India has provided Central assistance such as Special Plans for West Bengal, Bihar and undivided Koraput-Bolangir-Kalahandi (KBK) districts of Odisha under Backward Regional Grant Fund (BRGF), Prime Minister's Reconstruction Plan and Jammu & Ladakh Package for Jammu & Kashmir, Prime Minister's Special Economic Package to Arunachal Pradesh, Bundelkhand Drought Mitigation Package for selected districts of Uttar Pradesh & Madhya Pradesh, Sikkim earthquake rehabilitation

package, Rehabilitation Package for Farmers in suicide prone districts of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Kerala & Maharashtra, Golden Jubilee Package to Goa, Special Assistance Package for Kumbh Mela to Uttar Pradesh and Integrated Action Plan (IAP) for Tribal & Backward districts in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected States.

(c) and (d) No Madam.

RCEP Agreement

997. PROF. SAUGATA ROY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India participated in the first round of negotiations for the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Agreement (RCEP); and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the role played by India in such an agreement?

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

(b) India Participated in the First meeting of the Regional Comprehensive Economic Partnership Trade Negotiating Committee (RCEP-TNC) which was held on 9-13 May 2013 in Bandar Seri Begawan, Brunei Darussalam. RCEP is a comprehensive free trade agreement which is being negotiated between ten ASEAN member states and ASEAN's six FTA partners. India is amongst ASEAN's six FTA partners - the other countries are Australia, China, Japan, New Zealand and Republic of Korea. During the first RCEP-TNC meeting it was decided to establish three working groups viz. (i) Working Group on Trade in Goods, (ii) Working Group on Trade in Services and (iii) Working Group on Investment.

[*Translation*]

Allotment of Coal Blocks

998. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Vigilance Commission has

found any irregularities in allotment of coal blocks during 2004 to 2009 in the country;

(b) if so, whether the Government has made an impartial inquiry into this irregularity and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the accountability fixed for revenue loss occurred during the above period as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) A complaint dated 14.3.2012 was received in the Central Vigilance Commission from a group of Members of Parliament alleging corruption in allotment of coal blocks to private parties between 2006-2009. Another complaint dated 5.9.2012 was received from some other Members of Parliament alleging malpractices in allocation of captive coal blocks during 1993-2004. Both these complaints have been referred by the Central Vigilance Commission to the CBI for Preliminary enquiry on 13.4.2012 and 18.9.2012 respectively. As per available information, CBI has registered 03 preliminary enquiries (PE) and 14 regular cases (RC) for enquiry/investigation. The investigation is monitored by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India.

Cash Prize to School Children

999. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Central Board of Secondary Education had announced a cash prize of rupees one lakh to each student of Government schools scoring more than 90% in the board examination during the year 2012-13; and

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount distributed to such meritorious students in the said year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has announced a

scheme of cash reward namely CBSE REWARD SCHEME FOR MERITORIOUS STUDENTS HAVING PASSED CLASS XII FROM GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS AFFILIATED TO CBSE. Under the scheme, cash reward of Rupees one lakh was given to each of the top 199 eligible students. The awards were equally divided between Science, Commerce, Humanities and Vocational Streams and Only the students who studies in Government Schools affiliated with the CBSE at least from class-IX to XII in the states/UTs were eligible. The scheme was launched in the year 2013 and a total of Rs 1.99 crore was distributed to the students.

[English]

Ties With Russia

1000. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether strategic relationship between Russia and India have got strained;

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

(c) the efforts being made to bridge the differences in bilateral issues including setting the nuclear liability issue; and

(d) the other steps being taken to cement ties with Russia in Future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) No.

Since the signing of the "Declaration of Strategic Partnership between India and the Russian Federation" in October 2000 in New Delhi, the India-Russia bilateral relations have been characterized by steadily growing bilateral cooperation in the political, strategic and economic spheres. The two countries share a comprehensive dialogue architecture based on the key pillars of close political coordination & cooperation in the fields of defence, civil nuclear energy, space,

hydrocarbons and S&T. On the global stage, there has been greater convergence and commonality of views between India and Russia on major regional and international issues. The 11th Annual Summit (Dec 2010; New Delhi) marked the first decade of the strategic partnership, when bilateral relations were elevated to a "special and privileged" status. In 2012, the two countries celebrated the 65th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations, which precedes India's independence.

India and Russia (only one of two countries) have an institutionalized mechanism of Annual Summits between the Prime Minister of India and the President of the Russian Federation. The Summits are held annually on a rotational basis and reflect the close political bonds at the highest levels. The summits serve as an important occasion to assess the progress made and guide the future direction of the strategic partnership. Hon'ble Prime Minister paid an official visit to the Russian Federation on 20-22 October 2013, for the last (14th) India-Russia Annual summit, Where he held talks with the president of the Russian Federation. The Joint Statement issued at the Summit titled "Deepening the Strategic Partnership for Global Peace and Stability" stresses the continued commitment of both sides to promote and strengthen in every possible way this special and privileged strategic partnership.

As in the previous years, a series of other productive visits took place in 2013 to promote bilateral cooperation. These included the visits to Russia of the Hon'ble External Affairs Minister (In April and October, 2013), Hon'ble Home Minister (In April, 2013), Hon'ble Minister of Commerce & Industry (in April, June and September, 2013), Hon'ble Finance Minister (In July 2013) and the Hon'ble Raksha Mantri (in November 2013). The Year also witnessed enhanced bilateral parliamentary exchanges and particularly, the visit by chairperson of the Federation Council (Upper House) of the Russian Federation to India in February 2013. Bilateral interactions and intense dialogues between the National Security Councils, the Foreign Offices and the various Ministries and Departments of the two countries on current bilateral, international and regional issues, are a regular feature.

The Kudankulam nuclear power project is a tangible symbol of the India-Russia nuclear cooperation. Unit-1 at

Kudankulam was synchronized to the power grid in October this year to eventually deliver 1000 MW of power. Work on Unit 2 is ongoing.

Defence cooperation is a crucial element of the strategic partnership. In the current year, the Russian-built frigate INS TRIKAND and the aircraft carrier INS VIKRAMADITYA were inducted into service. In addition to such acquisitions, the two countries also have ongoing multi-year joint collaborative projects (such as the BrahMos supersonic missiles), based on technology transfer, joint ventures, co-development and co-production. Joint military exercises INDRA were also conducted in India in October.

In the area of hydrocarbon cooperation, India's investments in the Sakhalin I project as well as Imperial Energy in Tomsk region contribute substantially to India's energy security.

Under the flagship integrated Long Term Programme for Science and Technology, India and Russia have undertaken more than 400 projects and multi-fold exchanges between the scientific institutions spread over two decades. Two India-Russia S&T Centres have been set up in Moscow and Gurgaon during 2012-13.

In the backdrop of a fragile global economic environment, bilateral trade turnover grew by around 25 percent to cross USD 11 Billion in 2012 for the first time. A well laid out institutional mechanism under the bilateral Inter-Governmental Commission for trade and economic cooperation, as well as several business-to-business platform, aim to create an enabling environment for enhancing the overall trade and investment turnover.

People-to-people contacts have been increasing between the two countries, including the flow of tourists, which increased by over 20 percent in each of the past two years. A festival of Russian Culture in India in 2012 and a Festival of Indian Culture in Russia in 2013 were both held successfully.

There has been increasing convergence and commonality of views between India and Russia on major current regional and international issues, like situation in Afghanistan, the Middle East, cooperation within BRICS, countering terrorism and drug trafficking, reform of IFIs, etc. Russia has overtly supported India's membership at

major global/regional forums like the SCO, NSG and the UNSC.

During the 14th Annual Summit, Hon'ble Prime Minister emphasized that "no country has had closer relations with India and no country inspires more admiration, trust and confidence among the people of India". He also stated that "the strength and the intensity of the relationship would remain undiminished" and the Russia would remain "an indispensable Partner" for India's defence needs and energy security. He also mentioned that while the two countries had developed broad-based and diversified Patterns of relationships, one of the "fundamental foundation of India's foreign policy" is India's Partnership with Russia.

(c) The elaborate multi-layered interactive architecture between the two countries provides in-built methods to discuss and address outstanding differences.

During the last Summit, the relevant agencies were tasked by the leaders to resolve the outstanding legal issues pertaining to proposed nuclear power Units 2 and 4 at Kudankulam.

(d) During the 14th Annual Summit, Hon'ble Prime Minister reiterated India's Commitment to fully implement the March 2010 road map on civil nuclear cooperation. Under this, further nuclear power plants are envisaged to be built in due course.

Indian companies continue to prospect collaborative venture with Russian companies. These include supplies in LNG, as also investments in new fields in Russia or third countries. In a new long-term initiative, both countries have also agreed on a joint study group to explore the possibilities of direct pipeline transportation of hydrocarbons from Russia to India.

Under S&T cooperation, newer avenues are being entered into, such as joint R&D projects with potential for technology development and generation of new intellectual property.

New initiatives on trade and investment have been introduced over the past one year. A new Joint Working Group on Modernization as well as on Investment met in October to discuss investment projects in Infrastructure,

mining, civil aviation, pharmaceuticals, automobiles, telecommunications and natural resources. A Joint Study Group for a Comprehensive Economic Cooperation Agreement with the Russia-Belarus-Kazakhstan Customs Union, With Russia's support, is also being discussed.

City-to-city/sister-cities cooperation are also being encouraged with a view to promote multifaceted engagement in economy, culture, health, education and public policy at a sub-regional level between the two countries.

Complaints of Central Educational Institutions

1001. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government has received complaints of corruption and other misdemeanors against the heads of Central Educational Institutions like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institutes of Technology (NITs) and Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any committee to examine such complaints;

(d) if so, whether the committee has found any basis for conducting full fledged inquiry in the matter;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There are some complaints of corruption and other misdemeanors against some Heads of Central Educational Institutions. The details of the complaints are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) to (f) The institutions like the IITs, IIMs and NITs are autonomous institutions and are governed by their respective MOAs. All the complaints received against the heads of these institutions are referred to their BOGs for examination and due disposal.

The President of India, in his capacity as the Visitor of these universities, has the right to make an inquiry in respect of any matter connected with the administration or finances of a University.

The complaints against the heads of the Central Universities are forwarded to the concerned Central University for factual evidence that determines the veracity of the allegations/complaints. When the complaint is supported by concrete evidence, and depending upon the facts of the case, appropriate action is taken. Either a Fact Finding Inquiry Committee is constituted if it relates to ongoing proceedings, then the proceedings are annulled with the approval of the Visitor.

Statement

Sl.No.	Concerned Heads of the Institution	Allegations
1	2	3
1.	Vice Chancellor, University of Jharkhand	CBI case instituted for various irregularities.
2.	Vice Chancellor, University of Hyderabad	Allegation of using about Rs. 3 crore on renovation of his bungalow.
3.	Vice Chancellor, Guru Ghasi Das Vishwa Vidyalaya	Irregularities in appointments.

1	2	3
4.	Vice Chancellor, Harisingh Gaur Vishwavidyalaya	Irregularities in appointments.
5.	Director, NIT Warangal	Central Bureau of Investigation has registered a case for the offences viz. cheating, criminal conspiracy, criminal breach of trust with dishonest and fraudulent misappropriation committed in the construction of "Halls of Residence for 1600 students" at National Institute of Warangal.
6.	Director, IIT Patna	A Complaint has been received from Shri Ram Swaroop Mahto regarding misuse of Government funds against Director IIT Patna.
7.	Director, IIT Patna and Kharagpur	A Complaint has been received from Shri Rajeev Kumar regarding Rs. 40 crore coalnet scam for computerization of Coal India Limited against Director IIT Patna and Kharagpur.

Vacancies in Central Government Services

1002. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge number of vacancies of various posts are lying unfilled in the Central Government Services;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any decision to reduce certain percentage of posts annually;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has issued any guidelines not to revive posts lying vacant for a specific period;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the measures taken by the Government to fill up vacant posts in the Central Government Services in a time bound manner for various categories?

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) Group-wise estimated number of vacant posts of regular Central Government civilian Employees as on 01.03.2012 is as follows:-

Group	Number of Vacant Posts
A	12909
B (Gazetted)	10116
B (Non-Gazetted)	30977
C (Non-Gazetted)*	546011
Total	600013

*Erstwhile Group D posts has been categorized as Group D posts have been categorized as Group C after implementation of 6th CPC.

(c) and (d) No such decision has been taken by the Government to reduce certain percentage of posts annually.

(e) and (f) As per the Office Memorandum issued by the Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) on 18.09.2013 on 'Expenditure Management - Economy measures and rationalization of Expenditure', posts that have remained vacant for more than a year are not to be

revived except under very rare and unavoidable circumstances and after seeking clearance of Department of Expenditure.

(g) Individual Ministries/Departments have to take necessary action to fill up vacant posts in their Departments.

[*Translation*]

Revenue from Telecom Companies

1003. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government receives revenue in various forms from the different telecom companies operating in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year indicating the heads under which such revenue has been collected during th said period;

(c) whether there is any proposal of reduction in the levy of revenue from telecom companies under any head collected by the Government including base price for auction of GSM/CDMA spectrum; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor indicating the loss to exchequer likel to cause due to this move?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING: (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Madam, The detaisl of Revenue received in various forms different telecom companies operating in the country during the last three years and the current year indicating the heads under with swuch revenue has been collected during the said period is enclosed in the Statement.

(c) and (d) Madam, No reserve price of spectrum has been recommended for 800 MHz band by TRAI. The matter of reserve price of spectrum is under consideration of the Government.

Statement

Details of Revenue Colected during the last three years and current year from different telecom companies operating in the country

					Rupees in Crs.
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (up to Cotober 2013)
1		2	3	4	5
1	Licenes Fee				
	(i) Telecom License Fee	4,171.87	5,067.33	4,721.01	2,519.89
	(ii) Universal Access Levy	6,114.56	6,723.60	6,735.47	3,937.58
	(iii) One tiem entry fee	0.00	0.00	0.00	1,673.46
	Total LF (i+ii+iii)	10,286.43	11,790.93	11,456.48	8,130.93
2	Spectrum charges				
	(i) Spectum Charges	3,432.47	5,192.30	5,679.19	4,941.79
	(ii) Auction Revenue	106,264.73	0.00	1,722.24	0.00
	(iii) One Time Charges	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total Spectrum Charges	109,697.20	5,192.30	7,401.43	4,941.79

	1	2	3	4	5
3 Other Receipts		563.16	417.59	281.57	141.78
Grand Total		120,546.79	17,400.91	19,139.58	13,214.50

[English]

Better Service Conditions for Teachers

1004. SHRI NALIN KUMAR KATEEL:

SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether there are reports regarding poor service conditions of teachers employed in unaided schools and colleges;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to take any steps including regulate private unaided schools/colleges and ensure better service conditions for the teachers employed in such institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In so far as the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) is concerned, it is an examining body and affiliates schools for the purpose of conduct of Classes X and XII public examinations for the students of its affiliated schools. The CBSE grants affiliation to various categories of schools from both the Government Sector and the Private Sector. The schools run by the Government sector are governed by the rules and service conditions of the respective Government Organisations, whereas privately managed unaided schools are to follow service rules as prescribed by the Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board. The Affiliation bye-loaws prescribe that each school affiliated/to be affiliated with the Board shall frame Service Rules for its employees which will be as per Education Act of the State/U.T. The CBSE receives sporadic complaints from teachers/teachers Associations

with regard to non compliance of CBSE affiliation bye-laws in respect of service conditons of teachers.

(c) and (d) Question does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

JNNURM-II

1005. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) Phase-II has been launched by the Government;

(b) if so, the details therof along with the salient features thereto;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the details of works that are likely to be undertaken along with the names of cities included under Phase-II and the criteria adopted for the same; and

(e) the details of th time by which JNNURM-II is likely to be launched?

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

(a) No, Madam.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The contours of JNNURM-II has not been finalized.

(d) Question does not arise.

(e) A definite time frame cannot be given as it involves inter-ministerial consultations.

Poverty Estimation

1006. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether as per Government estimates poverty in the country has been declining over the years;

(b) if so, the percentage of citizens living below poverty line in the country during the last three years; and

(c) the norms set for estimating the poverty line in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission estimates the extent of poverty from the Large Sample Surveys on household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) of the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation. These surveys are normally conducted on quinquennial basis. The latest data of Large Sample Survey on Household consumer expenditure has been collected by NSSO in its 68th round conducted in 2011-12. As per the estimates of Planning Commission, the percentage of people living below the poverty line as computed using the Tendulkar methodology has come down from 37.2% in 2004-05 to 21.9% in 2011-12. As such the estimates of percentage of people living below the poverty line are not available for the last three years.

(c) The Planning Commission estimates the extent of poverty using a poverty line defined in terms of the Monthly Per Capital Consumption Expenditure (MPCE). The methodology for estimation of poverty followed by the Planning Commission has been based on the recommendations made by the experts in the field from time to time. The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. Suresh D. Tendulkar in 2005 to review the methodology for rural areas and Rs 579 for urban areas as the poverty line for the year 2004-05, which was accepted by the Planning Commission. For 2011-12, the poverty line has been

estimated at MPCE of Rs. 816 in rural areas and Rs. 1000 in urban areas. Since January 2011, the Planning Commission has been using Tendulkar Committee methodology to estimate the poverty line and the poverty ratio at national and state level.

Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir Students

1007. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scholarship scheme for the students of Jammu and Kashmir to pursue the degree course under various institutes recognized by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of students benefitted by availing scholarship during the last three years;

(c) the details of applications received by Government for AICTE scholarships for the academic year 2013-14 and the number of students granted scholarship under the scheme;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints against some NGOs for misuse of scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Special Scholarship Scheme for Jammu and Kashmir has been launched since 2011. The Scheme aims to provide tuition fees, hostel fees, cost of books and other incidental charges to 5000 students per year belonging to Jammu and Kashmir who, after passing Class XII or equivalent examination through the State Board of Jammu and Kashmir and from Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) affiliated schools located in Jammu and Kashmir.

The Rate of Scholarships is as under:

Tuition Fees: Upto Rs 30,000/- per annum for general degree courses.

Or

Upto Rs. 1.25 lakhs per annum for engineering courses.

Or

Upto Rs. 3.00 lakhs per annum for medical studies, including Bachelor of Dental Surgery.

In addition to this, hostel fees and incidentals will also be given for all categories of courses. The Ceiling for this will be Rs. 1 lakh per annum.

In the First Year (2011-12) of the Scheme Scholarships were awarded to 38 eligible students. In 2012-2013, 3340 candidates had been found eligible and scholarships have already been released to the Institutes for 2558 candidates.

For the Year 2013-14 the total number of application received by AICTE was 6706 out of which in the IMC meeting held on 08/11/2013, 1502 cases were cleared. Another additional 2245 eligible candidates are being considered.

(d) and (e) The State Government of Jammu & Kashmir has informed the Ministry that there have been report alleging that some NGOs have misled the students from J&K and an inquiry has been ordered by the State CID to investigate the role of various NGOs in the Scheme.

MARS Mission

1008. PROF. RAJAN PRADAD YADAV:
SHRI ASADUDDIN QWAISI:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has recently launched mars Orbiter mission and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether the mission has been successful so far and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the total expenditure incurred on this mission?

(d) the benefits likely to be derived from this mission and the future plans of the ISRO to launch more such missions; and

(e) the challenges likely to be faced by ISRO in this mission in days to come?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam. India's first interplanetary spacecraft, Mars Orbiter was successfully launched on November 05, 2013 at 14:38 hrs (IST), by India's Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle PSLV-C25, from Satish Dhawan Space Centre.

(b) Yes, Madam. The mission has been successful so far and has progressed as planned. Subsequent to the injection of Mars Orbiter Spacecraft into the elliptical orbit (perigee of 248.4 km and apogee of 23,550 km) by PSLV-C25, a series of orbit raising maneuvers were performed from Spacecraft Control Centre at ISRO's Telemetry, Tracking and Command Network, Bangalore. The critical maneuver to place Mars Orbiter in the Mars Transfer Trajectory was successfully carried out in the early hours of December 1, 2013. The Earth orbiting phase of the Mars Orbiter has been completed and Mars Orbiter has successfully escaped the Earth's Sphere of Influence on December 04, 2013. The Orbiter is now on a course to encounter Mars after a journey of about 300 days. Besides these maneuvers, health checks of the Mars Orbiter as well as its payloads have been performed and all systems on-board Mars Orbiter are performing normally.

(c) The total funds sanctioned by the Government for this mission is Rs. 450 Crores, which includes cost toward Mars Orbiter Spacecraft, Launch Vehicle and the Ground Segment. The actual expenditure incurred on this mission up to 31.10.2013 is Rs. 244.06 Crores. The balance amount is planned to be spent during the remaining period of current financial year and next financial year.

(d) The Mars Orbiter Mission would enable technological up-gradation for the country. It would provide excellent opportunities in planetary research for the scientific community of the country. It would generate national pride and excitement in the young minds. The

12th Five Year Plan envisages initiation of Mars orbiter follow-on mission studies including identification of scientific instruments.

(e) The Challenges likely to be faced by ISRO in this mission in the days to come include-

- Perform in-orbit maintenance of the Mars Orbiter and few mid course corrections in the trajectory during a voyage of 300 days.
- Mars orbit capture/insertion and to orbit Mars in an elliptical orbit of 366 km x 80000 km.
- Explore Mars Surface features, morphology, mineralogy and Martian atmosphere by indigenous five scientific instruments on board the Mars orbiter.

[Translation]

CGHS Facilities to MTNL Employees

1009. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received requests/representations from various quarters for providing Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facility to the employees of MTNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (c) Representations have been received from Telecom Executives' Association of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for extending Central Government Health Scheme (CGHS) facility to the employees absorbed in MTNL. The matter is under examination in the Department.

[English]

Outstanding Dues Against Telecom Companies

1010. SHRI S. ALAGIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the details of dues outstanding in the form of spectrum charges, licence fee and interest against telecom operators as on date, operator-wise;

(b) whether the recovery of huge amount is still under litigation;

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

(d) the reaction of the Government thereon; and

(e) the measures taken by the Government to recover the dues?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The details of dues outsourcing in the form of spectrum charges, license fee and interest against telecom operators as on date, operators-wise is enclosed in the Statement-I

(b) Yes, the recovery of huge amount is still under litigation.

(c) The details of dues outstanding under litigation have been shown in the Statement-II

(d) These cases are pending before the Hon'ble TDSAT and Hon'ble High Court of Kerala, Gauhati and Madras. Interim orders have been issued that pending disposal of the litigations no coercive steps shall be taken against the licensees who will continue to pay license fee as they were paying since the commencement of the litigation.

(e) the cases are vigorously being defended through legal officers of various levels.

Statement-I

The details of dues outstanding in the form of Spectrum Charges, license fee and interest against telecom operators as on date, operator- wise

S.No	Name of the licensee	Spectrum Charges (Inclusiver of Interest)	License fee outstanding (inclusive of interest)	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Aircel Limited	0.00	480.15	480.15
2.	M/s Aircel Cellular Ltd	0.00	162.16	162.16
3.	M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd- (UASL)	0.00	3,207.33	3,207.33
	Bharti Hexacom Ltd (UASL)	0.00	23.51	23.51
	M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd- (ILD/NLD)	0.00	0.00	0.00
4.	M/s BSNL (Basic/CMTS)	0.00	4,073.02	4,073.02
	M/s BSNL (ILD/NLD/ISP/VSAT)	0.00	0.00	0.00
5.	M/s Dishnet Wireless Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	47.48	47.48
	M/s Dishnet Wireless Ltd. (ILD/ NLDL)	0.00	0.00	0.00
6.	M/s Idea Cellular Ltd. (CMTS)	0.00	114.13	114.13
	M/s Idea Cellular Ltd. (NLD)	0.00	0.03	0.03
7.	M/S Idea Mobile Comm. Ltd. (CMTS)	0.00	23.62	23.62
8.	M/S Idea Telecom Ltd. (CMTS)	0.00	10.18	10.18
9.	M/s MTNL (BASIC/CMTS)	0.00	188.77	188.77
	M/s MTNL (NLD/ISP)	0.00	0.00	0.00
10.	M/s Reliance Comm Ltd. (UASL)	246.46	2,376.63	2,623.09
	M/s Reliance Comm Ltd. (ILD/NLD)	0.00	2.58	2.58
11.	Reliance Telecom Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	200.10	200.10
12.	M/s Spice Communications Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00
	M/s Spice Communication Ltd- (ILD/NLD)	0.00	0.00	0.00
13.	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd. (UASL)	310.85	726.62	1,037.47
	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd. (NLD)	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	M/s Tata Teleservices (Mah) Ltd. (UAS)	0.00	52.10	52.10
15.	Tata Internet Ltd. (ISP)	0.00	4.84	4.84
16.	Tata Communications Ltd. (ILD/NLD)	0.00	193.06	193.06
17.	HFCL	0.00	16.03	16.03

1	2	3	4	5
18.	Loop Mobile Ltd.	0.00	108.90	108.90
19.	M/s Sistema Shyam Ltd-21 Licenses	50.55	54.00	104.55
20.	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	490.76	490.76
21.	Vodafone Eassar Mobile Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	21.51	21.51
22.	Vodafone Essar Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	274.16	274.16
23.	Vodafone Essar East Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	172.92	172.92
24.	Vodafone Essar Gujrat Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	18.20	18.20
25.	Vodafone Essar South Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	513.61	513.61
26.	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	107.47	107.47
27.	Vodafone Essar Spacetel Ltd. (UASL)	0.00	28.56	28.56
28.	M/s Allianza Infratech Ltd-2 Licenses	0.00	0.05	0.05
29.	M/s Etisalt DB Ltd-13 Licenses	7.85	29.38	37.20
30.	M/s S.Tel Pvt Ltd-6 Licenses	6.94	14.11	21.05
31.	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd-3 Licenses	0.00	1.23	1.23
32.	M/s Unitech Wireless Ltd-22 Licenses	0.00	36.38	36.38
33.	M/s Videocon Telecom Ltd-21 Licenses	0.00	41.12	41.12
		622.65	12814.67	14437.32

Statement-II

The details of License fee and Spectrum Charges including interest outstanding still under litigations.

in Crores of rupees

S.No.	Name of the Operator	Amount (includiver of interest)		
		License Fee	Spectrum Charges	Total
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd.	339.44	5201.24	5,540.59
2.	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	10.335	0.00	10.35
	BPL	0.00	606.72	606.72
3.	Aircel Limited	0.00	1351.51	1,351.51
4.	M/s Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	18.91	14.25	33.16

1	2	3	4	5
5.	M/s Idea Cellular Ltd.	0.03	0.00	0.03
6.	M/s Idea Mobile Coom. Ltd.	23.62	0.00	23.62
7.	M/s Idea Telecom Ltd.	10.18	0.00	10.18
8.	M/s Reliance Comm Ltd.	662.20	1757.89	2,420.09
9.	M/s Reliance Comm Ltd.	2.58	0.00	2.58
10.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	10.02	173.47	183.49
	Spice Communications Ltd.	0.00	231.50	231.50
11.	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.	260.15	1089.77	1,349.92
12.	M/s Tata Teleservices (Mah) Ltd.	52.10	0.00	52.10
13.	Tata Internet Ltd.	4.84	0.00	4.84
14.	Tata Communications Ltd.	193.06	0.00	193.06
15.	M/s Systems Shyam Ltd.	54.00	0.00	54.00
16.	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.	32.62	0.00	32.62
17.	Vodafone Essar Mobile Ltd.	21.51	0.00	21.51
18.	Vodafone Essar Ltd.	41.01	3599.40	3,640.41
19.	Vodafone Essar East Ltd.	9.38	0.00	9.38
20.	Vodafone Essar Gujrat Ltd.	18.20	0.00	18.20
21.	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	71.42	0.00	71.42
22.	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	52.73	0.00	52.73
23.	M/s Allianza Infratech Ltd.	0.05	0.00	0.05
24.	M/s Etisalat BD Ltd.	29.35	0.00	29.35
25.	M/s Videocon Telecom Ltd.	41.12	0.00	41.12
	Total	2,073.02	15,907.75	17,980.77

Account in Foreign Bank

1011. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding a top official of the Law Department allegedly having a foreign account;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any investigation has been made into the complaint;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the corrective steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

Public Transport under JNNURM

1012. SHRI AVTAR SINGH BHADANA:
SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cities/towns in various States in the country which do not have effective public transport system, State-wise;

(b) the States which have received funding for buses under the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) for providing better public transport;

(c) whether a large number of buses procured under JNNURM are lying idle due to lack of technical knowhow of their operation;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to impart training to urban transport professionals at the national, State and local levels in the country and if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Ministry of Urban Development does not maintain data regarding number of cities/towns in various States in the country which do not have effective public transport system.

(b) All States/UTs are eligible for financial assistance for procurement of buses for improvement of urban transport system. 28 States and 3 Union Territories were provided Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for procurement of buses for improvement of Urban Transport under the bus funding project under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission during 2009-10. Under this project total 15441 buses were sanctioned to 61 mission cities with the estimated Govt. of India assistance of Rs. 2089 Cr (Approx.).

Further, in compliance of the Budget Speech for 2013-14 by the Union Finance Minister for sanctioning of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) for procurement of upto 10,000 buses with special focus on hill States, Ministry

of Urban Development has so far sanctioned 6719 buses to 70 cities/cluster of cities in 10 States with the estimated project cost of Rs. 2917 crore (Approx.).

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) Ministry of Urban Development is conducting capacity building training programmes in Urban Transport under the World Bank-GEF-UNDP assisted Sustainable Urban Transport Project. The present SUTP project envisages training of 1000 officials at the National, State and Local Government levels over the next 2 years by organizing 40 training workshop in selected cities. So far six training programmes have been conducted in six States namely Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, Tamilnadu, Odisha, Maharashtra and Himachal Pradesh.

Unsatisfactory Telecom Services

1013. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS
KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH

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

(a) whether the services of various telecom service providers are unsatisfactory and their network connectivity is very poor in many areas/regions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor along with the number of complaints received in this regard, operator and State-wise;

(c) whether the mobile towers in many telecom districts are inadequate and their network capacity is insufficient as compared to the number of telephone subscribers;

(d) if so, the details of mobile towers and their network capacity, telecom district-wise; and

(e) the action taken by the Government particularly by Telecom PSUs to install more mobile towers to enhance their mobile network and connectivity, State-wise including Maharashtra and company-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MIKLIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Sir, TRAI monitors the performance of Cellular Mobile Telephone Service providers against the benchmarks laid down for various Quality of Service parameters through Quality of Service regulations. As per the performance monitoring report for cellular mobile telephone services submitted by service providers for the quarter ending September, 2013 the service providers are generally complying with the benchmarks for the various quality of service parameters, except for the parameter "Percentage of Calls answered by the Operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds". The major reasons for non compliance with the benchmark for the above parameter viz. $\geq 90\%$ are high manpower attrition and delay in hiring, outsourcing issues and unexpected increasing call volumes. As regard few cases of non compliance with the benchmarks for network related parameters, the major reasons are electricity problems, site acquisition problems, site access problems in remote and rural areas and other local problems. The Operator wise & License Service Area wise details of complaints received in TRAI, during the period April to December, 2013 are enclosed as Statement I and II respectively. Apart from this, though the subject matter pertains to TRAI, the complaints received in DoT and its field units, also include such type of complaints. Category wise break-up of these complaints on the basis of any specific nature of complaint including "poor network connectivity" etc is not being maintained.

(c) and (d) As per the license conditions for cellular mobile telephone service the service providers are required to provide coverage only in 90% of the district headquarter. The quality of service will be affected in such places where there is insufficient coverage. The quality of service in an area where coverage is there could also be affected due to heavy traffic. TRAI monitors the performance of service providers to assess the performance of cells having more than 3% call drop through the parameter - "Worst affected cells having more than 3% Traffic Channel (TCH) drop (call drop) rate (benchmark $\leq 3\%$)". As per the performance monitoring report for the quarter ending September, 2013 the service providers are generally complying with the benchmark.

(e) Expansion of network by telecom operators beyond their roll out obligations is done based on their techno-commercial interests and Government has no role to play in this regard. However, in respect of Telecom PSUs, it is submitted that BSNL has planned to augment 14.37 million GSM (Global System for Mobile Communication) lines in its area of operation in all the four zones (East, West, North and South). West zone includes Maharashtra. MTNL has also proposed to expand its mobile network to further augment and improve coverage.

Statement-I

Telecom Operator-wise Details

S.No.	Name of Telecom Operator	No. of Complaints received
1.	Aircel	725
2.	BSNL	948
3.	Airtel	3210
4.	Idea	1465
5.	Loop Mobile (India) Ltd.	226
6.	MTNL	337
7.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd. (HFCL)	24
8.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	2123
9.	Reliance Telecom Ltd.	3
10.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd. (MTS)	213
11.	Tata Teleservices Ltd. (TTSL)	1617
12.	Uninor	141
13.	Videocon	14
14.	Vodafone	2964
Total		14010

Statement-II

Telecom Operator-wise Details

S.No.	Name of Licence Service Area	No. of Complaints received
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	360

1	2	3
2.	Assam	34
3.	Bihar and Jharkhand	288
4.	Chennai	333
5.	Delhi	2901
6.	Gujarat	531
7.	Haryana	271
8.	Himachal Pradesh	36
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	22
10.	Karnataka	531
11.	Kerala	146
12.	Kolkata	505
13.	Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	355
14.	Maharashtra	596
15.	Mumbai	1242
16.	North East	3
17.	Odisha	101
18.	Punjab	502
19.	Rajasthan	454
20.	Tamil Nadu	552
21.	UP-East	419
22.	UP-West & Uttarakhand	397
23.	West Bengal	175
24.	Service Area not available	3025
25.	Broadband/landline of various State	231
Total		14010

[Translation]

Assessment of Gross Domestic Products

1014. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS
LALAN SINGH:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are cases of different estimates being done using different methods in the assessment of Gross Domestic Product (GDP);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the method being adopted by the Government at present; and

(d) the assessment of GDP during the period 2007-08 to 2012-13, year-wise?

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) Official estimate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is released in public domain by Central Statistical Office (CSO) under the Ministry of Statistics and Programme Implementation according to advance release calendar, GDP estimate of a particular year is released and revised in the following manner -

(i) Advance Estimate - February 7 of the financial year

(ii) Provisional Estimate - May 31 of the succeeding financial year

(iii) 1st Revised Estimate - January 31 of the succeeding financial year

These estimates are further revised in the succeeding years as per an established policy of revision, by duly incorporating more datasets, as they become available. The approaches followed for compiling the estimate are in accordance with the international standards and vary according to the activity/industry. The choice of approach/methodology depends on the data available at the time of release.

(c) the details of the methodology are well-documented in the publication titled "National Account Statistics: Sources and Methods, 2012" and is available in public domain.

(d) The estimates of GDP at factor cost, at current prices for the year 2007-08 to 2012-13 are given in the following table:

(Rs. in lakh crore)

Year	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10 (3rd RE)	2010-11 (2nd RE)	2011-12 (1st RE)	2012-13 (Provisional)
GDP at factor cost	45.82	53.04	61.09	72.67	83.53	94.61

RE: Revised Estimate

Allocation of Funds for MDMS/SSA

1015. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the amount allocated for Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether the amount allocated for MDMS is more than the amount allocated for the infrastructure and constituents of SSA; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) the details of amount allocated for Mid Day Meal Scheme and Sarve Shiksha Abhiyan during last three years and the current year, State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The amount allocated for the MDMS is less than the amount allocated for the infrastructure and the other constituents of the SSA during the last three years.

Statement-I*Allocation of funds during 2010-11 to 2013-14 under MDMS*

(Rs. in lakh)

S.No.	States/UTs	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till 30.11.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	48302.38	85191.45	61232.52	44374.15
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2043.18	2091.75	3133.42	4028.6
3.	Assam	34408.21	53220.90	47451.53	23919.68
4.	Bihar	80506.41	81820.31	99889.68	115214.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	36187.74	47462.95	40486.19	34264.11
6.	Goa	1168.28	825.41	1365.	783.42
7.	Gujarat	28851.62	35301.58	39609.53	22904.12
8.	Haryana	15325.13	16713.43	17852.49	10800.22
9.	Himacal Pradesh	6487.67	7351.60	7932.04	7437.41
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	7990.60	13430.59	6660.1	3932.51

1	2	3	4	5	6
11.	Jharkhand	32595.49	52252.17	25035.45	20561.82
12.	Karnataka	45368.30	56525.78	73785.12	55147.89
13.	Kerala	18511.34	14277.09	19740.25	10338.8
14.	Madhya Pradesh	65781.84	76704.43	79048.11	81372.565
15.	Maharashtra	107492.09	69255.77	105629.6	98376.59
16.	Manipur	5658.11	1894.19	1192.88	1444.64
17.	Meghalaya	13831.77	3528.12	5884.47	3868.23
18.	Mizoram	1902.29	3306.57	1948.06	1946.2
19.	Nagaland	4026.97	2464.37	2818.23	734.16
20.	Odisha	38959.13	37124.38	49162.77	57916.93
21.	Punjab	16605.10	17561.54	18916.89	18322.53
22.	Rajasthan	46225.76	52901.22	49727.5	42117.16
23.	Sikkim	899.60	1035.65	1077.87	1209.51
24.	Tamil nadu	44250.57	40333.68	70054.38	49102.64
25.	Tripura	4856.76	8408.41	5234.75	3098.66
26.	Uttarakhand	10963.29	14255.51	15759.24	9091.03
27.	Uttar Pradesh	102715.36	107638.85	132113.69	107438.14
28.	West Bengal	79480.0353	77251.02	91666.15	108392.55
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	247.06715	509.14	1328.79	1119.15
30.	Chandigarh	525.54409	680.77	501.68	681.62
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	290.45398	342.71	349.1	261.74
32.	Daman and Diu	147.78904	136.58	120.93	151.02
33.	Delhi	9072.32	6562.19	8524.26	4595.73
34.	Lakshadweep	80.54	76.32	76.45	69.04
35.	Puducherry	693.24	635.99	506.17	285.328
Total (in Lakhs)		912452.00	989072	1085816	945302
Total (in Crore)		9124.52	9890.72	10858.16	9453.02

Statement-II*Central funds release under SSA during 2010-11 to 2013-14**(Rs. in lakh)*

S.No.	States/UTs	Releases			
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (as on 05.12.2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	81000.00	183551.72	141049.46	117614.28
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	20401.77	23880.10	43764.67	9325.85
3.	Assam	76854.35	106921.15	130881.60	91429.44
4.	Bihar	204789.63	185108.20	275462.25	136508.94
5.	Chhattisgarh	87863.00	69870.22	85015.73	37738.59
6.	Goa	671.27	1079.14	1013.04	718.80
7.	Gujarat	44065.01	88027.79	113918.08	80559.63
8.	Haryana	32786.11	40461.41	33810.35	18017.26
9.	Himacal Pradesh	13786.66	14192.78	10737.30	6144.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40348.79	30070.50	50805.85	55866.21
11.	Jharkhand	89562.26	57903.46	56183.87	45010.71
12.	Karnataka	66903.00	62788.35	68450.58	49519.38
13.	Kerala	19660.73	17021.85	13449.14	16327.17
14.	Madhya Pradesh	176783.00	190427.12	135343.30	107821.34
15.	Maharashtra	85537.00	117962.58	106854.62	33659.48
16.	Manipur	13253.77	3940.55	17362.44	4195.99
17.	Meghalaya	18540.90	14410.60	18670.78	10673.41
18.	Mizoram	10115.31	10814.05	15317.60	10657.69
19.	Nagaland	8636.83	9798.33	11231.95	9803.02
20.	Odisha	73177.85	92719.98	104307.62	53637.41
21.	Punjab	39612.74	48112.44	49472.68	26181.72
22.	Rajasthan	146182.29	148580.86	153520.11	139490.15

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	Sikkim	4469.19	4022.84	2693.85	4195.08
24.	Tamil nadu	69068.57	68141.96	71637.13	46919.64
25.	Tripura	17121.48	17493.76	12010.11	11749.29
26.	Uttar Pradesh	310462.88	263682.61	375476.26	346411.66
27.	Uttarakhand	25793.94	20892.49	17941.10	16055.80
28.	West Bengal	174703.17	177652.74	258056.58	109269.42
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	357.78	907.36	1089.28	440.39
30.	Chandigarh	2155.89	1611.21	1772.64	2276.76
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	413.78	564.35	652.76	386.24
32.	Daman and Diu	162.99	257.06	433.12	145.54
33.	Delhi	3552.71	3783.29	4293.24	5822.82
34.	Lakshadweep	127.39	127.86	57.62	0.00
35.	Puducherry	485.38	757.62	918.91	299.02
Total		1959407.42	2077538.33	2383655.62	1604872.13

[English]

Deemed-to-be-Universities

1016. SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH
SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

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

(a) the number of Deemed-to-be-Universities functioning in the country and the number of students studying therein, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government has any proposal of de-recognition of these universities and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Government has formulated any plan to protect the future of students studying there, after the closure of deemed-to-be-universities and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) At present, there are 129 Institutions that have the status of Deemed-to-be-Universities in the country. As per the information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), state-wise details of number of students studying in these Deemed Universities for the year 2010-11 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The Review Committee constituted by the Central Government to review the functioning of the existing Institutions Deemed to be Universities placed 44 of them in category-III which, 'neither on past performance nor on the promise for future, had the attributes, to retain their status as Deemed-to-be-Universities'. The matter is presently *sub-judice* as the Hon'ble Supreme Court has directed the Government to maintain *status-quo vis-a-vis* these 44 institutions. A Task Force was constituted with the same members as that of the Review Committee to

preprepare an Action Plan for implementation of the recommendations of the Review Committee on the institutions Deemed to be Universities, which has recommended a seven point action plan to ensure that students studying in these institutions are not put to any unavoidable inconvenience.

Statement

S.No.	State/Union Territory	Number of Deemed Universities	Number of Students Enrolled (2010-11)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	20985
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1441
3.	Bihar	2	350
4.	Chandigarh	1	1996
5.	Delhi	11	12312
6.	Gujarat	2	3163
7.	Haryana	4	18430
8.	Jharkhand	2	7603
9.	Karnataka	15	44136
10.	Kerala	2	524
11.	Madhya Pradesh	3	2043
12.	Maharashtra	21	55613
13.	Odisha	2	13554
14.	Punjab	2	8013
15.	Puducherry	1	674
16.	Rajasthan	8	33113
17.	Tamil Nadu	29	1,68,947
18.	Uttar Pradesh	10	24952
19.	Uttarakhand	4	11298
20.	West Bengal	1	934
Total		129	4,30,081

[Translation]

Implementation of MDMS

1017. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has ranked the implementation of the Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the States on the basis of its functioning and various other criteria;

(b) if so, the details of the criteria fixed;

(c) the details of ranking accorded to various states;

(d) whether the Government is formulating any scheme for improvement in the MDMS keeping in view the said ranking; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (e) The work of the States in implementing the Mid Day meal Scheme (MDMS) is reviewed on the basis of their performance in the coverage of children against enrolment, under MDMS; utilization of foodgrains as well as cooking cost (pulses, vegetables, oils and fuels); effectiveness of monitoring and supervision as well as the provision of infrastructure such as kitchen-cum-stores, drinking water and toilets and convergence with the health department.

This pilot exercise has been initiated for the assessment of the work of the States in the implementation of the MDMS and its refinement. The indicative ranking have been communicated to the States, to help the States to identify the areas in which they need to improve, to enhance the overall effectiveness of the MDMS.

[English]

Central Grant to Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme

1018. SHRI AJAY KUMAR: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has stopped Central grants to certain States under the Urban

Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT);

(b) if so, the details and the states affected as a result thereof along with the reasons therefor;

(c) whether an exception has been made for North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir regarding the same; and

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

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

(a) and (b) Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is a reform linked infrastructure development programme in which further release of Additional Central Assistance (ACA) is dependant on completion of Reforms as per commitment made in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) by the States. Some of the States *viz.* Rajasthan, Jharkhand, Odisha etc. have not achieved a reforms as per their commitment in the MoA.

(c) and (d) In view of the constraints felt by the States and due to lack of capacities etc., the Government has de-linked the achievement of reforms conditionalities in respect of North-Eastern States and Jammu and Kashmir for release of 2nd and final installment of ACA for the on-going projects under UIDSSMT of JnNURM.

Vacant Seats of IITs and NITs

1019. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

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

(a) whether many successful candidates in entrance

examinations have not shown any interest in taking admissions in premier institutes like Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) in the country;

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

(c) the number of seats which remained vacant in each IIT and NIT during the last three years and the current year as on date, year-wise, category-wise; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to attract students towards these premier institutes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) the percentage of the seats filled in the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) and the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

Institutes	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
IITs	95.73%	96.72%	99.26%	99.96%
NITs	94.55%	98.14%	97.26%	96.56%

(c) and (d) The category-wise details of the number of seats that remained vacant in each of the 16 IITs and 30 NITs during the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

The data indicates that the number of seats remaining vacant were negligible. A few seats were left vacant because some of the courses offered by the institutes are not very popular among the students. The steady increase in the number of registrations in the JEE (Main) and JEE (Advanced) indicates that the IITs and the NITs are the most preferred institutions in the field of Engineering and Technology.

Statement-I

Vacant Seats in respect of the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Institute	2010-11				2011-12			
	General	OBC	SC	ST	General	OBC	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
IIT bhubaneswar	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
IIT Roorkee	0	0	0	4	5	0	0	1
IIT Ropar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
IIT (BHU) Varansi	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
IIT Guwahati	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Statement-II

Vacant Seats in respect of the National Institutes of Technology (NITs) for the years 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14

Institute	2010-11				2011-12			
	General	OBC	SC	ST	General	OBC	SC	ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NIT Agartala	85	14	13	75	27	1	10	55
NIT Allahabad	9	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
NIT Arunachal	5	4	1	2	0	0	0	1
NIT Bhopal	8	5	2	3	0	0	1	14
NIT Calicut	6	8	3	18	0	5	1	5
NIT Delhi	7	7	2	0	0	2	1	1
NIT Durgapur	12	9	3	0	0	0	0	0
NIT Goa	2	1	0	0	0	5	3	4
NIT Hamirpur	9	2	1	1	0	0	1	0
NIT Jaipur	6	1	2	1	0	0	0	2
NIT Jalandhar	58	2	5	10	0	1	0	1
NIT Jamshedpur	3	5	0	2	0	0	0	0
NIT Kurukshetra	11	3	1	2	2	7	2	0
NIT Manipur	7	7	2	0	1	2	4	1
NIT Meghalaya	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	1
NIT Mizoram	6	8	7	1	0	3	1	0
NIT Nagaland	7	5	1	1	1	8	2	1
NIT Nagpur	10	8	1	0	1	0	2	1
NIT Patna	6	3	2	0	3	2	2	1
NIT Puducherry	5	1	0	3	0	1	0	1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
NIT Raipur	30	19	6	3	0	21	-8	0
NIT Rourkela	30	16	7	2	1	0	1	0
NIT Sikkim	5	6	4	1	0	0	0	0
NIT Silchar	6	4	2	0	1	7	1	0
NIT Srinagar	41	13	9	1	5	4	2	1
NIT Surat	8	8	2	1	17	13	6	3
NIT Tiruchirappalli	15	4	3	1	9	4	1	0
NIT Uttarakhand	11	8	1	1	1	0	1	0
NIT Warangal	10	9	1	0	6	6	0	0
NIT Surathkal	12	6	2	2	0	2	2	0

Institute	2012-13				2013-14			
	General	OBC	SC	ST	General	OBC	SC	ST
1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NIT Agartala	2	4	1	3	21	2	8	71
NIT Allahabad	1	0	1	0	1	0	2	2
NIT Arunachal	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	4
NIT Bhopal	0	2	0	1	1	2	7	14
NIT Calicut	0	3	0	2	0	3	2	4
NIT Delhi	4	2	2	41	3	2	2	1
NIT Durgapur	0	0	3	2	2	0	2	2
NIT Goa	0	6	5	14	3	16	3	14
NIT Hamirpur	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1
NIT Jaipur	0	2	1	3	2	2	2	2
NIT Jalandhar	1	0	0	1	1	3	2	11
NIT Jamshedpur	0	0	1	2	1	2	3	1
NIT Kurukshetra	0	6	2	3	6	12	4	2
NIT Manipur	1	0	1	1	7	14	5	2
NIT Meghalaya	0	6	0	0	1	2	2	1
NIT Mizoram	1	6	0	1	0	34	0	0
NIT Nagaland	0	12	1	2	0	1	3	2

1	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
NIT Nagpur	1	5	2	0	1	1	0	1
NIT Patna	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	1
NIT Puducherry	1	0	1	3	0	0	1	1
NIT Raipur	1	4	2	2	13	21	3	1
NIT Rourkela	0	2	3	1	0	1	0	9
NIT Sikkim	1	3	0	1	9	11	3	0
NIT Silchar	0	2	1	1	27	17	7	0
NIT Srinagar	0	3	0	1	1	5	0	12
NIT Surat	1	0	2	1	18	16	6	1
NIT Tiruchirappalli	0	1	0	2	0	16	1	1
NIT Uttarakhand	0	1	1	0	0	3	1	3
NIT Warangal	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	2
NIT Surathkal	1	1	1	1	1	2	0	4

Funds for Shah Nehar Project

1020. SHRIMATI PRATIBHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission had approved an amount of Rs. 62.42 crore to be provided to Himachal Pradesh for the Shah Nehar irrigation project; and

(b) if so, the time by which the Government would release the above amount to Himachal Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) Yes madam. The Planning Commission, in the Annual Plan 2012-13, made an additional allocation of Rs. 62 crore under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme towards balance realisation on account of Shah Nehar Project subject to necessary approvals. The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs subsequently approved a Cabinet Note prepared by the Ministry of Water Resources on "Continuation of Accelerated Irrigation benefits Programme (AIBP) and Scheme of National Projects in XII Plan with pari passu implementation of Command Area Development & Water management

(CAD&WM) and changes in policy matters for implementation of AIBP and CAD&WM" with an outlay of Rs. 70,200 crore which *inter-alia* includes Rs. 62.42 crore for Shah Nehar Project.

(b) For release of funds under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme, the State Government has to submit its proposal to the Ministry of Water Resources along with the budgetary provisions made against their demand for utilization of this share against the project.

[Translation]

Decline in Landline Telephones

1021. DR. SHAFIQR RAHMAN BARQ:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) whether the landline telephone connections are gradually on decline;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor along with the number of telephone connections in the country at present

in comparison to the last three years, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) whether the landline telephone is used for broadband internet connections;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the alternative technology medium introduced and proposed to be introduced to provide broadband facility;

(e) whether the Government proposes to formulate any scheme to increase the number of landline customers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The landline telephone connections of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have been gradually declining the last three years. However this is not so in case of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). Circle-wise details of number of landline connections during the last three years and current year (as on 30.9.2013) is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The main reasons of declining in landline connections are as follows:

- Substitution of fixed line telephone by mobile phones which offers greater flexibility in usage.
- Surrender of extra wireline telephone connection where multiple connections are available in same premises.

(c) and (d) As on 31.10.2013, BSNL has 9.94 million

wireline broadband connections and MTNL has 1.15 million wireline broadband connections. BSNL and MTNL are providing broadband on various technologies viz. Fibre-to-the-Home (FTTH), 3G, EVDO (Evolution Data only) etc. BSNL is deploying Wi-Max (Worldwide Interoperability for Microwave Access) technology also for providing broadband.

(e) and (f) BSNL and MTNL have taken the following steps to enhance attractiveness of landline connections and improve quality of service:

- Strengthening of sales and distribution channel of landline and broadband connections.
- Introduction of various attractive tariff plans & improved marketing strategies.
- Making all out efforts to retain landline customers and increase their utility by providing several Value Added Services including broadband services, Intelligent Network Services and broadband based value added services like Video/Games/Music on demand etc.
- Efforts to upgrade the external plants and extend connectivity to new upcoming colonies to provide landline telephones on demand.
- Introduction of new customer care (single window) and billing platform, provisioning system.
- Extending optical fiber to home and providing high bandwidth to subscribers.
- Loyalty scheme & special care of corporate customers.

Statement

Status of landline connections circle-wise, year-wise during the last three years and current year

Sl.No.	Name of Circle	Wireline connections on 31.3.2011	Wireline connections on 31.3.2012	Wireline connections on 31.3.2013	Wireline connections on 30.9.2013
1	2	3	4	5	6
BSNL					
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	16,687	15,906	14,251	14,210
2.	Andhra Pradesh	20,01,056	19,70,060	18,48,510	17,51,010

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	Assam	2,55,584	2,27,229	1,93,915	1,91,564
4.	Bihar	9,66,003	3,79,752	2,17,386	2,14,717
5.	Chhattisgarh	1,52,021	1,47,153	1,39,560	1,38,085
6.	Gujarat	17,14,975	15,98,630	15,65,727	14,96,328
7.	Haryana	6,09,130	5,42,975	5,04,057	4,70,023
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3,31,623	3,01,845	2,73,941	2,56,824
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2,16,149	2,03,969	1,96,811	1,89,774
10.	Jharkhand	2,17,264	2,15,387	1,60,988	1,58,091
11.	Karnataka	20,40,456	19,63,247	16,91,273	16,13,635
12.	Kerala	31,82,212	30,65,384	29,43,505	28,71,487
13.	Madhya Pradesh	8,88,313	7,03,915	6,95,711	6,92,123
14.	Maharashtra	24,82,216	22,40,187	20,46,050	19,42,678
15.	North East-I	1,46,144	1,41,010	1,24,514	79,518
16.	North East-II	1,23,091	1,11,119	65,370	63,929
17.	Odisha	5,60,504	4,51,480	3,64,132	3,48,150
18.	Punjab	12,31,817	10,89,917	9,83,646	9,35,140
19.	Rajasthan	11,82,757	10,46,9625	8,87,216	8,52,978
20.	Tamil Nadu	17,89,059	16,65,407	15,82,503	15,22,368
21.	Uttarakhand	2,40,483	2,20,416	1,99,911	1,72,585
22.	U.P. (East)	13,69,941	11,67,606	9,43,196	7,66,715
23.	U.P. West	5,78,995	5,38,940	5,28,678	4,44,015
24.	West bengal	7,34,167	6,56,505	5,28,094	5,07,769
25.	Kolkata	11,99,651	9,75,123	9,30,944	8,86,504
26.	Chennai	9,94,607	8,27,945	8,16,173	7,88,221
MTNL					
27.	Delhi	15,46,432	15,63,034	15,93,551	15,98,794
28.	Mumbai	19,17,537	18,94,695	18,66,498	19,44,053

[English]

Delay in Projects Abroad

1022. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any mechanism to

prevent cost and time overruns in the projects undertaken by his Ministry in other countries;

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

(c) whether the Government has been successful

in reducing the cost and time overruns in these projects; 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) and (b) The Ministry has established mechanisms for reducing and preventing cost and time overruns of projects undertaken by the Ministry in other countries, the details of which are as follows:

- (i) Development Partnership Administration (DPA) was set up in the Ministry of External Affairs in January 2012 to effectively handle and monitor India's development assistance abroad through the stages of conception, launch, execution and completion; and
- (ii) Regular meetings of bilateral Project Steering Committees, and site visits are arranged, as required, to review monitor and address factors affecting timely and effective implementation of projects.

(c) and (d) The projects undertaken by the Ministry since January, 2012 in other countries are ongoing and at different stages of execution. These projects are monitored closely by the respective Project Authorities/ Steering Committees and, barring unforeseen local factors, are so far proceeding satisfactorily.

[Translation]

New Development Schemes

1023. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has sanctioned new development schemes for Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the project-wise details of the funds released during the last three years?

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

SHUKLA): (a) to (c) The Special Plan for Bihar was formulated and approved for implementation during the Tenth and Eleventh Five Year Plan period to provide special funding for prioritized sectors, namely, Power, Road Connectivity, Irrigation, Integrated Watershed Development, Integrated Community Based Forest Management etc in the State. The Special Plan for Bihar has now been continued in the Twelfth Five year Plan period. The new projects approved for implementation in the Twelfth Five Year Plan period and the funds released/recommended for release for the same in the current year are given as under:

(Rs. in crore)		
Sl.No.	Name of the Project	2013-14
1.	Additional Two lane semi elevated plus four lane elevated Highway over Patna Canal as approach of Rail-cum-Road Bridge across the River Ganga at Digha	215.00
2.	Strengthening of Power distribution system and removal of distribution constraint in North and South Bihar	284.00
3.	Full scale electrification of villages in eleven districts mentioned by MOP/REC under RGGVY	125.50
4.	Strengthening of Sub-Transmission System in Bihar (Phae-II Extension)	62.50
5.	Strengthening of Transmission System of Bihar - Phase-III	411.02
6.	Strengthening of Power Distribution System and Removal of Distribution constraints in North Bihar and South Bihar (Phase-II)	786.00*
Total		1884.02

*recommended for Release

[English]

Commemorative Postage Stamps

1024. SHRI VINCENT H. PALA: 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 name of various eminent personalities including Soso Tham;

(b) if so, the names of such personalities, State-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the details of immemorative stamps issued by

the Ministry in respect of eminent personalities in all parts of India *vis-a-vis* the States in the North Eastern region?

THE MINISTER OF COOMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) the details are enclosed in Statement-I.

(d) The details are enclosed in Statement-II.

Statement-I

State-wise list of personalities on whom requests for issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps have been received

The following proposals for release of commemorative postage stamps on personalities have been received after Philatelic Advisory Committee meeting held on 26.11.2012 from the State government/public representatives till date:

S.No.	Name of Personality	Action taken by the Govt.
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Gurudev Veturi Prabhakara Sastry	To be placed before PAC-2013
2.	Nannaya	Suggested for Special Cover
3.	Sathya Sai baba	Stamp has been released on 23.11.2013
4.	Raghupati Venkataratnam Naidu	To be placed before PAC-2013
5.	Gidugu Rammurty	To be placed before PAC-2013
Assam		
6.	Sarat Chandra Sinha	To be placed before PAC-2013
Bihar		
7.	Amarmuniji Maharaj	To be placed before PAC-2013
8.	Kavi Kokil Vidhyapati	Material awaited for further consideration
Delhi		
9.	Lala Sriram	To be placed before PAC-2013
Goa		
10.	Olimpio Coletto Rodrigues	Material awaited for further consideration
Gujarat		
11.	Shrimad Buddhisagar Maharaj	Material awaited for further consideration
12.	Haroobhai Mehta	Material awaited for further consideration
Jharkhand		
13.	P.D. Himatsingka	To be placed before PAC-2013
Karnataka		
14.	K.V. Puttappa	To be placed before PAC-2013

S.No.	Name of Personality	Action taken by the Govt.
15.	D. Devraj	To be placed before PAC-2013
16.	P. Sunder Ram Reddy	Material awaited for further consideration
Kerala		
17.	T.P. Kelu Nambiar	Not in consonance with Rule 17 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
18.	Stephen Padua	Placed before Sub-Committee meeting held on 07.06.2013, but could not be approved.
19.	Acharya Thunjathu Ramanujan Ezhuthachan	Material awaited for further consideration.
20.	Muthoot Pappachan	To be placed before PAC-2013
21.	C.H. Mohammad Koya	Suggested for "Special Cover with Special Cancellation".
22.	Dr. P. Palpu	Material awaited for further consideration.
23.	Sahodharan Ayyappan	Material awaited for further consideration.
24.	Deshabhimani T.K. Madhavan	To be placed before PAC-2013
Madhya Pradesh		
25.	Thakur Niranjan Singh	Not in consonance with Rule 4 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
26.	Col. Ajay Narain Mushran	Placed before Sub-Committee meeting held on 07.06.2013, but could not be approved.
27.	Prakash Chand Sethi	Material awaited for further consideration.
28.	Ustad Amir Khan	To be placed before PAC-2013
29.	Maharaja Satan Passi	To be placed before PAC-2013
Maharashtra		
30.	Balasaheb Thakarey	Placed before Sub-Committee meeting held on 07.06.2013, but could not be approved.
31.	Tukdoji	MaharajStamp already issued in the year 1995.
32.	Shreesant Sevalal Maharaj	Material awaited for further consideration.
33.	Acharya Anand Rishi	Not in consonance with Rule 11 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
34.	Baba Joomdev	Stamp has been released on 30.09.2013.
35.	Ganesh S. Khaparde	To be placed before PAC-2013
36.	Kumari Jethi T. Sipahimalani	Material awaited for further consideration.
37.	Veer Wammanrao Joshi	Suggested for "Special Cover with Special Cancellation:.
38.	Vasanrao Fulsing Naik	Suggested for "Special Cover with Special Cancellation:.

S.No.	Name of Personality	Action taken by the Govt.
39.	Paramanand Deepchand Hinduja	Material awaited for further consideration.
40.	Ustad Azmal Hussain	To be placed before PAC-2013
41.	Vishwasrao Dattajirao Chowgule	Not in consonance with Rule 13 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
42.	Shri Chakradhar Swami	Not in consonance with Rule 11 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
43.	Radhashyam Roy	To be placed before PAC-2013
44.	Pranlal Bhogilal	Not in consonance with Rule 11 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
45.	Kisan Mahadeo Veer	Not in consonance with Rule 10 & 13 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
46.	Eklavya (Proponent from Maharashtra)	Issue of stamp approval for 2013.
47.	Sachin Tendulkar : 200th Test Match	Stamp has been released on 14.11.2013.
Meghalaya		
48.	U Soso Tham	Placed before Sub-Committee meeting held on 07.06.2013, but could not be approved.
Odisha		
49.	Nandini Satpathy	To be placed before PAC-2013.
Punjab		
50.	Ruchi Ram Sahani	Stamp has been released on 24.10.2013.
51.	Amrita Shergill	Suggested for "Special Cover with Special Cancellation".
52.	Harkishan Singh Surjeet	To be placed before PAC-2013.
53.	Beant Singh	Approved for release in the year 2013.
54.	Phool Chandji Maharaj	To be placed before PAC-2013.
55.	Bhai Mardanaji	Material awaited for further consideration.
Rajasthan		
56.	Dr. Sitaram Lalas	Placed before Sub-Committee meeting held on 07.06.2013, but could not be approved.
57.	Govind Guru	Material awaited for further consideration.
58.	Acharya Tulsi	Stamp already issued on 20.10.1998.
59.	Lajja Ram Mehta	To be placed before PAC-2013.
60.	Agarchand Nahata	To be placed before PAC-2013.
61.	Jagjit Singh	Matter under consideration.

S.No.	Name of Personality	Action taken by the Govt.
Tamil Nadu		
62.	Madurai Mani Iyer	Placed before Sub-Committee meeting held on 07.06.2013, but could not be approved.
63.	Swami Satchidananda	Placed before Sub-Committee meeting held on 07.06.2013, but could not be approved.
64.	Dr. Mathuram Santosham	Placed before Sub-Committee meeting held on 07.06.2013, but could not be approved.
65.	R.R. Dalavani	Authentic material awaited for further consideration.
66.	S.N.N. Sankaraliga Iyer	Material awaited for further consideration.
67.	Sriman Natanagopala Nayakiyar	To be placed before PAC-2013.
68.	Col. Penny Cuick	To be placed before PAC-2013.
69.	C. Abdul Hakeem	To be placed before PAC-2013.
70.	Dr. P. Sivandhi Adityan	Not in consonance with Rule 13 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
71.	T. Mukta & T. Brinda	Material awaited for further consideration.
72.	G.R. Damodharan	To be placed before PAC-2013.
Uttar Pradesh		
73.	Raja Jai Lal Singh	Material awaited for further consideration.
74.	Devi Prasad Rahi	Not in consonance with Rule 13 of Rules for Issue of Commemorative Postage Stamps.
75.	Shafiq Ur Rahman Kidwai	Material awaited for further consideration.
76.	Maulana Hassart Mohaani	Matter under consideration.
77.	Shahid Rao Ram Baksh Singh	Material awaited for further consideration.
78.	Gulab Singh Lodhi	Approved for release in the year 2013.
Uttarakhand		
79.	Srideo Suman	Material awaited for further consideration.
80.	Khwaja Ahmed Alias	Material awaited for further consideration.
West Bengal		
81.	Siddhartha Shankar Ray	Material awaited for further consideration.
82.	Jyoti Basu	Approved for 2014.

Statement-II

Commemorative Postage Stamp issued and approved for release in the Year 2013 on eminent personalities

S.No.	Name of Proposal	Date of Release
1.	C. Achyutha Menon	13.01.2013
2.	Swami Vivekananda (Set of 4 Stamps)	12.01.2013
3.	Aditya Vikram Birla	14.01.2013
4.	Sahir Ludhianvi	08.03.2013
5.	Jhulelal	17.03.2013
6.	Shivram Hari Rajguru	22.03.2013
7.	Hari Singh Nalwa	30.04.2013
8.	Peerzada Ghulam Ahmad Mehjoor	25.06.2013
9.	Lala Jagat Narain	09.09.2013
10.	Acharya Gyansagar	10.09.2013
11.	Gurajada Appa Rao	21.09.2013
12.	Raj Bahadur	21.08.2013
13.	Pratap Narayan Mishra	24.09.2013
14.	Joomdeo	30.09.2013
15.	Ruchi Ram Sahni	24.10.2013
16.	Sachin Tendulkar - 200th Test Match	14.11.2013
17.	Sathya Sai baba	23.11.2013
18.	Beant Singh	17.12.2013
19.	Gulab Singh Lodhi	Dec., 2013
20.	Eklavya	Dec., 2013
21.	Babu Banarsi Das	Dec., 2013

Visit by Dignitaries

1025. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:
SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:
SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of visits by foreign dignitaries to India during the last six months till date;

(b) the issues on which deliberations were held with them;

(c) whether any bilateral agreements were signed and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of visits undertaken by the Prime Minister, External Affairs Minister and Defence Minister to foreign countries during the above period

(e) the details of discussions held and the outcome thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to further improve the relations with these countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) Information in respect of visit by dignitaries is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Quality of Education

1026. SHRIMATI MANEKA SANJAY GANDHI:
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

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

(a) whether the rising cost of education, poor infrastructural facilities, low pupil-teacher ratio and scarcity of skilled jobs are worsening the quality of education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and whether the

Government has taken any steps to tackle this issue during the last three years and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is taking any steps to introduce a skill-based curriculum which will help in creating skilled employees for the industry; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Government is aware of the imbalances that exist in the education sector in the country. These are instances of inadequate infrastructure facilities in the schools, an adverse pupil teacher ratio & the presence of a large number of untrained teachers in the system.

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.

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, (iv) ensuring continuous and comprehensive assessment for learning.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, stipulates that the prescribed pupil-teacher ratio will be maintained in respect of every school. The States have, therefore, been advised to rationalize the deployment of teachers and expedite the recruitment of teacher against the post sanctioned under the SSA as well as the State sector vacancies to address the problem of teacher shortage and urban-rural imbalance in teacher postings. Under the RMSA, 40,018 additional teacher posts have been sanctioned.

The Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced the scheme of Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) in its schools in a phased manner for the improvement of quality in the schools affiliated to it. The Board has also made the 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 the improvement of the quality of education in Indian Universities, such as the introduction of the semester system, the regular updating of curricula, Choice Based Credit Systems (CBCS), reforms in admission procedure and in examination and evaluation systems.

The Government has already introduced four Bills in the Parliament aiming at reforms in higher education which include proposals for the prohibition of unfair practices in technical/educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities, the mandatory accreditation of higher educational institutions; educational tribunals for adjudication of disputes; and legislation to regulate the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions.

(c) and (d) An Executive Order on the National Vocational Education Qualification Framework (NVEQF) has been issued by the Ministry in September, 2012. The NVEQF is a nationally-integrated education and competency based skill framework that provides for multiple pathways both within vocational education and between general and vocational education to link one level of learning to another higher level and enable learners to progress to higher levels from any starting point in the education and/or skill system. The key elements of the NVEQF are to provide:

- (i) National Principles for providing Vocational education (VE) leading to international equivalency,
- (ii) Multiple entry and exit between VE, general education and job markets,
- (iii) progression within VE,
- (iv) transfer between VE and general education, and
- (v) partnership with industry/employees

[Translation]

Release of Indian Fishermen

1027. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of Indian fishermen and their boats in the custody of Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Bangladesh at present;

(b) the number of fishermen released recently from these countries;

(c) the details of the steps taken/being taken by the Government to secure release of all the fishermen; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to rehabilitate fishermen and their families whose boats have been confiscated by neighbouring countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) As per available information, there are 229 fishermen, believed to be Indian nationals and over 740 boats in the custody of Pakistan; 86 fishermen and 54 boats are in the custody of Sri Lanka; and there are no Indian fishermen or boats in the custody of Bangladesh.

(b) As a result of its consistent efforts, Government has secured the release of 390 and 403 Indian fishermen from the custody of Pakistan and Sri Lanka, respectively, in 2013, till date.

(c) 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. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee has also been set up to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners, including fishermen, who have completed their prison term.

(d) Ministry of Agriculture is the nodal agency for payment of compensation to the families of fishermen lodged in Pakistani jails. A Soft Loan Package for the replacement of Indian fishing vessels in Pakistan's custody has been made available by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPDA).

[English]

SSA with Portugal

1028. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether India has signed any Social Security Agreement with Portugal in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions of the said agreement;

(c) the number of Indian citizens living in Portugal and vice-versa as on 31 March, 2013; and

(d) the extent to which trade and investment between the two countries will improve after the implementation of the said agreement?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam. India has signed Social Security Agreement with Portugal on 4th March, 2013 in New Delhi.

(b) Main provisions of the Social Security Agreement with Republic of Portugal are:

(i) For short term contract upto 5 years, no social security contribution would need to be paid by Indian workers in Portugal provided they continue to make contribution in India.

This benefit shall be available even when Indian company sends its employees to Portugal from a third country.

(ii) Indian workers shall be entitled to the export of the social security benefit on their relocation to India.

(iii) The period of contribution in one contracting state

will be added to the period of contribution in the other contracting state for determining the eligibility for social security benefits.

(c) The number of Indian citizens living in Portugal is currently estimated to be approximately 5,600 and as on 31/12/2012, 1720 Portugal nationals were registered in India.

(d) Implementation of the Agreement will facilitate movement of professionals of various sectors between India and Portugal thereby improving the trade and investment between the two countries.

Application Under RTI

1029. DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received for information under the Right to Information Act in the Ministry during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;

(b) the number of applications in respect of which information has been provided;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaint with regard to providing incomplete information or information not based on facts; and

(d) if so, the number of such complaints received and the action taken by the Government in this regard and also against the persons responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Reservation in Proportion to Population

1030. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken or proposes

to take steps for making reservation in Government jobs in the ratio of the percentage of the population of SCs/STs by taking the census for the year 2010 as the basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

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

(c) As per decision of the Supreme Court, total reservation for Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Other Backward Classes cannot exceed the limit of 50%.

Reservation for Gujjar Community

1031. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken/proposes to take any steps to ensure benefit of reservation in jobs to Gujjar community of Rajasthan by including it in the Ninth Schedule to the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) There is no such proposal under consideration. However, 'Gujjar, Gurjar' caste/community is included in Central list of Other Backward Classes (OBC) for the State of Rajasthan at Entry No. 19.

Repair of Landline Telephones

1032. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether any specific time period has been fixed for attending various complaints regarding faults in landline connection of BSNL and MTNL;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present monitoring system to address the complaint regarding a dead telephone;

(d) whether any responsibility is fixed in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken for timely repair of telephones?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has framed guidelines and has fixed time limits for attending various complaints regarding faults in landline telephone connections. The details are as follows:

S.No.	QoS (Quality of Service) Parameter	Benchmark
1.	Fault repair in urban areas	100% within 3 days
2.	Fault repair in rural and hilly areas	100% within 5 days

(c) The following system has been adopted by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) for monitoring complaints:

- Complaint of dead telephone of BSNL and MTNL can be registered on Booking system through specified complaint booking telephone numbers.
- These complaints are monitored through Call Details Record (CDR) based fault repair service and work order management system.

(d) and (e) Generally, BSNL and MTNL rectify the faults within the prescribed time frame. However, sometimes delays occur due to large scale of damage to underground cables on account of massive road expansion work and other work like sewage rehabilitation by state/local authorities which are beyond the control of BSNL and MTNL. Delayed rectification of faults is mainly due to

damage to cables for reasons beyond the control of BSNL and MTNL. Where serious deficiencies in service are observed, disciplinary action may be initiated against concerned employees by the BSNL & MTNL Management.

Irregularities on Diesel and Wages of Labourers

1033. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation is undergoing on irregularities that took place in diesel purchase and payment of wages to labourers in some telecommunication circles including Hazaribagh in Jharkhand;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government against the officers found guilty?

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) Investigation has been undertaken on alleged irregularities in diesel purchase and payment of wages to labourers in Bihar, Karnataka and Punjab telecommunication circles of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL).

(b) and (c) In Bihar Circle, two complaints regarding in purchase of diesel in Bhagalpur and Betia Secondary Switching Areas (SSAs) are under investigation.

In Karnataka Circle, an investigation was carried out on a complaint regarding irregularities in payment for diesel and the matter is subjudice. In another case, some contract labourers of Bidar SSA complained that they were being paid less than the minimum wages fixed by Labour Bidar SSA complained that they were being paid less than the minimum wages fixed by Labour Department and their grievances have been lodged before Labour Court, Gulbarga, Karnataka.

In Punjab Circle, a complaint regarding payment of wages to labourers is under investigation in Ludhiana SSA.

[English]

Fake Educational Institutions

1034. SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of fake universities and educational/technical institutes are functioning in the country;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has assessed the number of students suffered or affected by these fake educational institutions and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the details of the action taken against such fake universities/institutes; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to safeguard the interests of the students pursuing studies therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) identifies and notifies from time to time, a list of fake universities and unapproved institutions in the country. The UGC has notified 21 fake universities. The State-wise details of these institutions are available on the UGC website: www.ugc.ac.in. The name of Bhartiya shiksha Parishad, Lucknow has been placed in the footnote of the list of Fake Universities as the matter is sub judice before the District Judge, Lucknow. Similarly, the name of Indian Institute of Planning and Management (IIPM) has been removed from the list of Fake Universities due to a Court Order. The UGC issued a "Public Notice" separately on its unrecognized status.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) The UGC has reported that it has written to all the Chief Secretaries, Home Secretaries and Education Secretaries of all states to check the menace of fake universities and take necessary action against them. The UGC has also addressed all the Education Secretaries in States and Union Territories to initiate a drive against institutions offering degrees without approval of the competent authority like the UGC, the All India

Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and the Distance Education Council (DEC) in the States/Union Territories. The UGC issues 'Public Notice', 'Press Release' and advertisements for the awareness of the general public/students in the leading daily newspapers at the beginning of each academic session, cautioning aspiring students not to seek admission in such institutions. Further, the Central Government has introduced "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" in Parliament for the prohibition and punishment of certain unfair practices in technical educational institutions, medical educational institutions and universities. The scope of unfair practices as defined in the Bill includes the grant of degrees by institutions not authorized to grant degrees.

[Translation]

Tailor Made Housing Policy for States

1035. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow States to have a tailor-made housing policy as different rules in different States make it difficult to have unified guidelines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has appointed consultants in consultations with the State Governments to draft policies for housing with special accent on affordable houses for the economically weaker sections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) 'Land' and 'Colonization' both being State subjects, are the responsibility of the State Governments as regards formulating their own housing policies, including those for the urban areas. Further, it is the prerogative of the State Governments to have their tailor-made housing

policies to suit their regional, cultural and socioeconomic context. States need not to take any permission of Central Government to prepare a tailor-made housing policy. However, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has been encouraging and supporting the States to prepare their respective State Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (SUHHP) and State Urban Housing & Habitat Action Plan, as outlined in the National Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (NUHHP), 2007. Some State have already prepared their State Urban Housing & Habitat Policy (SUHHP).

(c) and (d) Government of India has initiated steps to appoint the consultants to draft policies for housing with special accent on affordable homes for economically weaker sections in consultation with State Governments.

[English]

Stagnation in Promotion

1036. SHRI K NARAYANA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is stagnation in many organized Group A service and the officers are not getting timely promotions;

(b) if so, whether the system of prescribing qualifying service for promotion for various organized Group A Central services and that of Indian Administrative Service are at great variance and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the officers are also deprived of the benefit of Non-Functional Upgradation (NFU) for want of completion of qualifying service at various levels;

(d) if so, whether the same is contrary to intent and purpose proposed by the 6th pay Commission and accepted by the Government; and

(e) if so, the remedial measures proposed by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The time period taken for promotion to various grades in different services varies depending upon the factor like cadre structure, recruitment pattern, conduct of DPCs etc. The cadre structure of a service is guided by functional requirements.

(b) The details of qualifying service prescribed for Indian Administrative Service and various Organized Group 'A' Central Services are given in enclosed Statement.

(c) The 6th CPC recommended that whenever an Indian Administrative Services Officer of the State or Joint Cadre is posted at the Centre to a particular grade carrying a specific grade pay in pay band 3 or Pay Band 4, the officers belonging to batches of Organized Group A service that are senior by two years or more and have not so far been promoted to that particular grade would be granted the same grade on non-functional basis from the date of posting of the Indian Administrative Service Officers in that particular grade at the Centre. Consequent upon the acceptance of the recommendations of the Sixth Central Pay Commission, instruction for grant of the Non-functional Up-gradation in OM No. AB14017/64/208-Estt. (RR) dt. 20.04.09 have been issued. As per the terms and conditions of the above Scheme, the non functional up gradation would not be linked to the vacancies in the grade. All the prescribed eligibility criteria and promotional norms including 'benchmark' for up-gradation to a particular grade pay would have to be met at the time of screening for grant of higher pay-scale under these orders. Based on the above instructions, the officers of the Organized Group A Service are granted Non-Functional Upgradation.

(d) The on-Functional Upgradation Scheme for grant of the Non-functional Up-gradation vide DOPT OM dated 24.4.09 has been issued as per the recommendations of Sixth Central Pay Commission as accepted by the Government.

(e) In view of reply at para (c) and (d) above, the question does not arise.

Statement

Para (b): Details of qualifying service prescribed for Indian Administrative Service and various Organized Group 'A' Central Services-

The eligibility for promotion in respect of Indian Administrative Service is as under:

- (i) An officer is eligible for appointment to the Senior Time Scale on Completion of 4 Years' service.
- (ii) An officer is eligible for appointment in the Junior

Administrative Grade on completing 9 years of service.

- (iii) An officer of Junior Administrative Grade shall be eligible for appointment to the Selection Grade on completion of 13 years of service.
- (iv) The members of the service who are working in the Selection Grade and have completed 16 years of service shall be eligible for appointment in the Supertime Scale.
- (v) The Zone of consideration for promotion in the first grade above supertime scale i.e. Principal Secretary to the State Government may consist of the Supertime Scale Level Officers who have completed 25 years service
- (vi) The zone of consideration for promotion in the grade of Chief Secretary would consist of all the members of the Service who have completed 30 Years of service.

2. The eligibility criteria for promotion to various Organised Group A Services, including technical, non - technical and others Services, depend on the provisions prescribed in the respective Service Rules. The eligibility criteria in regard to length of service required for promotion to next higher grade has been prescribed broadly as followed for all Central Government posts which are mentioned as Follows:

- (i) The Junior Time Scale officers with 4 years of service in the grade are eligible for promotion to the grade of Senior Time Scale.
- (ii) The Senior Time Scale officers of the Technical Service with 5 years of service in the grade are eligible for Non-Functional Second Grade in the 2nd Grade of STS. The Senior Time Scale officers of the Non-Technical Service with 5 years of Service in the grade are eligible for promotion to the grade of JAG.
- (iii) The Junior Administrative Grade officer entering 14 years of Group A service are eligible for promotion to the Junior Administrative Grade (Non-Functional Selection Grade). The Senior Time Scale officer of the Technical Service with 9 years of service in the

grade or 13 years of Group A service and 4 years in the Senior Time Scale are eligible for promotion to the Junior Administrative Grade.

- (iv) 17 years' regular service in Group A posts in the service out of which at least 4 years' regular service should be in the JAG (including service rendered in the NFSG of the JAG are eligible. As per OM dated 18.1.2011, for promotion to Senior Administrative Grade level in Technical Service, the officers in the grade of Superintending Engineer and equivalent (PB4 Grade Pay of Rs. 8700/-) with 3 years regular service in the grade or officers in the grade of Superintending Engineer/equivalent with 17 years regular service in Group A posts in the service out of which at least 1 year of regular service should be in the PB-4 Grade Pay of Rs. 8700 are eligible.
- (v) The officers in the SAG with 3 years' regular service in the grade or with 25 years' regular service in Group A posts in the Service out of which at least 1 year regular service in the SAG are eligible for promotion to Higher Administrative Grade level as per the OMs dated 15.12.2009 and 18.1.2011.

3. The cumulative length of Group A Service required for promotion to a particular grade in the Organised Group A Service is, However, similar to the All India Service except in the Senior Administrative Grade where the cumulative length of service for Organised Group A service officer is 17 years whereas for All India Service officer, it is 16 years.

Career in Armed Forces

1037. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) schools have been asked to expose the students to a career in the armed forces at the senior secondary classes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether two periods per week have been earmarked for the said subject by the CBSE; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed MHRD that in order to expose students to a career in the Armed Forces, the Board has introduced 'National Cadet Corps (NCC)' as an academic elective (Code No. 076) which can be offered by the students of the CBSE affiliated schools as one of the four elective subjects and also as an additional elective subject at the senior secondary stage, in combination with any of the subjects that are already available in the Scheme of Studies of the Board. This elective at the senior secondary level will also include outdoor activities. Moreover, to create awareness regarding career in the defence service, the Board has also issued an advisory to the schools to expose students to the challenging and satisfying career possibilities in the Armed Forces under the General Foundation Course.

(c) and (d) There are 6 to 7 periods per week for NCC and two periods per week for General Studies/General Foundation Course.

Illegal Allocation of Flats Meant for Poor

1038. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether incidents of influential people grabbing flats meant for the poor/needily under the Urban Land Ceiling Act of 1976 through illegal allotments have come to the light of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any action against such people;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA

DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) to (e) Does not arise in view of (a) & (b) above.

Reservation in Higher Posts

1039. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to formulate a policy to make reservation in higher posts including in judiciary for eligible candidates belonging to SC/ST categories;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) In the Central Government, reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes/Other Backward Classes, in the case of direct recruitment is already available in all Levels of Posts. In case of promotion by Non Selection also, reservation for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes is available in all levels of posts. In promotion by 'Selection' reservation is available up to the lowest rung of Group-A posts. Further, concession for Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees in promotion by 'Selection' is available up to the posts carrying the Grade Pay of Rs. 8700/-.

So far as reservation in higher posts in Judiciary, appointment of judges of the Supreme Court and High Courts is made under Article 134 and 217 of the Constitution of India, respectively. These Articles do not provide for reservation for any caste or class of persons. The Government, has, however, requested the Chief Justices of High Courts that while sending proposals for appointment of judges, due consideration be given to suitable candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, Other Backward Classes, Minorities and from amongst women.

[Translation]

Renaming of Central Universities

1040. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Central Universities functioning in the names of great personalities, State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to rename Central University of Motihari as Mahatma Gandhi Central University, Motihari and the Central University of Gaya as Gautam Budha Central University in the State of Bihar; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) A list of Central Universities functioning in the names of great personalities, State-wise' under the purview of this Ministry is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The requests for the naming of the proposed Central University of North Bihar at Motihari as the Mahatma Gandhi Central University and to re-name the existing Central University of Bihar, which is to be located at Gaya, as the Gautam Budha Central University have been received from several quarters. However, there was a conscious decision already taken by the Government to name the Central universities established by the Central Universities Act, 2009 after the names of the States/ places of their location so that the name of a particular Central University may reflect its territorial jurisdiction. Accordingly, all the new Central universities, except those which were converted from State universities to Central universities, were named after the States/ places of their location. In view of this, hitherto it has not been possible to consider the above requests favourably.

Statement

S.No	Name of Central University	State
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	Andhra Pradesh
2.	Rajiv Gandhi University	Arunachal Pradesh
3.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	Chhattisgarh
4.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	New Delhi
5.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	Madhya Pradesh
6.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	Madhya Pradesh
7.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	Maharashtra
8.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	Uttar Pradesh
9.	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	Uttarakhand
10.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	New Delhi

[English]

Weight of School Bags

1041. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONRAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether most of the schools are not following his Ministry's guidelines of 2008 prescribed to limit the weight of children's school bags;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for not complying with the guidelines along with the action taken by the Government against schools which are not following the guidelines;

(d) whether this has affected the children's posture and also causing disability;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the corrective measures taken/being taken by the Government to ensure that all the schools strictly follow the guidelines?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (f) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has issued an advisory in 2008 on reducing the load of school bags to all the schools affiliated to the board. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS) has also issued guidelines in 2009 to the effect that for students of class I & II, the weight of books and notebooks carried in the school bag including the weight of the bag should not exceed 2 kg, whereas the weight limits are 3 kg, 4 kg and 6 kg for classes III-IV, V-VII and VIII-XII respectively.

Education is in the concurrent list and the majority of the country's schools are under the purview of the State Governments. It is for the States to take appropriate action in the matter of regulating the weight of school bags in the schools under their jurisdiction. On physiological considerations, a child should not be allowed to carry heavy weight. The measures taken by KVS and CBSE will enable the young children to avoid physical stress due to heavy school bags.

Civil Construction Work of DMRC

1042. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH:
SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:
SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DMRC) engages contractors for its Metro Rail Projects and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the details of faulty/sub-standard civil construction work identified in various corridors of Delhi Metro;

(c) the names of contractors black-listed for faulty work/non-payment of labour wages etc. and the action taken against the officials and contractors for the same; and

(d) the steps/ safeguards taken by the Delhi Metro to ensure quality civil work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) Yes, Madam. Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) has informed that it has engaged nearly 160 contractors for major works for construction of DMRTS Phase I, II and III.

(b) As informed by DMRC, the following faulty civil construction works have been detected:-

- (i) Accident occurred during launching of segmental box girder of the viaduct at zamroodpur in Central Secretariat- Badarpur line. The accident was due to failure of pier cap of pier no. 67 on account of insufficient design of pier strut and deficiency in placement of reinforcement.
- (ii) Defect in the girder bearing system of the Airport Metro Express Link due to damage of the grout material used above and below the bearings at few locations was detected.
- (iii) Due to development of cracks in the arm of the balanced cantilever beam of NOIDA City centre station at Dehi end, the down line side platform end of the station was found sagging on 13.9.2013. The occurrence of cracks was due to non-adherence to structural drawings w.r.t. placement of reinforcement. However, the up line side structure and platform were unaffected for the continuance of traffic.

(c) No contractor has been blacklisted for non-payment of wages. The names of contractors where the above faults had occurred and actions taken by DMRC against the contractors and officials are as under:-

- (i) For the accident at Zamroodpur, the contractor, M/s Gammon India Limited, was barred from entrusting any new contract in DMRC for a period of two years, a penalty of Rs. 5 Crores was imposed and the Performance Guarantee of 5% was extended to 5 years after completion of work as against 10% upto 1 year apart from recovery of penalties as per terms and conditions on

Safety, Health and Environment in the contract. The Detailed Design Consultant, M/s Arch Consultancy Services Pvt. Limited was black-listed for a period of 5 years from engagement by DMRC or DMRC contractors. M/s Tandon Consultants Pvt. Ltd. was debarred from engagement for any consultancy work in Delhi Metro for a period of 2 years either directly or through contracting agencies.

The action was also taken against three senior officials of DMRC namely Shri Vijay Anand, Director (Project), Shri Mukesh Thakur, Deputy Chief Engineer and Shri Vivek Prakash Srivastava, Deputy Chief Engineer were repatriated to their parent departments and one expatriate Quality Expert of General Consultants, Mr. Mallonga was demobilized.

- (iii) On the issue of the defects in civil structures in the Airport Express Metro Line, the Government has constituted a two member Enquiry Committee, comprising Additional Member (Works), Railway Board, Ministry of Railways and Additional Secretary & Chief Vigilance Officer (CVO), Ministry of Urban Development. The report of the Enquiry Committee was referred to Central Vigilance Commission (CVC), and as per the CVC's advice, the report has been forwarded to DMRC for examination by the board of DMRC for taking action against various officials of DMRC as well as various consultants and contractors as per the findings of the report. DMRC has also been directed to examine various system improvements to avoid recurrence of such failure in future. DMRC has constituted a Board sub-committee under the chairmanship of Secretary (UD) and consisting of Chief Secretary, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi (GNCTD), Additional Member (works), Railway Board and Joint Secretary & Financial Adviser, Ministry of Urban Development to consider the Enquiry Committee report and take further action. DMRC has intimated that the following actions have been taken against the consultant/ contract:-

- (a) Civil contractors (M/s. IJM - IJMII JV) have been disqualified from Phase-III tenders. They

have not been allowed to participate in the tenders of Ph-III. Their pre-qualification has also been put under suspension.

- (b) The performance Security of the Airport Metro Line Consultant, a consortium led by M/s Oriental Consultants, Japan, Amounting to Rs. 5.8 crore has been forfeited.

- (III) For development of cracks in the arm of the balanced cantilever beam of NOIDA city centre station, the legal options are being explored against contractor i.e. M/s Gammon India Ltd whose Defect Liability Period of works has been over long ago. The service of Shri Vikas Tyagi, Junior Engineer, DMRC has been terminated. Disciplinary Action under major penalty against Shri Sanjay Varshney, Executive Engineer, DMRC has been initiated.

(d) DMRC has taken a number of steps for ensuring safety and quality of works and reduction of accidents:-

- (i) General Consultants' quality control team has been strengthened.
- (ii) Design wing of DMRC has been substantially strengthened.
- (iii) Designs are proof checked by an outside Consultant and are also checked by General Consultants.
- (iv) All the launching operations by contractors are additionally supervised by DMRC engineers
- (v) All critical structures are cast under supervision of DMRC engineers.

Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions

1043. DR. RAM CHANDRA DOME:

SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

- (a) the details of the measures taken by the Government to prevent ragging in the Central Universities and other higher educational institutions;

(b) whether there is an increase in the number of complaints related to ragging in Central Universities and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(c) whether some university authorities including Puducherry Central University are reluctant to act on ragging complaints in the recent past and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has intervened in order to ensure strict implementation of anti-ragging law and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether the Government has taken any action in cases where complainants of ragging have been harassed by University authorities particularly in Puducherry Central University and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) In order to curb the menace of ragging, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has notified the "UGC Regulations on Curbing the Menace of Ragging in Higher Educational Institutions, 2009", which is available at UGC's website - www.ugc.ac.in. The Regulations contain actions against both individuals, including teachers and employees, and institutions in the event of an incident, if proved to be a case of ragging. Similarly, the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI), Nursing Council of India (NCI), etc., have also notified anti-ragging regulations. As Anti-Ragging (24X7) Helpline has also been launched by the UGC in 2009 to provide immediate help to the victims of ragging. The UGC, Each year, launches a media campaign through print and digital media, informing the public at large, about the consequence of ragging and about the helpline. The Ministry, each year, writes to the Chief Secretaries and Director Generals of Police of all States/UTs, requesting them to take measures to prevent the incidence of ragging. A Monitoring Agency has been engaged to track and follow-up proper action on the complaints received by the Anti-Ragging Helpline.

As per the information furnished to the Ministry by the Monitoring Agency, with regard to Central Universities,

a total of 105 complaints have been received since 2009 till date. The CU-wise, year-wise, details of complaints received is given in the enclosed statement. From the annexure, it may be seen that maximum number of complaints have been received in 2010-11 and during the current year.

(c) to (e) The Ministry is very sensitive to the incidents of ragging. Besides putting up an anti-ragging mechanism to handle the incidences of ragging effectively at the institution level, it has also engaged a Monitoring Agency to follow up the complaints with the concerned institutions, including the Central Universities which reports to the UGC and other regulatory bodies, in case it finds the action taken by the institutions/CUs not satisfactory.

As regards Pondicherry University, a representation from the Students Federation of India was received in the Ministry on 07/11/2013 regarding ragging, sexual harassment and intimidation of two girls-students. A letter from Shri C.P. Narayanan, Member of Parliament (RS) has also been received on 14/11/2013, raising the same matter. Soon after receipt of the representation from the Students Federation of India, a report was called for from the University. Pondicherry University has informed the Ministry that the matter was inquired into by the Anti-Ragging Committee of the University and it was found that the incident was not a case of ragging, rather, it was a quarrel between two groups of students. Accordingly, they have taken action against the students found guilty by the Discipline Committee of violating the discipline of the University. The University further added that it is quite sympathetic to the issues relating to ragging and sexual harassment and has taken proactive measures. The grievances of the students, including that of ragging and sexual harassment, can be reported to any member of the ARC or the Sexual Harassment Prevention Committee (HSPC) whose names, contact numbers and email IDs are available in the University's website, hostels and academic building, library and in the academic calendar issued to all students. This information is also available in the admission prospectus. Posters indicating zero-tolerance towards ragging have been displayed at all Public places and central facilities.

Statement

State/UT	Name of University	Regging compaints (Year-wise)					Total
		2009-10	2010-2011	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14*	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Andhra Pradesh	English and Foreign Langauges University	0	4	3	0	0	7
	Hyderabad University	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	Rajiv Gandhi University	0	0	0	1	0	1
Assam	Assam University	0	1	0	0	3	4
	Tezpur University	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	Central University of Bihar	0	0	0	0	0	0
Chhattisgarh	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	2	3	2	0	0	7
Delhi	Delhi University	0	3	2	0	0	5
	Ignou	0	0	1	0	0	1
	Jamia Millia Islamia	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Jawaharla Nehru University	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	Central University of Gujarat	0	0	0	0	1	1
Haryana	Central Univesity of Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jammu and Kashmir	Central Univestiy of Jammu	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Central Univestiy of Kashmir	0	0	0	0	0	0
Jharkhand	Central Univesity of Jharkhand	0	0	0	0	1	1
Karnataka	Central Univesity of Karnataka	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerala	Central Univesity of Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	Indira Gandhi National Tribal Univesity	0	0	0	1	0	1
	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	0	0	1	0	0	1
Maharashtra	MG Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwa Vidyalya	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mizoram	Mizoram Univesity	0	0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Manipur	Manipur Univesity	0	0	0	0	1	1
Meghalaya	North-Eastern Hill Univesity	0	0	0	0	1	1
Nagaland	Nagaland University	0	0	0	0	0	0
Odisha	Central University of Orissa	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pudduchery	Pondicherry University	0	2	2	0	4	8
Punjab	Central Univesity of Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0
Rajasthan	Central Univesity of Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sikkim	Sikkim Univeristy	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tamil Nadu	Central University of Tamil Nadu	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tripura	Tripura Univesity	0	0	0	2	4	6
Uttar Pradesh	Aligarh Muslim University	1	0	1	2	3	7
	Allahabad University	2	0	0	2	0	4
	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	1	7	0	3	4	15
	Banaras Hindu University	2	7	1	9	6	25
	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	0	0	0	0	1	1
Uttarakhand	HNB Garhwal Univesity	1	3	1	2	1	8
West Bengal	Visva-Bharati Santiniketan	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Total	9	30	14	22	30	105

*As on 10/12/2013.

Physical Facilities and Human Resource

1044. SHRI PREM DAS RAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government intends to 'strengthen' universities and colleges that are technically under the purview of Univesity Grants Commission (UGC) but do not yet meet the minimum eligibility norms in terms of physical facilities and human resource;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of such colleges and universities, State-wise; and

(c) whether the Government has any plan to achieve

their bojectives and if so, 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) Yes, Madam. The Government has launched a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) called the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), which seeks to provide strategic support and funding to State universities and colleges. Under the Scheme, State universities and colleges, which are not covered under sections 2(f) and 12B of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956 will be eligible to receive funding. The

States are required to prepare the State perspective plans on higher education and identify the State universities and colleges, which would be included for funding in such plans under the RUSA.

(c) The Central Government held the first meeting of the Project Approval Board (PAB) on 6th November, 2013. In the meeting the PAB approved an amount of Rs. 314.8 crores for release to States under various components of the RUSA.

[Translation]

Training to Teachers

1045. DR. SANJAY SINGH:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) the quantum of funds allocated to train teachers under the Sara Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA), State-wise;

(b) the number of teachers trained under SSA during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Union Government has found the

cases of giving training to teachers only on the papers;

(d) if so, the details thereof during the last three years;

(e) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the outcome thereof;

(f) the reaction of the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides funds to the States/UTs Government for the training of teachers at the elementary level in three categories, viz., a 20-day in-service training, 30-day induction training and the training of untrained teachers. The State-wise funds allocated under SSA for the training of teachers are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

The State-wise progress achieved in respect of the training of teachers in each of these categories during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-II.

(c) no, Madam.

(d) to (f) : Question does not arise.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	2127.40	5021.18	4131.40	347.347	2749.65	732.33	678.83	815.04	906.06
21.	Maharashtra	6664.97	12793.86	11928.44	510.00	1796.04	63.00	0.00	411.12	320.22
22.	Manipur	166.26	467.73	327.36	13.50	27.00	32.40	108.00	108.00	108.00
23.	Meghalaya	293.85	689.40	1030.99	73.89	0.00	0.00	280.00	666.48	439.98
24.	Mizoram	173.76	408.12	213.92	10.59	62.70	0.00	34.38	70.32	96.00
25.	Nagaland	150.75	117.20	355.98	60.521	36.00	0.00	51.00	60.00	60.00
26.	Odisha	2628.02	5189.46	3319.16	514.35	1028.70	600.00	732.96	1856.52	1212.48
27.	Puducherry	62.71	128.46	125.42	0.00	3.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
28.	Punjab	1119.30	1669.72	1307.29	495.34	718.08	19.80	0.00	0.00	0.00
29.	Rajasthan	899.10	2462.88	118112	69.43	0.00	885.62	0.00	0.00	0.00
30.	Sikkim	59.54	203.40	224.77	4.20	9.36	0.00	75.30	193.26	41.22
31.	Tamil Nadu	3052.28	3004.76	3930.68	24.12	23.09	160.84	0.00	0.00	0.00
32.	Tripura	298.13	304.04	218.55	10.59	4.77	4.26	0.00	1272.84	180.60
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2376.48	10814.61	13342.71	328.32	0.00	413.07	2100.00	2794.00	2956.80
34.	Uttarakhand	71222.95	1286.07	1259.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
35.	West Bengal	4711.43	10747.13	7860.00	0.00	18.00	0.00	0.00	1140.00	1500.00

Statement-II

Sl.No	State	In-Service Teacher Training			Induction Teacher Training			Training of Untrained Teachers		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Anadaman and Nicobar	3382	3227	2650	0	119	0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	229442	242079	218091	42944	24392	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	9295	9015	13974	2920	0	181	0	1489	4360
4.	Assam	174249	136797	141086	0	25751	16617	0	02	9706
5.	Bihar	59084	285203	256743	345	14756	15366	25312	0	0
6.	Chandigarh	790	600	800	192	200	200	0	0	0
7.	Chhattisgarh	123052	133716	148900	15428	13309	0	0	0	10000
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	1160	1156	0	0	0	0	0	0
9.	Daman and Diu	442	480	518	99	14	3	0	0	0
10.	Delhi	12151	19185	27620	0	0	0	0	0	0
11.	Goa	3458	3615	3789	111	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	148018	201665	169884	10493	15220	0	0	0	0
13.	Haryana	39529	53770	471	10406	5850	124	0	0	0
14.	Himachal Pradesh	45502	48243	35850	0	0	0	0	0	3627
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	35562	38747	30648	902	1361	1565	0	0	0
16.	Jharkhand	65077	53984	61148	372	351	550	0	0	8100
17.	Karnataka	131900	163377	195917	4525	1725	0	0	0	0
18.	Kerala	127124	128500	112518	0	0	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	637	601	620	0	48	0	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	395397	278943	128895	38519	0	0	3287	7864	14945

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
21.	Maharashtra	444331	426462	365420	10586	14225	0	0	3426	2711
22.	Manipur	11084	8431	16368	0	450	0	900	0	0
23.	Meghalaya	19590	16193	26917	2463	0	0	2700	13978	1150
24.	Mizoram	11584	13604	7940	353	814	0	573	0	0
25.	Nagaland	8945	5860	11242	0	1200	0	800	800	1000
26.	Odisha	17521	172982	82421	17145	17145	4973	0	0	14074
27.	Puducherry	2849	4282	3355	0	42	0	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	67840	53502	51559	3650	2796	360	0	0	0
29.	Rajasthan	65904	161841	139967	0	0	301386	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	3558	3398	990	0	0	0	400	770	687
31.	Tamil Nadu	191840	180217	184840	1956	0	1996	0	0	0
32.	Tripura	19190	16135	15292	295	0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	279457	235781	225589	641	0	0	0	58986	0
34.	Uttarakhand	42816	37089	39588	0	0	0	0	0	0
35.	West Bengal	265750	305315	124453	0	0	0	0	0	25000

[English]

**Funds for Development of Universities
and Institutions**

1046. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated by the Union Government and University Grants Commission for the development of various universities and institutions of higher learning in the country including Gujarat during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) the steps taken by the Government to introduce more job oriented courses in the university curriculum and to regulate the standard of education in private universities and colleges and private engineering colleges in Gujarat; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to start finishing schools and colleges to enhance the knowledge and skills of students to make them company-ready for securing jobs?

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

Stapled Visa by China

1047. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has once again started issuing stapled visa to Indian citizens;

(b) if so, the measures taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the steps taken by the Government in earlier such instances and the outcome thereof; and

(d) the response of the Chinese Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The issuance of visas by India and China is guided by the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding on Simplifying Visa Procedures between the two governments signed in June 2003, which is being implemented by both sides. Government's position that there should be no discrimination against visa applicants of Indian nationality on grounds of domicile and ethnicity has been clearly conveyed to the Chinese Government on several occasions and at the highest level.

Jnnurm

1048. SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals under the Jawaharal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) from various State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof, till date and the present status of these proposals;

(c) whether the sanction for these proposals are getting delayed; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which these proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) to (d) JnNURM was launched in 2005. The Mission period of JnNURM was 7 years which ended on 31.3.2012. A total of 630 proposals under Sub-Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and 1501 proposals under Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) from various States/UTs have been approved during the entire Mission period of JNNURM.

Government has extended the Mission period for BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM till 31st March, 2015 only for completion of the projects sanctioned upto March 2012 and no new proposal can be considered for approval. The State-wise details of these projects along with progress is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Sl.No	State Name	Project Cost			ACA Committed		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island		15.15	15.15		13.64	13.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3559.51	1003.53	4563.03	1605.31	675.46	2280.77
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.81	9.95	76.76	59.60	8.96	68.55
4.	Assam	108.44	84.99	193.43	97.60	70.22	167.81
5.	Bihar	709.99	757.89	1467.87	312.76	380.79	693.55
6.	Chandigarh	1033.03		1033.03	444.93		444.93
7.	Chhattisgarh	461.50	225.60	687.10	362.08	158.83	520.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		5.74	5.74		3.34	3.34
9.	Daman and Diu		0.69	0.69		0.58	0.58
10.	Delhi	3244.98		3244.98	1472.72		1472.72
11.	Goa	10.22	4.10	14.32	4.60	1.40	6.00
12.	Gujarat	2067.09	425.71	2492.81	1015.47	254.65	1270.12
13.	Haryana	64.23	303.98	368.20	31.18	231.85	263.03
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24.01	75.11	99.11	18.27	50.09	68.35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	162.39	147.60	310.00	134.44	114.16	248.60
16.	Jharkhand	530.38	217.93	748.31	328.74	131.33	460.06
17.	Karnataka	854.62	410.30	1264.94	412.64	222.58	635.22
18.	Kerala	343.67	273.32	616.98	233.56	201.60	435.17
19.	Lakshadweep			0.00			0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	705.08	376.25	1081.36	344.26	257.42	601.68
21.	Maharashtra	5837.94	2533.69	8371.62	2818.83	1581.61	4400.44
22.	Manipur	51.23	70.21	121.44	43.91	52.20	96.11
23.	Meghalaya	51.74	41.48	93.22	40.35	22.43	62.78
24.	Mizoram	91.02	56.07	147.10	79.73	41.05	120.77
25.	Nagaland	133.08	101.86	234.94	105.60	60.99	166.59
26.	Orissa	74.62	289.50	364.12	54.18	194.53	248.71
27.	Puducherry	135.98	17.03	153.01	83.20	5.48	88.67
28.	Punjab	168.86	340.12	508.98	84.36	145.65	230.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Rajasthan	289.21	1012.78	1301.99	172.67	613.64	786.31
30.	Sikkim	33.58	19.91	53.49	29.06	17.92	46.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	233428	566.11	2900.39	1045.31	400.45	1445.76
32.	Tripura	16.73	43.64	60.37	13.96	38.05	52.01
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2295.37	1295.84	3891.21	1121.52	826.41	1947.94
34.	Uttarakhand	75.32	177.55	252.88	56.47	97.92	154.39
35.	West Bengal	4177.38	944.36	5121.74	2045.43	709.19	2754.62
Grand Total		29712.30	11848.03	41560.33	14672.75	758438	22257.13

Sl.No	State Name	ACA Released			Du's Sanctioned		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	0.00	5.53	5.53		40	40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1382.64	656.35	2035.99	139854	396914	179768
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.91	4.48	33.39	1092	176	1268
4.	Assam	48.80	38.81	87.61	2260	8668	10928
5.	Bihar	78.19	233.51	311.70	22382	28623	50995
6.	Chandigarh	379.02	0.00	379.02	25728		25728
7.	Chhattisgarh	191.66	158.85	350.51	19474	17922	37396
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.67	1.67		144	144
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.29	0.29		16	16
10.	Delhi	768.24	0.00	768.24	67784		67784
11.	Goa	1.15	0.70	1.85	155	70	225
12.	Gujarat	803.48	204.32	1007.81	113488	26002	139490
13.	Haryana	31.18	172.73	203.91	3248	15675	18923
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7.37	32.09	39.46	636	2043	2679
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.38	96.86	149.24	6677	7623	14300
16.	Jharkhand	82.18	86.98	169.17	16724	11544	28268
17.	Karnataka	353.20	218.60	571.81	28288	17237	45525
18.	Kerala	179.86	161.29	341.15	23577	26205	49782

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00			0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	258.74	163.11	421.86	40502	22998	63500
21.	Maharashtra	1894.67	1064.74	2959.41	140736	107403	288139
22.	Manipur	32.93	32.35	65.28	1250	4214	5464
23.	Meghalaya	36.21	11.21	47.42	768	912	1680
24.	Mizoram	59.80	29.78	89.58	1096	2550	3646
25.	Nagaland	105.60	29.92	135.52	3504	3431	6935
26.	Orissa	45.68	155.74	201.42	2508	13097	15605
27.	Puducherry	38.02	2.74	40.75	2964	732	3396
28.	Punjab	47.49	89.71	137.19	7376	10911	18287
29.	Rajasthan	85.47	506.74	592.21	11151	44780	55931
30.	Sikkim	29.06	17.92	46.98	254	39	293
31.	Tamil Nadu	812.62	362.62	1175.25	92272	37715	129987
32.	Tripura	13.96	37.35	51.31	256	3115	3371
33.	Uttar Pradesh	850.48	688.34	1538.82	66265	46175	112440
34.	Uttarakhand	24.17	70.30	94.47	1610	5410	7020
35.	West Bengal	1427.17	696.67	2123.84	157933	52666	210599
Grand Total		10150.33	6032.34	16182.67	1001802	557750	1559552

Sl.No	State Name	Du's in Progress		Du's Completed		Du's in -Progress/completed		
		BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
1.	Anadaman and Nicobar Island		0		0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27097	12521	101685	25809	128782	38330	167112
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	768	0	100	0	868	0	868
4.	Assam	1844	408	416	1725	2260	2133	4393
5.	Bihar	48	3019	432	2951	480	5970	6450
6.	Chandigarh	4960		12736		17696	0	17
7.	Chhattisgarh	7074	8453	6928	6271	14002	14724	28726

1	2	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		80		0	0	80	80
9.	Daman and Diu		2		14	0	16	16
10.	Delhi	45860		14844		60704	0	60704
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	16322	4521	59530	5956	105852	13477	119329
13.	Haryana	0	1221	2896	8646	2896	9867	12763
14.	Himachal Pradesh	176	655	40	32	216	687	903
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	463	2203	645	3534	1108	5737	6845
16.	Jharkhand	2680	2577	60	2559	2740	5136	7876
17.	Karnataka	3933	745	22026	16200	25959	16945	42904
18.	Kerala	3068	2394	14541	16041	17609	18435	36044
19.	Lakshadweep					0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17444	8334	13773	6432	31217	14766	45983
21.	Maharashtra	25356	23259	58656	25275	84012	48534	132546
22.	Manipur	1050	310	200	2519	1250	2829	4079
23.	Meghalaya	472	808	176	48	648	856	1504
24.	Mizoram	726	346	370	1604	1096	1950	3046
25.	Nagaland	1304	2016	2200	480	3504	2496	6000
26.	Orissa	804	4216	1217	5596	2021	9812	11833
27.	Puducherry	896	216	430	0	1326	216	1542
28.	Punjab	3552	3534	1600	862	5152	4396	9548
29.	Rajasthan	6191	25442	765	10445	5956	35887	42843
30.	Sikkim	146	0	52	39	198	39	237
31.	Tamil Nadu	36548	4907	44608	30624	81156	35531	116687
32.	Tripura	0	39	256	2591	256	2630	2886
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16670	19904	31557	17168	48327	37072	85399
34.	Uttarakhand	388	2207	151	1272	539	3479	4018
35.	West Bengal	28082	4570	85114	42773	110196	47343	157539
Grand Total		251022	138907	508004	240466	759026	379373	1138399

Vigilance Enquiries Against Bureaucrats

1049. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of IAS, IPS and other Allied Central services personnel facing vigilance enquires for the charges of misappropriation of public money, disproportionate income to their known source of income, etc. as on 31.10.2013;

(b) the number of such IAS, IPS and Allied Central services personnel facing charges on account of misappropriation of public money meant for the poor and other economically weaker sections of the society; and

(c) the number of such IAS, IPS and Allied Central services officers who had been held guilty of these charges and their services have been terminated during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b): As per information provided by the CBI, 65 cases (RCs & PEs) are pending under investigation/enquiries against 19 IAS, 01 IPS & 67 other Allied Central services personnel as on 31.10.2013.

Besides the above, 180 cases are pending under trial against 154 IAS, 15 IPS & 102 other Allied Central services personnel under section 13(1) (c) & 13(1) (d) of PC Act as on 31.10.2013.

(c) 24 IAS, 07 IPS & 16 other Allied Central services personnel have been convicted during the last three years i.e. 2010,2011,2012 & 2013 (upto 31.10.2013).

Aadhaar Enabled Smartphones

1050. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to distribute Aadhaar enabled smartphone to the beneficiaries of direct cash transfer scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of distributing smartphones;

(d) the total number of persons likely to be benefited as a result thereof and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the smartphones are likely to be distributed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (e) There is no such proposal under consideration of the Government at this stage.

Delay in Delivery of Dak

1051. SHRI CHARLES DIAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an increase in the number of postal articles handled by the Post Offices during the financial year 2012-13;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the normal time-limit for delivering various postal articles including speed post letters in the country;

(d) whether a large number of complaints have been received for non-delivery and late delivery of postal articles;

(e) if so, the details of complaints received in this regard during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes Madam. There is an increase in the number of Speed Post articles handled by the Department of Posts during the Financial Year 2012-13 compared to that in 2011-12. However, the number of unregistered and registered articles decreased in the Financial Year 2012-13 compared to that in 2011-12.

(b) Details of mail traffic handled by Department of

Posts in Financial Year 2011-12 and 2012-13 are given in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) the normal time limit (delivery norms) for delivery of various postal articles including Speed Post letters in the country is given in the enclosed Statement-II

(d) No Madam. The percentage of complaints received with respect to mail services in the year 2012-13 was only 1.29% vis-a-vis total mail traffic.

(e) Details of complaints received for late delivery and non delivery/loss of postal articles for the last three years and current year up to June 2013 are given in the enclosed Statement-III

(f) The complaints are processed immediately on

receipt. Most complaints are settled in a time bound manner. However, some cases which require detailed enquiry involving more than one Circle may take longer time.

Statement-I

Details of mail traffic handled by Department of Posts in Financial Year 2011-12 and 2012-13

(figure in Crores)

Category of Mail	2011-12	2012-13
Unregistered	577.87	541.63
Registered	19.11	179.93
Speed post	39.20	45.00

Statement-II

Norms for Delivery of various categories of Mail

Category of Mail	Delivery Destination	Time Prescribed (in days)
First Class mail (Letters, postcards, Inland Letter cards etc.)	Local (with Municipal City limits and between Metro Cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru)	2
	Rest of India	4-6
Registered/Insured articles, Second Class Mail (Parcels, Book Packages, Registered Newspapers etc.)	Local (With Municipal City limits) and Between Metro Cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru)	3
	Rest of India	5-7
Speed post	Local (within Municipal City limits) and Between Metro Cities (Delhi, Mumbai, Kolkata, Chennai, Hyderabad and Bengaluru)	2
	Rest of India	4-6

Note:- The days taken for delivery exclude the day of posting, holidays and Sundays. They apply to articles posted/booked before cut-off time.

Statement-III*Details of complaints received for late delivery and non-delivery/loss of postal articles*

Year	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Quarter ending June 2013
(a) Complaints regarding Delay/Late Delivery of Article				
All services including Speed post Articles	2,66,953	3,19,911	3,48,542	88,198
(b) Complaints regarding Non delivery/Loss of Article				
All services including Speed post Articles	13,550	10,291	16,255	4,199

Model Schools

1052. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS
KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:

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

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

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

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

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

(e) if so, the terms by which the proposed model schools including under PPP mode are likely to be setup?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The Model School Scheme envisages the setting up of 6,000 model schools at the

rate of one school per block as the benchmark of excellence. The scheme has two modes of implementation, viz (i) setting up of 3,500 model schools in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) through State/UT Governments; and (ii) the remaining 2,500 model schools under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Under the State sector component of the scheme, the sharing of funds between Centre and State was on 75:25 basis during the 11th Five Year Plan period and the Sharing pattern during the 12th Plan period is on 50:50 basis between Centre and State Governments. The Sharing pattern is 90:10 for special category States and for upgraded Ashram schools in all States for both 11th and 12th Five Year Plan Period.

Under the public Private Partnership (PPP) component of the Model School Scheme, Request for Qualification (RFQ) were invited to pre-qualify private entities for awarding 50 model schools on PPP mode in pilot phase of the scheme. Subsequent to the RFQ, 65 private entities were shortlisted and 41 blocks were selected in the pilot phase for award of model schools. Bids have been received from eligible private entities. Further, applications have been received for pre-qualifying private entities for the award of 150 model schools in the next round.

(c) The State wise details of proposals received and Model schools functional under the State sector component of the scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I

(d) The Model School scheme envisages setting up

of 3500 model schools in educationally backward blocks at the rate of one school per block and 2500 schools in non-educationally backward blocks at the rate of one school per block under PPP component of the scheme. The details of the State-wise financial assistance provided during the above period under State sector component of the scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(e) Under State sector component of the scheme, the approval of Model Schools depends on the receipt of viable proposals from the State Governments/Union Territory Administration. Under the Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode of the scheme, setting up of model schools depends on the interest shown by private entities.

Statement-I

State wise details of proposals received and Model schools functional under State sector component of the scheme during the last three years and current year

S. No.	State	Proposal received (no. of Model Schools)	Model School Functional
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	666	325
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17	0
3.	Assam	80	0
4.	Bihar	306	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	54*	74
6.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0	0
7.	Gujarat	85	12
8.	Haryana	36	36
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0	0
11.	Jharkhand	121	89
12.	Karnataka	0	74
13.	Kerala	0	0
14.	Madhya Pradesh	168**	201

1	2	3	4
15.	Maharashtra	43	43
16.	Manipur	0	0
17.	Meghalaya	9	0
18.	Mizorm	0	0
19.	Nagaland	0	0
20.	Orissa	162	0
21.	Punjab	0	21
22.	Rajasthan	174	72
23.	Tamil Nadu	24	44
24.	Tripura	6	0
25.	Uttar Pradesh	622	193
26.	Uttarakhand	19	0
27.	West Bengal	43	0
Total		2635	1184

*Proposal for 20 Model Schools were received and sanctioned during 2009-10.

**Proposal for 33 model schools were received and sanctioned during 2009-10.

Statement-II

State-wise financial assistance provided under State sector component of the Model School scheme for setting up of Model School during last three years and current year.

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	State	Funds Released
1.	Andhra Pradesh	932.01
2.	Assam	110.89
3.	Bihar	405.36
4.	Chhattisgarh	143.93
5.	Gujarat	96.01
6.	Haryan	66.49
7.	Jharkhand	46.43

S.No.	State	Funds Released
8.	Madhya Pradesh	195.01
9.	Maharashtra	49.92
10.	Meghalaya	15.03
11.	Mizoram	1.729
12.	Nagaland	22.89
13.	Orissa	128.85
14.	Panjab	23.78
15.	Rajasthan	141.63
16.	Tamil Nadu	50.936
17.	Tripura	10.01
18.	Uttar Pradesh	392.387
19.	West Bengal	37.62
Total		2870.932

[Translation]

Promotion of Khadi

1053. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether khadi has been losing its charm among the people and if so, the programmes/proposals invogue to promote khadi/ develop markets;

(b) the present plight of khadi sales centres/khadi ashrams in various States;

(c) whethe the rebate being offered to khadi cloth has been withdrawn recently; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) Government of India through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has taken a number

of steps t explore and develop markets for khadi products in the country. To provide better marketing opportunities for khadi products in the country, KVIC operates 10 Departmental Sales Outlets and organizes exhibitons in different parts of the country at district, state, regional and national levels in association with State agencies.

KVIC also provides assistance to its departmental outlets, outlets of Khadi and Village Industries Boards (KVIBs) of States/ Union Territories and institutions under the Scheme of Strengthening Infrastructure of Existing Weak Khadi Institutions and Assistance for Marketing Assistance (MDA) Scheme also the intitutins have been given the flexibility to use the assistance to 'inter alia' improve its marketing infrastructure. Under Khadi Reform and Development Programme (KRDP), a marketing organization under PPP mode is envisaged to promote effective marketing of khadi and village industries (KVI) products.

'Khadi Mark' Has also been introduced to guarantee the genuineness of khadi sold in the market.

(b) KVIC has a network of more than 7000 KVI outlets including 10 outlets run by it. KIC is a non-profit organization and plays a facilitative role in marketing of products of KVI institutions. The sales of KVI products during last three years is given below:

Year	Sales of KVI products (Rs. Crore)
2010-11	25792.99
2011-12	26797.13
2012-13	27839.69

(c) and (d) Till 2009-10, rebate @10% of sales used to be given on sale of khadi, with a special additional rebate of 10% for 108 days in a year coinciding with Gandhi Jayanti and / or local festivals. However, since 2010-11, the Government has introduced a more flexible, growth stimulating and artisans-centric scheme, namely, Market Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, in place of the erstwhile scheme of Rebate, under which financial assistance @ 20% of the value of production is provided on khadi and polyvastra to be shared among artisans, producing institutions and selling institutions in the ration

25:30:45. Under the new system of MDA, sales are expected to be more evenly spread throughout the year and the institutions have the flexibility to use the assistance in improving the outlets, products and production processes, as also giving incentive to customers, etc.

[English]

India as Preferred IT Destination

1054. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATION & INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether recent studies have shown that India is losing out as preferred destination for setting up of Information Technology and Information Technology enabled services due to difficulties in doing business, infrastructural limitations and lack of government incentives; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken to address these issues and the progress made 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. According to National Association of Software Services Companies (NASSCOM), India has been the most preferred destination for the global sourcing of IT-ITES, accounting for more than 52 per cent of the global sourcing market size in 2012 as compared to 50 per cent in 2011. Thus India continues to remain the most preferred off shoring destination for Information Technology and Information Technology enabled Services (IT-ITeS).

(b) Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector. 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 Communication & 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. Further, the SEZ rules were also modified to meet some of the specific sectoral characteristic of the IT sector. Recently, the government has removed the minimum land requirement for setting up SEZ for IT/ITeS, and the minimum processing area requirement is applicable as per category of the cities.

[Translation]

Gap Between Rich and Poor

1055. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the rich and the poor has widened in the country during the period between 2004-05 to 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government in this regard;

(c) whether the said gap varies in different States of the country; and

(d) if so, the details of the variance of the said gap in each State during the year 2011-12?

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 data on household consumption expenditure collected by National Sample Survey Office (NSSO) reveals that during the period 2004-05 to 2011-12, ratio of monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of top 20% to bottom 20% of population has reduced from 3.9 times in 2004-05 to 3.4 times in 2011-12 in the rural areas and has decreased from 5.9 times in 2004-05 to 5.7 times 2011-12 in urban areas.

(c) and (d) The ratio of monthly per capita consumption expenditure (MPCE) of top 20% to bottom

20% of population varies across States during the Year 2011-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Ratio of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure of top 20% t bottom 20% of population, 2011-12

S.No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3.4	4.7
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5.1	5.6
3.	Assam	2.8	5.6
4.	Bihar	2.8	4.2
5.	Chhattisgarh	3.3	6.7
6.	Delhi	4.4	6.3
7.	Goa	4.0	4.5
8.	Gujarat	3.3	6.7
9.	Haryana	3.6	6.9
10.	Himachal Pradesh	3.8	5.4
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	3.4	4.5
12.	Jharkhand	2.8	5.4
13.	Karnataka	3.5	7.6
14.	Kerala	5.4	6.7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	3.7	5.8
16.	Maharashtra	3.5	5.9
17.	Manipur	2.6	2.8
18.	Meghalaya	2.4	3.4
19.	Mizoram	3.4	3.4
20.	Nagaland	2.7	3.2
21.	Orissa	3.2	5.5
22.	Punjab	3.7	4.9
23.	Rajasthan	3.2	4.6
24.	Sikkim	2.6	2.7
25.	Tamil Nadu	3.9	5.3
26.	Tripura	2.8	4.2
27.	Uttarakhand	3.4	5.2

S.No.	States/UTs	Rural	Urban
28.	Uttar Pradesh	3.4	6.9
29.	West Bengal	3.2	6.7
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	4.3	4.8
31.	Chandigarh	3.8	7.4
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.1	4.4
33.	Daman and Diu	2.3	3.9
34.	Lakshwadeep	3.2	4.6
35.	Puducherry	3.8	3.8
	All INDIA	3.4	5.7

Passports Issued to Criminals

1056. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether instances of passports being issued to persons/people's notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the procedure of police verification followed in such cases;

(c) whether passports have been issued to certain to certain declared absconders in the country from the States of Bihar, Jharkhand and Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the names of the passprt offices which issued such passports and the details of the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) No such instances have been reported to the Government where persons with criminal background obtained Passports. Generally, Issuance of Passports is preceded by police verification of the Passport applicant. In case of first time application for ordinary Passport, the nationality, identity, residency and criminality are verified by the concerned police authority. Passport is issued to the applicant by the Passport Issuing Authority oly after receipt of clear Police Verification Report. However, after

the issuance of passport, if any such notice is received, requisite action for impounding/revocation of passport is taken as per the provisions of the Passports Act, 1967.

(c) to (e) No Such instances have been reported to the Government during the last three years.

Welfare Schemes Through MSME'S

1057. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:

SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) the details of the welfare schemes started by the Government especially to provide employment through Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) to the people including women in the rural, tribal and backward areas in the country;

(b) the total number of small enterprises setup in the said areas to provide employment to women during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(c) the total amount released/utilized to provide employment especially to women during the above period, State-wise and the annual target fixed/achieved in this regard till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) to (c) Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) Through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been implementing a creditlinked subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment. Under PMEGP, Margin Money subsidy is provided for setting up micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector in the country by people including women in the rural, tribal and backward areas. Under the programme, special category beneficiaries including women, are provided margin money subsidy at a higher

rate of 35 per cent in rural areas and 25 per cent in urban areas as compared to 25 per cent and 15 per cent respectively for general category. The maximum cost of project is Rs 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs 10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise number of projects by women entrepreneurs assisted, along with corresponding utilization of margin money subsidy under PMEGP during PMEGP during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-I

Also, Government in the Ministry of MSME implements a number of other schemes for development of MSME sector in the country including those to provide employment to people including women in the rural, tribal and backward areas. Women engaged in MSME can also avail benefits under these schemes as per the relevant guidelines. In particular, the Ministry through Coir Board implements the Mahila Coir Yojana which provides self-employment opportunities to the rural women artisans including those in the backward and coastal areas of the country. The scheme envisages in distribution of motorized ratts to women artisans after giving training for spinning coir yarn. State-wise number of women trained and funds provided by Coir Board under Mahila Coir Yojana during last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-II

Development Commissioner (MSME) under this Ministry also implements a women-oriented scheme named Trade Related Entrepreneurship Assistance and Development (TREAD) which envisages economic empowerment of illiterate and semi-literate women through trade-related training, information and counseling extension activities related to trades, products, services etc. The Scheme provides for loans through NGOs who are provided grants for capacity building. This assistance is provided for self-employment ventures by women for pursuing any kind of non-farm activity. The State-wise grant provided and number of women benefited under TREAD Scheme during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement-III

Statement-I

State-wise number of projects (micro enterprises) by women entrepreneurs assisted under PMEGP along with corresponding utilization of margin money subsidy

Sr.No.	Stats/UTs	2010-11		2011-12	
		Number of projects by women entrepreneur assisted	Corresponding Margin Money Subsidy utilized (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects by women entrepreneur assisted	Corresponding Margin Money Subsidy utilized (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	484	749.20	378	454.16
2.	Himachal Pradesh	81	285.24	186	361.85
3.	Punjab	251	890.63	232	695.23
4.	Chandigarh	05	12.34	16	11.45
5.	Uttarakhand	371	333.26	200	244.44
6.	Haryana	147	391.87	110	198.44
7.	Delhi	00	0.00	57	48.66
8.	Rajasthan	533	1280.29	463	1085.89
9.	Uttar Pradesh	1086	4859.77	1434	5718.95
10.	Bihar	86	193.50	991	1958.75
11.	Sikkim	14	58.65	26	46.90
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	15	5.74	83	86.88
13.	Nagaland	99	166.80	216	397.10
14.	Manipur	50	74.50	201	357.25
15.	Mizoram	133	172.48	145	202.44
16.	Tripura	300	176.48	254	399.19
17.	Meghalaya	107	162.15	203	286.96
18.	Assam	1000	820.11	1071	859.90
19.	West Bengal	1218	1484.01	1981	2131.99
20.	Jharkhand	185	278.86	283	322.09
21.	Odisha	570	1388.85	539	1204.58
22.	Chhattisgarh	393	1353.03	340	1228.13
23.	Madhya Pradesh	330	2083.33	563	2104.89
24.	Gujarat*	286	1145.43	552	2885.38

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Maharashtra**	1067	1466.97	823	1502.00
26.	Andhra Pradesh	1240	4401.36	739	3077.01
27.	Jarbataja	427	557.60	469	1046.55
28.	Goa	52	100.25	51	99.04
29.	Lakshadweep	13	11.21	47	4.38
30.	Kerala	533	785.30	494	778.65
31.	Tamil Nadu	827	1398.01	1142	2335.96
32.	Puducherry	81	33.08	32	19.09
33.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	38	18.08	21	11.11
TOTAL		10665	27238.37	14299	32165.29

Sr.No.	Stats/UTs	2012-13		2013-14#	
		Number of projects by women entrepreneur assisted	Corresponding Margin Money Subsidy utilized (Rs. lakh)	Number of projects by women entrepreneur assisted	Corresponding Margin Money Subsidy utilized (Rs. lakh)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	209	605.17	36	65.19
2.	Himachal Pradesh	240	315.45	36	57.58
3.	Punjab	165	490.49	62	123.92
4.	Chandigarh	21	27.46	02	2.75
5.	Uttarakhand	218	322.22	25	40.10
6.	Haryana	169	286.94	19	31.14
7.	Delhi	35	41.91	06	9.72
8.	Rajasthan	531	1815.66	22	53.31
9.	Uttar pradesh	1076	3479.75	43	228.41
10.	Bihar	638	1553.29	-	-
11.	Sikkim	21	9.85	01	1.40
12.	Arunachal Pradesh	43	45.41	-	-
13.	Nagaland	162	345.96	59	162.76

1	2	7	8	9	10
14.	Manipur	217	338.22	53	81.47
15.	Mizoram	233	212.58	-	-
16.	Tripura	299	125.17	03	5.25
17.	Mehalaya	137	224.91	-	-
18.	Assam	1541	981.68	26	11.42
19.	West Bengal	1483	1501.90	38	80.63
20.	Jharkhand	320	489.60	17	23.59
21.	Odisha	883	1941.81	-	-
22.	Chhattishgarh	412	1278.94	13	44.26
23.	Madhya Pradesh	804	3169.58	83	362.06
24.	Gujarat*	285	1425.39	26	154.28
25.	Maharashtra**	980	2217.76	11	52.37
26.	Andhra Pradesh	805	2662.69	42	168.22
27.	Jarbatata	270	838.06	90	282.28
28.	Goa	15	28.04	-	-
29.	Lakshadweep			-	-
30.	Kerala	762	1038.96	13	17.02
31.	Tamil Nadu	573	1493.08	81	138.87
32.	Puducherry	28	56.61	01	0.36
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	37	22.45	15	10.15
TOTAL		13612	29386.99	823	2208.51

#upto 30.11.2013

* including Daman and Diu

**including Dadra and nagar Haveli

Statement-II*State-wise number of women trained and subsidy provided by Coir Board under Mahila Coir Youjana*

Sr.No.	Stats/UTs	2010-11		2011-12	
		Number of Women trained	Amount of Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Number of women trained	Amount of Subsidy (Rs. lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	West Bengal	355	1.51	567	5.04
2.	Odisha	1355	5.26	1200	3.94
3.	Gujarat*	40	-	0.00	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Maharashtra**	53	-	230	-
5.	Andhra pradesh	1000	-	1220	-
6.	Karnataka	600	-	995	-
7.	Goa	37	-	-	-
8.	Lakshadweep	29	2.68	-	-
9.	Kerala	1163	2.52	1723	4.80
10.	Tamil Nadu	786	0.00	1268	0.00
11.	Puducherry	53	0.00	97	0.95
12.	Tripura	130	0.00	60	0.00
13.	Assam	270	0.00	600	0.00
Total		5871	11.97	7960	14.73

Sr.No.	Stats/UTs	2012-13		2013-14#	
		Number of Women trained	Amount of Subsidy (Rs. lakh)	Number of women trained	Amount of Subsidy (Rs. lakh)
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	West Bengal	960	2.31	300	-
2.	Odisha	2720	-	260	-
3.	Gujarat*	60	-	75	-
4.	Maharashtra**	105	-	-	-
5.	Andhra pradesh	1240	-	170	-
6.	Karnataka	570	-	370	-
7.	Goa	-	-	15	-
8.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
9.	Kerala	840	3.72	170	-
10.	Tamil Nadu	1348	1.90	432	-
11.	Puducherry	83	-	-	-
12.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
13.	Assam	460	-	368	-
TOTAL		8386	7.93	2180	-

*including Daman and Diu

*including Dadra and Nagar Haveli.

#upto 30.11.2012

Statement-III
State-wise grant provided and number of women benefited under TREAD Scheme

Sr.No.	Stats/UTs	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14#	
		Grant (Rs. lakh)	Number of women benefited	Grant (Rs. lakh)	Nuber of women benefited	Grant (Rs. lakh)	Number of women benefited	Grant (Rs. lakh)	Nuber of women benefited
1.	Jammu and Kashmir			3.07	240				
2.	Chandigarh	3.0	620						
3.	Himachal Pradesh					7.43	255		
4.	Haryana	8.42	250						
5.	Delhi			5.81	240	10.00	150		
6.	Rajasthan	2.00	50						
7.	Uttar Pradesh	9.37	250	9.38	250				
8.	Manipur	18.81	475			11.63	300		
9.	Tripura	0.99	25						
10.	Assam	0.99	25	15.96	500				
11.	West Bengal			5.71	300				
12.	Odisha	13.43	445			25.00	1000		
13.	Madhya Pradesh			14.12	500				
14.	Gujarat			14.12	500				
15.	Andhra Pradesh			11.10	500				
16.	Karnataka	6.22	200	8.02	250				
17.	Kerala			7.45	200				
18.	Tamil Nadu	87.01	4445	47.93	4622	70.66	9928	5.65	300
	TOTAL	150.54	6785	106.30	6862	107.03	11168	59.71	2005

#upto 30.11.2013

*[English]***National Innovation Council Report**

1058. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Government has received the latest Report of the National Innovation Council which was set up to promote new ideas for inclusive growth;

(b) if so, the details of the main recommendations on Agriculture, Education and Energy;

(c) the time by which it will be approved and implemented; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (SHRI RAJEEV SHUKLA): (a) to (d) The National Innovation Council's 'Report to the People 2013' has been released on 19th November 2013, which is available on its website www.innovationcouncil.gov.in. The report does not contain any specific recommendations on Agriculture and Energy. However, the National Innovation Council has recommended the setting up of Sectoral Innovation Councils by respective line ministries for preparing a roadmap for innovation in their sectors. Ministry of HRD, Power, Petroleum & Natural Gas have set up their Sectoral Innovation Councils.

*[Translation]***Meeting of Envoys**

1059. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has recently convened a meeting of all its envoys;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the highlights of the issues discussed;

(c) whether the issue of terrorism and mutual relationship with various countries figured in the conclave;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the government to further improve our relations with various countries?

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

(b) The 5th Heads of Mission's conference was held in New Delhi from 4-7 November, 2013, with the theme "India's place in a changing world order: where do we see ourselves? What do we wish to achieve?". Over 115 Heads of Mission from all over the globe participated in the Conference and deliberated on a range of issues relevant to India's Foreign Policy objectives and priorities. The Conference was formally inaugurated by Prime Minister on 4th November, 2013 and the Heads of Mission were addressed by Rashtrapatiiji on 6th November and by Vice President on 5th November, besides interacting with a host of other dignitaries and experts.

(c) Yes.

(d) The deliberations at the Heads of Mission's Conference covered the entire gamut of India's multifaceted bilateral, regional and multilateral engagement in the context of the changing world order. India's external security scenario and the international cooperation on counter-terrorism was also discussed.

(e) It is a constant and continuous endeavour to achieve our foreign policy objectives predicated on our national priorities of sustained, rapid and inclusive socio-economic development to fully realize the potential of our citizens. To this end, we are engaged on a bilateral, regional and multilateral basis with all our partners to advance our foreign policy goals in an atmosphere of peace, security and stability and to garner an appropriate role for India in keeping with its standing in a changing international environment.

Antrix-Devas Deal

1060. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ISRO's commercial arm Antrix had entered in to a joint venture (JV) with a private company Devas-Multimedia Pvt. Ltd. in 2005 and as per the agreement, took the liability to fund and launch two satellites for the JV and allocate scarce 70 MHz S-band spectrum to the company for free;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the foreign partners of Devas are demanding \$1.6 billion in damages for not honouring the deal of awarding S-band spectrum which was cancelled in February 2011;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Antrix Corporation Limited (Antrix), the commercial arm of the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO), had entered into an agreement with M/s Devas Multimedia Private Limited (Devas) on January 28, 2005 for lease of 90% of S-Band transponder space segment capacity through two satellites to be funded, built and launched by ISRO.

Antrix did not have any Joint Venture with the private company Devas. Also, ISRO has not allocated any S-Band Spectrum to Devas.

This agreement was terminated on February 25, 2011 following the decision of the Government not to make S-band spectrum available for commercial use, but use it for strategic needs.

(c) and (d) The three Mauritius based share holding companies of M/s Devas Multimedia Private Limited viz., (i) M/s CC/Devas (Mauritius) Ltd; (ii) Devas Employees Mauritius Limited; and (iii) Telcom Devas Mauritius Limited have issued notice of arbitration to the Republic of India, on July 03, 2012, under the Bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement (BIPA) between Government of Republic of India and Government of Republic of Mauritius and in pursuance of UNCITRAL Rules.

The three Mauritius based companies have

submitted their Statement of Claim on July 01, 2013 and the Government of India have submitted the Statement of Defence on December 02, 2013. The merits hearing of the Arbitration Tribunal is scheduled to be held in the first week of September 2014. On completion of merits hearing, the issue of damages would be taken up by the Tribunal, as the need may be.

Another foreign investor in Devas, namely Mis Deutsche Telekom AG has issued a notice of arbitration on September 02, 2013 under the bilateral Investment Promotion and Protection Agreement between Government of Republic of India and Government of Federal Republic of Germany.

As of now, the foreign partners of Devas have not quantified the damages. However, Devas, in a separate commercial arbitration case against Antrix, under ICC rules have sought damages of \$1.6 billion for not honouring the Antrix-Devas agreement. Antrix has taken action to defend the case before the tribunal constituted by ICC.

(e) In order to handle these arbitration cases, Government of India has appointed M/s Curtis, Mallet, Prevost, Colt & Mosle LLP, a law firm of international repute, to represent Government of India in the arbitration proceedings.

[English]

Free Mobile Phones and Tablets

1061. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to distribute 2.5 crore mobile phones and 90 lakh tablets virtually free to the targeted beneficiaries to bridge the gap of digital device;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the expenditure involved therein along with the time by which the scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to spread usage of mobil phones/internet in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING: (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) (i) In its meeting held on 10.09.2013, the Telecom Commission considered a proposal for a cheme to be funded by the Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) with an objective to provide affordable and quality telecom access to eligible rural households within a period of five years such that at least one adult in every eligible household has a mobile phone. It is proposed to implement the scheme in a phased manner over a period of four years to cover 2.5 crores individual beneficiaries. USOF is proposed to fund the cost of Mobile Phone (after deducting the beneficiary contribution) and service provisioning (i.e. recharge of Rs. 30 pere beneficiary per month) for a period of two years. This proposal entails an estimated expenditure of Rs. 4850 crores over a period of 5 years. The recommendation of the Telecom Commission is to be placed before the Union Cabinet for consideration.

(ii) A scheme for providing tablets to students of Class XI and Class XII in Bovernemnt Schools was considered by the Telecom Commission in its meeting held on 3.10.2013. Further inputs were sought from USOF to facilitate a decision. No final recommendation has been made by the Telecom Commission.

(d) Various schemes are under implentation such as the National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN), Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme, Provision of Mobile Communications Services in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) areas for spread of mobile connectivity and access to internet in rural areas. A proposal for provision of mobile connectivity for inhabited uncovered villages is also envisaged.

Girls Education

1062. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:

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

(a) whether girls discontinue education after primary

school as per the latest study;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the students are shifting from the Government schools to private schools;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to expand environmental engineering courses in the Government aided institutions; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The enrolment of girls at elementary, secondary and senior secondary level has been steadily increasing and the drop-out rates have been declining at all the stages of school education. The Gross Enrolment Ratio of girls at primary level rose from 104.7% in 2004-05 to 116.7% in 2010-11, at the upper primary level it rose from 65.1% to 83.1% over the same period, while at the secondary level it rose from 45.3% in 2004-05 to 60.8% in 2010-11 and at the higher secondary level from 24.5% to 36.1% during the same period. This data has been collected and comiled under the annual Statistics of School Education by the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(c) and (d) The total number of government schools has been steadily rising and has risen from 439904 in 2003-04 to 785496 in 2010-11 and in the same period the number of private schools has also risen from 197698 to 292268. The Statistics of School Education (SES) does not capture any shift from Government to private schools.

(e) and (f) There is no such proposal.

Schools Under SSA/RMSA

1063. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI VIKRAMABHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) the number of schools setup under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) in the State including Odisha

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
12.	Gujarat	0	72	0	255	0	0	37	0
13.	Haryana	291	32	57	5	19	0	11	16
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7	45	60	2	0	0	0	0
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	1360	182	727	296	0	0	27	0
16.	Jharkhand	1388	285	74	296	0	0	0	121
17.	Karnataka	525	225	0	0	10	0	0	28
18.	Kerala	6	36	118	16	0	0	0	0
19.	Lakshadweep	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	1330	0	740	603	982	0	0	0
21.	Maharashtra	903	0	0	0	219	0	0	0
22.	Manipur	180	23	693	49	76	0	0	9
23.	Meghalaya	876	25	0	0	0	0	0	9
24.	Mizoram	0	32	84	26	0	0	6	6
25.	Nagaland	705	67	0	45	0	0	138	21
26.	Orissa	733	400	374	9	0	0	455	45
27.	Puducherry	0	9	0	2	3	0	0	0
28.	Punjab	139	79	0	73	21	0	38	42
29.	Rajasthan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30.	Sikkim	52	0	1	0	0	0	1	9
31.	Tamil Nadu	507	344	0	552	0	0	0	0
32.	Tripura	141	42	0	41	35	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	1178	318	11660	449	0	0	0	226
34.	Uttarakhand	21	58	0	147	69	0	0	43
35.	West Bengal	17627	0	0	0	515	0	427	0
Total		34719	3234	17324	3762	2654	0	1355	804

[Translation]

Review of SC/ST schemes

1064. SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has formulated a committee to review the schemes pertaining to the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) Whether the Committee has submitted its report and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Committee has made any recommendation to the Central Government to purchase private land and distribute it among landless dalits and tribals; and

(e) if so, whether the Central Government has accepted the said recommendation of the Committee 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) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Question does not arise

Crunch of IAS and IPS Officers

1065. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether due to posting of IAS and IPS officers on deputation in different Public Sector Undertaking (PSUs), the State are facing crunch of IAS and IPS officers;

(b) if so, the name-wise and cadre-wise details of such officers who are on deputation for more than three to five years;

(c) whether due to the posting of the said IAS and IPS lobby in the PSUs, the country is deprived of the services and contribution of the exports in the workfield of PSUs; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to only appoint the persons having expertise in the working of the PSUs?

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, there are too few IAS/IPS officers on deputation to Central PSUs to cause a crunch of IAS/IPS officers in the States.

(b) A list of IAS and IPS officers on deputation to different Central Public Sector Undertakings for more than three to five years, as available in e-database of this Department, is given in the enclosed Statement I. At present there are only 16 IAS/IPS officers who are currently serving in CPSUs on deputation basis (including as Chief Vigilance Officers) for more than three years.

(c) and (d) In view of (a) above, the question does not arise. Moreover, as per existing instructions in force, the Board level posts in different Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) are generally filled only on immediate absorption basis by following the Public Enterprise Selection Board (PESB) procedure. The Government officers (including officers of All India Service and various Central Services) are also eligible for consideration but on immediate absorption basis only. Besides, the Selection procedure has weightage in favour of the internal candidates of the concerned CPSU. Thus it is ensured that only persons with requisite expertise are selected for appointment in CPSUs. Further, the officers of All India Services are appointed as Chief Vigilance Officers (CVOs) in CPSUs on deputation basis in accordance with the existing policy of the Government.

Statement

List of Officers Panel Format

S.No.	Name Officer Id. Service Cadre/ Alt. Year/Domicile Community	Date of Birth Ret. Date Date of Joining Date at Centre Date Revert	Organisation Level	Present Posting	Dt. From Dt. To
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Ajay Prakash Sawhney 01AP032701 IAS (RR) AP, 1984; DH GENERAL	01/02/1962 28/02/2022 21/08/1984 17/08/2005 16/08/2012	CENTRE OTHERS joint Secy Equiv	President & CEO Media Labs	23/11/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	Jagdip Narayan Singh 01GJ023200 IAS (RR) GJ;1983;BH GENERAL	02/05/1959 31/05/2019 06/10/1983 24/10/2005 31/03/2013	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	Member (Finance) M/o Road Tpt & Highways NI Highways Auth of India (NHAI)	01/02/2010
3.	P D Veghela 01GJ025500 IAS (RR) GJ; 1986;GJ SC	22/09/1960 30/09/2020 25/08/1986 20/12/2008 19/12/2013	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	Chairman M/o Shipping Kandla Port Trust	20/12/2008
4.	P Marapandiyam 01KL015700 IAS (RR) KL;1984;TN SC	12/05/1957 31/05/2017 26/10/1984 06/12/2010 05/12/2015	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	chairman M/o Shipping Mormugao Port Trust Goa	06/12/2010
5.	L Radhakrishnan 01KL015702 IAS (SCS) KL;1984;KL GENERAL	15/02/1954 28/02/2014 31/05/1988 30/09/2015 29/09/2015	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	Chairman M/O Shipping J N Port Trust, Mumbai Mumbai City	30/09/2010
6.	Smita Subhashchandra Gate 01MP043400 IAS (RR) MP;1992;MH GENERAL	16/03/1966 31/03/2026 11/10/1992 02/02/2009 01/02/2014	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	Executie Dir M/o Textiles Synthetic & Rayon Textile Exp Promo Cl	02/02/2009
7.	Neelam Shammi Rao 01MP04602 IAS (RR) MP;1992;UP SC	30/03/1968 31/03/2028 11/10/1992 30/05/2006 29/05/2013	CENTRE OTHERS Director Equiv	C V O M/o Textile NI Instt Fashion Tech (NIFT) Delhi	01/11/2010
8.	Vineet Joshi 01MT015100 IAS (RR) MT;1992;UP GENERAL	02/11/1968 30/11/2028 11/10/1992 31/05/2004 11/02/2013	CENTRE Others Joint Secy Equiv	Chairman M/o Human Resources Dev D/o School Edu & Literacy Ben Bd of Secondary Edu	12/02/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Alka Panda 01OR021000 IAS (RR) OR, 1983;Rj GENERAL	18/07/1957 31/07/2017 29/08/1983 01/10/2010 30/09/2015	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	Addi DG M/o Consumer Affairs, Food & Public Distribution Dis Consumar Affairs Bureau of Indian Standards (BIS)	01/10/2010
10.	Sanjay Rastogi 01OR024700 IAS (RR) OR;1991;MP GENERAL	24/01/1967 31/01/2027 15/09/1991 20/04/2006 19/04/2012	CENTRE OTHERS Director Equiv	C V O M/o Commerce & Industry D/o Commerce Projects and Equipment Corpn of India (PEC) Ltd	09/09/2010
11.	K. Styagopal 01TN031000 IAS (RR) TN;1987;AP GENERAL	07/09/1959 30/09/2019 24/08/1987 05/07/2010 04/07/2015	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	DG M/o Agriculture D/o Agriculture & Cooperation NI Instt of Plant Health Mgt Hyderabad	05/07/2010
12.	M Venkateswara Rao 01WB033200 IAS (RR) WB;1988;AP GENERAL	01/06/1662 31/05/2022 25/08/1988 18/07/2009 17/07/2014	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	Dy Dir General M/o Rural Dev D/o Rural Dev NI instt of Rural Dev (NIRD) Hyderabad	18/07/2009
13.	Atri Bhattacharya 01WB033600 IAS (RR) WB;1989;WB GENERAL	07/04/1966 30/04/2026 21/08/1989 10/10/1006 30/06/2012	CENTRE OTHERS Director Equiv	Secretary M/o Textiles NI Jute Board Kolkata	10/10/2006
14.	Shambhu Nath Singh 05MT000034 IPS (RR) MT;1986;BH N.A.	19/11/1960 30/11/2020 15/12/1986 03/08/2010 02/08/2015	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	Executie Dir M/o Petroleum & Natural Gas Oil & Natural Gas Corpn Ltd (ONGC) New Delhi	03/08/2010
15.	Aloke Prasad 05UP700066 IPS () UP;1984;00 GENERAL	31/03/1958 17/12/1984 21/06/2010 20/06/2015	CENTRE OTHERS Joint Secy Equiv	C V O M/o Road Tpt & Highways NI Highways Auth of India (NHAI)	21/06/2010

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	S Vasudeva Rao 05UT000051 IPS (RR) UT;1986;AP NA	09/11/1957 30/11/2017 01/10/2009 30/09/2014	CENTRE OTHERS Director Equiv	C V O M/O Shipping Dredging Corpn of India Vishakapatnam	01/10/2009

[English]

Case Pending with CIC

1066. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge number of appeals/complaints are pending with the Central Information Commission (CIC);

(b) if so, the number of appeals/complaints received, disposed off and pending with the CIC during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and ministry/department-wise;

(c) whether the Government has reviewed CIC's sanctioned strength of employees and other resources at CIC's disposal to effect speedy disposal of cases and

strengthen the implementation of the Right of Information Act, 2005;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the Government's reaction in this regard; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to assist CIC in expediting the disposal of pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Central Information Commission has informed pendency of around 24800 appeals/complaints as on 30.11.2013. Year-wise break up of number of appeals/complaints received, disposed off and pending before the Central Information Commission is as under:

Year	Received	Disposed off	Pendency as on 1st April
2010-11	28875	24071	17046
2011-12	33922	23122	27856*
2012-13	28801	24550	22607
2013-14	As on 30.11.2013 pendency of cases is around 24800		

(*includes 9500 case of appeal/complaint as provisionally registered as on 29.02.2012. reconciliation of the pendency figure was carried out and after reconciliation, the pendency figure was revised by the Central Information Commission in January, 2013)

The Central Information Commission does not maintain Ministry/Department wise pendency of Appeals/complaints.

(c) to (e) At the time of the constitution of the Central Information Commission 68 posts were created in 2005. In 2007, the posts were enhanced to 106 and later to 116 in 2008. The Staff Inspection Unit of the Department of Expenditure in 2010 assessed the requirement of posts as 154 and after detailed consultation with the

Department of Expenditure, Keeping in view the recommendations of the SIU, 160 posts had been sanctioned in 2011.

Further, Central Information Commission has been granted autonomy in recruitment of staff. Recruitment Rules (RRs) have been notified for all the 14 categories of posts in the Central Information Commission. the Commission is in the process of making appointment to the various posts.

The Government has also taken several steps like issue of guidelines for the Central Public Information Officers and First Appellate Authorities enabling them to supply information/dispose off first appeal effectively resulting into less number of appeals to the Commission. The Commission on its part launched special drive to clear the pendency of appeals/complaints.

Loans to EWS through KVIC

1067. DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJAPRAM
WAKCHAURE:
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

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

(a) the details of loans provided to economically weaker sections through Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the social objectives of Khadi and Gramodyog Commission and the works implemented by it in the areas coming under its network and outside its ambit;

(c) the State-wise details of special schemes being initiated by the Khadi and Gramodyog Commission to make poor and rural people of the country self-reliant;

(d) whether the Khadi and Village Industries Commission has any proposal to manufacture green cloth by spinning yarn on solar spinning wheels; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (c) At present there are no schemes whereby Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) provides loan to economically weaker sections. However, Government in the Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSME) has been implementing a credit-linked

subsidy programme named Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP) since 2008-09 with Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) as nodal agency at the national level for generating employment in the Country by setting up of micro-enterprises in the non-farm sector. The scheme also contributes to making poor and rural people of the country self-reliant. Under PMEGP, general category beneficiaries can avail of margin money subsidy of 25% of the project cost in rural areas and 15% in urban areas. For beneficiaries belonging to special categories such as scheduled castes, scheduled tribes, OBCs, minorities, women, ex-servicemen, physically handicapped, beneficiaries belonging to North Eastern Region, Hill and border areas, etc., the margin money subsidy is 35% in rural areas and 25% in urban area. The maximum cost of project is Rs 25 lakh in the manufacturing sector and Rs 10 lakh in the service sector. State-wise number of units assisted and margin money subsidy utilized under PMEGP during the last three years and current year is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The KVIC is a statutory organization established under the KVIC Act 1956 (as amended upto 2006) of Parliament. The social objective of KVIC is to provide employment in rural areas, creating self-reliance amongst people and building up a strong rural community spirit. The functions of KVIC include: to plan, promote, facilitate, organize and assist in the establishment and development of Khadi and village industries in the rural areas in coordination with other agencies engaged in rural development wherever necessary.

(d) and (e) KVIC in association with Mahatma Gandhi Institute for Rural Industrialization (MGIRI), Wardha has piloted development of solar charkhas and the results of field trial has been encouraging. Khadi as defined in the KVIC Act 1956, is a cloth woven on handlooms in India from cotton, silk or woolen yarn handspun in India or from a mixture of any two or all of such yarns, and hence is 'green' as it does not leave carbon footprint in the process.

Statement

State-wise margin money subsidy utilized and number of projects assisted 2010-11

Sr.No.	State/UT	Margin money Subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of Projects assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2941.29	1920
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1339.72	961
3.	Punjab	1755.06	823
4.	UT Chandigarh	28.96	30
5.	Uttarakhand	1190.26	974
6.	Haryana	1886.64	915
7.	Delhi	109.72	149
8.	Rajasthan	3904.93	2481
9.	Uttar Pradesh	13360.58	4462
10.	Bihar	3207.20	1428
11.	Sikkim	154.24	78
12.	Arunahal Pradesh	342.44	232
13.	Nagaland	546.35	242
14.	Manipur	304.55	204
15.	Mizoram	546.51	380
16.	Tripura	1098.76	733
17.	Meghalaya	574.00	305
18.	Assam	4808.10	4756
19.	West Bengal	6719.06	5679
20.	Jharkhand	2429.68	1707
21.	Odisha	4983.97	2581
22.	Chhattisgarh	4983.97	2581
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5196.18	1180

1	2	3	4
24.	Gujarat*	3229.02	1354
25.	Maharashtra**	5244.46	4848
26.	Andhra Pradesh	7750.24	2743
27.	Karnataka	3681.27	1871
28.	Goa	294.79	133
29.	Lakshadweep	26.08	32
30.	Kerala	3141.21	1641
31.	Tamilnadu	4475.04	2247
32.	Puducherry	103.24	216
33.	Andaman and Nicorbar Islands	101.06	183
Total		89118.26	49064

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

2011-12

Sr.No.	State/UT	Margin money Subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of Projects assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	2983.42	1920
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1152.51	809
3.	Punjab	1756.94	899
4.	UT Chandigarh	39.98	38
5.	Uttarakhand	1059.62	894
6.	Haryana	1353.79	786
7.	Delhi	189.69	195
8.	Rajasthan	3518.29	2075
9.	Uttar Pradesh	18599.43	5569

1	2	3	4
10.	Bihar	9873.73	4887
11.	Sikkim	113.87	64
12.	Arunahal Pradesh	431.63	375
13.	Nagaland	1155.94	556
14.	Manipur	869.51	564
15.	Mizoram	723.57	418
16.	Tripura	2539.45	1812
17.	Meghalaya	1228.13	712
18.	Assam	5544.99	5280
19.	West Bengal	5581.67	5806
20.	Jharkhand	3486.33	2372
21.	Odisha	4194.51	2259
22.	Chhattisgarh	3306.12	1510
23.	Madhya Pradesh	5419.41	1943
24.	Gujarat*	6147.35	1863
25.	Maharashtra**	4548.95	2705
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5497.37	1672
27.	Karnataka	3872.13	1852
28.	Goa	296.12	155
29.	Lakshadweep	10.52	12
30.	Kerala	2928.85	1629
31.	Tamilnadu	7164.15	3228
32.	Puducherry	79.22	72
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	116.47	204
Total		10578.66	55135

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

2012-13			
Sr.No.	State/UT	Margin money Subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of Projects assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	3413.99	2036
2.	Himachal Pradesh	1350.84	916
3.	Punjab	1417.92	770
4.	UT Chandigarh	68.63	55
5.	Uttarakhand	2043.16	1426
6.	Haryana	1511.38	927
7.	Delhi	133.52	161
8.	Rajasthan	6223.97	2623
9.	Uttar Pradesh	12968.42	4529
10.	Bihar	7669.08	3150
11.	Sikkim	88.49	49
12.	Arunahal Pradesh	296.50	261
13.	Nagaland	1101.32	436
14.	Manipur	1098.49	660
15.	Mizoram	545.82	517
16.	Tripura	2441.35	1604
17.	Meghalaya	869.07	458
18.	Assam	5801.15	7336
19.	West Bengal	7382.49	6632
20.	Jharkhand	3423.46	2297
21.	Odisha	7518.67	3735
22.	Chhattisgarh	3714.39	1748
23.	Madhya Pradesh	9097.43	3201
24.	Gujarat*	3714.39	1748
25.	Maharashtra**	6794.14	3640

1	2	3	4
26.	Andhra Pradesh	5655.41	3640
27.	Karnataka	3580.73	1251
28.	Goa	83.87	46
29.	Lakshadweep	0	0
30.	Kerala	3343.35	1872
31.	Tamilnadu	4916.28	2244
32.	Puducherry	83.79	54
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	124.62	216
Total		108066.40	57884

Including un-utilized balance funds of previous year.

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

2013-14

Sr.No.	State/UT	Margin money Subsidy utilized# (Rs. lakh)	Number of Projects assisted
1	2	3	4
1.	Jammu and Kashmir	379.78	184
2.	Himachal Pradesh	186.81	103
3.	Punjab	410.54	202
4.	UT Chandigarh	14.41	17
5.	Uttarakhand	213.79	157
6.	Haryana	208.59	124
7.	Delhi	42.54	33
8.	Rajasthan	202.55	71
9.	Uttar Pradesh	889.78	283
10.	Bihar	2161.77	547
11.	Sikkim	15.64	6
12.	Arunahal Pradesh	0.00	0

1	2	3	4
13.	Nagaland	0.00	0
14.	Manipur	375.83	190
15.	Mizoram	0.00	0
16.	Tripura	4.55	3
17.	Meghalaya	0.00	0
18.	Assam	73.132	122
19.	West Bengal	622.08	515
20.	Jharkhand	269.08	194
21.	Odisha	8.74	1
22.	Chhattisgarh	124.41	72
23.	Madhya Pradesh	1036.43	375
24.	Gujarat*	301.83	82
25.	Maharashtra**	209.27	98
26.	Andhra Pradesh	749.26	274
27.	Karnataka	1543.91	603
28.	Goa	0.00	0
29.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0
30.	Kerala	637.10	318
31.	Tamilnadu	396.30	179
32.	Puducherry	4.32	8
33.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.5.92	59
Total		11118.36	4820

Up to 14.11.2013

* including Daman and Diu.

** including Dadra and Nagar Haveli

Cases of Sexual Harassment1068. SHRI NARAHARI MAHTO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether cases of sexual harassment of law

students/female lawyers have come to the notice of the Government;

(b) if so, the details of such cases reported during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Ministry has appointed any committee to look into these allegations;

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

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard and to prevent such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Funds to Municipalities

1069. SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided any assistance to various municipal corporations in the country including Bihar and Gujarat during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including State Governments of Bihar and Gujarat and if so, the details and the present status thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to compensate Municipal Corporations in the country for the cost overruns on account of escalation of prices in the execution of water supply and underground drainage works; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the amount is likely to be released and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) Under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNurm), State-wise and year-wise details of projects approved and funds released including Bihar and Gujarat during the last three years and current year are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(c) A total number of 549 projects have been sanctioned to all States/Union Territories (UTs) including Bihar and Gujarat under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM. Out of 549 projects, 217 projects have so far been physically completed as reported by States/UTs, remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

Similarly, a total number of 806 projects have been sanctioned to all States/UTs including Bihar and Gujarat under UIDSSMT of JnNURM and out of 806 projects, 410 projects have been physically completed as reported by States and Union Territories (UTs). Remaining projects are at various stages of implementation.

(d) and (e) Cost overruns are borne by the concerned State Government/Urban Local Bodies under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM).

Statement-I

Details of projects approved and fund released for last 3 years and current year State-wise and Year-wise under UIG of JnNURM

As on 09.12.2013

S.No.	Name of State	2010-11			
		Approved projects	Approved Projects Cost	ACA Committed	*Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	15,569.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3,792.54
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	734.52
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	3,643.68
7.	Delhi	1	135,771	47,520.00	42,509.00
8.	Goa	-	-	-	-
9.	Gujarat	1	2,631	2,104.82	7,297.21
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	5,283.80
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
13.	Jharkhand	1	3,336	1,668.12	417.03
14.	Karnataka	-	-	-	7,659.85
15.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	18,000	9,000.00	4,828.66
17.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	42,004.49
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
20.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
22.	Odisha	-	-	-	-
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
25.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	11,610	4,063.50	2,635.84
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	25,479.16
30.	Uttarakhand	3	3,606	2,884.91	1,775.92
31.	West bengal	8	120,719	42,251.49	17,412.81
Total		16	295,673	109,492.86	182,044.37

*Fund have been released in on-going projects which were approved prior to 2010-11 & 2011-12.

S.No.	Name of State	2011-12			
		Approved projects	Approved Projects Cost	ACA Committed	*Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	10,678	6,037.70	32,500.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	4,759.16
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3,792.56,795.61
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	6,938.27
8.	Goa	2	7,484	5,987.26	72.45
9.	Gujarat	1	11,181	8,944.52	39,612.00
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	6,888.13
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1,051	840.50	121.09
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2,032	1,828.83	10,032.72
13.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	6,204.58
14.	Karnataka	1	330	264.00	24,234.18
15.	Kerala	-	-	-	6,516.15
16.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	14,280.93

1	2	7	8	9	10
17.	Maharashtra	1	10,942	3,829.55	76,471.17
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	2,078.42
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	7,296.11
20.	Mizoram	3	11,090	9,981.32	-
21.	Nagaland	1	4,026	3,623.49	1,246.83
22.	Odisha	-	-	-	6,999.34
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-	2,189.00
25.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4,584.94
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	1,273.24
27.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	47,132.47
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	2,406.51
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	65,351.90
30.	Uttarakhand	1	1,182	945.82	6,741.55
31.	West bengal	12	146,328	53,029.51	27,043.89
Total		26	206,324	95,312.50	409,771.04

S.No.	Name of State	2012-13			
		Approved projects	Approved Projects Cost	ACA Committed	*Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	12,648.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1,738.20
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	2,451.85
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	32,498.40
8.	Goa	-	-	-	1,424.37
9.	Gujarat	-	-	-	16,032.68

1	2	11	12	13	14
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	7,501.94
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	210.13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	6,295.53
13.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	10,340.96
14.	Karnataka	-	-	-	8,186.20
15.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3,588.88	2,870.10	17,000.55
17.	Maharashtra	2	5,325.31	4,260.25	35,905.83
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	3,464.02
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	550.35
20.	Mizoram	-	-	-	2,722.39
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-	1,792.49
22.	Odisha	-	-	-	10,098.53
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	1,810.43
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-	252.00
25.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	5,215.70
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	2,172.07
27.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	13,355.30
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	4,010.85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	1,456.44
30.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	4,128.78
31.	West bengal	-	-	-	21,122.88
Total		3	8,914.19	7,131.25	224,387.38

S.No.	Name of State	2013-14			
		Approved projects	Approved Projects Cost	ACA Committed	*Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-

1	2	15	16	17	18
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	10,567.03
8.	Goa	-	-	-	-
9.	Gujarat	9	42,543.50	18,206.11	3,721.34
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
13.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	616.74
14.	Karnataka	-	-	-	13,005.97
15.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	18,374.12	9,187.06	2,577.78
17.	Maharashtra	5	76,422.62	41,058.44	12,129.56
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
20.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
21.	Nagaland	1	152.34	137.11	940.15
22.	Odisha	-	-	-	-
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-	3,000.00
25.	Rajasthan	1	17,413.00	8,706.50	4,194.29
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	45,166.24	22,583.12	5,772.05
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	2,216.13
30.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	851.26
31.	West bengal	4	27,003.31	9,451.15	12,433.54
Total		25	227,075.13	209,329.49	72,025.84

*Funds have been released in on-going projects which were approved prior to 2010-11 and 2011-12.

Statement-II

Details of projects approved and fund released for last 3 years and current year State-wise and year-wise under UIDSSMT of JnNURM as on 09.12.2013

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of City	Projects Name	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FY 2010-11						
1.	Goa	Bicholim	Road	843.00	687.04	337.20
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Road	184.63	147.70	50.51
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Water Supply	3,689.23	3,320.31	1,660.15
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Solid Waste Management	488.00	439.20	219.60
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Road	378.00	340.20	170.10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Road	2,418.00	2,176.20	1,088.10
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Solid Waste Management	143.00	128.70	64.35
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Solid Waste Management	385.00	346.50	173.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Road	627.00	564.30	282.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Road	323.00	290.70	145.35
13.	Odisha	Jajpur	Water Body	225.92	180.74	90.37
13.	Sub-Total			10,188.78	9,057.19	4,498.93
ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2010						117,845.27
Total				10,188.78	9,057.19	122,344.20
FY 2011-12						
1.	Goa	Sankhali	Road	1,447.00	1,179.31	578.80
2.	Goa	Sanguem	Road	585.00	387.78	189.50
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Water Supply	3,262.07	2,609.66	1,304.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5,732.87	4,586.30	2,293.15
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Phase-II	Water Supply	3,975.00	3,180.00	1,590.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Water Supply	3,013.33	2,410.66	1,205.33
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Water Supply	3,662.82	2,930.26	1,465.13

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Water Supply	1,929.60	1,543.68	771.84	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Water Supply	4,611.62	3,689.30	2,577.52	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Water Supply	2,408.11	1,926.49	963.24	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Water Supply	1,930.22	1,544.18	772.09	
15.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Water Supply	4,160.24	3,328.19	1,664.10	
16.	West Bengal	Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.80	390.90	
17.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply	1,557.29	1,245.83	622.92	
18.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply	3,634.84	2,907.87	1,453.94	
19.	West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply	1,496.78	1,197.42	598.71	
20.	West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply	4,140.00	3,312.00	1,656.00	
21.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1,101.03	880.82	440.41	
22.	West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply	1,299.62	1,039.70	519.85	
22.	Sub-Total			33,070.05	26,397.53	13,916.39	
	ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2011						101,109.68
	Total			33,070.05	26,397.53	115,026.07	
FY 2012-13							
1.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3,728.00	2,982.40	1,491.20	
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Supply	6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07	
3.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12	
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Storm Water Drainage	1,827.24	1,644.52	822.26	
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Storm Water Drainage	746.49	672.11	336.06	
6.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8,233.70	6,586.96	3,293.48	
7.	Maharashtra	Katol	Road	2,468.30	1,974.64	685.32	
8.	Maharashtra	Saoner	Road	2,646.06	2,116.85	924.03	
9.	Maharashtra	Umred	Road	1,527.92	1,222.34	170.25	
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Road	541.28	433.02	216.51	
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Road	424.16	339.33	169.66	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Water Supply	1,609.30	1,287.44	643.72	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Amla	Road	477.66	382.13	191.06	
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Water Supply	1,521.22	1,216.98	608.49	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Athner	Road	477.66	382.13	191.06
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur	Water Supply	732.75	586.20	293.10
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Water Supply	1,211.82	969.46	484.73
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	Water Supply	1,392.22	1,113.78	556.89
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina	Water Supply	3,875.50	3,100.40	1,550.20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Road	504.20	403.36	201.68
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	Road	321.30	257.04	128.52
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Water Supply	1,319.68	1,055.74	527.87
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Road	189.17	151.34	75.67
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Churhat	Road	232.10	185.68	92.84
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Road	652.52	522.02	261.01
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Road	1,098.03	878.42	439.21
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Road	177.27	141.82	70.91
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria	Water Supply	1,138.34	910.67	455.34
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Junardeo	Road	345.96	276.77	138.38
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Road	444.47	355.58	177.79
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1,225.70	980.56	490.28
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Road	457.60	366.08	183.04
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1,683.75	1,347.00	673.50
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Road	475.14	380.12	190.06
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Water Supply	1,125.60	900.48	450.24
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Road	723.34	578.67	289.33
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsulalaganjj	Road	365.39	292.31	146.16
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Road	2,054.73	1,643.81	821.90
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Road	385.46	308.37	154.18
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Road	408.09	326.47	163.23
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Road	211.60	169.28	84.64
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	Road	459.10	367.28	183.64
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Water Supply	8,087.57	6,470.06	3,235.03
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Road	2,332.73	1,866.18	933.09
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	Water Supply	436.45	349.16	174.58

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh	Water Supply	2,374.00	1,899.20	949.60
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshahbad	Water Supply	882.47	705.98	352.99
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Water Supply	2,118.55	1,694.84	847.42
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	Water Supply	1,028.64	822.91	411.46
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Road	810.96	648.77	324.38
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Water Supply	2,232.00	1,785.60	892.80
53.	Nagaland	Mon	Road	1,901.93	1,711.74	855.87
54.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44
55.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	Water Supply	458.97	367.18	183.59
56.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	Water Supply	1,852.65	1,482.12	741.06
57.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	Water Supply	918.29	734.63	367.32
58.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	Water Supply	1,391.83	1,113.46	556.73
59.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply	2,967.00	2,373.60	1,186.80
60.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	Water Supply	7,060.14	5,648.11	2,824.06
61.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Sewerage	6,556.47	5,245.18	2,622.59
62.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	Water Supply	603.55	482.84	241.42
63.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	Water Supply	930.62	744.50	372.25
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly*	Water Supply	7,800.04	6,374.40	3,187.20
65.	West bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply	4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00
66.	Andaman and Nicobar	Jungleeghat	Road	558.13	446.50	223.25
66.	Sub-Total			66,970.96	53,834.19	26,039.76
	ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2012					105,661.17
	Total			66,970.96	53,834.19	131,700.93

FY 2013-14

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiang	Soil Erosion	963.00	866.70	433.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo	Soil Erosion	880.22	792.20	396.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	Solid Waste Managemnet	719.85	647.87	323.93
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	Solid Waste Managemnet	799.84	719.86	359.93
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang	Road	2,143.00	1,928.70	964.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Doimukh	Road	906.97	816.27	408.14
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang	Road	1,349.00	1,214.10	607.05
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	Road	1,616.00	1,454.40	727.20
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa	Soil Erosion	615.52	553.97	276.98
10.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai-Caroda	Water Supply	9,962.11	7,969.69	3,984.84
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmashala	Water Supply	2,976.89	2,379.11	1,189.56
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Rewalsar	Road	475.00	380.00	190.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmashala	Road	2,094.54	1,675.63	837.82
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Water Supply	7,048.83	6,343.95	3,171.98
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Road	7,653.16	6,887.84	3,443.92
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Solid Waste Management	1,094.27	984.84	492.42
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Sewerage	5,939.00	5,345.10	2,672.55
18.	Karnataka	Hukkeri	Water Supply	2,301.73	1,841.38	920.69
19.	Karnataka	Bannur	Water Supply	1,736.12	1,388.90	694.45
20.	Karnataka	Bentwal	Water Supply	4,204.35	3,363.48	1,681.74
21.	Karnataka	Chikodi	Water Supply	3,303.85	2,643.08	1,321.54
22.	Karnataka	Gurmitkal	Sewerage	1,842.75	1,474.20	737.10
23.	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Water Supply	3,471.30	2,777.04	1,388.52
24.	Karnataka	sadalga	Water Supply	2,457.77	1,966.22	983.11
25.	Karnataka	Sedam	Water Supply	2,464.19	1,971.35	985.68
26.	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	3,315.45	2,652.36	1,326.18
27.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	2,071.09	1,656.87	828.43
28.	Karnataka	Birur	Storm Water Drainage	2,131.82	1,705.46	852.73
29.	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	3,765.86	3,012.69	1,506.34
30.	Karnataka	Yellapura	Water Supply	1,081.00	864.80	-
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Solid Waste Management	128.80	103.04	51.52
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Road	476.42	381.14	190.57
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhedaghat	Road	603.40	482.72	241.36
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	Water Supply	1,432.20	1,145.76	572.88
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Chanderi	Road	614.85	491.88	245.94
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara	Road	5,352.70	4,282.16	2,141.08

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh Phase-II	Water Supply	3,715.95	2,972.76	1,486.38
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Water Supply	1,479.19	1,183.35	591.68
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Road	1,254.50	1,003.60	501.80
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Water Supply	7,140.42	5,712.34	2,856.17
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Water Supply	873.87	699.10	349.55
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran	Water Supply	549.92	439.94	219.97
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Jnuuardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	2,432.07	1,945.66	972.83
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Water Supply	3,550.77	2,840.62	1,420.31
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolar	Water Supply	5,210.42	4,168.34	2,084.17
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolaras	Road	1,234.03	987.22	493.61
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Ktni	Road	4,567.00	3,653.60	1,826.80
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikeda	Water Supply	611.76	489.41	244.70
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikhera	Road	417.33	333.86	166.93
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	Water Supply	548.92	439.14	219.57
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Water Supply	799.29	639.43	319.72
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Road	659.08	527.26	263.63
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	Road	462.18	369.74	184.87
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	Water Supply	848.87	679.10	339.72
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli	Road	550.00	440.00	220.00
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	Road	604.25	483.40	241.70
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	Water Supply	1,055.90	844.72	422.36
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplarawa	Road	364.70	291.76	145.88
59.	Madhya Pradesh	PiPLYa mandi	Road	487.50	390.00	195.00
60.	Madhya Pradesh	PiPLYa madi	Water Supply	968.72	774.98	387.49
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	Solid Waste Management	236.47	189.18	94.59
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Prithvipur	Road	504.80	403.84	201.92
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh	Water Supply	1,907.76	1,526.21	763.11
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajpur	Road	489.00	391.20	195.60
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	Water Supply	1,956.37	1,565.10	782.55
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabargarh	Storm Water Drainage	980.94	784.75	392.38
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Water Supply	4,735.80	3,788.64	1,894.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Solid Waste Management	649.76	519.81	259.91
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	Road	264.71	211.77	105.88
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Water Supply	7,795.24	6,236.19	3,118.10
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Sonkutch	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60
72.	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	Water Supply	1,764.30	1,411.44	705.72
73.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Body	382.87	306.30	-
74.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Road	2,736.76	2,189.41	-
75.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayanwar	Water Supply	773.34	618.67	-
76.	Madhya Pradesh	Baihar	Road	405.61	324.49	-
77.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Water Supply	9,803.90	7,843.12	-
78.	Madhya Pradesh	Isagarh	Road	629.40	503.52	-
79.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Road	4,622.39	3,697.91	-
80.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni Malwa	Road	515.52	412.42	-
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Lanjhi	Road	815.88	652.70	-
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Road	2,743.15	2,194.52	-
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Lakhandaon	Road	519.37	415.50	-
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	Road	477.96	382.37	-
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandurna	Road	2,063.75	1,651.00	-
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Chicholi	Road	200.00	160.00	-
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Sewerage	9,548.78	7,639.02	-
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Shirpur Warvade	Water Supply	3,077.77	2,462.22	1,231.11
89.	Maharashtra	Shirampur	Sewerage	4,936.29	3,949.03	1,974.52
90.	Maharashtra	Kopargaon	Water Supply	3,989.92	3,191.94	1,595.97
91.	Maharashtra	Gangapur	Water Supply	1,790.79	1,432.63	716.32
92.	Maharashtra	Malkapur (Karad)	Sewerage	4,091.47	3,273.18	1,636.59
93.	Maharashtra	Baramati	Sewerage	2,504.33	2,003.46	1,001.73
94.	Maharashtra	Kalmeshwar	Sewerage	2,076.74	1,661.39	830.69
95.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Storm Water Drainage	14,123.00	11,298.40	5,649.20
96.	Maharashtra	Sinner	Water Supply	7,465.00	5,972.00	-
97.	Maharashtra	Rahata	Water Supply	1,418.00	1,134.40	-
98.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Road	310.00	279.00	139.50

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
99.	Rajasthan	Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	6,314.32	5,051.46	2,525.73
100.	Rajasthan	Bhadra Phase-I	Sewerage	8,932.70	7,146.16	3,573.08
101.	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	Sewerage	3,471.06	2,776.85	1,388.42
102.	Rajasthan	Laxmangarh	Sewerage	6,963.55	5,570.84	2,785.42
103.	Rajasthan	Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	8,211.28	6,569.02	3,284.51
104.	Rajasthan	Nimbaheda	Sewerage	7,773.21	6,218.57	3,109.28
105.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	7,547.64	6,038.11	3,019.06
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	Water Supply	10,618.46	8,494.77	4,247.39
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Water Supply	999.68	799.74	399.87
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Water Supply	4,120.87	3,296.70	1,648.35
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasiya	Water Supply	1,045.23	836.18	418.09
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Water Supply	3,369.29	2,695.43	1,347.72
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazibad (CHA) part	Water Supply	7,383.14	5,906.51	2,953.26
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur part-II	Water Supply	4,830.90	3,864.72	1,932.36
113.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Solid Waste Management	3,488.00	2,790.40	1,395.20
114.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	Heritage	1,765.60	1,412.48	706.24
115.	Uttarakhand	Nandprayag	Road	95.55	76.44	38.22
116.	Uttarakhand	Karnaprayag	Road	220.77	176.62	88.31
117.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	Road	506.25	405.00	202.50
118.	Uttarakhand	Muni ki reti	Storm Water Drainage	94.01	75.21	37.60
119.	Uttarakhand	Narendranagar	Road	485.04	388.03	194.02
120.	Uttarakhand	Purola	Road	420.02	336.02	168.00
121.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	Road	730.88	584.70	292.35
122.	Uttarakhand	Barkot	Road	510.76	408.61	204.30
123.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	Road	454.30	363.44	181.72
124.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	Sewerage	5,651.66	4,521.33	2,260.67
125.	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Sewerage	7,745.16	6,193.13	3,098.07
126.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	Water Supply	3,228.05	2,582.44	1,291.22
127.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Sewerage	5,738.37	4,590.70	2,295.35
128.	Tamil Nadu	Jolarpet	Sewerage	3,399.48	2,719.58	1,359.79
129.	Tamil Nadu	Kangayam	Water Supply	1,423.71	1,138.97	569.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
130.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Sewerage	1,712.92	1,370.34	685.17
131.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Water Supply	1,349.67	1,079.74	539.87
132.	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	Sewerage	2,957.53	2,366.02	1,183.01
133.	Tamil Nadu	thirupathur	Sewerage	7,682.91	6,146.33	3,073.17
134.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvathipuram	Water Supply	1,121.41	897.13	448.57
135.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	Water Supply	4,506.91	3,605.53	1,802.77
136.	West Bengal	Joynagar-Mazlipu	Water Supply	1,866.28	1,493.02	746.51
137.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	Water Supply	2,316.75	1,853.40	926.70
138.	West Bengal	Kalna	Water Supply	2,793.66	2,234.93	1,117.47
139.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	Water Supply	7,851.68	6,281.34	3,140.67
140.	West Bengal	Panskura	Water Supply	3,525.10	2,820.08	1,410.04
141.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	Water Supply	6,402.91	5,122.33	2,561.17
Sub-Total				1,28,920.27	1,06,309.09	52,722.32
ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2012						90,203.78
141. Total				128,920.27	106,309.09	142,926.10
142. Grand Total				239,150.06	195,598.00	511,997.30

PG Course in Humanities

1070. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that one year post-graduate (PG) course in humanities from the United Kingdom is not recognized in India;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to recognize the said one year post-graduate course from the United Kingdom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The one year post-graduate (PG) degree in humanities from the United Kingdom is not accorded equivalence in India because similar post-graduate (PG) programmes in Indian Universities are of a two year duration.

(c) It has recently been decided that the Indian students who have obtained one year post-graduate (PG) degrees, in the last three years, from a duly recognized University in the United Kingdom having due accreditations at the national level, will be allowed to undertake a Bridge Course of six months' duration provided they have a 3-year conventional bachelor degree. Such students, having completed the bridge course successfully in the Indian Universities, will be entitled to obtain an equivalence certificate from the Association of Indian Universities (AIU)/ appropriate authority.

[*Translation*]

Lack of Infrastructure in Small Towns

1071. KUMAR SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of infrastructure in medium and small towns/cities has been impeding the development of these towns into big cities; and

(b) if so, the action plan formulated by the Union Government for the development of infrastructure in these towns/cities along with the details of the cities covered under the action plan, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) and (b) in order to have improvement in urban infrastructure in towns and cities in a planned manner, Government has launched a scheme viz. Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDWSSMT) under Jawaharalal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) in December, 2005 which caters for all the towns and cities of the country excluding 65 Mission cities covered under Urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG), a sub-mission of JnNURM.

[*English*]

Cycle Rickshaw Pullers

1072. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of cycle-rickshaw pullers in different state Capital cities, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether the National Urban Transport Policy recognizes the importance of non-motorised transport to supplement the feeder urban transport system in these cities;

(c) if so, whether some innovative models of cycle-rickshaws have been devised; and

(d) if so, steps taken or incentives offered to popularize the same?

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

(a) Does not come under the jurisdiction of Ministry of Urban Development (MoUD).

(b) Yes. Madam, ministry of Urban Development (MoUD) is promoting Non-Motorised Transport (NMT) as per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP) and making it compulsory a part of Detailed Project Report (DPR) of all the Metro Projects and Bus Rapid Transit System Projects being funded by Ministry of Urban Development.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

Transfer of Deposits to New Telecom Company

1073. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether serious concerns have been raised over the permission to three companies of the 2008 licence winners to transfer their deposits to new companies they floated for applying afresh for 2G licences last year;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of the Government thereto and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Draft Audit Paras were received by the Department in respect of Set-off given to M/s Videocon Telecommunication Ltd. (VTL), M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservice Ltd (SSTL), and M/s Telewings Communications Services Private Limited (TCSPL). Also, an Audit note was received regarding Set-off given to M/s Idea Cellular Ltd. Out of these companies, only M/s TCSPL was a new company of Telenor group. It has been alleged by the Audit that undue benefit of Rs 1658.57 crores has been given to M/s. TCSPL, by allowing the Set off of one-time entry fee paid by the Unitech group of companies to obtain 22 Unified Access Service Licence (the licences of which have been considered illegal and quashed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India), against

the auction price payable for spectrum in 1800 MHz by the TCSPL.

(c) The Government has replied to the observations of Audit, inter-alia, conveying that the decision to allow set-off was taken by the Empowerd Group of Minister (EGoM) in the light of the various representations and submission by the stakeholders and guided by the principle of equal restitution. It has also been stated that Set-off is not in the nature of refund as it was allowed only in case of participation and winning of spectrum in the auction.

[Translation]

Telecom Facilities in Hilly States

1074. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any schemes to make comprehensive improvements in the telecommunication services in the hilly States and regions of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the present status of telecom facilities in these States and regions, State-wise;

(d) whether any time-limit has been fixed for providing telephone facilities to such States; 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 MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) project is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 Lakh) in the country including hilly States and regions through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks. Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all categories of service providers.

To improve the telecom connectivity in the predominantly hilly areas, north-Eastern region. Telecom Commission on 06.11.2013 has accorded 'in principle' approval for the proposal to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Plan for the North-East, based on the recommendations [dated September 2013] given by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) and directed that a Detailed Project Report (DPR) be prepared for the same.

As on 30.09.2013, 5,85,323 out of the 5,93,601 inhabited villages [i.e. 98.10%] as per Census 2001 have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). VPTs are being provided in remaining inhabited uncovered villages including hilly states and regions through Digital Satellite Phone Terminals (DSPTS).

Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHA OFC Network in North Eastern Region has been launched to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC network between district headquarters and block headquarters in North Eastern region using BOO model, i.e. build, operate & own basis.

(c) Tele-density data is maintained telecom service area-wise. The tele-density service area-wise is available in the enclosed Statement-I

(d) and (e) As per the initial survey carried out by field units of DoT there are about 56,000 inhabited villages in the country which are yet to be connected with mobile communication services. State-wise Summary of Villages Uncovered with Mobile Services as per the survey carried out by TERM Cells of DoT is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The financial approval for implementation of the scheme to connect these villages would be obtained after stakeholder consultation to be undertaken as per rule governing disbursement of funds from USOF. Village in North-East region will be covered in the first phase as part of the proposed comprehensive Telecom Plan for North-East. The roll out period for provisioning of Village Public Telephones in remaining uncovered villages has been extended up to 31st March, 2014.

Statement-I*Service area-wise rural, urban & total telephones as on 30.06.2013*

Sr. No.	Name of Service area	As on 30.06.2013		
		Rural Teledensity	Urban Teledensity	Total Teledensity
1.	Andhra Pradesh	43.61	166.54	77.8
2.	Assam	32.1	131.61	47.49
3.	Bihar	27.87	155.46	45.36
4.	Delhi			218.86
5.	Gujarat	53.44	135.97	87.31
6.	Haryana	57.43	115.03	77.47
7.	Himachal Pradesh	75.5	334.98	104.96
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	38.56	120.41	60.91
9.	Karnataka	43.43	169.45	91.26
10.	Kerala	62.89	197.39	97.12
11.	Madhya Pradesh	32.11	114.88	54.4
12.	Maharashtra (+) Mumbai	53.56	124.5	87.15
13.	North East	41.3	154.84	69.2
14.	Odisha	39.2	163.83	60.64
15.	Punjab	67.78	152.74	103.8
16.	Rajasthan	45.95	153.85	71.87
17.	Tamil Nadu (+) Chennai	68.86	138.34	108.52
18.	Uttar Pradesh-East	34.29	138.26	57.05
19.	Uttar Pradesh-West			
20.	West Bengal (+) Kolkata	42.3	138.07	69.66
	AI-INDIA	41.9	145.35	73.5

Statement-II

State-wise Summary of Villages uncovered with Mobile Services as per the survey carried out by TERM Cells of DoT

Sr. No.	Name of State Service area	Uno of uncovered Villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3786
2.	Assam	2976
3.	Bihar	271
4.	Jharkhand	5308
5.	Gujarat	1938
6.	Haryana	32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1997
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	636
9.	Karnataka	1197
10.	Kerala	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1771
12.	Chhattisgarh	5460
13.	Maharashtra	5394
14.	Meghalaya	3257
15.	Mizoram	584
16.	Tripura	180
17.	Arunachal Pradesh	2382
18.	Nagaland	451
19.	Manipur	1040
20.	Odisha	6734
21.	Punjab	100
22.	Rajasthan	3153
23.	Tamilnadu	197
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5014
25.	Uttarakhand	1419
26.	West Bengal	886
27.	Sikkim	13
28.	Andaman And Nicobar	221
	Grand Total	56,397

*[English]***Special Law to deal with Crimes against Minors**

1075. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether special court has been set up to deal with crimes against minors ever since the law on Protection of children from sexual Offences (POCSO) came into existence;

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

(c) the details of pendency of cases involving crimes against minors during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise; and

(d) the step taken by the Union Government to set up special courts for speedy trials of such cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The Protection of Children from Sexual Offences (POCSO) Act, 2012 along with rules come into effect from 14th November, 2012. Section 28 of the POCSO Act specifies that the State Government shall designate for each district, a Court of Session to be a Special Court to try offences under the Act. The Section also states that if a Court of Session is already notified as a children's Court Under the Commission for Protection of child Rights Act, 2005, then such court shall be deemed to be a Special Court to try offences under the POCSO Act, 2012. As per information available 19 States/Union Territories have designated Special Courts/Children's Court to try offences under the Act.

(c) State-wise number of cases involving crimes against minors pending trial at the end of 2010, 2011 and 2012 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) Government has requested all the State Governments/Union Territories to expedite setting up of Special/Children's courts.

Statement*Number of cases involving crimes against minors pending trial at the end of 2010, 2011 and 2012*

S.No.	Name of the State	Cases pending trial at the end of the year 2010	Case pending trial at the end of the year 2011	Cases pending trial at the end of the year 2012
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2488	2740	3070
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	135	161	181
3.	Assam	245	237	519
4.	Bihar	2118	2771	3290
5.	Chhattisgarh	3161	3711	4068
6.	Goa	171	208	261
7.	Gujarat	4471	5006	5596
8.	Haryana	397	370	803
9.	Himachal Pradesh	351	443	542
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	15	2164	181
11.	Jharkhand	80	59	64
12.	Karnataka	735	770	887
13.	Kerala	2071	2829	3596
14.	Madhya Pradesh	9987	10615	12159
15.	Maharashtra	14772	16320	18007
16.	Manipur	3	3	5
17.	Meghalaya	189	210	231
18.	Mizoram	38	210	231
19.	Nagaland	3	0	7
20.	Odisha	741	872	1144
21.	Punjab	680	744	875
22.	Rajasthan	2758	3039	3200
23.	Sikkim	79	73	87
24.	Tamil Nadu	1005	1150	1421
25.	Tripura	243	318	328
26.	Uttar Pradesh	7530	8518	11115
27.	Uttarakhand	101	139	171
28.	West Bengal	1015	1553	2766
Total (States)		55719	63168	74375

1	2	3	4	5
Union Territories				
1.	Andman and Nicobar Island	106	180	198
2.	Chandigarh	86	94	105
3.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	35	38	39
4.	Daman and Diu	6	9	14
5.	Delhi	3190	3396	3520
6.	Lakshadweep	0	0	0
7.	Pondicherry	79	86	91
Total (UTs)		3502	3803	3967
Total (All-India)		59221	66971	78342

[Translation]

Shortage of IAS Officers

1076. SHRI TUFANI SAROJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is an acute shortage of Indian Administrative Service (IAS) officers in the country;

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

(c) the number of sanctioned posts of IAS officers at present, State/UT-wise;

(d) the number of officers employed at present on the sanctioned posts, State/UT-wise; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to meet this shortage of IAS officers?

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 details of the Total Authorized Strength (TAS), the number of officers-in-position and the shortage of officers in Indian Administrative Service (IAS), State/Joint cadres wise as on 01.01.2013, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) The government has gradually increased the annual intake of IAS officers under Direct Recruitment quota. In promotion quota, prompt actions have been taken for holding of Selection Committee meeting for appointment by promotion/selection of State Service Officers to the IAS.

Statement

Cadre Gap in the Indian Administrative Service (IAS) as on 01.01.2013

S.No.	Cadre	Total Authorized Strength (TAS)	Total Officers in Position	Shortage (3-4)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	376	298	78
2.	AGMUT	337	259	78
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	248	214	34

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Bihar	326	236	90
5.	Chhattisgarh	178	136	42
6.	Haryana	260	213	47
7.	Haryana	205	166	39
8.	Himachal Pradesh	147	102	45
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	137	100	37
10.	Jharkhand	208	124	84
11.	Karnataka	299	239	60
12.	Kerala	214	154	60
13.	Madhya Pradesh	417	312	105
14.	Maharashtra	350	288	62
15.	Manipur-Tripura	207	153	54
16.	Nagaland	91	50	41
17.	Orissa	226	186	40
18.	Punjab	221	181	40
19.	Rajasthan	296	221	75
20.	Sikkim	48	36	12
21.	Tamil Nadu	355	288	67
22.	Uttarakhand	120	84	36
23.	Uttar Pradesh	592	457	135
24.	West Bengal	359	240	119
Total		6217	4737	1480

[English]

Funds for SSA

1077. SHRI HARIN PATHAK:
SHRI PRADEEP KUMAR SINGH:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

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 October, 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) and (b) Central funds under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) are released in instalments to the States/UTs for the implementation of interentions approved under the Annual Work Plan & Budget (AWP&B) of that State, based on the pace of expenditure and the progress of the implementation of the programme. On these criteria, an amount of Rs. 8,0559.63 lakh has been released in two instalments to the State of Gujarat towards the Central Government's share during 2013-14.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

Funds for Model Degree Colleges

1078. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:
SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has decided to open Model Degree Colleges in each district of the country including Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) the number of model degree colleges proposed

to be set up by October, 2013;

(d) the details of the funds sanctioned for such colleges during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise;

(e) the details of proposals received from the State Governments for setting up of model degree colleges in each district, as on date, State-wise; and

(f) the details of the proposals sanctioned and pending, State-wise; and

(g) the action taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which these colleges ae likely to be made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (g) Yes, Madam. The Central Governmet had launched a Centrally Sponsored Scheme (CSS) in 2010 to set up one Model Degree College in each of the identified 374 Educationally Backward Districts (EBDs). With the launch of the new CSS of Rashtriya Uchcharat Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA), the earlier CSS has been subsumed under RUSA.

In the first meeting of the Project Approval Board (PAB) of RUSA held in November, 2013, the PAB approved 56 new Model Degree Colleges.

State-wise details of Model Degree Colleges under the 374 Model Degree Collegs including proposals received, sanctioned and pending and the funds sanctioned in the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Status of the State-wise proposals received under the scheme for setting up Model Degree Colleges in Identified Educationally Backward Districts (Month ending November, 2013)

Name of the State	No. of EBD's	Proposal received	Pending or Rejected	Proposal approved
1	2	3	4	5
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	Nil	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	11	7	-	7
Arunachal Pradesh	11	8	2	6

1	2	3	4	5
Assam	12	12	-	12
Bihar	25	1	1	-
Chattisgarh	15	5	5	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	01	1		1
Daman and Diu	02	NIL	-	-
Gujarat	20	20	1	19
Haryana	7	10	10	-
Himachal Pradesh	4	4	4	-
Jammu and Kashmir	11	11	3	8
Jharkhand	12	NIL	-	-
Karnataka	20	19	11	9
Kerala	04	4	-	4
Lakshadweep	01	1	1	-
Madhya Pradesh	29	NIL	-	-
Maharashtra	07	07	-	07
Meghalaya	05	NIL	-	-
Mizoram	07	NIL	-	-
Nagaland	01	NIL	-	-
Odisha	18	8	-	8
Pondicherry	01	NIL	-	-
Punjab	13	13	2	11
Rajasthan	30	1	1	-
Sikkim	04	2	2	-
Tamil Nadu	27	7	4	3
Tripura	04	4	4	-
Uttar Pradesh	41	29	-	29
Uttaranchal	02	NIL	-	-
West Bengal	17	3	3	-

Name of the State	Funds sanctioned/released (in Rs. Crore)			
	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14
1	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-
Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	Rs. 3.90 crore* 7 Districts (1st installment under RUSA)
Arunachal Pradesh	Rs. 2.00 crore* 6 Districts (1st installment)	-	-	-
Assam	Rs. 2.00 crore 12 District (1* Installment)	-	-	Rs. 2.00 crore* 12 District (2nd Installment under RUSA)
Bihar	-	-	-	-
Chattisgarh	-	-	-	-
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Rs 1.335 Crore (1st Installment)	-	-	-
Daman and Diu	-	-	-	-
Gujarat	-	Rs. 1.335 Crore* 19 Districts (1st installment)	-	-
Haryana	-	-	-	-
Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	Rs. 2.00 * 8 Districts (1st Installment)	-
Jharkhand	-	-	-	-
Karnataka	R.s. 1.335* 1 District (1st Installment)	-	-	Rs 1.355 Crore* 1 District (2nd Installment under RUSA) Rs 3.90 crore * 8 Districts (1st Installment under RUSA)

1	6	7	8	9
Kerala	-	-	-	Rs 3.90 crore* 4 Districts (1st Installment under RUSA)
Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-
Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	-
Maharashtra	-	Rs. 1.335 crore* 7 Districts (1st Installment)	-	Rs 1.335 Crore* 7 Districts (2nd Installment under RUSA)
Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
Mizoram	-	-	-	-
Nagaland	-	-	-	-
Odisha	-	-	-	Rs 3.90 crore* 8 Districts (1st Installment under RUSA)
Pondicherry	-	-	-	-
Punjab	Rs 1.335 Crore* 10 Districts (1st Installmet)	Rs 1.335 crore * 1 District (1st Installment)	-	Rs 1.335 crore* 11 Districts (2nd Instalment under RUSA)
Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
Sikkim	-	-	-	-
Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	-
Tripura	-	-	-	-
Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	Rs 3.90 crore* 29 Districts (1st Installment Under RUSA)
Uttaranchal	-	-	-	-
West Bengal	-	-	-	-

Additional Funds for MDMS

1079. SHRI KAMESHWAR BAITHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether administrative grant has been raised from 1.8 per cent to 3 per cent for management, monitoring and evaluation of the mid-day meal programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the Government proposes to allocate additional fund to streamline the mid-day meal programme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) As per the existing MDM guidelines, recurring central assistance is provided to the States/UTs for Management, Monitoring and Evaluation (MME) under the Mid Day Meal Scheme @1.8% of the total recurring central assistance towards the cost of food grains, cooking cost, honorarium to cook-cum-helpers and transport assistance. In smaller States/UTs viz. Goa, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Daman & Diu, Lakshadweep and Ponducherry, Central Assistance for MME is provided @ 30 lakh for each district. There is no decision at this stage to allocate additional funds to the Mid Day Meal Programme other than an annual increase of 7.5% of funds for cooking cost, which has been given in each of the last four years.

English]

Ban on Tele and Internet shopping

1080. SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has noticed that tele-shopping and internet shopping has increased in recent times mainly because many dubious companies make false promises and offer gifts by which many people were cheated by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received any

complaints from any individual or firm or any organisation to ban tele-shopping and net-shopping; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the action taken by the Government to protect the interests of common people?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

"Giri Institute of Development Studies"

1081. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

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

(a) whether the Government has set up sponsored Giri Institute of Development Studies in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of setting up of said institute; and

(d) the details of research works on various themes of national and regional significance for socio-economic development carried out by the said institute?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. However, the Giri Institute of Development Studies, Lucknow has been registered in the year 1978 under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (Act No. 21 of 1860), and is supported by the Indian Council of Social Science and Research (ICSSR) and the Government of Uttar Pradesh, as an autonomous institute.

(c) The main aims and objectives of the Institute are to undertake, aid, promote and coordinate research in Development Studies, with special emphasis on the problems of India and her regions, particularly the promotion and growth of the weaker and/or poor sections of the people with a view to bringing about social equality

and removing economic disparity. Further details are available at www.gids.org.in

(d) The details of the research works on various themes of national and regional significance for socio-economic development carried out by the Institute are available at www.gids.org.in.

Pending Proposal of IIT

1082. SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

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

(a) whether any proposal of Karnataka is pending before the Union Government to set up an Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) in the State since 2006;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Chief Minister of Karnataka has also written to his Ministry in this regard; and

(d) if so, the present status of the proposal and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The requests for the establishment of an Indian Institute of Technology in Karnataka have been received from various quarters from time to time, including from the Chief Minister of Karnataka. Taking into account the regional balance and on the recommendations of the Scientific Advisory Council to the Prime Minister, the Central Government has, during the XIth Plan period, established eight new IITs in Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Gujarat and Himachal Pradesh. At present there is no proposal to establish any new IIT anywhere in the country. The thrust in the XII plan is on the consolidation of the Higher Education system and expansion is proposed to be done by way of scaling the up capacity of the existing institutions rather than by setting up new institutions.

Appointment of Sports Teachers

1083. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) have appointed teachers/coaches for providing coaching to students in various sports disciplines;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the funds utilised for promotion of various sports events during the last three years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the reports that KVs are not imparting proper and regular coaching to all the interested students throughout the academic year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to improve the sport events in schools and to fix responsibility of the coaches/sports teachers to ensure proper coaching to students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In 1091 Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) across the country out of total 1085 sanctioned posts of Trained Graduate Teachers (Physical Health Education), 917 Trained Graduate Teachers (Physical Health Education) are in-position. Besides, as per Article-132 of the Education Code of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (KVS), the principals can appoint coaches on a contractual basis as per the needs of the Vidyalaya. The State-wise details of the funds utilized are not being maintained by KVS. However, the region-wise details of funds utilized during the last three years out of KVS National Sports Control Board Fund and Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi for the promotion and development of various sports activities and to provide sports infrastructures are given in the enclosed statement

(c) and (d) The KVS has reported that no such reports are available. However, coaches for promotion of Games & Sport (e.g. Basketball, Volleyball, Cricket, Hockey, Football etc.) are appointed in addition to regularly Trained Graduate Teachers (Physical Health Education) to impart proper and regular coaching in various games in schools where interested students are available throughout the year.

Statement*The Expenditure incurred on Sports during last three years*

S.No.	Name of the Region	KVS National Sports Control Board		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	2,090,819	3,489,694	13,028,191
2.	Bengalore	3,677,288	11,898,096	6,405,482
3.	Bhopal	525,807	3,303,236	1,955,655
4.	Bhubneswar	2,345,508	3,473,857	6,664,998
5.	Chandigarh	1,464,040	104,441	6,361,967
6.	Chhenai	2,957,316	17,843,228	13,800,713
7.	Dehradun	1,67,347,	5,980,901	10,673,430
8.	Delhi	1,540,610	576,914	10,296,650
9.	Guawahati	1,455,934	9,131,288	4,255,271
10.	Hyderabad	4,672,360	7,347,271	2,914,441
11.	Jabalpur	2,586,467	812,837	734,082
12.	Jaipur	2,663,224	5,901,447	3,748,432
13.	Jammu	3,168,086	9,726,952	8,584,713
14.	Kolkatta	5,484,725	3,478,285	9,671,332
15.	Lucknow	3,920,760	13,554,601	33,700,724
16.	Mumbai	5,730,183	6,098,724	8,139,948
17.	Patna	403,242	1,725,589	2,091,676
18.	Silchar	1,659,211	3,993,443	2,694,030
19.	Agra			165,566
20.	Earnakulam			5,382,619
21.	Raipur			1,782,518
22.	Rachi			0
23.	Sisra			75,620
24.	Tinsukia			5,520,299
25.	Varanasi			1,804,075
26.	KVS HQ	142,00	4,738,841	365
TOTAL		47,554,927	113,188,645	160,452,797

S.No.	Name of the Region	Vidyalaya Vikas Nidhi		
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
1	2	6	7	8
1.	Ahmedabad	7,720,075	11,294,391	12,908,521
2.	Bengalore	18,020,916	18,508,914	15,484,053
3.	Bhopal	13,657,468	14,368,998	11,537,624
4.	Bhubneswar	8,330,259	11,353,334	7,946,512
5.	Chandigarh	10,125,191	14,834,498	9,996,868
6.	Chhenai	15,350,357	20,095,433	13,082,597
7.	Dehradun	11,498,030	12,217,416	12,050,495
8.	Delhi	20,436,341	21,829,279	26,417,089
9.	Guawahati	6,871,599	10,030,931	8,262,823
10.	Hyderabad	8,570,542	13,288,660	14,931,428
11.	Jabalpur	10,845,940	14,361,878	13,275,566
12.	Jaipur	12,413,343	11,542,060	14,361,878
13.	Jammu	10,231,537	12,145,642	12,267,071
14.	Kolkatta	12,426,986	13,144,377	14,161,723
15.	Lucknow	17,777,417	19,660,979	17,573,880
16.	Mumbai	14,508,128	15,048,115	22,802,509
17.	Patna	8,662,265	11,799,684	11,799,836
18.	Silchar	7,232,990	5,817,444	3,817,874
19.	Agra			11,770,031
20.	Earnakulam			13,454,916
21.	Raipur			11,330,245
22.	Rachi			8,701,351
23.	Sisra			11,217,894
24.	Tinsukia			8,463,978
25.	Varanasi			11,242,762
26.	KVS HQ			
TOTAL		214,679,384	251,342,033	318,583,280

S.No.	Name of the Region	Total			Grand Total
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	10	11	12	13
1.	Ahmedabad	9,810,994	14,784,085	25,936,712	50,531,691
2.	Bengalore	21,698,204	30,407,010	21,889,535	73,994,749
3.	Bhopal	14,183,275	17,672,234	13,493,279	45,348,788
4.	Bhubneswar	10,675,767	14,827,191	14,611,510	40,114,468
5.	Chandigarh	11,589,231	14,827,191,	14,611,510	40,114,468
6.	Chhenai	18,307,673	37,938,661	26,883,310	83,129,644
7.	Dehradun	12,565,377	18,198,317	22,723,925	53,487,619
8.	Delhi	21,976,951	22,406,193	36,713,736	81,096,883
9.	Guawahati	8,327,533	19,162,219	12,518,094	40,007,846
10.	Hyderabad	13,242,902	20,635,931	17,845,869	51,724,702
11.	Jabalpur	13,432,407	15,183,715	14,009,648	42,625,770
12.	Jaipur	15,076,567	17,443,507	18,004,066	50,524,140
13.	Jammu	13,399,623	21,872,594	20,851,784	56,124,001
14.	Kolkatta	17,911,711	16,622,662	23,833,055	58,367,428
15.	Lucknow	21,698,177	33,215,580	51,274,004	106,188,361
16.	Mumbai	20,238,311	21,146,839	31,042,457	72,427,607
17.	Patna	9,065,507	13,525,273	13,891,512	36,482,292
18.	Silchar	8,892,201	9,810,887	6,511,904	25,214,992
19.	Agra	0	0	11,935,597	11,935,597
20.	Earnakulam	0	0	18,837,535	18,837,535
21.	Raipur	0	0	13,112,763	13,112,763
22.	Rachi	0	0	8,701,351	8,701,351
23.	Sisra	0	0	11,293,514	11,293,514
24.	Tinsukia	0	0	13,984,277	13,984,277
25.	Varanasi	0	0	13,046,837	13,046,837
26.	KVS HQ	142,00	4,738,841	365	4,881,206
TOTAL		262,234,311	364,530,678	479,306,077	1,106,071,066

Status of CBI Director

1084. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has requested the Union Government to confer its director with ex-officio secretary status to enable him to report directly to the Minister-in-charge of the Department of Personnel and Training (DoPT);

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

(c) whether denying the demand of the CBI is a case of discrimination while granting similar organisations head the said status; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government on the request of the CBI to confer ex-officio secretary status to its director?

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 CBI in W.P. Petition (Criminal) No. 120 of 2012 filed by Shri Manohar Lal Sharma, has submitted before the Supreme Court of India that Director, CBI should be granted the powers of ex-officio Secretary. The Union of India has filed a reply before the Hon'ble Supreme Court. The matter is sub-judice.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

Expenditure on Education

1085. SHRI KHAGEN DAS: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of spending of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) on education during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the percentage of spending of GDP on education

by other developing and developed countries; and

(c) the reasons for not spending at least 6% of GDP by India on education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The percentage of overall government expenditure on Education in relation to Gross Domestic Product (GDP) during last three years is given below:

Year	Expenditure on Education (Centre + States) as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP)
2009-10	3.95%
2010-11 (Revised Estimate)	4.20%
2011-12 (Budget Estimate)	4.14%

As per the figures published by the UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in its publication titled, "Global Education Digest 2012", the share of education in Gross Domestic Product in some other countries were U.S.A.(5.4%), U.K.(5.6%), Japan (3.8%), Australia (5.1%), Russian Federation (4.1%), Egypt (3.8%), Azerbaijan (3.2%), Georgia (3.2%), Tajikistan (4.0%), Hong Kong SAR of China (3.6%), Thailand (3.8%), Peru (2.7%), Jamaica (6.1%), Pakistan (2.4%), Bangladesh (2.2%), Ethiopia (4.7%), United Republic of Tanzania (6.2%) and Zambia (1.3%) during 2010.

(c) During the XII Five Year Plan, the Ministry of Human Resource Development have been allocated a sum of Rs. 4,53,728 crore (Rs 3,42,028 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs. 1,10,700 crore for the Department of Higher Education) as compared to actual expenditure in XI Five Year Plan which was Rs.1,77,566.86 crore (Rs.1,37,920.04 crore for the Department of School Education & Literacy and Rs.39,646.82 crore for Department of Higher Education). This increase in central plan outlay for education represents a very substantial effort on the part of the Central Government for raising public spending on education

towards the national goal of spending 6% of GDP for education. Overall progress towards this goal, would however, also depend on the efforts made by the States and the private sector.

Creating Employment in Manufacturing Sector

1086. SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:
SHRI SHIVARAMA GOUDA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to explore novel ways of generating employment opportunities in the manufacturing sectors in rural India including Karnataka;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of sector/new areas being encouraged in the country with special reference to Karnataka during each of the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) Government has devised various schemes and programmes for manufacturing sectors in rural India including Karnataka to increase production and employment. These include Scheme of Fund for Regeneration of Traditional Industries (SFURTI), Marketing Development Assistance (MDA) Scheme, Khadi Reform Development Programme (KRDP) and Scheme for Rejuvenation, Modernisation and Technological Upgradation of Coir Industry etc. to boost production and employment generation. The Prime Minister Employment Generation Programme (PMEGP), which is a flagship programme of the Ministry, has the prime objective of boosting employment generation in the MSE sector including rural areas.

(c) In the last three years special attention has been given to manufacturing sectors like khadi industries, agro-based food processing industries, polymer and chemical based industries, hand-made paper and fibre industries, rural engineering and bio-tech industries, mineral based industries and forest based industries in rural areas including Karnataka. Encouragement is also being given

to some of the new areas like geo-textile, coir pith and coir composites etc. in the coir sector.

Growth in Urban Population

1087. SHRI ARJUN ROY:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:
SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS
KUSHAL TIWARI:
SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the urban population in the country has registered rapid growth and if so, the details thereof and the future projections in this regard;

(b) whether the development of infrastructure and the provision of basic amenities have not been able to keep pace with the growth in population;

(c) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the reasons therefor along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether various States including Chhattisgarh and Punjab have sent proposals seeking financial assistance under various urban development schemes during each of the last three years and the current year and if so, the details thereof, scheme/State-wise; and

(e) the number of such proposals pending/cleared and funds sanctioned/released during the said period, project, year and State-wise and the achievements made as a result thereof along with the reasons for non-clearance of projects, if any?

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

(a) There is an increasing trend of urban population in the country. Urban population in the country has

increased from 28.61 crore in 2001 to 37.71 crore in 2011 registering a growth rate of 31.8%. Census of India has projected the urban population till the year 2026, by that year, the country's population will be 53.48 crore which will constitute 38.2% of the total projected population of 140 crore.

(b) and (c) The population growth in urban areas is exerting pressure on basic urban services. Urban Development is a State subject and the State Governments have to take action for ameliorating pressures on cities. The Government of India supports States in their efforts through schemes. The Government of India launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a reform driven scheme in 2005. The Urban Infrastructure and Governance component handled by Ministry of Urban Development seeks to improve urban infrastructure and transport in 65 identified cities. The needs of the small and medium towns are catered to by

the Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) programme. In addition, financial assistance for urban infrastructure is also being provided by the Ministry of Urban Development under the 10 percent lumpsum scheme for the development of North Eastern region including Sikkim, the ADB aided North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme and Pilot Scheme on Development of Urban Infrastructure in Satellite Towns around the seven mega cities, besides identified metro and other projects.

(d) and (e) State-wise and Year-wise details of proposals received, cleared and funds released under various schemes during the last three years and current year are given in Statement I (A) to Statement I (G). Projects under various schemes are sanctioned subject to their technical appraisal and detailed project Report being in conformity with the guidelines of the Scheme and availability of funds.

Statement-I (A)
(Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Satellite Towns around Seven Mega Cities)

S.No.	Name Of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. of proposal cleared	Fund released	No. of proposal cleared	Fund released	No. of proposal cleared	Fund released	No. of proposal cleared	Fund released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	4099	-	-	-	2001	-	2098
2.	Gujarat	3	1875.62	-	-	-	-	-	708
3.	Haryana	2	1890.80	-	-	-	-	-	1391
4.	Karnataka	-	-	1	649.10	-	-	-	-
5.	Maharashtra	1	634.53	1	1324.52	-	634	-	-
6.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	3	1017.35	-	-	-	-
7.	Uttar Pradesh	2	2027.38	1	7.32	-	365	-	-

Note: Under the UIDSSST scheme, 17 projects have been sanctioned since its inception. All the projects are under various stages of progress. On the advice of Planning Commission, it has been decided to merge the scheme with JnNURM. Fund will be released only for ongoing projects and no new projects will be taken up.

Statement-I (B)*Projects sanctioned under 10% lumpsum scheme during last three years*

S.No.	Name Of the State	2010-11			2011-12		
		No. of proposal cleared	Fund sanctioned (in lakh)	Fund released* (in lakh)	No. of proposal cleared	Fund sanctioned (in lakh)	Fund released* (in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	3	3035.00	1551	5	3430.37	1228
2.	Assam	2	803.07	696	1	1613.42	1554
3.	Manipur	1	2319.21	370	0	0	1728
4.	Meghalaya	1	81.45	659	2	4781.44	800
5.	Mizoram	2	2511.20	1026	1	2497.00	2999
6.	Nagaland	1	3738.92	1065	2	3636.47	1940
7.	Sikkim	1	3022.63	1807	2	4998.29	2566
8.	Tripura	1	2186.40	2026	1	2429.29	3585

S.No.	Name Of the State	2012-13			2013-14		
		No. of proposal cleared	Fund sanctioned (in lakh)	Fund released* (in lakh)	No. of proposal cleared	Fund sanctioned (in lakh)	Fund released* as on 30.09.2013 (in lakh)
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	6	7643.72	2071	3	5216.73	1349
2.	Assam	4	2524.10	1988	3	3021.03	279
3.	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	384
4.	Meghalaya	0	0	251	0	0	1808
5.	Mizoram	2	4656.77	3462	0	0	1577
6.	Nagaland	0	0	1786	0	0	361
7.	Sikkim	0	0	2667	0	0	0
8.	Tripura	0	0	2330	1	2497.00	0

Under the Lumpsum scheme, fund for the projects sanctioned will be released in 3-4 instalments depending upon the progress of the project. The statement showing the fund released includes the fund released for the projects sanctioned in that particular year and also for the ongoing projects.

Statement-I (C)*Asian Development Bank (ADB) assisted North Eastern Region Urban Development Programme*

State	No. of projects sanctioned		Funds released (Rs. crore)			
	2009-10	2012-13	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (till Sep'13)
Nagaland	2	1	3.57	10.55	10.52	8.72
Mizoram	1	2	8.46	11.55	2.17	10.39
Meghalaya	1	1	3.37	6.18	3.48	2.69
Sikkim	1	2	0.90	7.05	7.38	7.55
Tripura	1	1	3.22	7.28	5.61	8.86

Note: 1. No new projects were sanctioned in 2010-11 and 2011-12.

2. Release is based on reimbursement requests.

The projects under execution and scheduled to be completed by 2015-16.

Statement-I (D)*Details of buses sanctioned during the last three years and in the current year (As on 02.02.2013)*

S.No.	Name of State	No. of buses sanctioned	Estimated project cost
1.	Karnataka	2104	957.49
2.	Punjab	20	3.1
3.	Rajasthan	286	128.00
4.	Chhattisgarh	50	24.2
5.	Puducherry	50	19.2
6.	Andhra Pradesh	967	396.74
7.	Kerala	400	193
8.	Maharashtra	1410	656.05
9.	Himachal Pradesh	800	227.98
10.	West Bengal*	632	310.85

*197 buses have also been sanctioned to West Bengal in principle.

Statement-I (E)

Details of assistance granted to State Governments/UTs/ULBs up to 80% for taking up traffic & transportation studies/ CMP/preparation of DPRs (limited upto 50% in case of DPR for MRTS) under the scheme of Urban Transport Planning during the last three years

Sl.No.	Proposal	State	Received date	Total tentative cost	Amount Released/Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Study of Urban Transport Management System for Hyderabad, Vijaywada, Visakhapatnam and Tirupati cities of Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	24.8.2010	-	Information sought by the Ministry from the State Govt. is still awaited.
2.	Hyderabad Metro Rail Project - Study for provision of Pedestrian facilities and NMT Linkage and dedicated feeder bus service at Metro Rail Station for Hyderabad, Metro Rail Project	Andhra Pradesh	1.11.2011	18.76 lakh	10% Gol share (Mobilization advance) has been released in March, 2013
3.	Detailed study and preparation of DPR for extension of the Hyderabad Metro Rail connectivity from Shiplparamam to Falaknuma via Rajiv Gandhi International Airport.	Andhra Pradesh	4.7.2012	-	ToR submitted on 20 May, 2013. In-principle approval communicated
4.	Metro Rail Project in Vishakhapatnam	Andhra Pradesh	14/10/2013		State Govt was asked to send Draft ToR for approval from this Ministry in November, 2013
5.	Metro/LRT System in Guwahati	Assam	29.11.2012	-	In-principle approval conveyed on 9/7/2013
6.	CMP and DPR for Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh	30.9.2013	-	State was advised to submit the Draft ToR for approval from this Ministry in October, 2013
7.	Proposal for establishing an Urban Rail System in the city of Patna, Bihar.	Bihar	12.1.2012	-	Bihar Govt. was asked to submit the Draft ToR for engagement of consultant. Reply is still awaited despite reminder dated 25/4/2013

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Study of Service Level Benchmark for Urban Transport in Diu	Daman and Diu	30.9.2011	1.50 cr.	State was requested to revise the proposal. Revised proposal is still awaited.
9.	Study of Service Level Benchmark for Urban Transport - study by CEPT University	Gujarat	15.3.2011	4.39	100% Gol share has been released.
10.	Non-Motorized Transportation Master Plan and DPR for the city Rajkot	Gujarat	13.02.2012	Rs. 85 lakh	in Principle Approval conveyed for engaging the consultants on 19th March, 2012. Update on progress of study is still awaited.
11.	Preparation of detailed Feasibility Report for "Vadodara Mass Transit System Plan"	Gujarat	3.4.2012	Rs. 90.00 lakh	'In principle' approval accorded in October, 2012. Reminder has been sent on 23rd July, 2013. Reply is still awaited.
12.	Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) for Goa	Goa	10.4.2013	-	In-principle approval accorded on 8/11/2013.
13.	CMP for Shimla City	Himachal Pradesh	24.5.2010	50 lakh	55% Gol share has been released in February, 2013.]
14.	Preparation of Integrated Mobility Plan for Gurgaon - Manesar Urban Complex - release of funds	Haryana	7.12.2011	-	State Govt. was asked to furnish some information on 8/02/2012 which is still awaited.
15.	Feasibility study and preparation of DPR for Delhi, Bahadurgarh, Rohtak, Hissar, BRTS Corridor via Bhiwani	Haryana	18.3.2013	-	Draft ToR asked from the State Govt. vide letter dated 04/04/2013. No response yet.
16.	CMP for Rohtak	Haryana	16.9.2013	-	In-principle approval was conveyed on 7/11/2013.
17.	Preparation of DPR for Mono Rail Projects for Shimla and Dharamshala	Himachal	20.02.2013	-	State Govt. was asked to expedite the preparation of CMP Shimla and also asked to prepare CMP for Baddi-Barotiwala-Nalagarh area.

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Comprehensive Traffic and Transportation Plan in Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu and Kashmir	14.7.2010	-	Further information has not been submitted by the State Govt.
19.	Service Level Bench Mark Study by IUT	Delhi Jaipur, Jammu, Nanded, Vijayawada, and Patna	11.11.2010	4.89	Released of Final payment of Gol share is under process.
20.	Feasibility Study for Metro Rail Link in the city of Ranchi	Jharkhand	3.3.2010	-	Information sought by the Ministry from the State Govt. is still awaited
21.	Hassan, Chitradurga, Hospet, Bijapur, Bidar, Raichur, Shimoga, Tumkur, Devangere	Karnataka	19.10.2010	225.75	55% of Gol share has been released.
22.	Feasibility Study Report for Metro Air Port Rail Link (MARL) Bangalore	Karnataka	20.9.2011	60 lakh	Information sought by the Ministry from the State Govt. is still awaited.
23.	Preparation of Detailed Feasibility Report and Implementation Plan - Bus Rapid Transit System (BRTS) for Hubli-Dharwad and (ii) Awareness Campaign on BRTS in Hubli-Dharwad.	Karnataka	Nov. 2013	7.15 cr.	All the Gol share has been released for BRTS for Hubli-Dharwad. In-principle approval conveyed in Nov. 2013 for awareness campaign.
24.	Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	3.11.2010	54.83 lakh	10% Gol share (mobilization advance) has been released in December, 201
25.	Approval of Terms of Reference (ToR) of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation (DNRC) for preparation of DPR of Nagpur Metro Rail Project.	Maharashtra	10.12.2012	Rs. 240 lakh	10% Gol share i.e. Rs. 12,00,000/- released as mobilization advance on 27/3.2012 but no UC received. Reminder were sent on 8/4/2013 and 11/07/2013.
26.	Preparation of CMP and short term traffic management for Mira Bhayander Municipal Corporation.	Maharashtra	July, 2012	1.00 cr.	Approval not granted, as does not conform to UT Planning guidelines.

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	CMP for Solapur	Maharashtra	23.9.2013	-	In-principle approval conveyed on 12/11.2013.
28.	CTTP at Pimpri-Chinchwad Municipal Corporation	Maharashtra	09.10.2013	-	In-principle approval conveyed on 2013
29.	Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP) for Indore City	Madhya Pradesh	6.11.2012	-	CFA refused as prior approval of ToR from this Ministry was not obtained.
30.	Preparation of DPR for implementation of 'Rent a Cycle Scheme' in Bhopal.	Madhya Pradesh	6.2.2012	Rs. 16,52,443/-	50% as Gol share Rs 8,26,221 was released on 26th March, 2012. No UC received till date despite reminder dated 9/10/2013.
31.	Techno-Feasibility Study for Aizwal	Mizoram	18.10.2013	-	Proposal received only in October, 2013
32.	Preparation of public transport & Traffic related master plans for 5 cities of MP - Bhopal, Indore, Jabalpur, Gwalior and Ujjain	Madhya Pradesh	20.12.2012	-	State Govt. was asked to review the proposal as it contains duplicity of work.
33.	Transit Oriented Development (ToD) study by DMRC for existing metro corridor between Chattarpur to Arjangarh in New Delhi	New Delhi	10.2.2012	Rs. 52,71,250/-	Total Final payment Rs. 14 lakh + service tax 1,73,195 has been made on 31st Dec. 2012.
34.	Preparation of DPR for Delhi MRTS Phase-IV corridors.	New Delhi	12.9.2012	Rs. 9.28 cr.	Released 46.40 lacs + Rs. 5,73,504/- service tax. Draft/Final DPR asked from State Govt.
35.	Providing Western Access from Dwarka to IGI Airport, New Delhi	New Delhi	22.3.2013	-	DDA was requested to intimate the reasons for not obtaining this Ministry's prior approval of ToR before selection of consultant and also to provide a copy of minutes of the meeting of the Committee constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation, Gol held on 7th June 2010, vide this Ministry's letter dated 25/04/2013. Reply is still awaited.

1	2	3	4	5	6
36.	Preparation of I-CMP for Bhubaneswar-Cuttack and Puri-Konark	Odisha	16.6.2011	52.99 lakh	10% of Gol has been released in July, 2013.
37.	Proposal for preparation of DPR for the Mass Transit System (MRTS) between Bhubaneswar and Cuttack of Odisha	Odisha	19/3/2013	Rs. 250 lakh	In-principle approval accorded on 25/06/2013.
38.	CMP for Ludhiana	Punjab	March, 2013	-	The proposal was examined and it was decided that the cost will not be reimbursed as the CMP was prepared without prior approval of ToR of this Ministry.
39.	Comprehensive Mobility Plan for Kota city	Rajasthan	10.3.2011	45 lakh	10% Gol share (mobilization advance) has been released in March, 2011. Reports received and File is under process.
40.	CMP for Dehradun, Moosurrie, Nainital and Haridwar	Uttarakhand	17.1.2011	95 lakh	55% of Gol share has been released. Final Report awaited.
41.	Techno-Feasibility study for Lucknow Metro	Uttar Pradesh	20.9.2013	-	Proposal received only in September, 2013

Statement-I (F)*(List of projects sanctioned under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns)*

Sl.No.	Name of State	Name of City	Projects Name	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
FY 2010-11						
1.	Goa	Bicholim	Road	843.00	687.04	337.20
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Road	184.63	147.70	50.51
3.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Water Supply	3,689.23	3,320.31	1,660.15
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Anantnag	Solid Waste Management	488.00	439.20	219.60
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Baramula	Road	378.00	340.20	170.10
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Road	2,418.00	2,176.20	1,088.10
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Solid Waste Management	143.00	128.70	64.35
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Solid Waste Management	385.00	346.50	173.25
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Road	627.00	564.30	282.15
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Solid Waste Management	242.00	217.80	108.90
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	Sopore	Road	323.00	290.70	145.35
13.	Odisha	Jajpur	Water Body	225.92	180.74	90.37
Sub-Total				10,188.78	9,057.19	4,498.93
ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2010						117,845.27
Total				10,188.78	9,057.19	122,344.20
FY 2011-12						
1.	Goa	Sankhali	Road	1,447.00	1,179.31	578.80
2.	Goa	Sanguem	Road	585.00	387.78	189.50
3.	Himachal Pradesh	Sarkaghat	Water Supply	3,964.36	3,171.49	1,585.74
4.	Madhya Pradesh	Betul	Water Supply	3,262.07	2,609.66	1,304.83
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Supply	5,732.87	4,586.30	2,293.15
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Water Supply	886.38	709.10	354.55
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas Phase-II	Water Supply	3,975.00	3,180.00	1,590.00
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Water Supply	3,013.33	2,410.66	1,205.33
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Water Supply	3,662.82	2,930.26	1,465.13
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Water Supply	1,929.60	1,543.68	771.84
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Water Supply	4,611.62	3,689.30	2,577.52
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Water Supply	2,408.11	1,926.49	963.24
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Water Supply	81.20	64.96	32.48
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Water Supply	1,930.22	1,544.18	772.09
15.	West Bengal	Balurghat	Water Supply	4,160.24	3,328.19	1,664.10
16.	West Bengal	Birnagar	Water Supply	977.25	781.80	390.90
17.	West Bengal	Chandrakona	Water Supply	1,557.29	1,245.83	622.92
18.	West Bengal	Coochbehar	Water Supply	3,634.84	2,907.87	1,453.94
19.	West Bengal	Egra	Water Supply	1,496.78	1,197.42	598.71

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
20.	West Bengal	Englishbazar	Water Supply	4,140.00	3,312.00	1,656.00
21.	West Bengal	Ramjibanpur	Water Supply	1,101.03	880.82	440.41
22.	West Bengal	Sainthia	Water Supply	1,299.62	1,039.70	519.85
Sub-Total				33,070.05	26,397.53	13,916.39
ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2011						101,109.68
Total				33,070.05	26,397.53	115,026.07
FY 2012-13						
1.	Haryana	Ambala	Sewerage	3,728.00	2,982.40	1,491.20
2.	Himachal Pradesh	Hamirpur	Water Supply	6,485.19	5,188.15	2,594.07
3.	Jharkhand	Chaibasa	Water Supply	3,217.80	2,574.24	1,287.12
4.	Jammu and Kashmir	Ganderbal	Storm Water Drainage	1,827.24	1,644.52	822.26
5.	Jammu and Kashmir	Kupwara	Storm Water Drainage	746.49	672.11	336.06
6.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Sewerage	8,233.70	6,586.96	3,293.48
7.	Maharashtra	Katol	Road	2,468.30	1,974.64	685.32
8.	Maharashtra	Saoner	Road	2,646.06	2,116.85	924.03
9.	Maharashtra	Umred	Road	1,527.92	1,222.34	170.25
10.	Madhya Pradesh	Aastha	Road	541.28	433.02	216.51
11.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Road	424.16	339.33	169.66
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Water Supply	1,609.30	1,287.44	643.72
13.	Madhya Pradesh	Amla	Road	477.66	382.13	191.06
14.	Madhya Pradesh	Anuppur	Water Supply	1,521.22	1,216.98	608.49
15.	Madhya Pradesh	Athner	Road	217.90	174.32	87.16
16.	Madhya Pradesh	Baikunthpur	Water Supply	732.75	586.20	293.10
17.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Water Supply	1,211.82	969.46	484.73
18.	Madhya Pradesh	Begamganj	Water Supply	1,392.22	1,113.78	556.89
19.	Madhya Pradesh	Bina	Water Supply	3,875.50	3,100.40	1,550.20
20.	Madhya Pradesh	Budni	Road	504.20	403.36	201.68
21.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	Road	321.30	257.04	128.52
22.	Madhya Pradesh	Chitrakoot	Water Supply	1,319.68	1,055.74	527.87
23.	Madhya Pradesh	Chourai	Road	189.17	151.34	75.67
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Churhat	Road	232.10	185.68	92.84

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Road	652.52	522.02	261.01
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Dongar Parasia	Road	1,098.03	878.42	439.21
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Road	177.27	141.82	70.91
28.	Madhya Pradesh	Hindoria	Water Supply	1,138.34	910.67	455.34
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Junardeo	Road	345.96	276.77	138.38
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Road	444.47	355.58	177.79
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Khirkiya	Water Supply	1,225.70	980.56	490.28
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Khurai	Road	457.60	366.08	183.04
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Mahidpur	Water Supply	1,683.75	1,347.00	673.50
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Road	475.14	380.12	190.06
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Manawar	Water Supply	1,125.60	900.48	450.24
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Multai	Road	723.34	578.67	289.33
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsulalaganjj	Road	365.39	292.31	146.16
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandhurna	Road	2,054.73	1,643.81	821.90
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Pipariya	Road	385.46	308.37	154.18
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanaraynwar	Road	408.09	326.47	163.23
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Rehti	Road	211.60	169.28	84.64
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	Road	459.10	367.28	183.64
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Satna	Water Supply	8,087.57	6,470.06	3,235.03
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Sausar	Road	2,332.73	1,866.18	933.09
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	Water Supply	436.45	349.16	174.58
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamgarh	Water Supply	2,374.00	1,899.20	949.60
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Shamshahbad	Water Supply	882.47	705.98	352.99
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Shujalpur	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi	Water Supply	2,118.55	1,694.84	847.42
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Tendukheda	Water Supply	1,028.64	822.91	411.46
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Road	810.96	648.77	324.38
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Waraseoni	Water Supply	2,232.00	1,785.60	892.80
53.	Nagaland	Mon	Road	1,901.93	1,711.74	855.87
54.	Odisha	Jharsuguda	Water Supply	3,196.11	2,556.89	1,278.44
55.	Tamil Nadu	Attur	Water Supply	458.97	367.18	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
56.	Tamil Nadu	Cumbum	Water Supply	1,852.65	1,482.12	-
57.	Tamil Nadu	Dharapuram	Water Supply	918.29	734.63	-
58.	Tamil Nadu	Karaikudi	Water Supply	1,391.83	1,113.46	-
59.	Tamil Nadu	Kayalpattinam	Water Supply	2,967.00	2,373.60	-
60.	Tamil Nadu	Kovilpatti	Water Supply	7,060.14	5,648.11	-
61.	Tamil Nadu	Nagercoil	Sewerage	6,556.47	5,245.18	-
62.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruchengode	Water Supply	603.55	482.84	-
63.	Tamil Nadu	Vandavasi	Water Supply	930.62	744.50	-
64.	Uttar Pradesh	Bareilly*	Water Supply	7,800.04	6,374.40	-
65.	West bengal	Raiganj	Water Supply	4,401.23	3,520.98	1,760.00
66.	Andaman and Nicobar	Jungleeghat	Road	558.13	446.50	223.25
Sub-Total				66,970.96	53,834.19	26,039.76
ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2012						105,661.17
Total				66,970.96	53,834.19	131,700.93

FY 2013-14

1.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yingkiong	Soil Erosion	963.00	866.70	433.35
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Aalo	Soil Erosion	880.22	792.20	396.10
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Basar	Solid Waste Managemnet	719.85	647.87	323.93
4.	Arunachal Pradesh	Bomdila	Solid Waste Managemnet	799.84	719.86	359.93
5.	Arunachal Pradesh	Dirang	Road	2,143.00	1,928.70	964.35
6.	Arunachal Pradesh	Doimukh	Road	906.97	816.27	408.14
7.	Arunachal Pradesh	Koloriang	Road	1,349.00	1,214.10	607.05
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Roing	Road	1,616.00	1,454.40	727.20
9.	Arunachal Pradesh	Seppa	Soil Erosion	615.52	553.97	276.98
10.	Chhattisgarh	Bhilai-Caroda	Water Supply	9,962.11	7,969.69	3,984.84
11.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmashala	Water Supply	2,976.89	2,379.11	1,189.56
12.	Himachal Pradesh	Rewalsar	Road	475.00	380.00	190.00
13.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharmashala	Road	2,094.54	1,675.63	837.82
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Water Supply	7,048.83	6,343.95	3,171.98
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Road	7,653.16	6,887.84	3,443.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
16.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Solid Waste Management	1,094.27	984.84	492.42
17.	Jammu and Kashmir	Leh	Sewerage	5,939.00	5,345.10	2,672.55
18.	Karnataka	Hukkeri	Water Supply	2,301.73	1,841.38	920.69
19.	Karnataka	Bannur	Water Supply	1,736.12	1,388.90	694.45
20.	Karnataka	Bentwal	Water Supply	4,204.35	3,363.48	1,681.74
21.	Karnataka	Chikodi	Water Supply	3,303.85	2,643.08	1,321.54
22.	Karnataka	Gurmitkal	Sewerage	1,842.75	1,474.20	737.10
23.	Karnataka	Ramdurga	Water Supply	3,471.30	2,777.04	1,388.52
24.	Karnataka	sadarga	Water Supply	2,457.77	1,966.22	983.11
25.	Karnataka	Sedam	Water Supply	2,464.19	1,971.35	985.68
26.	Karnataka	Doddaballapura	Water Supply	3,315.45	2,652.36	1,326.18
27.	Karnataka	Srirangapatna	Water Supply	2,071.09	1,656.87	828.43
28.	Karnataka	Birur	Storm Water Drainage	2,131.82	1,705.46	852.73
29.	Karnataka	Sankeshwar	Water Supply	3,765.86	3,012.69	1,506.34
30.	Karnataka	Yellapura	Water Supply	1,081.00	864.80	-
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Amarwara	Solid Waste Management	128.80	103.04	51.52
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Barkuhi	Road	476.42	381.14	190.57
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhedaghat	Road	603.40	482.72	241.36
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Chandameta	Water Supply	1,432.20	1,145.76	572.88
35.	Madhya Pradesh	Chanderi	Road	614.85	491.88	245.94
36.	Madhya Pradesh	Chindwara	Road	5,352.70	4,282.16	2,141.08
37.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh Phase-II	Water Supply	3,715.95	2,972.76	1,486.38
38.	Madhya Pradesh	Damua	Water Supply	1,479.19	1,183.35	591.68
39.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas	Road	1,254.50	1,003.60	501.80
40.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna	Water Supply	7,140.42	5,712.34	2,856.17
41.	Madhya Pradesh	Harrai	Water Supply	873.87	699.10	349.55
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Jiran	Water Supply	549.92	439.94	219.97
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Jnuuardeo/Jamai	Water Supply	2,432.07	1,945.66	972.83
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Kareli	Water Supply	3,550.77	2,840.62	1,420.31
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolar	Water Supply	5,210.42	4,168.34	2,084.17
46.	Madhya Pradesh	Kolaras	Road	1,234.03	987.22	493.61

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
47.	Madhya Pradesh	Ktni	Road	4,567.00	3,653.60	1,826.80
48.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikeda	Water Supply	611.76	489.41	244.70
49.	Madhya Pradesh	Lodhikhera	Road	417.33	333.86	166.93
50.	Madhya Pradesh	Malhargarh	Water Supply	548.92	439.14	219.57
51.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Water Supply	799.29	639.43	319.72
52.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandleshwar	Road	659.08	527.26	263.63
53.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	Road	462.18	369.74	184.87
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Mohgaon	Water Supply	848.87	679.10	339.72
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Mungaoli	Road	550.00	440.00	220.00
56.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	Road	604.25	483.40	241.70
57.	Madhya Pradesh	Newtonchikli	Water Supply	1,055.90	844.72	422.36
58.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplarawa	Road	364.70	291.76	145.88
59.	Madhya Pradesh	PiPLYa mandi	Road	487.50	390.00	195.00
60.	Madhya Pradesh	PiPLYa madi	Water Supply	968.72	774.98	387.49
61.	Madhya Pradesh	Porsa	Solid Waste Management	236.47	189.18	94.59
62.	Madhya Pradesh	Prithvipur	Road	504.80	403.84	201.92
63.	Madhya Pradesh	Raigarh	Water Supply	1,907.76	1,526.21	763.11
64.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajpur	Road	489.00	391.20	195.60
65.	Madhya Pradesh	Rampura	Water Supply	1,956.37	1,565.10	782.55
66.	Madhya Pradesh	Sabalgarh	Storm Water Drainage	980.94	784.75	392.38
67.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni	Water Supply	4,735.80	3,788.64	1,894.32
68.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Solid Waste Management	649.76	519.81	259.91
69.	Madhya Pradesh	Singoli	Road	264.71	211.77	105.88
70.	Madhya Pradesh	Singrauli	Water Supply	7,795.24	6,236.19	3,118.10
71.	Madhya Pradesh	Sonkutch	Road	499.00	399.20	199.60
72.	Madhya Pradesh	Suwasara	Water Supply	1,764.30	1,411.44	705.72
73.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Water Body	382.87	306.30	-
74.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhindwara	Road	2,736.76	2,189.41	-
75.	Madhya Pradesh	Piplanarayanwar	Water Supply	773.34	618.67	-
76.	Madhya Pradesh	Baihar	Road	405.61	324.49	-
77.	Madhya Pradesh	Morena	Water Supply	9,803.90	7,843.12	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
78.	Madhya Pradesh	Isagarh	Road	629.40	503.52	-
79.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri	Road	4,622.39	3,697.91	-
80.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni Malwa	Road	515.52	412.42	-
81.	Madhya Pradesh	Lanjhi	Road	815.88	652.70	-
82.	Madhya Pradesh	Narsinghpur	Road	2,743.15	2,194.52	-
83.	Madhya Pradesh	Lakhandaon	Road	519.37	415.50	-
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Shahganj	Road	477.96	382.37	-
85.	Madhya Pradesh	Pandurna	Road	2,063.75	1,651.00	-
86.	Madhya Pradesh	Chicholi	Road	200.00	160.00	-
87.	Madhya Pradesh	Rewa	Sewerage	9,548.78	7,639.02	-
88.	Madhya Pradesh	Shirpur Warvade	Water Supply	3,077.77	2,462.22	1,231.11
89.	Maharashtra	Shirampur	Sewerage	4,936.29	3,949.03	1,974.52
90.	Maharashtra	Kopargaon	Water Supply	3,989.92	3,191.94	1,595.97
91.	Maharashtra	Gangapur	Water Supply	1,790.79	1,432.63	716.32
92.	Maharashtra	Malkapur (Karad)	Sewerage	4,091.47	3,273.18	1,636.59
93.	Maharashtra	Baramati	Sewerage	2,504.33	2,003.46	1,001.73
94.	Maharashtra	Kalmeshwar	Sewerage	2,076.74	1,661.39	830.69
95.	Maharashtra	Gondia	Storm Water Drainage	14,123.00	11,298.40	5,649.20
96.	Maharashtra	Sinner	Water Supply	7,465.00	5,972.00	-
97.	Maharashtra	Rahata	Water Supply	1,418.00	1,134.40	-
98.	Nagaland	Dimapur	Road	310.00	279.00	139.50
99.	Rajasthan	Chirawa Phase-I	Sewerage	6,314.32	5,051.46	2,525.73
100.	Rajasthan	Bhadra Phase-I	Sewerage	8,932.70	7,146.16	3,573.08
101.	Rajasthan	Jaitaran	Sewerage	3,471.06	2,776.85	1,388.42
102.	Rajasthan	Laxmangarh	Sewerage	6,963.55	5,570.84	2,785.42
103.	Rajasthan	Nawalgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	8,211.28	6,569.02	3,284.51
104.	Rajasthan	Nimbaheda	Sewerage	7,773.21	6,218.57	3,109.28
105.	Rajasthan	Suratgarh Phase-I	Sewerage	7,547.64	6,038.11	3,019.06
106.	Uttar Pradesh	Rae Bareilly	Water Supply	10,618.46	8,494.77	4,247.39
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Amethi	Water Supply	999.68	799.74	399.87
108.	Uttar Pradesh	Auraiya	Water Supply	4,120.87	3,296.70	1,648.35

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
109.	Uttar Pradesh	Kasiya	Water Supply	1,045.23	836.18	418.09
110.	Uttar Pradesh	Sultanpur	Water Supply	3,369.29	2,695.43	1,347.72
111.	Uttar Pradesh	Ghazibad (CHA) part	Water Supply	7,383.14	5,906.51	2,953.26
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Gorakhpur part-II	Water Supply	4,830.90	3,864.72	1,932.36
113.	Uttarakhand	Haldwani	Solid Waste Management	3,488.00	2,790.40	1,395.20
114.	Uttarakhand	Rishikesh	Heritage	1,765.60	1,412.48	706.24
115.	Uttarakhand	Nandprayag	Road	95.55	76.44	38.22
116.	Uttarakhand	Karnaprayag	Road	220.77	176.62	88.31
117.	Uttarakhand	Rudraprayag	Road	506.25	405.00	202.50
118.	Uttarakhand	Muni ki reti	Storm Water Drainage	94.01	75.21	37.60
119.	Uttarakhand	Narendranagar	Road	485.04	388.03	194.02
120.	Uttarakhand	Purola	Road	420.02	336.02	168.00
121.	Uttarakhand	Joshimath	Road	730.88	584.70	292.35
122.	Uttarakhand	Barkot	Road	510.76	408.61	204.30
123.	Uttarakhand	Uttarkashi	Road	454.30	363.44	181.72
124.	Tamil Nadu	Mettur	Sewerage	5,651.66	4,521.33	2,260.67
125.	Tamil Nadu	Arakkonam	Sewerage	7,745.16	6,193.13	3,098.07
126.	Tamil Nadu	Arani	Water Supply	3,228.05	2,582.44	1,291.22
127.	Tamil Nadu	Chidambaram	Sewerage	5,738.37	4,590.70	2,295.35
128.	Tamil Nadu	Jolarpet	Sewerage	3,399.48	2,719.58	1,359.79
129.	Tamil Nadu	Kangayam	Water Supply	1,423.71	1,138.97	569.49
130.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Sewerage	1,712.92	1,370.34	685.17
131.	Tamil Nadu	Periakulam	Water Supply	1,349.67	1,079.74	539.87
132.	Tamil Nadu	Sattur	Sewerage	2,957.53	2,366.02	1,183.01
133.	Tamil Nadu	thirupathur	Sewerage	7,682.91	6,146.33	3,073.17
134.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvathipuram	Water Supply	1,121.41	897.13	448.57
135.	Tamil Nadu	Tindivanam	Water Supply	4,506.91	3,605.53	1,802.77
136.	West Bengal	Joynagar-Mazlipu	Water Supply	1,866.28	1,493.02	746.51
137.	West Bengal	Dubrajpur	Water Supply	2,316.75	1,853.40	926.70

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
138.	West Bengal	Kalna	Water Supply	2,793.66	2,234.93	1,117.47
139.	West Bengal	Nabadwip	Water Supply	7,851.68	6,281.34	3,140.67
140.	West Bengal	Panskura	Water Supply	3,525.10	2,820.08	1,410.04
141.	West Bengal	Ranaghat	Water Supply	6,402.91	5,122.33	2,561.17
Sub-Total				1,28,920.27	1,06,309.09	52,722.32
ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2012						90,203.78
142.	Total			128,920.27	106,309.09	142,926.10
Grand Total				239,150.06	195,598.00	511,997.30

Statement-I (G)

(Details of projects approved and fund released for last 3 years and current year State-wise and Year-wise under the UIG Project of JnNURM)

Amount Rs. in lakh
Date as on 10.12.2013

S.No.	Name of State	2010-11			
		Approved projects	Approved Projects Cost	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	15,569.86
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3,792.54
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	734.52
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	3,643.68
7.	Delhi	1	135,771	47,520.00	42,509.00
8.	Goa	-	-	-	-
9.	Gujarat	1	2,631	2,104.82	7,297.21
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	5,283.80
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Jharkhand	1	3,336	1,668.12	417.03
14.	Karnataka	-	-	-	7,659.85
15.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	18,000	9,000.00	4,828.66
17.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	42,004.49
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	-
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
20.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-	-
22.	Odisha	-	-	-	-
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-	-
25.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	11,610	4,063.50	2,635.84
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	25,479.16
30.	Uttarakhand	3	3,606	2,884.91	1,775.92
31.	West bengal	8	120,719	42,251.49	17,412.81
Total		16	295,673	109,492.86	182,044.37

S.No.	Name of State	2011-12			
		Approved projects	Approved Projects Cost	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2	10,678	6,037.70	32,500.10
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	4,759.16
3.	Assam	-	-	-	3,792.56,795.61
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-

1	2	7	8	9	10
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	6,938.27
8.	Goa	2	7,484	5,987.26	72.45
9.	Gujarat	1	11,181	8,944.52	39,612.00
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	6,888.13
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1,051	840.50	121.09
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	2,032	1,828.83	10,032.72
13.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	6,204.58
14.	Karnataka	1	330	264.00	24,234.18
15.	Kerala	-	-	-	6,516.15
16.	Madhya Pradesh	-	-	-	14,280.93
17.	Maharashtra	1	10,942	3,829.55	76,471.17
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	2,078.42
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	7,296.11
20.	Mizoram	3	11,090	9,981.32	-
21.	Nagaland	1	4,026	3,623.49	1,246.83
22.	Odisha	-	-	-	6,999.34
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-	2,189.00
25.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	4,584.94
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	1,273.24
27.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	47,132.47
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	2,406.51
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	65,351.90
30.	Uttarakhand	1	1,182	945.82	6,741.55
31.	West bengal	12	146,328	53,029.51	27,043.89
Total		26	206,324	95,312.50	409,771.04

S.No.	Name of State	2012-13			
		Approved projects	Approved Projects Cost	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	11	12	13	14
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	12,648.51
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	1,738.20
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	2,451.85
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	32,498.40
8.	Goa	-	-	-	1,424.37
9.	Gujarat	-	-	-	16,032.68
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	7,501.94
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	210.13
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	6,295.53
13.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	10,340.96
14.	Karnataka	-	-	-	8,186.20
15.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	1	3,588.88	2,870.10	17,000.55
17.	Maharashtra	2	5,325.31	4,260.25	35,905.83
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	3,464.02
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	550.35
20.	Mizoram	-	-	-	2,722.39
21.	Nagaland	-	-	-	1,792.49
22.	Odisha	-	-	-	10,098.53
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	1,810.43
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-	252.00
25.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	5,215.70
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	2,172.07

1	2	11	12	13	14
27.	Tamil Nadu	-	-	-	13,355.30
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	4,010.85
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	1,456.44
30.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	4,128.78
31.	West bengal	-	-	-	21,122.88
Total		3	8,914.19	7,131.25	224,387.38

S.No.	Name of State	2013-14			
		Approved projects	Approved Projects Cost	ACA Committed	Amount of ACA Released for Utilisation
1	2	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	-	-	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-
4.	Bihar	-	-	-	-
5.	Chandigarh	-	-	-	-
6.	Chhattisgarh	-	-	-	-
7.	Delhi	-	-	-	10,567.03
8.	Goa	-	-	-	-
9.	Gujarat	9	42,543.50	18,206.11	3,721.34
10.	Haryana	-	-	-	-
11.	Himachal Pradesh	-	-	-	-
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	-	-	-	-
13.	Jharkhand	-	-	-	616.74
14.	Karnataka	-	-	-	13,005.97
15.	Kerala	-	-	-	-
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	18,374.12	9,187.06	2,577.78
17.	Maharashtra	5	76,422.62	41,058.44	12,129.56
18.	Manipur	-	-	-	-

1	2	15	16	17	18
19.	Meghalaya	-	-	-	-
20.	Mizoram	-	-	-	-
21.	Nagaland	1	152.34	137.11	940.15
22.	Odisha	-	-	-	-
23.	Punjab	-	-	-	-
24.	Puducherry	-	-	-	3,000.00
25.	Rajasthan	1	17,413.00	8,706.50	4,194.29
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-
27.	Tamil Nadu	1	45,166.24	22,583.12	5,772.05
28.	Tripura	-	-	-	-
29.	Uttar Pradesh	-	-	-	2,216.13
30.	Uttarakhand	-	-	-	851.26
31.	West bengal	4	27,003.31	9,451.15	12,433.54
Total		25	227,075.13	209,329.49	72,025.84

*Funds have been released in on-going projects which were approved prior to 2010-11 and 2011-12.

[English]

Inclusion of Cities Under JNNURM

1088. SHRI A.K.S VIJAYAN:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for inclusion of cities/ towns for assistance under the Urban Infrastructure and Governance (UIG) and Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns (UIDSSMT), Sub-components of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) whether the Government proposes to relax the said criteria to include more cities under the JNNURM and extend the financial assistance to more cities/towns and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether cities of historical, religious and tourist importance have been included under the sub-components of JNNURM and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted/proposes to conduct any survey for identification of more cities/towns, including cities of historical, religious and tourist importance under the sub-components of JNNURM; 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 DASMUNI):
(a) The criteria/ parameters for inclusion of cities/Urban Agglomeration (UAs) under urban Infrastructure & Governance (UIG) Sub-Mission of Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JnNURM) is based on population as per 2001 census, which are as under:-

Cities/UAs with 4 million plus population as per 2001 census	07
Cities/UAs with 1 million plus but less than 4 million population as per 2001 Census	28
Selected Cities/UAs (State Capitals and other cities/UA of religion/historic and touristic importance)	30

65 Cities have been covered under UIG Sub-Mission and the remaining cities/towns are eligible under Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small & Medium Towns (UIDSSMT) of JNNURM.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) The inclusion of cities under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM is based on Urban Population as per census 2001 and State capitals and other Cities/Urban Agglomerations (UAs) of religious/ historic and touristic importance have been included. A State-wise list of cities is given in the enclosed Statement

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement

List of Cities included under UIG Sub-Mission of JNNURM

Name of State	Name of City
Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Vijayawada Visakhapatnam Tirupati
Arunachal Pradesh	Itanagar
Assam	Guwahati
Bihar Patna	Bodh Gaya
Chandigarh (UT) Chhattisgarh	Chandigarh Raipur
Delhi	Delhi
Goa	Panaji

Name of State	Name of City
Gujarat	Ahmadabad Rajkot Surat Vadodara Porbander
Haryana	Faridabad
Himachal Pradesh	Shimla
Jammu and Kashmir	Jammu Srinagar
Jharkhand	Dhanbad Jamshedpur
Ranchi	
Karnataka	Bangalore Mysore
Kerala	Kochi Thiruvananthapuram
Madhya Pradesh	Bhopal Indore Jabalpur Ujjain
Maharashtra	Greater Mumbai Nagpur Nanded Nashik Pune
Manipur	Imphal
Meghalaya	Shillong
Mizoram	Aizawal
Nagaland	Kohima
Orissa	Bhubaneswar Puri
Pondicherry	Pondicherry
Punjab	Amritsar Ludhiana

Name of State	Name of City
Rajasthan	Ajmer-Pushkar Jaipur
Sikkim	Gangtok
Tamil Nadu	Chennai Coimbatore Madurai
Tripura	Agartala
Uttar Pradesh	Agra Allahabad Kanpur Lucknow Mathura Meerut Varanasi
Uttaranchal	Dehradun Hardwar Nainital
West Bengal	Asansol Kolkata

[*Translation*]

Allocation Under JNNURM

1089. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

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

(a) the details of the various projects being implemented under Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM);

(b) the details of funds allocated/sanctioned/disbursed/utilized for each project under the mission during each of the last three years and the current year;

(c) The present status of the completion of the said projects under the mission along with the targets set and achievements made during the above period;

(d) Whether the Government proposes to complete

the projects under the mission in a time-bound period; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Government launched the Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) December, 2005 for assisting State Governments in providing housing and basic services to urban poor/slum dwellers in 65 select cities under the Sub Mission Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and in other cities and towns, under the Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP).

(b) and (c) The State-wise details of funds allocated/sanctioned/disbursed/utilized and the progress under the BSUP and the IHSDP components of the mission during each of the last three years and the current year are at annexure-I and II respectively.

(d) and (e) Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) has extended the Mission period for Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) components of JNNURM till 31st March, 2015 for completion of the projects sanctioned upto March 2012 under BSUP and IHSDP components of JNNURM. For completion of projects under the mission in a time-bound period, States/UTs have been advised:

(i) To provide additional state share to meet cost escalation;

(ii) To resort to beneficiary led execution of projects to avoid cost and time overruns.

(iii) The States may fund the cost of escalations in the projects from their own resources or through loan from financial institutions like HUDCO to complete it within the stipulated time.

(iv) To draw up plan of Action and set clear milestones.

(v) to submit details of Non-starter projects under JNNURM that could be not started as yet for cancellation by CSMC. However, states/UTs will have the option to propose them afresh under RAY.

Hiring of Contractual Teachers

1090. SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
 KHATGAONKAR:
 SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
 SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
 SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
 SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
 SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
 SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether due to shortage of qualified teachers, higher educational institutions are resorting to hiring under-qualified teachers on contractual basis which is affecting the quality of higher education;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number and percentage of contractual teachers working in educational institutions;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any minimum qualification and salary for appointing teachers on permanent/ contractual basis and if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken/being taken by the Government against colleges/universities which are not following such guidelines; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the standard of higher education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The University Grants Commission (Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education) Regulations, 2010 stipulate that teachers should be appointed on a contract basis only when it is absolutely necessary and when the student-teacher ratio does not satisfy the laid down norms. In any case, the number of

such appointments should not exceed 10% of the total number of faculty positions in a College/University, Since the number of such faculty and their percentages keep fluctuating, it is not possible to maintain such data centrally.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Regulations stipulates that qualifications and selection procedure for appointment of teachers on a contract basis shall be the same as applicable to a regularly appointed teacher. The fixed emoluments paid to such contract teachers should not be less than the monthly gross salary of a regularly appointed Assistant Professor. Such appointments should not be made initially for more than one academic session, and the performance of any such entrant teacher should be reviewed for academic performance before reappointing her/him on contract basis for another session. Such appointments on a contract basis may also be resorted to when absolutely necessary to fill vacancies arising due to child care leave, sabbatical leave etc. The details of minimum qualification and salary for appointing teachers on permanent and contractual basis are described under clause 4.4.0 and 13.0 of these regulations, which are available at www.ugc.ac.in.

(d) The regulations issued by the UGC are mandatory in nature and are binding on all the universities. The review undertaken by the UGC and the mandatory accreditation of the Higher Education Institution bring out, in the public domain, the deficiencies in standards which the institution in question has to take steps to remedy. The Commission can even withhold grants to the Institution to make it comply with its standards.

(e) Quality enhancement and improvement in standards of higher education in all Universities, including new Universities, is an ongoing process. The UGC conducts a comprehensive review of each State University before it is included in Section 2(f) and Section 12B of the UGC Act, 1956. The UGC has issued Regulations n 'Minimum Qualifications for Appointment of Teachers and other Academic Staff in Universities and Colleges and Measures for the Maintenance of Standards in Higher Education, 2010" which set the standards to teaching in Indian Universities. In order to improve quality of teachers and teaching, National Eligibility Test (NET) and State Level Eligibility test (SLET) have been made compulsory

requirements, with the only exception being those who have completed ph.D in accordance with the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.Phil/ Ph.D Degree), Regulations 2009. The National Assessment and Accreditation Council (NAAC), an autonomous body established by the UGC, accredits universities and colleges on various parameters of quality. The UGC has issued regulations making accreditation mandatory for higher educational institutions.

Autonomy of UGC

1091. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) is an autonomous body to regulate higher education in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether under Section 20 of the (UGC) Act, the regulator is bound to follow the Ministry's decision;

(c) if so, whether in the case of dispute, Ministry's view will prevail;

(d) if so, the kind of autonomy being enjoyed by UGC;

(e) whether his Ministry is working on a higher education regulators to further erode the autonomy of UGC; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken or being taken by the Government to ensure the UGC autonomy is not eroded further?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has been established under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 for the co-ordination and determination of standards in universities. The UGC has the autonomy to discharge its functions under the Act subject to Section 20(1) which stipulates that in the discharge of its functions, the UGC shall be guided by such directions, on questions of policy relating to national purpose, as may be given to it by the Central Government. Section 20(2) of the Act stipulates that if any dispute arises between the Central Government and the

Commission as to whether a question is or is not a question of policy relating to national purposes, the decision of the Central Government shall be final. The powers and functions of the UGC are elaborated in Chapter III and IV of the Act.

(e) The Government has introduced the Higher Education and Research Bill, 2011, in Parliament, which seeks to create a National Council for Higher Education and Research (NCHER), to replace the UGC.

(f) The UGC is completely autonomous in its functioning except when Section 20 of the UGC Act, 1956 is invoked by the Central Government to issue directions pertaining to national policy.

Shortage of faculty

1092. DR. ANUP KUMAR SAHA:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
SHRI SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of faculty in higher educational institutions/institutes in the country, like Central Universities, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and National Institutes of Technology (NITs) etc.;

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

(c) the details of sanctioned strength of teaching staff and in position in each of these Universities and Institutes, Unviersity, IITs and NITs-wise;

(d) whether the Government has any proposal to bring significant changes in the traditional pattern of educational system and to evolve a flexible, transparent and student friendly educational system matching the global standards of excellence and if so, the details thereof; and

(e) whether students community is being affected due to acute shortage of faculty, and if so, the details of the action plan formulated by the Government to meet the said shortage?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A statement showing the details of sanctioned strength of the faculty and in position in these institutions is enclosed. The main reasons for the shortage of faculty in these institutions, *inter-alia*, includes:

- (i) The expansion of the capacity of the existing Centrally Funded Educational Institutions (CFEIs) due to the implementation of the Central Educational Institutions (Reservation in Admission) Act, 2006
- (ii) The establishment of new CFEIs and their operation from temporary campuses.
- (iii) The slow pace of development of permanent campuses of the newly established CFEIs.
- (iv) The lack of space in temporary campuses to expand academic activities.
- (v) The remoteness of the new locations of some of the CFEIs.
- (vi) Non-portability of pension scheme.
- (vii) Non-availability of suitable candidates.

(d) The Government is promoting the use of technology through the National Mission on Education through information communication technology to bring in quality, innovation and flexibility in teaching learning methodology. Many traditional Universities are offering programmes through the distance mode which are

characterized by flexibility of time and space of learning and also the duration of the course.

(e) The shortage of faculty affects the overall academic environment. The Ministry and the UGC have taken the following measures to mitigate the situation arising on account of the shortage of faculty:

- (i) The age of superannuation for teachers in CFEIs has been enhanced to 65 years.
- (ii) Subject to fitness, teachers are eligible for re-employment on contract basis beyond the age of 65 years up to the age of 70 years.
- (iii) The CFEIs have been permitted to engage adjunct/guest faculty/contractual faculty.
- (iv) Through the Operation Faculty Recharge Programme, the UGC is creating a pool of high quality teachers at all levels for deployment in the Universities.
- (v) The pay package and promotional opportunities of teachers have been made more attractive, with the implementation of the 6th Central Pay Commission, in comparison to other services.

Further, the Ministry and the UGC have been continuously exhorting the Vice-Chancellors (VCs) of the CUs to make all out efforts to fill-up the vacant posts of faculty. The matter was discussed prominently in the conference of VCs held on 5.2.2013 under the chairmanship of the President of India and in the subsequent VCs conference held on 19.07.2013 under the chairmanship of the Minister of Human Resource Development.

Statement

S.No.	Name of the Central University	Sanctioned Posts	In-position
A. Central Universities			
1.	Maulana Azad National Urdu University	283	221
2.	University of Hyderabad	556	406
3.	English and Foreign Language University	235	199
4.	Guru Ghasidas Vishwavidyalaya	331	220
5.	University of Delhi	1703	745

S.No.	Name of the Central University	Sanctioned Posts	In-position
6.	Jamia Millia Islamia	850	738
7.	Jawaharlal Nehru University	813	483
8.	Indira Gandhi National Open University	462	300
9.	Dr. Harisingh Gour Vishwavidyalaya	329	142
10.	Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya	77	77
11.	Pondicherry University	460	388
12.	Hemawati Nandan Bahuguna Garhwal University	468	270
13.	Aligarh Muslim University	1887	1412
14.	Banaras Hindu University	1862	1217
15.	Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University	130	107
16.	University of Allahabad	852	299
17.	Visva-Bharti	802	645
18.	Assam University	370	339
19.	Tezpur University	243	211
20.	Rajiv Gandhi University	157	117
21.	Manipur University	266	179
22.	North Eastern Hill University	443	336
23.	Mizoram University	337	287
24.	Nagaland University	243	178
25.	Tripura University	222	143
26.	Central University of Bihar	140	45
27.	Central University of Gujarat	140	69
28.	Central University of Haryana	140	17
29.	Central University of Himachal Pradesh	140	66
30.	Central University of Jammu	140	35
31.	Central University of Kashmir	140	36
32.	Central University of Jharkhand	140	68
33.	Central University of Karnataka	140	58
34.	Central University of Kerala	140	25
35.	Indira Gandhi National Tribal University	140	56
36.	Central University of Odisha	140	25

S.No.	Name of the Central University	Sanctioned Posts	In-position
37.	Central University of Punjab	140	38
38.	Central University of Rajasthan	140	82
39.	Sikkim University	201	69
40.	Central University of Tamil Nadu	140	32
Total		16542	10380
B. National Institutes of Technology (NITs)			
1.	NIT - Agartala	219	114
2.	NIT - Allahabad	362	198
3.	NIT - Bhopal	355	201
4.	NIT - Calicut	279	201
5.	NIT - Durgapur	285	1776.
6.	NIT - Hamirpur	261	112
7.	NIT - Jaipur	306	184
8.	NIT - Jalandhar	288	108
9.	NIT - Jamshedpur	246	100
10.	NIT - Kurukshetra	298	184
11.	NIT - Nagpur	335	172
12.	NIT - Patna	173	96
13.	NIT - Raipur	266	138
14.	NIT - Rourkela	369	235
15.	NIT - Silchar	202	113
16.	NIT - Srinagar	198	82
17.	NIT - Surat	296	178
18.	NIT - Surathkal	375	216
19.	NIT - Tiruchirappalli	393	233
20.	NIT - Warangal	420	223
21.	NIT - Goa	38	14
22.	NIT - Puducherry	38	17
23.	NIT - Delhi	50	0
24.	NIT - Uttarakhand	50	32

S.No.	Name of the Central University	Sanctioned Posts	In-position
25.	NIT - Mizoram	38	7
26.	NIT - Meghalaya	38	15
27.	NIT - Manipur	38	0
28.	NIT - Nagaland	38	10
29.	NIT - Arunachal Pradesh	38	7
30.	NIT - Sikkim	38	22
Total		6330	3389
Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)			
1.	IIT Bombay	834	617
2.	IIT Delhi	771	440
3.	IIT Kanpur	617	378
4.	IIT Karagpur	1020	564
5.	IIT Madras	746	510
6.	IIT Guwahati	475	334
7.	IIT Roorkee	752	393
8.	IIT Gandhinagar	90	79
9.	IIT Ropar	90	57
10.	IIT Jodhpur	90	56
11.	IIT Bhuaneshwar	90	86
12.	IIT Hyderabad	136	109
13.	IIT Patna	90	77
14.	IIT Mandi	90	57
15.	IIT Indore	90	80
Total		5981	3837
Indian Institute of Information Technology (IIITs)			
1.	IIIT Allahabad	109	49
2.	IIITM Gwalior	47	45
3.	IIITD & M Jabalpur	55	49
4.	IIITD & M Kancheepuram	42	19
Total		253	162

S.No.	Name of the Central University	Sanctioned Posts	In-position
Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)			
1.	IIM Ahmedabad	120	89
2.	IIM Bangalore	120	95
3.	IIM Calcutta	104	90
4.	IIM Lucknow	90	77
5.	IIM Indore	56	51 (42 Regular, 9 Visiting.)
6.	IIM Kozhikode	77	60 (40-Regular, 20 Visiting)
7.	IIM Shillong	21	20
8.	IIM Rohtak	11	11
9.	IIM Raipur	11	07
10.	IIM Ranchi	12	12
11.	IIM Trichy	11	13(8-Regular, 5 Visiting)
12.	IIM Udaipur	11	11
13.	IIM kashipur	11	1
Total		655	537
Indian Institute of Science Education and Research (IISERs)			
1.	IISER, Kolkata	87	83
2.	IISER, Pune	89	81
3.	IISER, Mohali	72	64
4.	IISER, Bhopal	93	62
5.	IISER, Thiruvananthapuram	60	53
Total		401	343
School of Planning and Architecture (SPA)			
1.	SPA Bhopal	54	46
2.	SPA Vijaywada	49	13
3.	SPA New Delhi	105	53
Total		208	112
Others			
1.	Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore	520	404
2.	Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad	321	210

S.No.	Name of the Central University	Sanctioned Posts	In-position
3.	Sant Longowal Institute of Engineering & Technology, Longowal	181	126
4.	National Institute of Industrial Engineering, Mumbai	84	44
5.	National Institute of Foundry and Forge Technology, Ranchi	42	28

Quarterly Performance Monitoring

1093. SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether the Government reviews the quarterly performance monitoring done by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI);

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of the number of cases of violation of the provisions of the licence agreement and TRAI regulations committed by telecom companies reported in the above said quarterly performance monitoring carried out by TRAI, company-wise;

(d) the details of penalty levied against such companies during the last three years and the current year, company-wise; and

(e) the details of action taken against the erring companies during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) In terms of Rule 3 of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (Annual Report and Returns) Rules 1999, TRAI furnishes quarterly returns to the Department of Telecommunications in respect of the following:

- (i) Statement on the periodical survey conducted by the Authority to monitor the Quality of Service provided by Service providers.
- (ii) Statement on the Steps taken to achieve Universal Service Obligation,

(iii) Returns on research and studies conducted including those conducted outside India,

(iv) Statement on Penalties imposed by the Authority for contravention of the directions of the Authority.

The Details of number of cases of violations of licence agreement/regulations by the Service Providers are not reported in the said Quarterly Return sent to Department of Telecommunications.

(c) and (d) The Telecom Regulatory Authority of India Act, 1997 does not provide for imposing penalty against the service providers directly by TRAI. As intimated by TRAI, the details of violations of terms & conditions in the enclosed Statement-I of licence noticed by the TRAI during the last three years and the current year are given the details of the violations of TRAI's regulations and the financial disincentives levied for non-compliance of the provisions of TRAI regulations are given in the enclosed Statement-II

(e) The details of action taken by Department on the cases of violations of licence agreement reported by TRAI (Statement-I) are Given in the enclosed Statement III.

Statement-I

Details of violations of terms and conditions of licence noticed during the last three years and the current year

- (i) **Rollout Obligation-Violations of license terms and conditions:** As per the Unified Access Service (UAS) License, the licensees are required to comply with the rollout obligations. TRAI analysed the status of compliance of Rollout Obligation of the licensees, who were issued licenses from Dec. 2006 onwards and found that some of the licensees are not in compliance of rollout

obligations. Accordingly, TRAI has recommended for imposition of Liquidated Damages/Cancellation of Licences of such licensees.

- (ii) **3G Intra Circle Roaming:** A case of some of the private mobile operators who are providing 3G services in those service areas where they have not been allocated the 3G spectrum using intra circle roaming arrangements was brought to the notice of Authority. On examination, the Authority had observed that such an arrangement is prima facie violation of license terms and conditions.
- (iii) **Etisalat and S Tel:** The Hon'ble Supreme Court in its judgment dated 2nd Feb, 2012 in Writ Petition (Civil) nNo. 423 of 2010 and No. 10 of 2011 had directed that-
- a. "The licences granted to the private respondents on or after 10.1.2008 pursuant to two press releases issued on 10.1.2008 and subsequent allocation of spectrum to the licensees are declared illegal and are quashed.
 - b. The above directions shall become operative after four months."

In view of the fact that Hon'ble Supreme Court had given a prospective date of effect to its order of quashing of the licenses which in clear terms imply that for all intents and purpose, such licenses had to operate till a certain sunset date and hence they have to comply with the license terms and conditions till that date. It had come to the notice of the Authority that M/s Etisalat and M/s S Tel had violated the terms and conditions of License Agreement by discontinuing their services before the sunset date.

Statement-II

Details of violations of TRAI's regulation and financial disincentives levied for non-compliance of the provisions of TRAI regulations

- (i) **Mobile Number Portability:** After implementation of the MNP Regulations, the Authority had received a number of complaints wherein the subscribers had reported that their porting

requests were rejected by the donor operators on various grounds. On examination, it was noted that in many cases rejection of porting requests of the subscribers done by the service providers was not in accordance with the provisions of the regulations. Accordingly, directions were issued to concerned service providers to ensure compliance of MNP regulations. In addition, show cause notices were also issued against those service providers who had contravened the MNP regulations. Further, TRAI has also issued Telecommunications Mobile Number Portability (Fourth Amendment) Regulations, 2012 dated 19th September, 2012 providing financial disincentives for unjustified rejection of porting request and for violation of timelines specified in the regulations. These regulations came into force, sixty days from the date of publication in the official Gazette. As per provisions of these regulations, Financial Disincentives have been levied on three telecom service providers and the list is given below:

S. No.	Name of Operator	Amount (Rs.)
1.	M/S Vodafone Ltd.	15,000
2.	M/s IDEA Cellular Ltd.	266,000
3.	M/s Aircel Ltd.	114,000
Total		395,000

- (ii) **Violations of Teporting System on Accounting Separation Regulations 2012:** During the current year, cases of violation of the provisions of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India's Accounting Separation Regulations by the following three telecom companies were noticed and these companies have been issued Show Cause notices:
- a. M/s Tulip Telecom Ltd.
 - b. M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
 - c. M/s Sify Technologies Ltd.

Violations of provisions of Quality of Service regulations and levy of financial disincentives on service providers in respect of different telecom services:

(Amount in Rs.)

CELLULAR MOBILE SERVICES

(a) Non Compliance of Benchmarks

S.No.	Name of the Service Provider	Quarter ending March 2013		Quarter ending June 2013	
		No. of Parameters not met	Amount of Financial disincentive Ve imposed	No. Parementers not met	Amount of Financial disincentives imposed
1.	M/s Aircel Ltd.	8	1200000	9	1250000
2.	M/s Bharti Airtel	2	150000	2	200000
3.	M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	11	1100000	13	1450000
4.	M/s IDEA Cellular Ltd.	10	400000	5	300000
5.	M/s Reliance Communications Ltd. (CDMA/GSM)	1	750000	1	1100000
6.	M/s Teliance Telecom Ltd	1	150000	1	150000
7.	M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd. (CDMA/GSM)	3	400000	1	200000
8.	M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.	1	200000	2	150000
9.	M/s Vodafone India Ltd	3	400000	4	150000
10.	M/s MTS (Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd)			2	50000

(b) Delay in submitting report

S.No.	Name of the Service Provider	Financial disincentive imposed Quarter ending March 2013	Financial disincentive imposed Quarter ending June 2013
1.	M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	5355000	3255000
2.	M/s IDEA Cellular Ltd.	440000	
3.	M/s Quadrant Televentures Ltd.		60000

BASIC SERVICES: WIRELINE**(a) Non Compliance of Benchmarks**

S.No.	Name of the Service Provider	Quarter ending March 2013		Quarter ending June 2013	
		No. of Parameters not met	Amount of Financial disincentive Ve imposed	No. Parameters not met	Amount of Financial disincentives imposed
1.	M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd	12	1700000	13	2900000
2.	M/s Vodafone India Ltd.			1	50000
3.	M/s Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd	6	300000	5	200000
4.	M/s HACF (M/s Quadrant Televentures Ltd.)			3	

(b) Delay in submitting report

S.No.	Name of the Service Provider	Financial disincentive imposed Quarter ending March 2013	Financial disincentive imposed Quarter ending June 2013
1.	M/s HFCL (M/s Quadrant Televentures Ltd.)	20000	20000

BROADBAND SERVICES**(a) Non Compliance of Benchmarks**

S.No.	Name of the Service Provider	Quarter ending March 2013		Quarter ending June 2013	
		No. of Parameters not met	Amount of Financial disincentive Ve imposed	No. Parameters not met	Amount of Financial disincentives imposed
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.	6	2100000	9	400000
2.	M/s Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.	6	200000	5	200000
3.	M/s Sify Ltd.	4	150000	3	300000
4.	M/s Tikona Digital Networks Pvt. Ltd.	1	50000	1	100000
5.	M/s Syscon Infoway Pvt. Ltd.			2	150000
6.	M/s Five Networks Solutions (India) Ltd.	2	100000		

1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	M/s Atria Convergence Technologies Pvt. Ltd.	1	150000	4	200000
8.	M/s Beam Telecom Pvt. Ltd.			2	100000
9.	M/s Tata Communications			3	250000
10.	M/s You Broadband India Pvt. Ltd.			5	600000
11.	M/s Southern Online Bio Technologies Ltd			1	50000
12.	M/s IndusInd Media and Communications Ltd.			1	100000

(b) Delay in submitting report

S.No.	Name of the Service Provider	Financial disincentive imposed Quarter ending March 2013	Financial disincentive imposed Quarter ending June 2013
1.	M/s Hathway Cable and Datacom Ltd.	10000	
2.	M/s Tata Communications Ltd.	15000	
3.	M/s Digital Network Associates Pvt. Ltd.	60000	
4.	M/s Ortel Communications Ltd.	125000	
5.	M/s Broadband Pacenet (India) Pvt. Ltd.	155000	
6.	M/s Alliance Broadband Services Pvt. Ltd.	75000	
7.	M/s Sify Ltd.		40000
8.	M/s You Broadband India Pvt. Ltd.		30000
9.	M/s Vasai Cable Pvt. Ltd.		125000

(iv) Violations of provisions of Quality of the Telecom Commercial Communication Customer Preference Regulations, 2010

(Amount in Rs.)

Operator	Last three years	Current Year
M/s Reliance Group		34130000
M/s Aircel Ltd		5260000
M/s Tata (Group)		2381000
M/s IDEA Cellular Ltd		53500
M/s Vodafone (India) Ltd		2310000

Operator	Last three years	Current Year
M/s Unitech Wireless (Tamil Nadu) Pvt. Ltd.		2200000
M/s Bharti Airtel	1,00,000	1420000
M/s MTS (M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.)		1675000
M/s Videocon		315000
M/s Loop Mobile		145000
M/s Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd (MTNL)		25000
M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd (BSNL)		5000
M/s Quadrant Televentures Ltd. (HFCL)		5000

Statement-III

Action taken by Department on the cases of violations of license agreement reported by TRAI

- (i) **Rollout Obligations - Violations of license terms and conditions:** Department has imposed financial penalty/ Liquidated Damages upon certain Telecom Service Providers (TSPs) for violation of rollout obligations. However, the action taken against these companies for violation of rollout obligations by Department of Telecommunications (DoT) have been challenged in the courts of law and the same is sub-judice.
- (ii) **3G Intra Circle Roaming:** Regarding violation of 3G Intra Circle Roaming (ICR) agreements by TSPs, DoT had issued Show Cause Notices to these licencees companies viz; M/s. Bharti Airtel Ltd., M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd. and M/s. Vodafone Mobile Services Ltd. for cancellation of their licenses and imposition of penalty. The cases filed by these companies challenging the show cause notices issued by DoT are now being heard by the Telecom Disputes Settlement and Appellate Tribunal (TDSAT) and are presently sub-judice.
- (iii) **Etisalat & S Tel:** A demand notice for imposition of Rs. 650 crore has been issued to M/s. Etisalat for violation of the terms of license conditions in 13 License Service Areas (LSAs) and Rs. 250 crore against M/s. S. Tel in respect of 5 LSAs on

account of closing down of its operation without following due procedure as specified in the license conditions. A Committee has been constituted to examine the issue and give its report for taking a decision in this regard.

[Translation]

Shelter to Homeless

1094. SHRI RATAN SINGH:
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

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

(a) whether the number of houseless households in urban areas has gone up over the years and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the schemes and projects being implemented to provide shelter to urban homeless;

(c) the total allocations made and released for the same during the 11th Plan period;

(d) the number of homeless houseless provided with shelters during the above period; and

(e) the extent to which Raji Awas Yojana (RAY) and National Urban Livelihood mission would help reduce homeless in the country during the 12th Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) Yes Madam. As per Census, the total number of Houseless households in urban areas of the country has increased from 1,87,810 in 2001 to 2,56,896 Houseless households in 2011. The State-wise details of Houseless households as per Census 2001 and 2011 is given the enclosed Statement-I

(b) 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects, therefore, it is the primary responsibility of State Governments to implement appropriate schemes for the houseless. However, in order to complement and supplement the efforts of the State Governments, Ministry of Housing & Urban Poverty Alleviation has introduced a new scheme namely 'Shelter for Urban Homeless (SUH)' to provide permanent shelters with basic facilities to urban homeless as a component of the National Urban Livelihood Mission (NULM) during the current Five Year Plan period.

(c) and (d) No scheme for providing shelter for urban homeless was implemented during the 11th Plan period by this Ministry.

(e) Under the Rajiv Awas Yojana, the target is to benefit 1 million Households (HHs) with access to decent shelter, civic & social amenities, institutional credit & creation of affordable housing stock during the 12th Five year Plan. Government of India provides capital subsidy to the extent of 50% to 80% of unit cost of houses depending on the population of the city under this scheme. The Central support under the Scheme will be admissible to States/UTs and Central Government Agencies for providing housing including new houses, incremental houses, rental houses, transits housing and development/improvement of basic civic and social infrastructure and O and M of assets created under the Scheme. The Shelter for Urban Homeless component under NULM will be implemented through the respective States/UTs. Accordingly, the Central support under the Scheme will be admissible to States/UTs for providing permanent shelters to urban homeless with basic facilities like drinking water, toilet and bathroom facilities, beds, storage and locking facilities, community kitchen etc.

Statement*State-wise number of Houseless households in Urban Areas as per Census 2001 and 2011*

Name of State/UT	No. of Houseless Households as per Census 2011	No. of Houseless Households as per Census 2001
1	2	3
Jammu and Kashmir	1623	482
Himachal Pradesh	227	278
Punjab	4422	4514
Chandigarh	867	725
Uttarakhand	1947	998
Haryana	5867	5054
NCT of Delhi	23078	9809
Rajasthan	16385	11002
Uttar Pradesh	41227	21233
Bihar	3043	2705
Sikkim	13	25
Arunachal Pradesh	68	23
Nagaland	125	192
Manipur	326	93
Mizoram	24	57
Tripura	385	84
Meghalaya	62	47
Assam	915	555
West Bengal	21087	14048
Jharkhand	2235	974
Odisha	4763	5046
Chhattisgarh	2531	1893
Madhya Pradesh	18508	15662
Gujarat	23987	16686
Daman and Diu	131	92

1	2	3
Maharashtra	32664	30594
Andhra Pradesh	23376	16651
Karnataka	10922	11367
Goa	498	692
Lakshadweep	0	0
Kerala	3992	2769
Tamil Nadu	11035	12619
Puducherry	459	629
Anadaman and Nicobar Islands	42	162
Total	256896	187810

International Status to Nalanda University

1095. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the the Government has signed agreements with seven countries to award international status to the Nalanda University;

(b) if so, the names of these countries alongwith the details of the terms and conditions laid down in this regard;

(c) the time by which the uniersity is scheduled to be functional;

(d) the numbe of foreign students likely to be enrolled therein; and

(e) the total foreign exchange likely to be earned therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) on the Establishment of Nalanda University has been signed by India, Australia, Brunei, Cambodia, China, India, Lao PDR, Myanmar, New Zealand and Singapore.

The MoU specifies that the funding for the University will be voluntary; that the Governing Board will include 5 representatives from East Asia Summit (EAS) countries; that the University, its assets, income and property will be exempt from taxes, customs duties and phrohibitions and restrictions on impors and exports for official use; that the Vice-Chancellor and other academic staff will have privileges and immunities determind hby a Headquarters Agreement; that the host country will issue appropriate visas to faculty and staff for work and travel; that it will come into effect upon signature by 4 EAS countries; and that any EAS participating country or any other state subscribing to its object and purpose will be a signatory.

(c) A University Project Office has been established. Academic activity will commence in a phased manner beginning academic year 2014-15 and the University will be fully functional in 2012-22.

(d) University will be open to Indian and foreign students. It is not possible, at this stage, to predict the number of international students who will enrol.

(e) The total foreign exchange earned by the University will depend on the number of international students and on the fee structure.

[English]

Sub-Standard Metro Work

1096. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:
SHRI RADHA MONAN SINGH:
SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

Will the Minister of URFAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are reports of alleged irregularities in the purchase of metro coaches as well as poor quality civil work resulting in several pillars, developing cracks;

(b) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto and the details thereof along with the names of the stretches

where pillars/piers/tracks have developed cracks or have been damaged;

(c) whether the Government has ordered any enquiry in this regard and if so, the details thereof along with the action taken/being taken by the Government against officials/contractors responsible for such lapses;

(d) whether the DMRC has taken any precautionary measures to ensure unhindered metro operations and passenger safety; and

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

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

(a) The Govt. has received some representations from the bidders alleging that the tender process followed for Rolling Stock 10 tender for Delhi Metro Phase-III project by Delhi Metro Rail Corporation Ltd. (DMRC) was arbitrary, non-transparent and unfair.

DMRC has informed that no pillar had developed cracks. Some cracks were observed in the cantilever beam at NOIDA City Centre metro station leading to sagging of one end of platform.

(b) and (c) The Govt. has constituted an Independent Committee on 30.04.2013 to examine if a fair, equitable and transparent tender process was followed by DMRC in the tender process followed for Rolling Stock 10 tender, as per prescribed guidelines. The Enquiry Committee has submitted its report to the Ministry on 30.09.2013. In the matter of Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court of India on this issue when Union of India has also been impleaded as a party, the Ministry has submitted the report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a sealed cover. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 07.10.2013 has directed that the reports in sealed cover filed by the Ministry are taken on record and shall be kept in a sealed cover until further orders.

DMRC has conducted an enquiry in case of cracks observed at NOIDA City Centre Metro station which found that the occurrence of cracks due to non-adherence to structural drawings with reference to placement of reinforcement. In regard to taking action against the contractor, M/s Gammon India Ltd., who was responsible

for construction of NOIDA CITY Centre Metro Station, DMRC is exploring legal options since Defect Liability Period of works has been over long ago. From DMRC side, Shri Sanjay Varshney, Executive Engineer and Shri Vikas Tyagi, Junior Engineer have been found responsible for not being watchful in supervising the construction at this location. The service of Shri Vikas Tyagi, Junior Engineer, has been terminated. The disciplinary action, under major penalty, against Shri Sanjay Varshney, Executive Engineer has been initiated.

(d) DMRC has taken a number of steps for ensuring safety and quality of works:-

- (i) General Consultants' quality control team has been strengthened.
- (ii) Design wing of DMRC has been substantially strengthened.
- (iii) Designs are proof checked by an outside Consultant and are also checked by General Consultants.
- (iv) All the launching operations by contractors are additionally supervised by DMRC engineers
- (v) All critical structures are cast under supervision of DMRC engineers.

(e) In the matter of Rolling Stock 10 tender, the Ministry has submitted the report to the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in a sealed cover. Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in its Judgment dated 07.10.2013 has directed that the reports in sealed cover filed by the Ministry are taken on record and shall be kept in a sealed cover until further orders.

In case of cracks in structures, routine inspection and frequent monitoring of structures are done at all levels, by DMRC.

[Translation]

Construction of School Buildings under SSA

1097. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the number of primary, upper primary and secondary school buildings sanctioned and constructed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) during each of the last three years and the current year, State/UT-wise;

(b) the details of funds provided to each State/UT for this purpose during the above period; and

(c) the number of such buildings proposed to be constructed during 2013-14 along with the proposed allocations therefor, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The State-wise details of the number of primary and upper primary school buildings sanctioned and constructed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and secondary school buildings sanctioned and constructed under the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) Under the SSA programme Rs. 64306.84 crore has been provided to the States/UTs during the last three years. Similarly, under the RMSA Rs. 7153.38 crore have been provided to States/UTs during the last three years.

(c) For 2013-14, the budgetary provision indicated for SSA is Rs. 27258.00 crore, which is 14.17% higher than the RE level of 2012-13 and Rs. 3983 crore for RMSA which is 25.54% higher than the RE level of 2012-13. In these programmes the States/UTs present annual work plan including, *inter alia* new school buildings which are approved by the Government of India in the first quarter of new financial year. Under the SSA, 2976 new school buildings have been sanctioned during 2013-14. Similarly under the RMSA 804 new school buildings have been sanctioned during the same period.

Statement

State-wise details of number of elementary and secondary school buildings sanctioned and constructed under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) during the last three years

S.No.	States Name	Elementary School buildings sanctioned			School Building Constructed during last three years (against cumulative sanctions)
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	417	13	435	83
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	194	124	123	333
3.	Assam	1203	2296	-	4677
4.	Bihar	4958	-	-	4205
5.	Chhattisgarh	684	333	45	2068
6.	Gujarat	-	-	-	-
7.	Haryana	38	58	12	412
8.	Himachal Pradesh	336	60	15	8
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	40	447	253	3056
10.	Jharkhand	2214	74	-	8017
11.	Karnataka	3177	-	15	444
12.	Kerala	132	-	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6
13.	Madhya Pradesh	132	-	1076	4269
14.	Maharashtra	1766	12	760	3147
15.	Manipur	2082	-	521	3
16.	Meghalaya	180	1466	27	986
17.	Mizoram	1170	84	168	-
18.	Nagaland	-	197	138	279
19.	Odisha	425	374	-	4570
20.	Punjab	3495	-	21	641
21.	Rajasthan	288	-	126	-
22.	Sikkim	-	13	-	26
23.	Tamil Nadu	43	-	-	1156
24.	Tripura	507	-	34	464
25.	Uttar Pradesh	260	11667	-	7776
26.	Uttarakhand	1415	203	323	681
27.	West Bengal	907	-	735	3104
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9104	5	32	4
29.	Chandigarh	3	6	2	6
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	12	-	-	5
31.	Daman and Diu	-	-	2	1
32.	Delhi	1	-	1	3
33.	Lakshadweep	2	-	-	1
34.	Puducherry	4	-	-	4
Total		35189	17432	4864	50429

S.No.	States Name	Secondary Schools sanctioned				Secondary Schools constructed (2010-11 to 2012-13)
		2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	Total	
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	-	102	-	102	-
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	22	-	33	-
3.	Assam	-	-	-	-	-

1	2	7	8	9	10	11
4.	Bihar	447	169	-	616	-
5.	Chhattisgarh	500	623	-	1123	108
6.	Gujarat	72	256	-	328	-
7.	Haryana	32	5	-	37	6
8.	Himachal Pradesh	45	22	-	67	25
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	182	279	-	461	-
10.	Jharkhand	297	297	-	594	-
11.	Karnataka	225	-	-	225	-
12.	Kerala	36	16	-	52	-
13.	Madhya Pradesh	-	603	-	603	111
14.	Maharashtra	-	-	-	-	-
15.	Manipur	23	49	-	72	48
16.	Meghalaya	25	-	-	25	-
17.	Mizoram	32	26	-	58	23
18.	Nagaland	67	45	-	112	-
19.	Odisha	400	9	-	409	10
20.	Punjab	79	73	-	152	190
21.	Rajasthan	-	-	-	-	-
22.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	-
23.	Tamil Nadu	344	710	-	1054	61
24.	Tripura	42	41	-	83	4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	318	449	-	767	158
26.	Uttarakhand	58	147	-	205	4
27.	West Bengal	-	-	-	-	-
28.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	-	-	-	-
29.	Chandigarh	4	-	-	4	-
30.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	-	-	-
31.	Daman and Diu	2	1	-	3	1
32.	Delhi	-	-	-	-	-
33.	Lakshadweep	-	-	-	-	-
34.	Puducherry	9	2	-	11	-
Total		3250	3946	-	7196	749

Status of Ongoing Projects

1098. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:
 SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL:
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
 SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:
 SHRI FRANCISCO COSMF SARDINHA:
 SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE:
 SRHI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the current status of the ongoing projects under Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP), Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) in various States, State-wise;

(b) whether there has been time and cost overruns in many of these projects;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, project-wise along with the revised schedule for completion of the said projects; and

(d) the overall achievement made by these schemes?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) The current status of the ongoing projects under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Basic Services to the Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) in various States, State-wise is annexed.

(b) and (c) Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) was launched in June 2011 in two phases, the preparatory phase for a period of two years which ended in June 2013 and Government of India has approved the implementation phase of RAY in September, 2013 for the period of 2013-2022.

The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has sanctioned a total of 15.60 Lakh Dwelling Units (DUs) under JNNURM. Out of these, 7.43 lakh DUs have completed and 3.91 lakhs are under construction. Generally there have been time and cost overruns under JNNURM. Government of India is not supporting cost

overruns. Excess cost is being borne by either States, the ULBs or beneficiaries. The reasons for delay in completion of dwelling units are cost over run are:

- (i) Cost escalations, due to rising prices of steel and cement amongst other factors. Govt's contribution under the schemes remains frozen to the original sanction and the cost escalation is to be borne by the States/ ULBs/ Beneficiaries.
- (ii) In IHSDP Component, which is meant for small and medium towns, cost ceiling was capped at Rs 80,000 per Dwelling Unit which was revised in 2009 to Rs.1 lakh per DU with effect from 1.4.2008 of which Government of India contribution was 80%. This ceiling resulted into a heavier burden on the States/ ULBs resulting in stalling of some of the projects.
- (iii) Difficulties in making slum residents temporarily relocate in cases of in situ projects; and
- (iv) Lack of availability of encumbrance-free land.

To Complete the ongoing projects under JNNURM, the Government has extended the Mission Period upto 31st March 2015. In addition, States/UTs have also been advised:

- (i) to provide additional state share to meet cost escalation;
- (ii) To resort to beneficiary led execution of projects to avoid cost and time overruns.
- (iii) The States may fund the cost escalations in the projects from their own resources or through loan from financial institutions like HUDCO to complete it within the stipulated time.
- (iv) To draw up Plan of Action and set clear milestones for monitoring.

(d) Under JNNURM 7.43 lakh dwelling units (DUs) have been completed. The overall achievement made by these schemes is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement*Physical and Financial Progress of BSUP & IHSDP under JNNURM*

S.No.	State Name	Project Cost			ACA Committed		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		15.15	15.15		13.64	13.64
2.	Andhra Pradesh	3559.51	1003.53	4563.03	1605.31	675.46	2280.77
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	66.81	9.95	76.76	59.60	8.96	68.55
4.	Assam	108.44	84.99	193.43	97.60	70.22	167.81
5.	Bihar	709.99	757.89	1467.87	312.76	380.79	693.55
6.	Chandigarh	1033.03		1033.03	444.93		444.93
7.	Chhattisgarh	461.50	225.60	687.10	362.08	158.83	520.90
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		5.74	5.74		3.34	3.34
9.	Daman and Diu		0.69	0.69		0.58	0.58
10.	Delhi	3244.98		3244.98	1472.72		1472.72
11.	Goa	10.22	4.10	14.32	4.60	1.40	6.00
12.	Gujarat	2067.09	425.71	2492.81	1015.47	254.65	1270.12
13.	Haryana	64.23	303.98	368.20	31.18	231.85	263.03
14.	Himachal Pradesh	24.01	75.11	99.11	18.27	50.09	68.35
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	162.39	147.60	310.00	134.44	114.16	248.60
16.	Jharkhand	530.38	217.93	748.31	328.74	131.33	460.06
17.	Karnataka	854.64	410.30	1264.94	412.64	222.58	635.22
18.	Kerala	343.67	273.32	616.98	233.56	201.60	435.17
19.	Lakshadweep			0.00			0.00
20.	Madhya Pradesh	705.08	376.28	1081.36	344.26	257.42	601.68
21.	Maharashtra	5837.94	2533.69	8371.62	2818.83	1581.61	4400.44
22.	Manipur	51.23	70.21	121.44	43.91	52.20	96.11
23.	Meghalaya	51.74	41.48	93.22	40.35	22.43	62.78
24.	Mizoram	91.02	56.07	147.10	79.73	41.05	120.77
25.	Nagaland	133.08	101.86	234.94	105.60	60.99	166.59
26.	Odisha	74.62	289.50	364.12	54.18	194.53	248.71
27.	Puducherry	135.98	17.03	153.01	83.20	5.48	88.67
28.	Punjab	168.86	340.12	508.98	84.36	145.64	230.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
29.	Rajasthan	289.21	1012.78	1301.99	172.67	613.64	786.31
30.	Sikkim	33.58	19.91	53.49	29.06	17.92	46.98
31.	Tamil Nadu	2334.28	566.11	2900.39	1045.31	400.45	1445.76
32.	Tripura	16.73	43.64	60.37	13.96	38.05	52.01
33.	Uttar Pradesh	2295.37	1295.84	3591.21	1121.52	826.41	1947.94
34.	Uttarakhand	75.32	177.55	252.88	56.47	97.92	154.39
35.	West Bengal	4177.38	944.36	5121.74	2045.43	709.19	2754.62
Grand Total		29712.30	11848.03	41560.33	14672.75	7584.38	22257.13

S.No.	State Name	ACA Released			DU's Sanctioned		
		BSUP	IHSDP	Total	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.00	5.53	5.53		40	40
2.	Andhra Pradesh	1382.64	656.35	2038.99	139854	39914	179768
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.91	4.48	33.39	1092	176	1268
4.	Assam	48.80	38.81	87.61	2260	8668	10928
5.	Bihar	78.19	233.51	311.70	22372	28623	50995
6.	Chandigarh	379.02	0.00	379.02	25728		25728
7.	Chhattisgarh	191.66	158.85	350.51	19474	17922	37396
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.00	1.67	1.67		144	144
9.	Daman and Diu	0.00	0.29	0.29		16	16
10.	Delhi	768.24	0.00	768.24	67784		67784
11.	Goa	1.15	0.70	1.85	155	70	225
12.	Gujarat	803.48	204.32	1007.81	113488	26002	139490
13.	Haryana	31.18	172.73	203.91	3248	15675	18923
14.	Himachal Pradesh	7.37	32.09	39.46	636	2043	2679
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	52.38	96.86	149.24	6677	7623	14300
16.	Jharkhand	82.18	86.98	169.17	16724	11544	28268
17.	Karnataka	353.20	218.60	571.81	28288	17237	45525
18.	Kerala	179.86	161.29	341.15	23577	26205	49782

1	2	9	10	11	12	13	14
19.	Lakshadweep	0.00	0.00	0.00			0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	258.74	163.11	421.86	40502	22998	63500
21.	Maharashtra	1894.67	1064.74	2959.41	140736	107403	248139
22.	Manipur	32.93	32.35	65.28	1250	4214	5464
23.	Meghalaya	36.21	11.21	47.42	768	912	1680
24.	Mizoram	59.80	29.78	89.58	1096	2550	3646
25.	Nagaland	105.60	29.92	135.52	3504	3431	6935
26.	Odisha	45.68	155.74	201.42	2508	13097	15605
27.	Puducherry	38.02	2.74	40.75	2964	432	3396
28.	Punjab	47.49	89.71	137.19	7376	10911	18287
29.	Rajasthan	85.47	506.74	592.21	11151	44780	55931
30.	Sikkim	29.06	17.92	46.98	254	39	293
31.	Tamil Nadu	812.62	362.62	1175.25	92272	37715	129987
32.	Tripura	13.96	37.35	51.31	256	3115	3371
33.	Uttar Pradesh	850.48	688.34	1538.82	66265	46175	112440
34.	Uttarakhand	24.17	70.30	94.47	1610	5410	7020
35.	West Bengal	1427.17	696.67	2123.84	157933	52666	210599
Grand Total		10150.33	6032.34	16182.67	1001802	557750	1559552

S.No.	State Name	DU's in-Progress		DU's Completed		DU's in-Progress/completed		
		BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	BSUP	IHSDP	Total
1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0		0	0	0	0
2.	Andhra Pradesh	27097	12521	101685	25809	128782	38330	167112
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	768	0	100	0	868	0	868
4.	Assam	1844	408	416	1725	2260	2133	4393
5.	Bihar	48	3019	432	2951	480	5970	6450
6.	Chandigarh	4960		12736		17696	0	17696

1	2	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
7.	Chhattisgarh	7074	8453	6928	6271	14002	14724	28726
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		80		0	0	80	80
9.	Daman and Diu		2		14	0	16	16
10.	Delhi	45860		14844		60704	0	60704
11.	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12.	Gujarat	16322	4521	89530	8956	105852	13477	119329
13.	Haryana	0	1221	2896	8646	2896	9867	12763
14.	Himachal Pradesh	176	655	40	32	216	687	903
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	463	2203	645	3534	1108	5737	6845
16.	Jharkhand	2680	2577	60	2559	2740	5136	7876
17.	Karnataka	3933	745	22026	16200	25959	16945	42904
18.	Kerala	3068	2394	14541	16041	17609	18435	36044
19.	Lakshadweep					0	0	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	17444	8334	13773	6432	31217	14766	45983
21.	Maharashtra	25356	23259	58656	25275	84012	48534	132546
22.	Manipur	1050	310	200	2519	1250	2829	4079
23.	Meghalaya	472	808	176	48	648	856	1504
24.	Mizoram	726	346	370	1604	1096	1950	3046
25.	Nagaland	1304	2016	2200	480	3504	2496	6000
26.	Odisha	804	4216	1217	5596	2021	9812	11833
27.	Puducherry	896	216	430	0	1326	216	1542
28.	Punjab	3552	3534	1600	862	5152	4396	9548
29.	Rajasthan	6191	25442	765	10445	6956	35887	42843
30.	Sikkim	146	0	52	39	198	39	237
31.	Tamil Nadu	36548	4907	44608	30624	81156	35531	116687
32.	Tripura	0	39	256	2591	256	2630	2886
33.	Uttar Pradesh	16770	19904	31557	17168	48327	37072	85399
34.	Uttarakhand	388	2207	151	1272	539	3479	4018
35.	West Bengal	25082	4570	85114	42773	110196	47343	157539
Grand Total		251022	138907	508004	240466	759026	379373	1138399

Statement*Year-wise Progress/Sanction/Release under Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)*

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	State	No. of projects	Total Project Cost	Total Central Share	No. of Dwelling Units (New+ Upgradation)+ (Rental/Transit)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	166.3665	73.2201	3155
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	44.3140	38.7300	576
3.	Assam				
4.	Bihar				
5.	Chhattisgarh	4	129.2626	59.0609	2940
6.	Goa				
7.	Gujarat	2	56.9231	26.1361	1339
8.	Haryana	4	311.0910	151.3987	3862
9.	Himachal Pradesh	1	33.9965	27.6200	300
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	22.2188	17.8118	369
11.	Jharkhand				
12.	Karnataka	5	314.8359	146.5470	5549
13.	Kerala	2	89.7212	42.1971	1297
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6	359.5648	160.6824	6317
15.	Maharashtra				
16.	Manipur				
17.	Meghalaya				
18.	Mizoram	1	11.2001	9.4900	142
19.	Nagaland				
20.	Odisha	6	260.6211	110.6193	5628
21.	Punjab	2	19.4290	9.4616	680
22.	Rajasthan	21	9224734	437.1062	17236
23.	Sikkim				
24.	Tamil Nadu	3	134.3576	54.9738	1777
25.	Tripura				
26.	Uttar Pradesh	8	224.5953	95.0451	2584

1	2	3	4	5	6
27.	Uttarakhand				
28.	West Bengal	2	22.9472	12.6669	397
State Total		73	3123.9181	1472.7670	54148
29.	Delhi		0.0000	0.0000	
30.	Puducherry		0.0000	0.0000	
31.	Chandigarh		0.0000	0.0000	
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands		0.0000	0.0000	
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli		0.0000	0.0000	
34.	Lakshadweep		0.0000	0.0000	
35.	Daman and Diu		0.0000	0.0000	
UT Total		0	0	0	0
Grand Total		73	3123.9181	1472.7670	54148

S.No.	State	Year 2011-12 Released	Year 2012-13 Released	Year 2013-14 released as on 30.11.2013	Cumulative	Physical Progress *
1	2	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7.4159	16.9907		24.4066	0
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	12.9097	12.9097	0
3.	Assam	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
4.	Bihar	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
5.	Chhattisgarh	0.0000	2.0293		2.0293	0
6.	Goa	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
7.	Gujarat	0.0000	0.0000	2.4720	2.4720	0
8.	Haryana	0.0000	0.0000	50.4662	50.4662	0
9.	Himachal Pradesh	0.0000	0.0000	9.2074	9.2074	0
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
11.	Jharkhand	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
12.	Karnataka	0.0000	0.0000	19.5294	19.5294	0
13.	Kerala	11.5739	0.0000		11.5739	0

1	2	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Madhya Pradesh	31.4342	11.2118	10.9117	53.5577	0
15.	Maharashtra	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
16.	Manipur	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
17.	Meghalaya	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
18.	Mizoram	0.0000	3.1634		3.1634	0
19.	Nagaland	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
20.	Odisha	11.1203	15.8323		26.9526	0
21.	Punjab	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
22.	Rajasthan	9.1990	18.8763	38.1681	66.2434	0
23.	Sikkim	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
24.	Tamil Nadu	0.0000	11.5746	2.3336	13.9082	0
25.	Tripura	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
26.	Uttar Pradesh	0.0000	11.6223	20.0599	31.6822	0
27.	Uttarakhand	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
28.	West Bengal	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
State Total		70.7433	91.3007	166.0580	328.1020	0
29.	Delhi	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
30.	Puducherry	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
31.	Chandigarh	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
32.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
33.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
34.	Lakshadweep	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
35.	Daman and Diu	0.0000	0.0000		0.0000	0
UT Total		0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000	0
Grand Total		70.7433	91.3007	166.0580	328.1020	0

*These projects are at various stages of Progress.

*[English]***Fishermen Arrested by Sri Lanka**

1099. SHRI P. LINGAM:
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
 SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sri Lankan Navy has arrested 37 Indian fishermen on 14th October 2013 on charges of fishing in Sri Lankan waters;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the issue of frequent attacks on Indian fishermen by Sri Lankan Navy has been taken up with the Sri Lankan Government including in the Ministerial talks in Colombo; and

(d) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) According to available information, on 14 October, 2013, 37 Indian fisherman (15 and 22 Indian fishermen in two separate incidents) were apprehended by the Sri Lankan Navy for allegedly fishing in Sri Lankan waters. As a result of its consistent efforts, Government secured the release and repatriation of 22 Indian fishermen on 8 November, 2013 and the remaining 15 on 26 November, 2013.

(c) and (d) Government attaches the highest importance to the welfare, safety and security of our fishermen. As soon as reports of attacks on Indian fishermen are received, the Government, through diplomatic channels, takes up the matter with the Sri Lankan authorities. The matter has also been taken up during bilateral meetings at various levels. Keeping in mind the humanitarian and livelihood dimensions of the issue, Government has impressed on the Sri Lankan a humane manner. The Sri Lankan side has, however, denied the involvement of their Navy in

any incidents of harassment or intimidation or attack on Indian fishermen and vessels.

*(Translation)***PM's Visit to China**

1100. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI RAMESH BAIS:
 SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
 SHRI RAMEN DEKA:
 SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
 SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
 SHRI P. C. GADDIGOUDAR:
 SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:
 SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:
 SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the prime Minister's recent visit to China;

(b) the agreements signed during the said visit including the details of the Border Defence Cooperation agreement signed between the two countries;

(c) the perceived advantages of the said agreement on settling border disputes/defence cooperation;

(d) whether issues pertaining to construction of dams/roads in the border, stapled visas to the people of Arunachal Pradesh, infiltration at the border, etc. have figured in the discussion; and

(e) 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 (e) Prime Minister paid an official visit to China from 22-24 October 2013. PM's discussion with Chinese Premier Mr. Li Keqiang and other Chinese leaders on bilateral, regional and international issues covered subjects including trade and investment, development, trans-border rivers, cultural and people-to-people exchanges. Both

leaders encouraged the Special Representatives to continue their efforts towards exploring a framework of settlement of the India-China boundary question. The Agreements and MOUs signed during this visit included road transport sector, trans-border rivers, power equipment, cultural exchanges, Nalanda University and sister-city linkages. Both countries also signed a Border Defence Cooperation Agreement during this visit. The Agreement strengthens maintenance of stability on the border and adds to existing instruments to ensure peace and stability on our borders. The text of these Agreements, including Border Defence Cooperation Agreement, is in the public domain on the website of this Ministry.

[English]

Shortage of Courts and Judges

1101. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
 SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:
 SHRI LALJI TANDON:
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
 SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
 SHRI SHIVKUMAR UDASI:
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
 SHRI RAJU SHETTI:
 SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
 SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP:

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

(a) whether there is shortage of judges in various courts in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the court-wise details of the sanctioned strength, actual strength and vacancies of judges in various courts including Supreme Court, various High Courts, Subordinate Courts and session courts of the country, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish more courts and appoint more judges in various courts while filling up the backlog;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the time by which the vacancies of judges in various courts of the

country are likely to be filled up in proportion to the number of cases; and

(e) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in liquidating the pending cases in a time bound manner and check the delay in justice delivery system?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The sanctioned strength, actual strength and vacancies of judges in the Supreme Court of India and various High Courts as on 01.12.2013 are given in the Statement I. The sanctioned strength, actual strength and vacancies of judges in the Subordinate Courts are given in the Statement II

(c) and (d) The Judge strength of High Courts is reviewed periodically through a Triennial Review, Taking into account the institution and pendency of cases. The Government of India has undertaken an exercise to project the requirement of Judges in various High Courts based on the data on institution, disposal and pendency of cases made available by the Supreme Court. Based on these projections, the Government has sought 'in principle' approval of the Chief Justice of India on 09.10.2013 for revising the strength of Judges in each High Court. as regards subordinate judiciary the primary responsibility for filling up vacancies vests with the respective State Governments and the High Courts.

Enhancement in the number of courts is also primarily the responsibility of the State Governments and High Courts. In the Conference of Chief Ministers and Chief Justices of High Courts held on 7 April 2013, it was inter alia decided that State Governments, in consultation with the respective High Courts, will take appropriate steps for creation of additional courts.

(e) Disposal of cases in courts falls within the domain of the judiciary. However, in order to assist the Judiciary the Government has set up the National Mission for legal Reforms and Justice Delivery to achieve the twin goals of (i) increasing access to justice by reducing delays and arrears, and (ii) enhancing accountability through structural changes and by setting performance standards and improving capacities.

Statement-I

Sl.No.	Name of the High Court	Sanctioned Strength as on 1.12.2013	Actual Strength as on 1.12.2013	Vacancies as per Sanctioned Strength as on 1.12.2013
A	Supreme Court of India	31	30	01
B	High Court			
1.	Allahabad	160	86	74
2.	Andhra Pradesh	49	36	13
3.	Bombay	75	57	18
4.	Kolkata	58	49	09
5.	Chhattisgarh	18	11	07
6.	Delhi	48	42	06
7.	Gauhati	24	16	08
8.	Gujarat	42	31	11
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11	07	04
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	14	10	04
11.	Jharkhand	20	11	09
12.	Karnataka	50	38	12
13.	Kerala	38	30	08
14.	Madhya Pradesh	43	34	09
15.	Madras	60	46	14
16.	Manipur	04	02	02
17.	Meghalaya	03	03	0
18.	Orissa	22	17	05
19.	Patna	43	33	10
20.	Punjab and Haryana	68	47	21
21.	Rajasthan	40	29	11
22.	Sikkim	03	02	01
23.	Tripura	04	04	0
24.	Uttarakhand	09	07	02
	Total	906	648	258

Statement-II*Sanctioned Strength, Working Strength, Vacancies in Subordinate Courts as on 30.09.2012#*

S.No.	State/Union Territory Concerned	Sanctioned Strength	Working Strength	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	2108	1790	318
2.	Andhra Pradesh	836	709	127
3.a	Maharashtra	2026	1779	247
3.b	Goa	49	42	7
3.c	Daman, Diu and Silvassa	7	7	0
4.a	West Bengal	933	837	96
4.b	Andaman and Nicobar	9	9	0
5	Chhattisgarh	295	267	28
6	Delhi	623	465	158
7	Gujarat	1728	1122	606
8.a	Assam	356	249	107
8.b	Meghalaya	36	14	22
8.c	Tripura	92	68	24
8.d	Manipur	31	25	6
8.e	Nagaland	29	23	6
8.f	Mizoram	61	33	28
8.g	Arunachal Pradesh	2	2	0
9	Himachal Pradesh	132	119	13
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	206	184	22
11.	Jharkhand	503	402	101
12.	Karnataka	948	755	193
13.a	Kerala	415	359	56
13.b	Lakshadweep	3	1	2
14.a	Tamil Nadu	883	721	162
14.b	Puducherry	21	12	9
15.	Madhya Pradesh	1298	1162*	136
16.	Odisha	628	547	81

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Bihar	1487	932	555
18.a	Punjab	494	451	43
18.b	Haryana	528	436	92
18.c	Chandigarh	20	20	0
19.	Rajasthan	959	730	229
20.	Sikkim	17	11	6
21.	Uttarakhand	287	149	138
Total		18050	14432	3618

As per information available on the website of the Supreme Court of India.

Aadhaar Scheme

1102. SHRI P.K. BIJU:
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
 SHRI A. SAMPATH:
 SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:
 SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:
 SHRI RAMESH VISWANATH KATTI:
 SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:
 SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the targets set and achieved; funds earmarked and spent for the issue of Aadhaar numbers to all the citizens in the country by UIDAI;

(b) the number of people yet to be issued Aadhaar numbers as on date, State-wise;

(c) whether many social schemes are linked with Aadhaar and those who do not have the Aadhaar number are denied the benefits of such schemes and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Supreme Court has directed the Union Government not to deny benefits pension, subsidy, etc to those who do not possess Aadhaar number; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government to protect the interests of common man?

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) UIDAI has been mandated to generate and assign Unique Identification number (Aadhaar) for residents of India. As on 30.11.2013, Aadhaar numbers in respect of 50,80,22,582 residents have been generated. The State/UT wise details of Aadhaars generated and number of residents yet to be issued such Aadhaar numbers are given in the enclosed Statement. The total funds earmarked for Aadhaar project is Rs. 12398.22 crore for period upto 2016-17. An amount of Rs. 3555.49 crore has been spent as on 31 October, 2013.

(c) Aadhaar is merely an identity infrastructure. Possession of Aadhaar number does not entitle the number holder to any rights or entitlements under any scheme/programme. All decisions relating to grant of rights/entitlements under various schemes/programmes lie with the domain of respective Ministry/Departments.

(d) and (e) In Writ Petition (Civil) No.494 of 2012 dated 23-09-2013, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced that "IN the meanwhile, no person should suffer for not getting the Aadhaar card inspite of the fact that some authority had issued a circular making it mandatory and when any person applies to get the Aadhaar Card voluntarily, it may be checked whether that person is entitled for it under the law and it should not be given to any illegal immigrant". The matter is presently sub-judice.

Statement*State/UT-wise details of population and Aadhaar generation report 30 November 2013*

Sl.No.	State Name	Population As Per Census 2011	Aadhaar_Generated As on 30.11.2013	Balance Population yet to be generated Aadhaar
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Island	379,944	160,423	219,521
2.	Andhra Pradesh	84,665,533	76,005,295	8,660,238
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1,382,611	5,254	1,377,357
4.	Assam	31,169,272	52,282	31,118,990
5.	Bihar	103,804,637	4,793,747	99,010,890
6.	Chandigarh	1,054,686	896,583	158,103
7.	Chhattisgarh	25,540,196	2,006,608	23,533,588
8.	Dadra And Nagar Haveli	342,853	132,066	210,787
9.	Daman and Diu	242,911	156,988	85,923
10.	Delhi	16,753,235	16,128,000	625,235
11.	Goa	1,457,723	1,323,574	134,149
12.	Gujarat	60,383,628	19,762,268	40,621,360
13.	Haryana	25,353,081	15,409,466	9,943,615
14.	Himachal Pradesh	6,856,509	6,285,357	571,152
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	12,548,926	944,7810	11,604,216
16.	Jharkhand	32,966,238	24,028,669	8,937,569
17.	Karnataka	61,130,704	36,232,900	24,897,804
18.	Kerala	33,387,677	29,589,917	3,797,760
19.	Lakshadweep	64,429	48,565	15,864
20.	Madhya Pradesh	72,597,565	37,123,277	35,474,288
21.	Maharashtra	112,372,972	76,060,261	36,312,711
22.	Manipur	2,721,756	745,128	1,976,628
23.	Meghalaya	2,964,007	7,429	2,956,578
24.	Mizoram	1,091,014	10,066	1,080,948
25.	Nagaland	1,9680,602	791,695	1,188,907
26.	Odisha	41,947,358	14,553,591	27,393,767

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Puducherry	1,244,464	1,107,899	136,565
28.	Punjab	27,704,236	21,879,958	5,824,278
29.	Rajasthan	68,621,012	247,060,973	24,560,039
30.	Sikkim	607,688	541,168	66,520
31.	Tamil Nadu	72,128,958	35,789,977	36,348,981
32.	Tripura	3,671,032	3,093,752	577,280
33.	Uttar Pradesh	199,581,477	18,383,826	181,197,651
34.	Uttarakhand	10,116,752	1,887,509	8,229,243
35.	West Bengal	91,347,736	28,025,401	63,322,335
Grand Total		1,210,193,422	508,022,582	702,170,840

Spectrum Pricing

1103. SHRI KAMLESH PASWAN:

SHRI C. SIVASAMI:

SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:

PROF. SAUGATA ROY:

SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:

SHRI KHAGEN DAS:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH:

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

(a) the details of spectrum usage charges/spectrum pricing approved by the Cabinet in August, 2012 on the recommendations of EGoM;

(b) the salient features of the recommendations of the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) on spectrum pricing and the reaction of the Government thereto;

(c) whether the TRAI has taken a U-turn on its earlier recommendations and issued a consultation paper on valuation and pricing of spectrum reviewing the Cabinet decision of August, 2012;

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

(e) whether the Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has constituted a Committee to review the recommendations of the TRAI on spectrum pricing; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the outcome of the recommendations along with the steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Government had decided the reserve price for spectrum in 1800 MHz band at Rs. 14000 crore for 5 MHz pan India and the reserve price for 800 MHz band at 1.3 times that of 1800 for the auction of spectrum in 1800 MHz and 800 MHz bands.

(b) Telecom regulatory Authority of India (TRAI in its recommendations dated 9th september, 2013 recommended, amongst others, the spectrum bands to be auctioned, reserve price for 1800 MHz and 900 MHz Bands, Spectrum Trading, spectrum usage charges, exploring the feasibility of adoption of Extended Global System for Mobile (E-GSM), etc.

(c) and (d) The Department of Telecommunications (DoT) vide its letter dated 10th July 2012 had sought TRAI's recommendations on applicable reserve price for auction of spectrum in 1800 MHz, 800 MHz and 900 MHz bands. In this context, TrAI had issued a Consultation

Paper (CP) on 23rd July 2013 on "Valuation and Reserve Price of Spectrum". The same is available on the TRAI website-<http://traai.gov.in>.

Further, DoT, through its letter dated 22nd August 2013, had sent another reference and sought the TRAI's recommendations on trading of spectrum which inter-alia may include conditions and timing for permitting trading of spectrum obtained through auction, quantity of spectrum for trading by an operator, revenue payable apart from legal, regulatory and technical framework. In the CP, issued on 23rd July 2013, TRAI had suo motu raised the issue of spectrum trading in the country.

After considering the comments received from the stakeholders on TRAI's CP and its own analysis, TRAI has furnished its recommendations to the Government on **"Valuation and Reserve Price of Spectrum" on 9th September 2013**. The summary of the recommendations are available at chapter VII of the recommendations. The TRAI recommendations are available on the TRAI website-<http://traai.gov.in>.

On 11th October, 2013, the DoT sought clarifications/reconsideration on some of the recommendations from TRAI. After considering the comments given by the DoT, TRAI had furnished its response to the Government on 23rd October 2013. TRAI has reiterated its earlier recommendations with detailed reasoning. A copy of the same is available on the TRAI website- <http://traai.gov.in>

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The Committee examined the TRAI recommendations dated 9th September, 2013 and their response dated 23rd October, 2013 to the back reference and submitted its reports, which were placed before the Telecom Commission for its consideration. It was also placed before the Empowered Group of Ministers (EGOM). The matter of reserve price of spectrum is under consideration of the Government.

Illegal Encroachment

1104. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
DR. BALIRAM:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of lands and buildings under illegal encroachment in different locations and housing societies in Delhi along with the name of persons who have encroachment upon the said land buildings, location-wise;

(b) the details of complaints received by the Government about misuse of basements in various colonies/locations in Delhi during the last three years and the current year, location-wise;

(c) whether the Government has fixed any responsibility in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken/being taken by the government in this regard and also against the officials responsible for the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) to (d) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Expeditious Disposal of Rape Cases

1105. SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) the steps taken to expedite disposal of rape related cases;

(b) whether the Government is considering to enact some concrete and effective legislation on heinous crimes against women;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check false rape cases?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Government

has written to the chief Ministers of all States and Chief Justices of all High Courts to set up Fast Track Courts for concluding trial in rape cases. The States have been requested to utilize the additional positions of Judges being created in the Subordinate Judiciary in pursuance of the directions of the Supreme Court in Brij Mohan Lal case for this purpose. Government has approved making available to the State Governments 50% of the salary of these additional judges from the funds available under the 13th Finance Commission Award for morning/evening/shift courts up to 31st March 2015.

Further, in the Joint Conference of Chief Ministers of States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 7th April 2013, it was decided that the State Governments shall, in consultation with the Chief Justices of the respective High Courts, take necessary steps to establish suitable number of Fast Track Courts for offences against women, children, differently abled persons, senior citizens and marginalized sections of the society and provide adequate funds for the purpose.

Government has enacted the Criminal Law (Amendment) Act, 2013 (No. 13 of 2013) to revise the provisions relating to rape.

[English]

Maintenance of Data

1106. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no data maintained centrally in respect of search conducted in different cases by the CBI;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the reaction of the Government on the manner by which the Government is likely to go through on gravity of the corruption in particular case; and

(d) the remedial measures taken in this regard

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

OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No Madam, Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has a centralized system of maintaining data regarding searches conducted.

(c) and (d) In view of zero tolerance to corruption, all cases of corruption are subject to due process of law. The CBI has full autonomy with respect to investigation of corruption cases.

Metro and Monorail Projects

1107. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI SURESH KALMADI:
SHRI PRABHU NATH SINGH:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:
SHRI PRADEEP MANJHI:
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:
SHRIANURAG SINGH THAKUR:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals received by the Government for Metro and Monorail in the country so far and the estimated cost of each project, project and State-wise;

(b) the details of proposals cleared and the funds sanctioned and released during the last three years and the current year, project and State-wise along with the criteria for funding;

(c) the number of proposals still pending and the reasons for such pendency along with the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(d) the current status of ongoing metro projects and the time by which these are likely to be completed, project and State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to establish a national level regulatory body/Metro Advisory Board to formulate and coordinate the development plan for metro projects; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it

is likely to be made functional and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The details of the proposals received by the Central Government on Metro Rail Projects from various State Governments and estimated cost are given in the enclosed Statement I. Central Government has received proposals of Monorail from Government of Tamil Nadu (GoTN) for Chennai city and from Government of Kerala (GoK) for Thiruvananthapuram and Kozhikode during the current year. GoTN has decided to implement Phase-I of Chennai Monorail Project of total length of 57.09 kilometers consisting of three corridors namely, Vandalur-Velachery, Poonamallee-Kathipara and Poonamallee-Vadapalani at an estimated total cost of Rs. 7,687.03 crore (excluding escalation, taxes and land costs) under Design, Build, Finance, Operation & Transfer (DBFOT) model and has not sought any funding from the Central Government. GoK has proposed to implement the following Monorail Projects on the model of Delhi Metro Rail Corporation:-

Name of the Monorail Project	Length in Km	Estimated cost* (Rs. in crore)
Thiruvananthapuram (from Technocity to Karamana)	22.537	3590
Kozhikode (from M.C. Hostel to meenchanda)	14.2	1991

*including Central taxes

(b) The details of cleared Metro Rail proposals along

with the funds sanctioned in Budget Estimates and released by the Central Government during their last three years and current are given in the enclosed Statement II. As per National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006, Central Government supports Mass Rapid Transport Systems (MRTS) projects including Metro Rail projects by way of Equity participation/Grant/Subordinate Debt subject to a ceiling of 20% of the total Capital cost of the project. The projects are taken up equity funding or viability gap funding depending upon the proposal received from the State Government.

(c) The details of pending Metro Rail proposals are given in the enclosed Statement III. Metro/Monorail projects are considered in Government depending upon the proposals received from the State Government. However, consideration of the proposals and their sanction depends upon a number of parameters namely, the project justification, availability of resources and relative prioritization, etc. Central Government supports development of public transport in line with National Urban Transport Policy (NUTP), 2006 subject to availability of resources. As much no timeframe can be given for clearance for any particular public mass transit project. Taking up of public transport for development of a city is a continuous process.

(d) The details of ongoing Metro Rail projects and the time of completion, project and State-wise are given in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(e) and (f) A Working Group for drafting law of National Urban Transport Authority of India (NUTAI) has been set up and three meetings of this Working Group has been held till date. It is at a very preliminary stage presently.

Statement-I

The details of the metro rail proposals received by the Union Government from various State Government as given below

S.No.	State	Proposal received	Length (in km)	Total Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-I Delhi MRTS Phase-II Central Secretariat to Badarpur	65.10 54.68 20.16	10,571.00 11,691.36 4012.00

1	2	3	4	5
		Extension of Delhi metro to Gurgaon (Haryana)	14.47	1589.44
		Extension of Delhi metro to Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	7.00	827.00
		Dwarka Sector-9 to Sector-21	2.76	356.11
		New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	22.7	4369.39
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar ISBT to Vaishali (Uttar Pradesh)	2.574	320.00
		Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.05	35,242.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494.00
		Extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1070.00
		Extension from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	2.717	281.78
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.5	1991.00
		Extension from Rithala to Bawana	11.9	2,175.00
		Extension from Dwarka Sector 21 to IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)	11.9	2,175.00
		Delhi MRTS Project Phase-IV : Maujpur-Mukundpur Metro Connection	12.558	3559.00
		Extension of Delhi metro from Noida City Centre to Sector 62 Noida	6.675	1807.00
		Extension of Delhi metro from Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden, Noida	3.962	845.00
		Extension of Delhi metro Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda, Ghaziabad	9.71	1770.00
		Metro Connection between Noida and Greater Noida	29.7	5070.00
2.	Karnataka	Bangalor Metro-I	42.3	11,609.00
		Bangalore Metro Phase-II	72.095	26,405.14
3.	West bengal	Kolkata East - West Metro	14.67	4874.58
4.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600.00
5.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP) Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	11.07	2356.00

1	2	3	4	5
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP) Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	31.871	7660.00
		Mumbai Metro Line-3 (JV of Gol and State) Colaba-Bandra-SEEPZ	33.5	23,136.00
		Pune Metro Project	3.15	7984.00
6.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132.00
7.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-I Mansarovar to Chandpole (Phase-1A-9.718 km) Mansarovar to Badi Chaupar (Phase-1B-2.349 km)	12.067	3149.00
		Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II Corridor-I North South Corridor	23.099	6583.00
8.	Kerala	Kochi Metro Rail Project	25.612	5181.79
9.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad - Gandhi Nagar (State Govt.)	84.00	14323.00
10.	Punjab	Ludiana Metro	28.8	8706.00
11.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh Metro	37.5	7229.00
12.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro	33.976	12374.00

Statement-II

The details of Budget Estimates (BE) and Revised Estimates (RE) made for the Metro Rail Projects during the last three years and current year i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

Name of Organization	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14
	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE	RE	BE
Delhi Metro Rail Corporation	2780.00	3388.61	1203.48	1496.98	2216.69	1649.00	3120.00
Bangalore Metro Rail Corporation	576.21	576.21	1500.00	1500.00	1670.88	1284.80	830.00
Kolkata Metro Rail Corporation	407.00	407.00	3.00	304.00	265.00	265.00	10.01
Chennai Metro Rail Limited	652.00	652.00	2160.00	1859.00	1648.00	1825.83	2122.70
Mumbai Metro	-	-	-	-	30.00	3.00	161.00
Jaipur Metro	-	-	-	-	25.00	3.00	56.00
Kochi Metro	-	-	-	-	30.00	21.00	130.00
Ahmedabad Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.01
Pune Metro	-	-	-	-	-	-	10.01
Other Metro Rail Projects	3.00	3.00	6.01	6.01	12.00	3.00	1.02

The details of the proposals approved and funds released by the Central Government during the last three years and current year i.e. 2010-11, 2011-12, 2012-13 and 2013-14 are given below:

S.No.	Name of State	Proposal received	Date of Approval	Funds released by the Central Government (in crores of Rs.)			
				2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (Upto November, 2013)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-I	17.09.1996	-	-	-	-
		Delhi MRTS Phase-II	30.03.2006 4.12.2006	3389.89	1612.95	1649.00	1778.24
		Central Secretariat to Badarpur	17.05.2007				
		Dwarka Sector-9 to Dwarka Sector-21	26.04.2008				
		New Delhi Railway Station to IGI Airport to Dwarka Sector-21	17.5.2007 29.01.2009				
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Gurgaon (Haryana)	4.12.2006				
		Extension of Delhi Metro to Noida (Uttar Pradesh)	19.3.2008				
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Anand Vihar ISBT to Vaishali, Ghaziabad (Uttar Pradesh)*	5.9.2011 5.9.2011				
		Delhi Metro Phase-III	26.09.2011				
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Badarpur to YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.09.2011				
		Extension from Dwarka to Najafgarh	11.09.2012				

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Extension from Yamuna Vihar to Shiv Vihar	11.09.2012				
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.09.2012				
		*Rs. 260 cr borne by GDA; Rs. 60 cr borne by DMRC.					
2.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro -	Approved on 18.2.2009	652.00	1913.00	1825.83	1283.00
3.	Karnataka	Bangalore Phase-I	Approved in 2011	578.22	1480.00	1287.40	800.00
4.	West Bengal	Kolkata East - West Metro*	30.07.2008	407.00	250.00	269.02	-
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Stage-I	21.01.2011	Government of India funding is recently approved.			
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Line-I	Approved in	Viability Gap Funding# from Government of India of Rs. 471.00 crore. Out of this, Rs. 310.50 crore have been released.			
		Mumbai Line-II	Approved in January, 2010	Viability Gap Funding# from Government of India of Rs. 1532.00 crore. Funds have not been released as there is no physical progress.@			
		Mumbai Line-III	Approved in July, 2013	Approved by Government on 27.6.2013 and sanctionorder issued on 18.7.2013			
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	Approved in 2010	Viability Gap Funding# from Government of India of Rs. 1458 crore.			
8.	Kerala	Mochi Metro Project	Approved in July 2012	-	-	22.8	88.7

*Project has been transferred to Ministry of Railways (MoR). MoR is yet to take over the Project.

#Viability Gap Funding is released by Ministry of Finance.

@Depot land not available and hence work not started.

GDA - Ghaziabad Development Authority; DMRC - Delhi Metro Rail Corporation.

Statement-III*The details of pending projects*

S.No.	State	Proposal received	Length (in km)	Total Cost (in crore)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Delhi & National Capital Region (NCR)	Rithala to Bawana	11.9	2175.00
		Dwarka Sector 21 to IFFCO Chowk, Gurgaon (Haryana)	11.9	2175.00
		Delhi MRTS Project Phase-IV: Maujpur-Mukundpur Metro Connection	12.558	3559.00
		Extension of Delhi metro from Noida City Centre to Sector 62 Noida	6.675	1807.00
		Extension of Delhi metro from Kalindi Kunj to Botanical Garden, Noida	3.962	845.00
		Extension of Delhi Metro from Dilshad Garden to New Bus Adda, Ghaziabad	9.71	1770.00
		Metro Connection between Noida and Greater Noida	29.7	5070.00
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro Phase-II	72.095	26,405.14
3.	Maharashtra	Pune Metro Project	31.5	7984.00
4.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132.00
5.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Phase-II	23.009	6583.00
6.	Gujarat	Ahmedabad - Gandhi Nagar	84.00	14323.00
7.	Punjab	Ludhiana Metro	28.8	8706.00
8.	Chandigarh (UT)	Chandigarh Metro	37.5	7229.00
9.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow Metro	33.976	12374.00

Statement-IV*The State-wise details of progress of ongoing projects*

S.No.	State	Proposal received	Length (in km)	Total Cost (Rs. in crore)	Physical Progress	Expected Date of Completion
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Delhi and National Capital Region (NCR)	Delhi MRTS Phase-III	103.05	35,242	22.77%	March, 2016
		Dwarka to Najafgarh	5.50	1070		December, 2015
		Yamuna Vihar to	2.717	282		March, 2016

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Mundka to Bahadurgarh (Haryana)	11.5	1990		March, 2016
		Badarpur - YMCA Chowk, Faridabad (Haryana)	13.875	2494		September, 2014
2.	Karnataka	Bangalore Metro-I (JV of Gol and State)	42.3	11609	76.30%	March, 2015
3.	West Bengal	Kolkata East-West Metro*	14.67	4874.58	33.08%	September, 2016#
4.	Rajasthan	Jaipur Metro Rail Project Stage-I	9.25	1250	85%	February, 2014
5.	Tamil Nadu	Chennai Metro	45.046	14600	42.75%	2015-16
6.	Maharashtra	Mumbai Metro Line-1 (PPP) Versova-Andheri-Ghatkopar	11.07	2356	98%	2013.
		Mumbai Metro Line-2 (PPP) Charkop-Bandra-Mankurd	31.87	7660	-	2015@
7.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad Metro	71.16	12132	21%	2016
8.	Kerala	Kochi Metro	25.612	5181.79	2.89%	2016

*Project has been transferred to Ministry of Railways (MoR). MoR is yet to take over the Project.

#Subject to funds availability.

@Depot land not available and hence work not started.

[Translation]

Poor Services of BSNL and MTNL

1108. CAPT. JAI NARAIAAN PRASAD NISHAD:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI UDAY SINGH

SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

SHRI TUFANI SAROJ:

SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI KIRTI AZAD:

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:

DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) are running in losses and their customers are surrendering their landline, mobile and broadband connections;

(b) if so, the revenue and expenditure of these companies during the last three years and the current year, company and year-wise along with the number of landline and mobile telephones of these companies surrendered during the above period;

(c) whether the Government has, conducted any review of the performance of these companies and fixed the responsibility for deteriorating and unsatisfactory services;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the corrective measures taken by the Government to improve the

services and revenue generation of these companies, Company-wise; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to make it compulsory to the Public Sector executives and Government employees for using telephone and broadband services of PSU telecom companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of various stakeholders in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATION AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) have incurred losses since 2009-10. Details of the revenue and expenditure of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013)
(in Rs. crore)				
BSNL				
Revenue	29,688	27,934	27,128	13,574
Expenditure	36,002	36,586	24,900	17,579
MTNL				
Revenue	3,991	3,624	3,714	1,882
Expenditure	6,794	7,734	9,035	4,086

Details of the net change in number of landline and mobile telephones of BSNL and MTNL during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14 (upto 30.09.2013)
BSNL (in Million)				
Net Change in Landline Connections	(-)2.80	(-)2.75	(-)2.02	(-)1.08
Net change in Mobile Connections	23.00	8.24	3.99	3.03
MTNL (in lakh)				
Net Change in Landline Connections	(-)0.32	(-)0.06	0.02	0.83
Net change in Mobile Connections	3.79	3.59	(-)8.33	(-)12.58

Note: in the table above, (-) represents a decrease in number of connections.

(c) and (d) Department of Telecommunications (DoT) reviews the performance of BSNL and MTNL periodically. BSNL and MTNL have taken the following steps to improve the services and revenue generation:

Strengthening of sales and distribution channel of mobile.

- Augmentation of Capacity.
- Weekly meeting with Franchisees/ Retailers and Sales teams by BSNL at district level.

- Fixing of target to sales team.
- Special camps to interact with customer.
- Opening new sales channels by BSNL in rural areas through agreement with Postal department to increase rural reach.
- Aggressively pushing smart devices bundled with 3G Data plans as well as wireless broadband with 3G data cards.
- Sustained Focus on Value Added Services catering to various segments of the society.
- Monitoring of Quality of Service (QoS) parameters to adhere to the benchmarks stipulated by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI).

(e) and (f) Government has constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 17.04.2013 to recommend short term, medium term and long term measures for revival and revitalization of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL). Department of Telecommunications has circulated a draft Note for inter-ministerial consultations on 30.10.2013 proposing preferential treatment to BSNL and MTNL services in Central Government Ministries/Central Government Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and Autonomous Bodies to enhance the revenues earned by BSNL and MTNL. The matter is under consultations and no decision has been arrived at.

[English]

Unsolicited Commercial Communications

1109. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:
 SHRI M. ANANDAN:
 SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
 SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
 SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the TRAI has used financial disincentives for eight service providers for non-compliance of regulations relating to Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC);

(b) if so, the names of companies which have not complied with the provisions of the said regulation;

(c) the details of action taken against such telecom companies including MTNL;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make telecom companies accountable at all costs for unsolicited call/SMSs and take action against the third party who hire illegal agencies; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Yes Madam, Through the Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulation, 2010 TRAI has laid down a revised framework for addressing Unsolicited Commercial Communications (UCC) and these regulations came into force with effect from 27.09.2011. TRAI has also issued various amendments to these regulations to make the regulatory framework more effective.

In accordance with the provisions of this regulation, TRAI has imposed financial disincentive of Rs. 5,04,06,000 (Rs. Five Crore four Lakh six Thousand only) till date on the following service providers:

- (i) M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd.
- (ii) M/s Aircel Ltd.
- (iii) M/s Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.
- (iv) M/s Idea Cellular Ltd.
- (v) M/s Reliance Communications Ltd.
- (vi) M/s Tata Teleservices Ltd.
- (vii) M/s Unitech Wireless Private Ltd.
- (viii) M/s Videocon Telecommunications Ltd.
- (ix) M/s Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.
- (x) M/s Bharat Sanchar Nigam Ltd.
- (xi) M/s Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Ltd.

- (xii) M/s Quadrant Televentures Ltd.
 (xiii) M/s Loop telecom Ltd.

Out of this amount, Rs 25,000/- has been levied on MTNL as financial disincentive for violation of the regulation.

(d) and (e) TRAI's regulatory interventions have largely tempered the menace of Unsolicited Commercial Communications. However UCC (SMSs or Calls) from persons not registered as telemarketers with TRAI has not ceased. Such individuals deliberately masquerade themselves as "normal subscribers" even though their primary purpose for obtaining telecom resources is for telemarketing activities.

Since the unregistered telemarketers are not complying with the directions and regulations the regulatory framework was made more stringent, so that

not only the unregistered telemarketer, but the Telecom Service Providers and the Entities engaging such telemarketers to promote their business are held accountable. All three parties are responsible for the UCC. Accordingly the regulations provide for actions against all these three parties. The unregistered telemarketer's number will be disconnected and his name and address will be blacklisted for a period of two year. During this period, he cannot take any telecom resources from any service provider. The regulations also provides for financial disincentive on service providers up to a maximum of Rs. 5000/- for each valid complaint. These regulations also provide for disconnection of telecom resources of the Entity for whom promotion is done through Unsolicited Commercial Communications.

The details of action taken by the TRAI against the telemarketers and service providers are given below:

1. Number of Telephone disconnections of unregistered telemarketers (From 27th Sept, 2011 to 31st Oct, 2013)	4,17,898
2. Number of notices sent to Registered Telemarketers with deduction in their security deposit (From 27th Sept, 2011 to 31st Oct, 2013)	260
3. Amount deducted from the security deposit of registered telemarketers, apart from disconnection of telecom resources (From 27th Sept, 2011 to 31st Oct, 2013)	Rs 1.47 Crore
4. No. of Registered Telemarketers Blacklisted (From 27th Sept, 2011 to 31st Oct, 2013)	17
5. No. of Unregistered Telemarketers blacklisted for 2 years till 31st Oct, 2013.	1,45,696
6. No. of service providers on which Financial Disincentive is Imposed/amount collected. (till 9th Dec, 2013)	13 and Financial Disincentive of Rs. Five Crore Four Lakh six Thousand was imposed.

[Translation]

Telecom Services in Backward, Tribal and Naxal Areas

1110. SHRI LAXMAN TUDU:
 SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
 SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the details of the schemes formulated by the Government for the expansion of telecommunication services in rural, backward, tribal and particularly naxal affected areas of the country;

(b) if so, the targets fixed and achieved in providing telecom services during the 11th Five Year Plan, State-wise, including Chhattisgarh;

(c) the number of new mobile towers proposed to be installed in these areas particularly in the districts identified in naxal areas, State-wise;

(d) the funds allocated/spent by the Government in this regard; and

(e) the action plan formulated along with the target set for the expansion of tele-communication services in such areas during the 12th Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Details of various schemes being implemented with financial support from Universal Service Obligation Fund (USOF) for expansion of telecom Services in rural, backward, tribal and Naxal affected areas are given in the enclosed Statement.

The target fixed for expansion of telecom services under the 11th Five Year Plan has been achieved both in urban and rural areas in the country.

A statement indicating the overall targets fixed and achievements made as on 31.03.2012 is given below:

	Target at the end of Eleventh five year Plan	Achievement as on 31st march, 2012
Total Subscribers Numbers	600 million	951.34 million
Rural Subscribers Numbers	200 million	330.82 million
Rural Tele-density	25%	39.26%

(c) and (d) The number of mobile towers proposed to be installed in Left Wing Extremism (LWE) affected areas is as below:-

S.No	Name of the State	No. of locations identified	Towers already commissioned by Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL)
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	227	3

1	2	3	4
2.	Bihar	184	0
3.	Chhattisgarh	497	351
4.	Jharkhand	782	0
5.	Madhya Pradesh	22	6
6.	Maharashtra	60	3
7.	Odisha	253	0
8.	Uttar pradesh	78	0
9.	West Bengal	96	0
TOTAL		2199	363

USOF would fund the Capital Expenditure (CAPEX) and Operating Expenditure (OPEX) net of revenue for five years. Estimated project cost is Rs. 3046.12 Crores.

(e) One of the stated objectives of National Telecom Policy 2012 is to increase rural teledensity from the current level of around 41.90 percent to 70 percent by 2017.

- (i) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN): NOFN project is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 Lakh) in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), RailTel and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks. Non-discriminatory access to the network will be provided to all categories of service providers.
- (ii) Scheme for Mobile Communications Services in Uncovered Villages

As per the initial survey carried out by field units of Department of Telecommunications (DoT) there are about 56,000 inhabited villages in the country as per Census 2001 which are yet to be connected with mobile communication services. State-wise Summary of Villages Uncovered with Mobile Services as per the survey carried out by Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring

(TERM) Cells of DoT is given in enclosed Statement II. A scheme to extend financial support from USO Fund for provisioning of Mobile communication services in inhabited uncovered villages of the country is under formulation.

(iii) Comprehensive Telecom Plan for North-East

To improve the telecom connectivity in the North-Eastern region, Department of Telecom has decided to implement a Comprehensive Telecom Plan for the North-East, based on the recommendations [dated September 2013] given by the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI). The Telecom Commission accorded 'in principle' approval for the proposal in its meeting held on 6-11-2013 and directed that a detailed project report (DPR) be prepared for the same.

Statement-I

Details of USOF Schemes

ONGOING SCHEMES

1. Creation of General OFC Infrastructure

- (a) National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN): National Optical fibre Network (NOFN): NOFN project is planned to connect all Gram Panchayats (approx. 2.5 Lakh) in the country through optical fibre utilizing existing fibers of Central Public Sector Undertakings (CPSUs) viz. Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL), RailTel and Power Grid Corporation of India Limited (PGCIL) and laying incremental fiber wherever necessary to bridge the connectivity gap between Gram Panchayats and Blocks.

- (b) Optical Fibre Network Augmentation, Creation and Management of Intra-District SDHQ-DHQ OFC Network in North Eastern Region has been launched to provide sufficient back-haul capacity to integrate the voice and data traffic from the access network in the rural areas to their core network by strengthening the OFC network between district and block headquarters.

2. Shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme has been launched by USO Fund to provide subsidy support for setting up and managing 7,353 infrastructure sites/ towers in 500 districts spread over 27 states for provision of mobile services in the specified rural and remote areas, where there was no existing fixed wireless or mobile coverage. Villages or cluster of villages having population of 2000 or more and not having mobile coverage were taken into consideration for installation of the tower under this scheme.

3. Village Public Telephones

As on 30.09.2013, 5,82,323 out of the 5,93,601 inhabited villages [i.e. 98.10%] as per Census 2001 have been covered with Village Public Telephones (VPTs). VPT are being provided in remaining inhabited uncovered villages for which roll out period has been extended up to 31st March 2014.

4. Government has approved a proposal to instal mobile towers at 2199 locations identified in 9 States (Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Odisha, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal), which are affected by Left Wing Extremism (LWE under the scheme for Mobile communication services in such areas.

Telecom Circle-wise Achievement under USOF's "Rural Wireline Broadband Scheme

S.No.	Telecom Circle	No. Of Rural Exchanges	No. of Targeted Broadband Connections Over 5-year Period (w.e.f. 20.01.09)	No. of Broadband Connections provided as on 30.09.2013
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	45	278	281
2.	Andhra Pradesh	2665	52434	51356

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Assam	429	1,330	4862
4.	Bihar	1000	2,339	6534
5.	Chhattisgarh	449	1,772	4962
6.	Chennai	123	5280	2492
7.	Gujarat	1988	20,472	31664
8.	Haryana	805	11,778	17350
9.	Himachal Pradesh	811	7,305	7501
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	209	1,728	2432
11.	Jharkhand	291	1,341	2967
12.	Karnataka	2217	24,437	20637
13.	Kerala	1143	1,01,537	163803
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1982	4,536	18671
15.	Maharashtra	4353	30,074	38267
16.	North East I	149	765	1646
17.	North East II	221	365	5155
18.	Odisha	942	6,035	16084
19.	Punjab	1217	44,766	37354
20.	Rajasthan	1959	16,268	25,708
21.	Tamil Nadu	1182	29,262	31,049
22.	Uttar Pradesh	2764	12,156	27,617
23.	Uttarakhand	341	1,812	6,444
24.	West Bengal	1387	13,175	13,410
TOTAL		28,672	8,88,832	5,35,246

State-wise Status of Mobile Tower Sites and BTSs installed under USOF Scheme of Shared Mobile Infrastructure

S.No.	Name of State	Total no. of sites (Towers) to be commissioned	Total no. of sites commissioned as on 30.09.2013	Remaining sites	Total no. of BTSs commissioned as on 30.09.2013
1	2	3	4	5	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	596	596	0	1544

1	2	3	4	5	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	67	65	2	66
3.	Assa	87	87	0	261
4.	Bihar	453	453	0	831
5.	Chhattisgarh	553	553	0	1091
6.	Gujarat	59	59	0	163
7.	Haryana	12	12	0	36
8.	Himachal Pradesh	258	258	0	479
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	81	81	0	191
10.	Jharkhand	273	273	0	431
11.	Karnataka	381	381	0	1052
12.	Kerala	46	43	3	127
13.	Madhya Pradesh	933	933	0	2141
14.	Maharashtra	956	956	0	2228
15.	Manipur	98	69	29	75
16.	Meghalaya	107	107	0	240
17.	Mizoram	43	43	0	61
18.	Nagaland	51	50	1	29
19.	Odisha	434	434	0	464
20.	Punjab	14	14	0	42
21.	Rajasthan	403	403	0	1029
22.	Sikkim	6	6	0	11
23.	Tamilnadu	327	327	0	887
24.	Tripura	115	115	0	220
25.	Uttarakhand	184	184	0	374
26.	Uttar Pradesh	653	652	1	1770
27.	West Bengal	163	163	0411	
TOTAL		7,353	7,317	36	16,254

Note: Three BTSs are to be commissioned at each tower site

State-wise number of VPTs provisioned as on 30.09.2013

Name of State	No. of Inhabited revenue villages as per Census 2001	No. of VPTs provided
Andaman and Nicobar	501	352
Andhra Pradesh	26613	25107
Assam	25124	25688
Bihar	39032	38941
Jharkhand	29354	28807
Gujarat	18159	18051
Haryana	6764	6678
Himachal Pradesh	17495	17408
Jammu and Kashmir	6417	6384
Karnataka	27481	27449
Kerala	1372	1372
Madhya Pradesh	52117	51986
Chhattisgarh	19744	18323
Maharashtra	41442	40654
Meghalaya (NE-I)	5782	5247
Mizoram (NE-I)	707	704
Tripura (NE-I)	858	858
Arunachal pradesh (NE-II)	3863	2774
Manipur (NE-II)	2315	2171
Nagaland (NE-II)	1278	1263
Odisha	47529	45215
Punjab	12301	12065
Rajasthan	39753	39568
Tamilnadu	15492	15492
Uttar Pradesh	97942	97850
Uttarakhand	15761	15366
West Bengal	37955	37121
Sikkim (WB Circle)	450	429
Grand total	5,93,601	5,82,223

Statemetn-II

State-wise Summary of Villages Uncovered with Mobile Services as per the survey carried out by term Cell of DoT

S.No	Name of the State/ Service Area	No. of Uncovered Villages
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3786
2.	Assam	2976
3.	Bihar	271
4.	Jharkhand	5308
5.	Gujarat	1938
6.	Haryana	32
7.	Himachal Pradesh	1997
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	636
9.	Karnataka	1197
10.	Kerala	0
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1771
12.	Chhattisgarh	5460
13.	Maharashtra	5394
14.	Meghalaya	3257
15.	Mizoram	584
16.	Tripura	180
17.	Arunachal Padesh	2382
18.	Nagaland	451
19.	Manipur	1040
20.	Odisha	67324
21.	Punjab	100
22.	Rajasthan	3153
23.	Tamilnadu	197
24.	Uttar Pradesh	5014
25.	Uttarakhand	1419
26.	West Bengal	886
27.	Sikkim	13
28.	Andaman and Nicobar	221
Grand Total		56,397

Lending Facilities to MSMEs

1111. SHRI DANVE RAOSAHEB PATIL:
SHRI AJAY KUMAR:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to streamline lending facilities to the Micro, Small and Medium Entterprises (MSMEs);

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

(c) the present status of implementation of various credit schemes including CLCSS and CGFS for promotion of MSME sector along with the details of MSMEs that have availed the benefit under these schemes during each of the last three years and the current year, scheme-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the Government proposes to make any modifications in the said schemes including an increase in the maximum limit of eligible loan to attract entrepreneurs;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote investment and to facilitate timely availibility of loan for development of MSMEs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H MUNIYAPPA): (a) and (b) To facilitate easy flow of credit to micro, small and medium enterprises (MSMEs), the Government launched Credit Guarantee Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises in August, 2000 under which guarantee cover is provided for collateral free credit upto Rs. 100 lakh extended to micro and small enterprises (MSEs). In addition, the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has issued guidelines in May, 2010, which mandatorily require banks to dispense with collateral requirement for loans upto Rs. 10 lakh to MSEs. Further, the Ministry is addressing high cost of loans by implementing performance and Credit Rating Scheme for Micro and Small Enterprises which provides financial support to

MSEs for getting rated and consequently obtain loans at concessional rate of interest. The Ministry also implements Prime Minister's Employment Generation Programme and Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, wherein margin money and capital subsidy respectively bring down the effective cost of loan.

(c) Under Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme (CLCSS), 25,410 units have availed subsidy of Rs. 1,418.49 crore till 30th November, 2013. Further, 13,17,195 guarantees for an amount of Rs. 64,643 crore have been approved under the Credit Guarantee Scheme upto 30th November, 2013. The State / UT-wise position regarding MSEs benefitted under these schemes during last three years and the current year is given in the enclosed Statement I and II

(d) and (e) Under Credit Guarantee Scheme, changes in guarantee fee and annual service fee have

been made by levying fee at consolidated rate of 1% per annum. Presently, collateral free / third party guarantee free loans / credits sanctioned by member banks/institutions upto Rs. 100 lakh are extended guarantees under Credit Guarantee Scheme.

(f) The Government is laying thrust on the implementation of ongoing schemes / programmes, which include National Manufacturing Competitiveness Programme, Credit Guarantee Scheme, Credit Linked Capital Subsidy Scheme, Performance and Credit Rating Scheme, Cluster Development Programme, Prime Minister's Employment Generation programme, etc. for the promotion and development of MSMEs and to enhance their competitiveness and promote investment in this sector. The Credit Guarantee Scheme minimizes risk perception of banks and financial institutions and ensures timely availability of loan to MSEs.

Statement-I

State/UT-wise number of units availed subsidy under CLCSS during last three years and current year

S.No	Financial Year/ State/UT	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
		No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy	No. of Units	Subsidy (upto 30.11.13)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	187	1577.8	202	1823.7	176	1656.03	77	815.7594
2.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
4.	Assam	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	15	0	0
5.	Bihar	3	24.7	2	5.6	1	3.75	1	3.09749
6.	Chandigarh	23	145.0	14	79.5	18	87.5581	38	182.5948
7.	Chhattisgarh	9	91.5	7	41.0	23	215.806	14	110.7647
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5	51.4	2	30.6	3	33.11	1	3.43
9.	Daman and Diu	2	24.9	2	25.7	8	57.055	15	93.1162
10.	Goa	7	25.5	4	7.7	3	21.79	3	29.34
11.	Gujarat	730	4492.2	937	5321.6	2225	10939.4	1196	7306.766
12.	Haryana	160	1287.8	190	1750.5	256	2023.53	203	1569.308
13.	Himachal Pradesh	1	15.0	1	2.1	7	32.76	2	18.08
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1.0	0	0.0	0	0	1	71.55
15.	Jharkhand	27	200.7	7	59.6	22	167.283	16	91.77811
16.	Karnataka	593	3106.6	408	2145.9	460	2604.16	232	1308.644
17.	Kerala	23	179.3	17	161.6	36	273.833	18	138.9869
18.	Lakshadweep	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
19.	Madhya Pradesh	27	210.9	28	239.2	35	290.511	34	312.2499
20.	Maharashtra	370	2307.8	337	2280.2	665	4652.05	612	4181.785
21.	Manipur	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
22.	Meghalaya	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
23.	Mizoram	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
24.	Nagaland	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
25.	Delhi	60	461.6	43	344.3	53	490.432	40	370.1417
26.	Odisha	83	394.4	27	185.0	26	217.075	7	86.75427
27.	Puducherry	1	2.0	6	59.3	4	14.31	2	12.42
28.	Punjab	448	2927.3	305	2048.9	615	4048.53	266	1818.539
29.	Rajasthan	175	1109.7	221	1656.2	303	1812.82	240	1437.543
30.	Sikkim	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
31.	Tamil Nadu	934	4501.7	418	2333.7	655	3602.72	317	1783.608
32.	Tripura	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0	0	0
33.	Uttar Pradesh	84	593.0	51	383.2	89	674.051	61	459.7896
34.	Uttarakhand	2	6.4	2	30.0	9	64.7375	1	3.3
35.	West Bengal	29	279.6	17	151.3	21	198.171	7	88.72
	Total	3984	24017.7	3248	21166.3	5714	34196.4	3404	22233.67

Source: Nodal agencies implementing CLCSS.

Statement-II
State/UT-wise Guarantee Approved under Credit Guarantee Scheme during last three years and current year

Name of the State/ Union Territory	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13		2013-14	
	No. of Guarantees approved	Guarantee Approved amount	No. of Guarantees approved	Guarantee Approved amount	No. of Guarantees approved	Guarantee Approved amount	No. of Guarantees approved	Guarantee Approved amount
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	188	679.56	202	810.36	214	1,118.17	272	1,661.68
Andhra Pradesh	7,384	43,461.40	8,946	55,762.50	21,536	69,497.79	14,856	47,126.84
Arunachal Pradesh	374	1,704.80	572	2,662.60	583	3,921.87	622	3,799.53
Assam	9,492	29,074.58	12,046	41,157.67	10,649	39,504.86	11,618	41,636.12
Bihar	9,784	38,785.42	14,512	60,494.80	21,626	81,945.80	17,092	80,412.01
Chandigarh	547	3,555.27	283	2,743.19	425	3,988.73	403	4,694.89
Chhattisgarh	2,463	14,070.81	3,507	18,204.62	3,859	29,230.41	2,643	22,815.95
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34	853.84	36	768.91	55	1,176.77	68	1,378.10
Daman and Diu	36	687.00	29	932.88	55	1,378.94	39	731.28
Delhi	2,503	31,111.99	2,666	61,644.24	2,640	41,101.89	2,268	32,546.57
Goa	1,802	11,209.83	2,394	20,536.27	1,910	10,618.46	1,292	7,672.11
Gujarat	12,326	99,190.43	12,532	1,15,425.46	10,512	1,06,339.33	8,077	76,937.13
Haryana	2,836	26,421.58	2,230	22,668.61	3,408	33,964.61	2,602	25,209.47
Himachal Pradesh	7,020	43,828.32	5,269	32,057.71	5,286	29,659.94	3,684	23,331.40
Jammu and Kashmir	1,783	7,198.56	2,446	9,805.61	7,298	17,240.73	11,121	17,937.42
Jharkhand	7,691	49,775.94	10,434	66,536.71	13,465	83,543.45	11,921	67,245.48
Karnataka	19,183	87,246.86	24,105	1,15,237.27	25,070	1,27,544.73	18,749	1,02,540.02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Kerala	20,153	54,058.32	22,718	54,997.69	24,670	69,977.95	19,877	55,103.70
Lakshadweep	41	83.96	18	35.72	43	77.61	38	115.02
Madhya Pradesh	7,444	37,875.29	6,208	39,518.36	8,415	54,858.97	7,000	45,730.00
Maharashtra	14,476	1,18,904.23	13,550	1,37,015.61	16,923	1,80,048.91	12,287	1,35,383.31
Manipur	166	437.66	394	1,705.85	712	3,444.00	1,297	4,537.65
Meghalaya	970	3,840.36	1,073	5,764.33	906	5,594.11	904	4,434.16
Mizoram	148	539.35	361	1,554.83	401	2,027.06	602	2,753.44
Nagaland	163	1,013.48	534	2,328.69	454	2,983.61	623	2,413.86
Odisha	13,924	63,050.33	14,374	64,976.87	16,512	64,599.31	11,802	46,415.80
Puducherry	148	842.72	631	2,495.15	455	2,065.04	187	1,530.87
Punjab	4,830	37,797.89	4,472	33,209.24	7,200	43,473.07	3,719	31,835.11
Rajasthan	9,191	42,963.53	6,969	42,844.09	7,661	60,298.39	5,846	43,977.98
Sikkim	178	949.32	128	676.02	343	1,186.75	214	713.02
Tamil Nadu	25,172	90,716.88	14,380	93,786.41	23,513	1,37,360.62	29,546	1,02,867.22
Tripura	1,211	3,538.62	1,835	6,730.04	1,614	6m706.68	1,228	4,015.00
Uttar Pradesh	37,380	1,41,783.71	30,279	1,42,879.25	28,383	1,52,208.11	22,960	1,20,841.10
Uttarakhand	3,881	20,622.97	3,539	18,555.73	3,780	22,657.66	2,765	16,012.91
West Bengal	24,977	91,488.14	17,028	83,297.49	16,303	89,102.95	15,402	83,863.98
Total	2,49,899	11,99,362.95	2,40,700	13,29,820.78	2,86,879	15,80,447.27	2,44,434	12,60,220.11

*[English]***Unclaimed Amount in Post Offices**

1112. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:
 SHRI K. SUGUMAR:
 SHRI ASADUDDIN OWASI:
 SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA:
 SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:

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

(a) whether there are 2.49 crore silent accounts in post offices with total unclaimed deposit of Rs. 752.44 crore as on 31 March, 2011;

(b) if so, whether the said amount has increased from 2011 to 2013;

(c) if so, the details thereof as on date and the action taken by the Government to settle the unclaimed accounts;

(d) whether the Government has any policy to utilize this amount for development purpose and Reserve Bank of India (RBI) has advised to set up depositors protection trust fund for unclaimed accounts; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and if not, manner in which this amount is being utilized?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Yes, Madam

(b) and (c) No, Madam, the said amount has not increased from 2011 to 2013. The following steps are taken by the Department to settle the unclaimed accounts at regular intervals:-

- (i) Notices are issued every to re-activate such accounts by issuing notices and maintaining minimum balance.
- (ii) Special drives are launched to re-activate such accounts by issuing notices and giving information through electronic media.

(d) and (e) The amount lying in silent accounts is part of National Small Savings Fund (NSSF) managed by

Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs which is used for development purpose. Since NSSF is not managed by Reserve Bank of India (RBI), its advice is not applicable to this fund.

Committee on Rental Housing

1113. SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:
 SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:
 SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:
 SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the task force on rental housing, appointed by the Government, has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations of the Committee;

(c) whether the Government has accepted the recommendations of this Committee;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time likely to be taken to implement the recommendations of this committee; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to maintain the viability of housing sector in view of the rising prices of land and flats?

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) and (b) Yes madam, the "Task Force on Rental Housing" has submitted its report on rental housing to the Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation.

The key recommendations of the Task Force on Rental Housing in India are placed in the enclosed Statement-I

(c) No final decision has been taken on recommendations of the draft Report on Policy and Interventions to Spur Growth of Rental Housing in India.

(d) Does not arise in view of (c).

(e) 'Land' and 'Colonization' are State subjects, therefore, it is primary responsibility of State Governments

to take steps to maintain the viability of housing sector in view of the rising prices of land and flats. However, the steps taken by the Ministry to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the issue of viability of housing sector are placed in the enclosed Statement-II

Statement-I

**Key recommendations of the Task Force on
Rental Housing**

1. There has to be a bifurcation between the Rent Control Laws for applicable Commercial properties and Residential properties. The Commercial interest group which inhibits Rental reforms for commercial spaces may not operate for Residential Rentals. Towards this, a Separate law referred herer as the Residential Rental Housing Act should be created that specifically focuses on the housing segmet. The Model Residential Tenancy Act 2011 provides a good starting point for the same. By doing this, is should make it easier for Government to implement reforms as long as the focus is limited to Residential.
2. The focus of Rental Housing Act should be on creating Affordable Rental housing. Hence all regulations under Residential Rental Housing Act as well as benefits from a Residential Rental Housing Policy should have greater emphasis on those properties where the area is less than 60 sq. metres (653 sq. ft.) of carpet area. The area could be indexed depending on the city size and subject to a miximum of 60 sq. meters in the smallest size city and progressively reduced for big cities. For Hostels, the definition should be restricted to all Hostel and Dormitories where the monthly Rental (including accommodation, food and all other charges: is less than Rs. 10,000 per month per bed at current prices, as suitably modified from time to time. This is to prevent luxury hotels from reclassifyig their Hotels as Hostels.
3. Standard Prices that are regulated by a Rent Controller/Court should be replaced by a Rent Price based on a contractual agreement between the Renter and the Landlord. The Rent Price would relect the prevailing market rates.
4. Increase in the Rent Price in case of continuation of the contract should also be determined on the basis of contractual agreement. No increase should be permitted within the tenure unless a specificb clause allowing such increase is present or in the case of improvements to the property.
5. The registration of Lease Agreements should be simplified so as to reduce the transaction cost and increase transaction ease, so that the informal segment of Rental Housing is reduced. Given that most of our essential and important things such as UID card, Tax payments can be done onlie or through banks, a similar simplified mechanism within the ambit of the existing lawssuch as Transfer of Property Law 1882, Indian Contract Act, 1872 etc. needs to be conceived. The measures could include operating a separate window at the sub-registrars' office for registration of rental agreements, expediting the time taken for such registrations and fixing the stamp duty at the minimum amount prescribed in each of the states for registrations. Report on Policy and Interventions to Spur Growth of Rental Housing in India Task Force On Rental Housing.
6. Eviction Laws and Procedures should be simlified. In the event of disputes with respect to rent price, rent price increase and evictions a special fast track Rental Housing Tribunal should be formed so as to ensure speedy resolution. The purpose of the Tribunal is to remoe the Rental related dispute cases from the Small Causes Court which is currently bogged down in endless delays.
7. Trade licencse fees for hostels and paying guest accommodation are very high is some cities and there is a need for rationalizing these rates similar to those in Bangalore city. The Bangalore Municipal Corporation levies Rs 3,000 per annum as trade licensee fee for paying guest accommodation and Rs 1,000 per annum for student or sports hostel.
8. Affordable Rental Housing (definded above as flats less than 60 sq. mt) including Affordable Hostel

and Dormitories (total charges less than Rs. 10000 per month per bed at current prices) and Captive Employee Housing should get cost benefits so as to improve Yields/Margins in the following different ways:

- a. Rental Housing should be categorised as Residential thereby ensuring that all Taxation and other charges, including utilities such as Water and Power Supply, be calculated at Residential rates.
 - b. In order to facilitate Rental registrations, Stamp Duty should be minimised to a nominal amount of Rs. 100 or so as in the case of Rajasthan.
 - c. Service Tax should be exempt for such properties.
 - d. For Institutional Landlords creating mass Rental Housing, income Tax should be exempt for such properties. As Building of mass rental housing either for employees or for others, be considered as one of the clauses of the Corporate Social Responsibility Policy, thereby allowing a deduction of more than 100% of the capital expenditure incurred by the Corporates.
 - e. Property Tax should be exempted for say the next ten years period for such properties.
 - f. Section 24 (a) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 provides a deduction of 30% of the annual value from the rental income of the house property of the owner. In order to promote rental housing such deduction should be increased to 50% of annual value.
 - g. The companies Act 1956 stipulates depreciation at 25.88% for hostels & boarding business whereas the rate applicable to other businesses is 18.1%. A separate category of depreciation should be created for affordable Hostels and Dormitories/ Affordable Rental Housing with a rate lower than hotels.
9. For large projects specifically earmarked for Rental Housing, as a subset of Affordable

Housing, infrastructure status could be conferred thereby allowing for tax holidays, lower financing costs, depreciation benefits etc.

10. TEITs focused on Rental Housing and with more than 75% of their income accruing from Rental Income should be enabled so that new players enter this market. REITs would also allow smaller investors to participate in the Rental Housing market. SEBI's draft law on REIT could be amended in this regard. Report on Policy and Interventions to Spur Growth of Rental Housing in India Task Force On Rental Housing.
11. Employers wanting to offer Rental Housing/ Rent-To-Own facilities to their employees, could be given specific grants/ financial assistance by way of lower interest rates on funds borrowed for Rental Housing projects.
12. Rental Management Companies (RMC) should be given tax benefits so that they are able to provide the important bridge between the Landlords and the Tenant and facilitate smooth transaction between the two parties. RMC could significantly reduce the risk perception and facilitate the entry of Institutional Landlords. In addition, for such RMC companies, provision of "eviction" powers should also be explored.
13. In order to increase the interest and investment in the segment of Affordable Rental Housing, fund flows from FDI and ECBs could be facilitated. FDI norms should be relaxed for Rental Housing schemes as it is unlikely that single project would be able to absorb the minimum capital infusion required as per current FDI norms. Similarly ECBs which are currently allowed for Housing Projects should be extended to Rental Housing Projects as well.

Statement-II

The steps taken by the Government to maintain viability of housing sector in view of the rising prices of land and flats:

1. The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation has brought out the National Urban

Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP) in the year 2007 which outlined several steps in this regard.

2. A number of options for addressing the land shortage such as better land use planning and land record/inventory management, land pooling/assembly, liberal Floor Space Index/Floor Area Ratio, promoting transport led development, dedicated mass transport corridor, mandatory land reservation for the Economical Weaker Section/Lower Income Group etc. are being promoted by the Ministry.
3. Finance and fund flows into the housing sector is being promoted by direct bank finances, direct and indirect subsidies such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM) and Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) / External Commercial Borrowing (ECB) / Private Equity (PE) Funds, Credit Risk Guarantee Fund (CRGF) and Urban Housing Fund (UHF), Rajiv Rinn Yojana (RRY), Viability Gap Funding (VGF) in Public Private Partnership (PPP) Projects, strengthening municipal finances to improve infrastructure, exemption or rebates in taxes along with fiscal incentives and concessions.
4. Income Tax concessions to the home buyers under Sec. 24 A and B for on repayment of housing loan (both principal and interest amounts).
5. Liberal and transparent land acquisition processes.
6. Amendments to Master Plans and liberalization of Development Control Regulations in various states.
7. Proactive Private sector participation in residential real estate.
8. Efforts in reduction of construction cost through research development and promotion of cost effective and appropriate building materials.

Foreign Languages in Schools

1114. SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:
SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KCHATGAONKAR:
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:
SHRI SANJAY BHOL:

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

(a) whether the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) which has introduced Chinese as a foreign language in the schools has to withdraw it in 2012;

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

(c) whether the CBSE in a pilot project has now tied with Huanban to get Chinese teachers for schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which these teachers will start teaching Chinese in the schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROR): (a) and (b) The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has introduced Chinese in the year 2011-12 in classes VI-VII as a third language on a pilot basis and had not withdrawn it in the year 2012.

(c) to (e) The CBSE has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the Hanban Institute. The CBSE has selected 25 schools comprising Kendriya Vidyalayas, Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas and schools of the Directorate of Education, Government of NCT of Delhi and private independent schools for the teaching of Chinese in the 1st phase.

[Translation]

Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1115. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL:
SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGARWAL:
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:
SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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 Government has any proposal to relax the existing norms for opening of KVs in the country;

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

(d) the number of Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) functioning in the country along with the students enrolled in these KVs, State/ UT-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to open new KVs during the 12th Five Year Plan;

(f) if so, the location thereof, State/UT wise along with the time by which these are likely to be opened/ made functional; and?

(g) The details of the request received from various State Governments/Union Territories/Members of Parliament for setting up such KVs during each of the last three years and current year along with the decision taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) The norms for the opening of new Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) under the civil sector and for KVs on the campuses of PSUs/IHL are given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) At present 1091 KVs are functioning in country. The State/Ut-wise details alongwith students enrolled in these KVs are given in the enclosed Statement-III.

(e) and (f) Yes, Madam. The 12th Plan (2012-2017) has a target for opening 500 new KVs during the plan Period. The actual Sanction and the opening of each such new KV depends on the availability of funds and the approval of the competent authority. No such approval of the competent authority for opening of new KVs is available.

(g) The proposals for the opening of new KVs are considered, if received from the Ministries / Departments of the Government of India / State Governments / District

Authorities concerned in the prescribed format, Committing thereby the availability of requisite resources for the setting up of a new KV. However, the opening of new KVs depends on the availability of funds and the approval of the competent authority. The details of requests received from various State Governments / Union Territories and other departments of Government of India / Members of Parliament for setting up KVs during last three years i.e. 2010, 2011, 2012 and current year till date are given in the enclosed Statement IV.

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 Govt. of India.
- (b) State Governments.
- (c) Union Territories Administration.
- (d) Organization of employees belonging to the eligible categories.
- (ii) Land provider free of cost specified as under:

S.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 Kendriyan Vidyalaya.

- (iii) (a) When there is a concentration of at least 500 employees of the Defence services or of Central Govt. of the Govt. 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 need to be earmarked before the school is opened.

Statement-II

Norms for opening new kendriya vidyalaya in the Campuses of Public Sector Undertaking/ 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- REQUISITIES:

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 I Institute 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 concentration of at least 500 employees of the Govt. or 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 Undertaking/Institutions of Higher Learning shall bear all the recurring and non-recurring expenditure on the proposed kendriya Vidyalayas.
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.

Statement-III*State/Ut-wise Enrolment of 1091 Kendriya Vidyalayas Functioning in The Country (as on 30.09.2013)*

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of KVs	Total Boys	Total Girls	Grand Total
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	02	1460	1348	2808
2.	Andhra Pradesh	54	29567	27080	56647
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14	3860	3645	7505
4.	Assam	55	25274	20665	45939
5.	Bihar	45	24931	17128	42059
6.	Chhatisgarh	26	13815	11385	25200
7.	Chandigarh	05	3880	2867	6747
8.	Dadar and Nagar Haveli	01	531	422	953
9.	Daman and Diu	01	225	138	363
10.	Delhi	53	58714	40858	99572
11.	Goa	05	2509	2011	4520
12.	Gujarat	44	21246	14731	35977
13.	Haryana	28	17033	12219	29252
14.	Himachal Pradesh	23	7373	5510	12883
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	38	15646	11665	27311
16.	Jharkhand	32	15304	11615	26919
17.	Karnataka	40	27348	23527	50875
18.	Kerala	35	26027	24911	50938
19.	Lakshadweep	01	142	111	253
20.	Madhya Pradesh	92	53054	29387	92441
21.	Maharashtra	56	40199	31332	71531
22.	Manipur	07	2597	2266	4863
23.	Meghalaya	07	2748	2166	4914
24.	Mizoram	04	874	769	1643
25.	Nagaland	05	988	836	1824
26.	Odisha	53	23831	19140	42971
27.	Punjab	49	26388	20561	46949
28.	Pondicherry	04	1727	1678	3405
29.	Rajasthan	64	35418	24704	60122
30.	Sikkim	02	530	402	932

S.No.	Name of State/UT	No. of KVs	Total Boys	Total Girls	Grand Total
31.	Tamilnadu	41	25499	22729	48228
32.	Tripura	09	2860	2517	5377
33.	Uttar pradesh	105	83665	59200	142865
34.	Uttarakhand	43	22320	17189	39509
35.	West Bengal	58	35393	28108	63501
Grand Total		1091	652976	504820	1157796

Statement-IV

List of References recived form the State Governments/ UTS/MPS and other Ministries of Govt. of India for opening of a new Kendriya Vidyalyayas under civil sector during the 2010, 2011, 2012 and current year till date.

S.No.	Sate	Request received
1.	Assam	Rangapada, Distt North Lakhimpur, PTC Dergaon, Distt. Golaghat Dhemaji District
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Jayrampur, distt. Changlang Tuting Machukha, Distt. West Siang Hapoli, Ziro, Distt. Lower Subansiri
3.	Bihar	Naugachi, Bhagalpur Distt. Supaul Distt, Bihar Nawada, Bhojpuri, Ameth, Distt. Kemur. Gehori, Distt. Khegadia. Sasaram, Distt. Rohtas
4.	Delhi	Buradi Distt. Shakurbasti Sctor-28 Rohini Jahangirpuri, New Delhi

S.No.	Sate	Request received
5.	Himachal Pradesh	Dharampur, Distt. Mandi Sandhole, Distt. Mandi Galore, (Nadaun), Distt. Hamirpur Bhanjal Upper, Distt. Una Saloh Santokhgarh, Distt. Una, Himachal Pradesh
6.	Jammu and Kashmir	Khour, Tehsil Akhnoor, Distt. Jammu Bilawar, Kathua Distt. Jourian, Distt. Akhnoor
7.	Uttarkhand	Simalkhet, District Almora Pandukhand, Distt. Tehri Garhwal Mathrowala, Distt. Dehradun CRPF Kathgodam Kotdwar Patti Bhardar, Distt. Rudraprayag Haridwar Narendra Nagar
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Bhitarwar, Distt. Gwalior Shajanpur, distt. Shajapur Hata Nagar Distt. No.2 Dewas, Distt. Dewas Sehore, Distt. Sehore

S.No.	Sate	Request received	S.No.	Sate	Request received
		Mandleshwar Ngar, Distt. Khargone			BSF Udaipur, Distt. Udaipur
		Dindori, Distt. Dindori			Alipur, Distt. Alwar
		Tirodi, Distt. Balaghat			BSF Srikanpur
		Katni No. 3, Distt. Katni			BSF Satrana
		Amba, Distt. Murena			Pali, Distt. Pali
		Block Barela, District Jabalpur			Shergarh, Distt. Jodhpur
		No, 3 Indore, District Indore			Jahajpur, Distt. Bhilwada
		Alirajpur District			Nagour, Distt. Nagour
		Khajuraho, Distt. Chatarpur			Hanumangarh, Distt. Hanumangarh.
		Narsingharh Nagar, Distt. Rajgrh			Dausa, Distt. Dausa
		Chaurai, Distt. Chhindwada	10.	Tirpura	Dharamnagar, Distt. North Tripura
		Jami, Junnardeo, Distt. Chhindwada			Belonia, District South Tripura
		Lakhmadone, Distt. Seoni			Nutan Bazar, Distt. Gomti
		Tehsil Sanwre, Distt. Indore			04 new District of Tripura
		Bhens Dehi, Distt. Betul			(1) Khowai, (2) Shipaijala,
		Pandurana, Distt. Chhindwada			(3) South Tripura and North Tripura
		Mandla	11.	West Bengal	Jhargram Distt.
		Anuppur, Distt. Anuppur			East Medinapur Distt.
		Bawanda, Distt. Sagar			New Jalpaigudi (NF Railway)
		BSF Academy Tekanpur, Gwalior			Bakura and Bishnupur
		Dabra Distt. Gwalior			Bendel Railway coloney, Distt. Hooghly
		Kasrawad, Distt. Khargone	12.	Uttar Pradesh	Chandauli, Distt. (U.P.)
9.	Rajasthan	Dholpur Distt.			Fatehpur Sikri
		Bundi, Distt. Bundi			Mirzapur Distt.
		Khajuwala, Distt, Bikaner			Bhadohi, distt. Bhadohi
		Jaisindhar Distt Barmer			North Eastern Railway, Mau, Distt. Mau
		Tonk			Gangrani, Distt. Kushi Nagar
		Jalore			Shrawasti, Distt. Shrawasti
		BSF Chop, Distt, Jaipur			No,2, Faizabad, Distt. Faizabad
		BSF Nagaur			

S.No.	Sate	Request received	S.No.	Sate	Request received
		Farukhabad			Parkhotampur, (Rewari)
		Etawa, Distt. Etawa			Bahu (Jhajjar)
		Bhaslia, Distt., Sitapur			Matanhail (Jhajjar)
		CISF Greater Noida			Kuldeep Nagar, District Ambala
		Sitapur Railway, Distt. Sitapur			Jagadhri, District Yamuna Nagar, Haryana
		No, 2 Unnao, Distt. Unnao	14.		Nuh, Distt. Mewat
		Siddharth Nagar Distt. (U.P.)			Mathana, Kurukshetra Distt.
		Saharanpur			Sadhaura (Haryana)
		Tehsil Musafirkhana, Distt. CSM Nagar (Amethi Parliamentary Constituency)			Jalalpur, Distt. Panipat
		Jounpur Distt. (U.P.)			Fatehabad, (Haryana)
		Banda Distt. (U.P.)			Ramrai, Distt. Jind
		Baraut and Baghpat, Distt. Baghpat	15.	Meghalaya	West Garo Hills
		Firozabad	16.	Manipur	Akampet, Distt. Est Imphal
		Balamou under Ministry of Railway	17.	Punjab	Ubhawal, Distt. Sangrur Reona Uch, Distt. Fatehgarh
		Bachrawan, Distt. Hamirpur			Bhubnga, Distt. Hoshiyarpur
		Sumerpur, Distt. Hamirpur			Uggoke, Distt. Barnala
		Ujhari Sadaar/Dhawarsi, Distt. JP Nagar			Bhullar, Muktsar
		Sambhal, Distt. Sambhal			Nagal Town, Roop Nagar
		Bansgaon Gorakhpur (U.P.)	18.	Chandigarh (UT)	Gudda, Distt. Bhatinda CRPF Hallomajra
		Shamli, Distt. Shamli	19.	Kerala	Ambalamedu in Chalakudy
		Gola Gokarnath, Distt. Lahimpur Khiri			Iritty, Kannur
		Kannauj, Distt. Kannauj			Nileshwar Kasargod
		Pukhrayan, Tehsil Bhognipur, Distt. Kanpur Dehat			Trikakara
		Hordoi, Distt. Hardol			Konni, Pathanamthita
		Rail COach Factory, Distt. Raebareilly			Erumapetty Grama Panchayat of Wadakkuchery Taluk in Thirsur Distt.
13.	Haryana	Dodhpur, Distt. Panipat Meham,			Kottayam, Kerala BSF Campus, Kainoor, Thrissur Kerala

S.No.	Sate	Request received	S.No.	Sate	Request received
		Vatakara, Distt. Kozhikode			Thimmapur, Karimnagar Distt.
		Chenneerkara, Pathanamthitta Distt.			Racherla Town, Distt.n Prakasam
		Thripunthura, Kochi, Distt. ` Ernakulam			Amalapuram, Distt. East Godavari
		Devikulam, Distt. Idukki			Narasaraopet Parliamentary Constituency
		Kozhikode Distt.			Miryalguda, Distt. Nalgonda
20.	Chhattisgarh	Moh Manpur, Distt. Rajnandgaon			CISF, NISA Hakimpet, Secunderabad
		Distt. Raipur, Chhattisgarh			Vizianagaram Distt.
		Kabirdham, Kawardha Distt.			Srikalahasti, Distt. Chittoor
		Ambagarh Tehsil Distt. Rajnandgaon			Jangalapalle, Yadamari Mandal, Distt. Chittoor
		Narainpur, Distt. Narainpur			Jharasangam Village and Mandal, Distt. Medak under Zaheerabad Parliamentary Constituency
		Bemetara Distt.			Gudipala, Distt. Chittor
		Saraipali, Distt. Mahasamund			Siddipet, Distt. Medak
		Janjgir Champa			Bhongir, Distt. Nalgonda
21.	Jharkhand	Giridih, Distt. Giridih, Jharkhand			Kakinada, Distt. East Godavari
		Tundi			Mancherial, Distt. Adilabad
		Topchara			Nizamabad, Distt. Nizamabad
		Beghmara			Siricilla, Jammikunta and Husnabad in Karimnagar Distt.
		Hatia, Distt. Ranchi (Jharkhand)			Vikarabad, Distt. Ranga Reddy
		Khunti (Jharkhand)			Narsapur Constituency
		Dongoapasi, Chakradhar division			Jadcherla, Distt. Mehbubnagar
		Saraikela Kharswan			Amreli, Distt. Amreli
		Dumka, Jharkhand	23.	Gujarat	Patan, Distt. Patan
22.	Andhra Pradesh	Mahabubabad, Distt. Warangal			Narmada Distt.
		Kandukur Town, Distt. Prakasam			Kheda Distt.
		West Gudur, Sri Potti, Sriramulu, Distt. Nellore			Tapi, Distt. Tapi
		Bhdrachalam & Warangal Districts			Valsad District
		Tenali, Distt. Guntur			Ahwa, Distt. Dang

S.No.	Sate	Request received	S.No.	Sate	Request received
		2nd KV at Rajkot, Distt. Rajkot			Dharamgarh, Distt. Kalahandi
		Mehsana, Distt. Mehsana			Barimul, Distt. Kendrapara
		Certain districts of Gujarat			Nayagarh, Distt. Nayagarh
		Sabarkantha, Gujarat			Gunupur, Distt. Rayagada
		Morbi, Gujarat			Muniguda, Distt. Rayagada
		Baroda Yard, Distt. Baroda			2nd KV at Sambalpur, Distt. Sambaipur
24.	Karnataka	Haveri			2nd KV at Champur, Distt. Keonjhar
		Chamarajanagar Distt.			Kuchnda, Distt. Sambaipur or Athmallik, Distt. Angul
		Yadgir Distt.			Umerkote in Nabarangpur Distt.
		Chikkodi, Distt. Belgaum			Chitorkonda in Malkangiri Distt. Odisha
		Shimoga, Distt. Shimoga			KV No. 5, Kalinaganagar, Distt. Khurda
		Mandya, Distt. Mandya			KV No. 6 Pokhriput, Distt. Khurda
		2nd KV at Tumkur Distt.			Hinjilicut, Distt. Ganjam
		Udupi, Distt. Udupi			Bhismagiri, Berhampur and Chatarpur in Ganjam Distt.
		More KVs at Kolar Distt.			Ekamar, Bhubaneswar
		Mysore, Distt. Mysore			Jharigaon, Distt. Nabarangpur
		Yeshwanthpur, Bangalore			Angul Distt.
		Bidar Parliamentary Constituency			Titilagarh, Distt. Vellore
25.	Maharashtra	Shirdi, Distt. Ahmednagar			Udala, Distt. Mayurbhanj
		Katol, Ramtek or Umred towns in Nagpur Distt.			Vellore, Distt. Vellore
		KV No. 2 at RE building campus, Medical Road, C. Railway, Ajni, Nagpur			Tirunelveli Distt.
		Ballarshah, Distt. Chandrapur			Erode Distt.
		Yavatmal-Washim Parliamentary Constituency	27.	Tamilnadu	Pudukkottai
		Palghar Parliamentary Constituency			Golden Rock, SR, Tiruchirapalli
		Daund, Distt. Pune			Thoothukudi Distt.
		Sambhajinagar, Aurangabad			Kancheepuram, Distt. Kancheepuram
26.	Odisha	Vyasnagar, Distt. Jajpur			
		Jagatsinghpur, Distt. Jagatsinghpur			

S.No.	Sate	Request received
		Tirupattur, Distt. Vellore
		Chidambaram, Distt.
		Cuddalore & Ariyalur, Distt.
		Ariyalur
		Pollachi Parliamentary
		Constitutency
		Sholinganallur and Velachery
		towns in South chennai
		parliamentary constituency
		Kumbakonam & Mayiladutuai
		towns in Tamilnadu
		Theni Parliamentary
		Constituency
		Lalgudi, Distt. Trichy
		Salem Distt.
		Karkudalpatti, Distt. Namakkal
		Nagapattinam Distt.
		Tenkasri and ajapalayam
		towns in Tenkasi
		Parliamentary Constituency
		Iluppakudi, Distt. Sivagangai
		BSF Campus, Kittampalayam,
		Distt. Coimbatore
		Villupuram Distt.

Education For Women/Girls

1116. DR. PADMASINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

- (a) whether the Government has assessed the standard of education of women and girls in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the measures taken by the Government for improving the education of women and girls during the last three years;

(d) the total funds sanctioned/released/spent during the said period, State-wise; and

(e) if so, the results achieved in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) The National Council for Educational Research and Training (NCERT) conducts a National Achievement Survey to assess the learning level of children, including girls, for class III, V and VIII. The survey has shown that the average pupil achievement levels have increased, even though overall achievement is low.

(c) to (e) To encourage the Participation of girls in elementary education, the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for the opening of schools in the neighborhood to make access easier for girls, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilets for girls, early childhood care and education centers in/near schools in convergence with ICDS programme etc., teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation, gender-sensitive teaching learning materials including textbooks are the scheme of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas as residential upper primary schools. In addition, the Mid Day Meal Scheme benefits 10.44 crore children, enrolled in primary and upper primary classes in 12.12 lakh Government aided, local body, NCLP schools and Madarasas / Maqtabas supported under the SSA. Many studies have shown that the MDMS has helped in preventing classroom hunger, promoting school participation, and enhancing gender equity.

Under the Rashtriya Madyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), interventions to promote girls participation in secondary schools include the opening of new schools, the strengthening of existing schools, the appointment of teachers, the construction of residential quarters for teachers toilet blocks for girls. In addition, a Girls' Hostel Scheme, the National Scheme of Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education (NSIGSE), exemption from paying tuition fee in Kendriya Vidyalayas, and 33% reservation for girls in Navodaya Vidyalayas, are also being implemented.

Under the Saaksha Bharat Programme, out of

2.13 crore adults certified literates up to March, 2013 through assessment test conducted by National Institute of Open Schooling (Nios), 1.54 crore were female adults. The Census 2011 reveals a rise in female literacy rates from 53.67% in 2001 to 65.46% in 2011.

The University Grants Commission (UGC) has also undertaken several schemes for the benefit of girls and women. These include the construction of Women Hostels Scheme, the Capacity Building of Women Managers in Higher Education Scheme, the Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship Scheme for Single Girl Child and a fellowship for single girl child for taking up research in science departments, which have been covered under the Basic Scientific Research (BSR) programme. To enhance

the over-all enrolment in higher education and ensure quality, the Central Government has recently sanctioned a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely the Rashtriya Uchchar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA). Special emphasis is given in the scheme to the enrolment of girls in higher education. Rs. 47.05 crores have been sanctioned to 17 states for preparatory activities under RUSA.

The Funds released and expenditure incurred under the SSA and the RMSA programmes including the interventions for promotion of girls' education is given in the enclosed Statement I and II.

the enrolment of girls has been steadily increasing and the dropout rates declining at all stages of education.

Statement-I

Funds released and Expenditure incurred during 2010-11 to 2012-13 under SSA

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	Name of the State	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Releases	Expenditure (including State share)	Releases	Expenditure (including State share)	Releases	Expenditure (including State share)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	810.00	1440.44	1835.52	3372.48	1410.49	2552.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	204.02	209.93	238.80	267.06	437.65	475.81
3.	Assam	768.54	855.75	1069.21	1249.31	1308.82	1580.75
4.	Bihar	2047.90	3495.07	1851.08	4089.63	2754.62	5370.09
5.	Chhattisgarh	878.63	1231.07	698.70	1339.02	850.16	1589.92
6.	Goa	6.71	14.59	10.79	19.34	10.13	17.29
7.	Gujarat	440.65	826.24	880.28	1417.81	1139.18	2233.62
8.	Haryana	327.86	643.79	404.61	771.94	338.10	703.80
9.	Himachal Pradesh	137.87	217.56	141.93	251.97	107.37	253.08
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	403.49	640.01	300.71	1047.33	508.06	882.18
11.	Jharkhand	895.62	1592.47	579.03	1172.33	561.84	1744.57
12.	Karnataka	669.03	1144.58	627.88	1249.96	684.51	1547.67
13.	Kerala	196.61	260.72	170.22	260.46	134.49	429.70
14.	Madhya Pradesh	1767.83	2935.43	1904.27	3428.32	1353.43	3269.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
15.	Maharashtra	855.37	1432.00	1179.63	1810.66	1068.55	1592.80
16.	Manipur	132.54	106.59	39.41	83.90	173.62	118.69
17.	Meghalaya	185.41	200.50	144.11	197.83	186.71	215.73
18.	Mizoram	101.15	90.73	108.14	140.85	153.21	163.64
19.	Nagaland	86.37	103.50	97.98	103.15	112.32	129.42
20.	Odisha	731.78	1465.08	927.20	1625.70	1043.08	1848.12
21.	Punjab	396.13	559.43	481.12	647.03	494.73	809.69
22.	Rajasthan	1461.82	2703.68	1485.81	3130.64	1535.20	3357.19
23.	Sikkim	44.69	39.16	40.23	44.563	26.94	38.37
24.	Tamil Nadu	690.69	1194.81	681.42	1168.18	716.37	1102.94
25.	Tripura	171.21	142.84	174.94	242.64	120.10	146.03
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3104.63	5110.96	2636.83	5158.04	3754.76	6815.27
27.	Uttarakhand	257.94	368.32	208.92	399.36	179.41	394.53
28.	West bengal	1747.03	3053.33	1776.53	2986.27	2580.57	4552.94
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	3.58	8.86	9.07	16.06	10.89	17.20
30.	Chandigarh	21.56	25.66	16.11	33.01	17.73	20.21
31.	Dadra and nagar Haveli	4.14	6.92	5.64	7.96	6.53	15.09
32.	Daman and Diu	1.63	3.75	2.57	4.85	4.33	5.69
33.	Delhi	35.53	46.58	37.83	80.09	42.93	78.82
34.	Lakshadweep	1.27	2.93	1.28	3.63	0.58	2.28
35.	Puducherry	4.85	12.96	7.58	12.76	9.19	12.32
Total		19594.07	32186.23	20775.38	37834.10	23836.60	44087.11

Statement-II*Stete-wise fund released and Expenditure from 2010-11 to 2012-13 under RMSA*

(Rs. in Crore)

S.No.	State	Fund Released under RMSA					
		2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure	Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.64	0.32	1.05	1.04	0.67	0.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	Andhra Pradesh	311.57	359.41	328.32	225.37	354.65	329.85
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	26.98	14.17	20.24	1.18	24.37	10.83
4.	Assam	19.35	2.16	83.46	17.53	128.32	51.71
5.	Bihar	77.27	11.27	23.50	26.67	137.65	26.37
6.	Chandigarh	0.45	0.61	2.35	1.20	0.70	1.05
7.	Chhattisgarh	15.25	15.05	344.69	335.96	308.97	513.20
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.20	0.00	1.26	0.37	0.45	0.75
9.	Daman and Diu	0.31	0.11	1.29	1.11	0.55	0.70
10.	Delhi	0.71	0.00	3.97	0.02	0.00	0.01
11.	Goa	0.54	0.00	3.12	0.23	0.00	1.79
12.	Gujarat	10.69	0.29	15.25	16.67	82.05	20.15
13.	Haryana	23.00	25.02	175.56	179.83	101.12	162.65
14.	Himachal Pradesh	38.50	22.77	57.66	23.90	20.35	73.21
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	26.40	4.73	96.36	20.32	109.36	152.67
16.	Jharkhand	69.43	6.01	17.94	7.99	0.00	4.79
17.	Karnataka	19.47	20.94	48.90	68.85	56.42	72.85
18.	Kerala	15.13	20.48	19.10	20.95	15.27	21.33
19.	Lakshadweep	0.05	0.01	0.74	0.00	0.00	0.11
20.	Madhya Pradesh	196.19	307.81	242.39	345.58	461.23	571.72
21.	Maharashtra	13.47	18.28	73.99	10.36	9.85	65.95
22.	Manipur	25.26	1.55	38.13	14.01	43.01	42.61
23.	Meghalaya	0.00	0.02	12.39	0.87	1.60	2.54
24.	Mizoram	19.08	8.29	36.23	50.98	63.91	48.86
25.	Nagaland	5.24	2.38	28.26	1.11	16.62	22.34
26.	Odisha	89.83	0.52	128.87	224.15	215.43	513.37
27.	Puducherry	1.87	2.11	1.96	0.00	0.72	1.40
28.	Punjab	188.25	43.78	89.40	198.47	258.44	353.70
29.	Rajasthan	52.96	0.67	146.89	0.00	87.04	2.06

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
30.	Sikkim	4.26	1.92	6.92	3.02	0.25	0.22
31.	Tamil Nadu	77.05	36.81	197.19	230.55	276.14	396.63
32.	Tripura	25.26	2.90	7.23	23.80	70.18	8.22
33.	Uttar Pradesh	49.43	2.23	204.48	122.54	220.87	357.10
34.	Uttarakhand	76.01	3.61	34.07	63.04	96.64	82.17
35.	West Bengal	0.00	0.27	2.74	1.01	0.00	0.68
Total		1480.10	936.49	2495.90	2238.66	3162.84	3914.26

Indians Languishing in Prison Abroad

1117. SHRI P.C. MOHAN:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHANIA:

KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:

SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:

SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of persons of Indian origin are languishing in jails in various countries across the world, including Pakistan;

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

(c) the number of Indians who died while in foreign prisons along with the details of those who are languishing in jails even after completing their sentence;

(d) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the respective countries to secure the release of such prisoners; and

(e) 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 (c) As per records available, there are about 6101 (this figure keeps changing) Indian prisoners in foreign jails for crimes like violation of immigration/visa rules, overstay, illegal entry, robbery, non-possession of valid travel document, valid visa/permit, etc. However, some Indians

have also been jailed for grave offences like drug trafficking, murder, rape, etc. A list of Indian citizens in foreign jails, country-wise, is attached as Statement I. 25 Indian nationals have died in foreign jails and 162 Indian nationals are detained in foreign jails after completion of their sentence.

(d) and (e) Indian Missions/Posts abroad always strive to respond promptly to the requests/appeals by Indian citizens who are in distress. As soon as the information about detention/arrest of an Indian national is received by the Indian Mission/Post, it immediately gets in touch with the local Foreign Office and other concerned local authorities to get consular access to the detained/arrested Indian national to confirm his Indian nationality and ensure his welfare. In some countries where pro bono lawyers are available, the Mission arranges such legal assistance to the Indian prisoners. Government of India also provides initial legal assistance to distressed Indian nationals in deserving cases.

Steps taken by our Mission include requesting local authorities for speedy trials, seeking remission of sentence, providing advice and guidance in legal and other matters, ensuring fair and humane treatment in foreign jails, issue of emergency certificates and repatriation to India of those who are released. In some countries, our Mission also requests for remission of sentences is received from the family members of the Indian prisoners, the Mission forwards them to the local authorities for consideration. India has signed Treaties for Transfer of Sentenced Persons with 15 countries, under which Indian prisoners

have been brought back to India (e.g. Mauritius, Shri Lanka and U.K.).

With respect to Pakistan, an India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners has been set up consisting of retired Judges of superior judiciary from the two countries,

to ensure humane treatment and expeditious release of prisoners who have completed their prisoners who have completed their prison terms. As a result of consistent efforts of the Government, 37 civil prisoners have been released from pakistani jails since 2012.

Statement

No.T.125-15-2013

Ministry of External Affairs

(Consular Section)

Indians Languishing in Prisons Abroad

S.No.	Name of Country	No. of Indians in Prisons Abroad jails.	No. of Indians died in foreign jails	No. of Indians in jails even after completion of their sentence
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Afghanistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Algeria	Nil	Nil	Nil
3.	Angola, Equatorial Guinea & Sao Tome and Principe	3	Nil	Nil
4.	Argentina, Paraguay, Oriental Republic of Uruguay	Nil	Nil	Nil
5.	Armenia, Georgia	4	Nil	Nil
6.	Austria	1	Nil	Nil
7.	Australia	54	Nil	Nil
8.	Azerbaijan	1	Nil	Nil
9.	Bahrain	78	1	6
10.	Belarus	Nil	Nil	Ni
11.	Bangladesh	146	4	57
12.	Belgium, Luxembourg	38	Nil	Nil
13.	Bhutan	68	Nil	Nil
14.	Botswana	Nil	Nil	Nil
15.	Brazil	Nil	Nil	Nil
16.	Brunei	2	Nil	Nil
17.	Bulgaria, Macedonia	4	Nil	Nil
18.	Cambodia	2	Nil	Nil
19.	Canada	33	1	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
20.	Chile	Nil	Nil	Nil
21.	China	128	Nil	Nil
22.	Colombia, Cost Rica, Ecuador	Nil	Nil	Nil
23.	Congo (Dem. Rep.) with congo, Gabon and central African Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil
24.	Cote d'Ivoire, Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone	1	Nil	Nil
25.	Croatia	Nil	Nil	Nil
26.	Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti	Nil	Nil	Nil
27.	Cyprus	14	1	Nil
28.	Czech Republic	1	Nil	Nil
29.	Denmark	13	Nil	Nil
30.	Egypt	2	Nil	Nil
31.	Ethiopia, Djibouti	1	Nil	Nil
32.	Fiji, Tonga, Tualu and Cook Islands	2	Nil	Nil
33.	Finland, Estonia	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	France, Monaco	40	Nil	Nil
35.	Germany	4	Nil	Nil
36.	Ghana, Burkino Faso, Togo, Niger	9	Nil	Nil
37.	Greece	20	Nil	Nil
38.	Guatemala	Nil	Nil	Nil
39.	Guyana, Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda St. Kitts and Nevis	Nil	Nil	Nil
40.	Hungary, Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nil	Nil	Nil
41.	Iceland	Nil	Nil	Nil
42.	Indonesia, Timor Leste, East Timor	2	Nil	Nil
43.	Iran	50	1	Nil
44.	Iraq	5	Nil	Nil
45.	Ireland	1	Nil	Nil
46.	Israel	6	Nil	Nil
47.	Italy, SAn Marino	129	Nil	Nil
48.	Jamaica, Bahamas, Cayman Islands, Turks and caico Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
49.	Japan	9	Nil	Nil
50.	Jordan	9	Nil	Nil
51.	Kazakhstan	Nil	Nil	Nil
52.	Kenya, Eritrea, Somalia	3	Nil	Nil
53.	Korea (DPR)	Nil	Nil	Nil
54.	Korea (Republic of)	2	Nil	Nil
55.	Kuwait	242	Nil	Nil
56.	Kyrgyzstan	2	Nil	Nil
57.	Lao PDR	Nil	Nil	Nil
58.	Lebanon	Nil	Nil	Nil
59.	Libya, Malta	Nil	Nil	Nil
60.	Madagascar, Comoros	Nil	Nil	Nil
61.	Malawi	Nil	Nil	Nil
62.	Malaysia	284	1	Nil
63.	Maldives	24	1	Nil
64.	Mali	1	Nil	Nil
65.	Mauritius	10	1	Nil
66.	Mexico	3	Nil	Nil
67.	Morocco	Nil	Nil	Nil
68.	Mongolia	Nil	Nil	Nil
69.	Mozambique, Swaziland	Nil	Nil	Nil
70.	Myanmar	48	Nil	Nil
71.	Namibia	Nil	Nil	Nil
72.	Nepal	377	Nil	Nil
73.	Netherlands	Nil	Nil	Nil
74.	New Zealand, Samoa, Nauru, Kiribati	Nil	1	Nil
75.	Niger	Nil	Nil	Nil
76.	Nigeria, Benin, Chad, Cameroon	10	1	Nil
77.	Norway	1	Nil	Nil
78.	Oman	1	Nil	Nil
79.	Pakistan*	443	2	99
80.	Palestine	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
81.	Panama, El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua	Nil	Nil	Nil
82.	Papua New Guinea, Vanuatu and Solomon Islands	Nil	Nil	Nil
83.	Peru, Bolivia	Nil	Nil	Nil
84.	Philippines, Palau, Marshall Islands Micronesia	19	Nil	Nil
85.	Poland, Lithuania	2	Nil	Nil
86.	Portugal	5	Nil	Nil
87.	Qatar	47	Nil	Nil
88.	Romania, Albania, Moldova	1	Nil	Nil
89.	Russian Rederation	2	Nil	Nil
90.	Saudi Arabia	1400	1	Nil
91.	Serbia, Montenegro	Nil	Nil	Nil
92.	Senegal Mauritania, Bisau, Cape Verde Islands, Gambia	Nil	Nil	Nil
93.	Seychelles	1	Nil	Nil
94.	Singapore	149	Nil	Nil
95.	Slovak Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil
96.	Slovenia Republic	Nil	Nil	Nil
97.	Soth Africa, Lesotho	12	Nil	Nil
98.	Spain Andorra	42	Nil	Nil
99.	Sri Lanka	74	6	Nil
100.	Sudan	Nil	Nil	Nil
101.	Suriname, Barbados, St. Lucia, St. Vincent and Grenadines	Nil	Nil	Nil
102.	Sweden, Latvia	1	Nil	Nil
103.	Switzeland, Holy see and Liechtenstein	5	Nil	Nil
104.	Syria	Nil	Nil	Nil
105.	Tajkistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
106.	Tanzania	1	Nil	Nil
107.	Thailand	66	1	Nil
108.	Trinidad and Tobago, Grenada, Dominica, Monteserrat	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
109.	Tunisia	Nil	Nil	Nil
110.	Turkey	Nil	Nil	Nil
111.	Turkmenistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
112.	Uganda, Burundi, Rwanda	Nil	Nil	Nil
113.	U.A.E	996	Nil	Nil
114.	UK	431	1	Nil
115.	Ukraine	3	Nil	Nil
116.	U.S.A.	637	1	Nil
117.	Uzbekistan	Nil	Nil	Nil
118.	Venezuela, Aruba, Caracao, St. Maarten	Nil	Nil	Nil
119.	Vientnam	1	Nil	Nil
120.	Yemen	2	Nil	Nil
121.	Zambia	1	Nil	Nil
122.	Zimbabwe	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL		6101	25	162

*As per the information information provided by HCl, Islamabad, there are 214 civil prisoners, believed to be Indian, in Pakistani Jails. However, as per list provided by Pakistani authorities to the HCl, Islamabad, as on July 01, 2013, there are 54 civil prisoners, believed to be Indian, languishing in Pakistani jails.

As per information available with the Mission, Besides civil prisoners, as on date there are 229 fishermen, believed to be Indian, Arrested since January 01, 2013.

[English]

Mobile Number Portability

1118. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:

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

(a) the details of subscribers opted for mobile number portability so far, State and company-wise;

(b) whether few mobile users have switched over to different service providers under the number portability facility;

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

(d) whether the telecom regulator mandated mobile

phone companies to implement full mobile number portability in the country; 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 MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) The Telecom licences are issued service area-wise and not state-wise. As per data submitted by Mobile Number Portability service provider, 87,853,1825 mobile users have switched over to different service providers under the number portability facility. The actual numbers of portings carried out till 30th November, 2013 since the launch of mobile number portability, service area-wise and service provider-wise is

enclosed as Statement I and II respectively. The mobile user switched to different service providers as per their choice depending upon various factors such as quality of service, tariffs plans etc.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of above.

Statement-I

Details of actual number of portings Service Area Wise (as on 30th November, 2013 since the launch of MNP)

Service Area	Actual Number of Portings
Delhi	2,918,569
Gujarat	7,643,435
Himachal Pradesh	313,065
Haryana	3,419,446
Jammu and Kashmir	11,536
Maharashtra	6,325,264
Mumbai	2,905,878
Punjab	3,051,707
Rajasthan	9,189,559
Uttar Pradesh - East	4,957,605
Uttar Pradesh - West	5,013,745
Andhra Pradesh	8,286,419
Assam	304,543
Bihar	2,108,366
Karnataka	10,323,510
Kerala	3,616,449
Kolkata	1,948,758
Madhya Pradesh	5,128,523
North East	142,451
Orissa	1,868,646
Tamil Nadu	5,007,407
West Bengal	3,368,301
Total	87,853,182

Statement-II

Details of all-India actual number of portings Service Provider Wise (as on 30th November, 2013 since the launch of MNP)

Service Providers	Actual number of portings (All India)	
	Port Out	Port In
Aircel (GSM)	6314156	4543748
Bharti Airtel (GSM)	17779705	21851867
BPL/Loop (GSM)	230753	136954
BSNL (CDMA)	1044	1069
BSNL (GSM)	3927193	2647087
Etisalat DB (GSM)	1157685	7147
HFCL (CDMA)	29247	27
HFCL (GSM)	71947	55509
Idea/Spice (GSM)	12726273	20582715
MTNL (GSM)	243407	60153
MTS (CDMA)	654625	285035
Reliance Com (CDMA)	3059598	417735
Reliance Tel (GSM)	1781606	1764879
S Tel (GSM)	292832	12622
TATA Teleservices (CDMA)	2287377	259017
TATA Teleservices (GSM)	8239528	6647167
Uninor (GSM)	4467531	1172735
Videocom (GSM)	604588	125591
Vodafone (GSM)	17017223	23626197
Total	87853182	87853182

*[Translation]***NSA Spying on India**

1119. SHRIMATI MALA RAJYA LAXMI SHAH:
 PROF. SAUGATA ROY:
 SHRI C. SIVASAMI:
 SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:
 SHRI LALUBHAI BABUBHAI PATEL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Indian Embassies and the Indian United Nations office in New York were put under sophisticated surveillance by NSA;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has raised its concerns with the USA; and

(d) if so, the response of America in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Government is aware of media reports starting that the U.S. National Security Agency spied on 38 diplomatic missions of foreign countries, including the Indian Embassy in Washington DC, by implanting bugs and using specialized antennae. Government has expressed concerns over the reports of monitoring of the Indian Embassy and of our Mission to the UN in New York by U.S. agencies. Government has raised these concerns

with the U.S. side at senior official levels. A substantive U.S. response is awaited.

*[English]***Migration to Cities**

1120. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of migrants from rural India to small towns and metros during the last ten years, year-wise;

(b) whether an internal migration policy has been drafted by the Government to address the issue in a comprehensive manner; and

(c) 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) The number of persons migrating to cities is not available year-wise as Census is conducted for every 10 years. However, a statement giving State/ UT wise Census 2001 data (Census 2011 data is yet to be released) on migration from rural to urban areas is given in the enclosed Statement I

(b) and (c) No, Madam. It is not the Policy of the government to either check or facilitate migration to the cities as the process of migration is driven by demographic and economic factors and distortions in the process may have undesirable consequences on economic growth and development.

Statement-I

India	Total Migrants		
	Males	Females	Total
1	2	3	4
Last Residence elsewhere in India	10307198	10288033	20595231
Within the State of Enumeration but outside the place of enumeration	6503461	7718815	14222276
Elsewhere in the district of enumeration	3198277	4216547	7414824
In other districts of the state of enumeration	3305184	3502268	6807452
States in India beyond the state of enumeration	3803737	2569218	6372955
Jammu and Kashmir	13192	9492	22684

1	2	3	4
Himachal Pradesh	36469	31532	68001
Punjab	47416	55768	103184
Chandigargh	6532	5057	11589
Uttarakhand	84673	70457	155130
Haryana	79055	97149	176204
Delhi	12235	15725	27960
Rajasthan	215504	160824	976331
Uttar Pradesh	1289768	764917	2054685
Bihar	829534	393932	1223466
Sikkim	672	492	1164
Arunachal Pradesh	1314	1127	2441
Nagaland	5556	5028	10584
Manipur	6306	4881	11187
Mizoram	834	607	1441
Tripura	2826	2241	5067
Meghalaya	1577	1618	3195
Assam	32015	27419	59434
West Bengal	130994	69176	200170
Jharkhand	113660	68877	182537
Odisha	132690	53646	186336
Chhattisgargh	58210	53950	112160
Madhya Pradesh	119661	108117	227778
Gujarat	63524	66934	13045
Daman and Diu	966	544	1510
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	229	244	473
Maharashtra	103533	111545	215078
Andhra Pradesh	100835	96094	196929
Karnataka	125280	120565	245845
Goa	2836	2934	5770
Lakshadweep	363	180	543

1	2	3	4
Kerala	80282	75106	155388
Tamil Nadu	102585	89882	192467
Pondicherry	1936	2468	4404
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	675	687	1362

Source: Census of India-2001.

[*Translation*]

Regulation of International Schools

1121. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has taken a decision to regulate the international schools in India and is considering to set up a mechanism for their registration;

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

(c) whether the stakeholders in this regard have taken any decision and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether there is no clear cut policy with regard to their affiliation with foreign boards or the appointment of foreign teachers in these schools; and

(e) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) At present there is no proposal to regulate the international schools in India.

(d) and (e) At present, there are no policy guidelines to regulate the schools affiliated with foreign boards in respect of the appointment of foreign teachers in these schools. National University of Educational Planning and Administration, an autonomous body of MHRD, has been asked to conduct a study on this issue.

[*English*]

Indians Killed in Shooting in Nairobi

1122. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether two Indians were killed and a few injured in a terrorist attack in Nairobi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken steps to assist the Indians affected by the said incident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Four Indian nationals died in the attacks.

(b) Their details are as follows: (i) Shri Sridhan Natarajan, age 40 years, employee of a local pharmaceutical firm, Harley's Ltd, (ii) Master Paramshu Jain, age 08 years, son of Shri Manoj Jain Branch Manager of Bank of Baroda (Kenya Ltd), (iii) Shri Sudarshan B Nagaraj, who was in book trade and had gone to Nairobi on September 20, and (iv) Smt. Jyotivala Dharmesh Vaya w/o Shri Dharmesh Mathuradas Vaya, a long term resident of Kenya. Four Indian Nationals were reported to be injured;

(c) Yes.

(d) Our High Commissioner in Nairobi and officials of the Indian High Commission visited the two hospitals in Nairobi where the injured in the attack were being treated. Our High Commission in Nairobi provided assistance to the relatives of the victims travelling from India to Nairobi and to the relatives of the Indians suspected to be trapped inside the shopping mall. Our High Commission also assisted in the transportation of the mortal remains of the Indians killed in the attack from Kenya to India. One Indian National, Smt. Manjula Shidhar, who suffered a serious bullet injury during the

attack and who was undergoing treatment in Aga Khan Hospital in Nairobi, was transported to Apollo Hospital in Chennai on November 08, 2013, with the assistance of the Indian High Commission in Nairobi.

(e) Does not apply.

Mid Day Meal Scheme

1123. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: 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 the mid day meal per day per child basis and also cost is decided by the Government of 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:

S.No.	Items	Quantity Per Day	
		Primary	Upper Primary
1.	Food grains	100 gm	150 gm
2.	Pulses	20 gm	30 gm
3.	Vegetables (leafy also)	50 gm	75 gm
4.	Oil and Fat	5 gm	7.5 gm
5.	Salt and Condiments	As per need	As per need

Food grains are supplied by the 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. 3.34 per head for the Primary and Rs. 5.00 per head for the 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 four years. There is no proposal for reviewing the cooking cost on a quarterly basis.

Assistance for Development of Mumbai

1124. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide financial assistance for Integrated development of Mumbai to bring it at par with international standards;

(b) if so, the broad features and details of the plan, indicating phase-wise details and targets conceived thereunder and the steps taken/being taken in that direction;

(c) the amount allocated for this purpose to the State Government of Maharashtra during the last three years and the current year and the details of funds spent during the above period; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to increase the allocation and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): (a) to (c) The Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), a reform driven scheme, was launched on 3rd December, 2005 with the objective of fast track development of cities across the country, focusing on bringing about efficiency in urban infrastructure, service delivery mechanisms, community participation and accountability of Urban Local Bodies and Parastatal agencies toward citizens and to ensure sustainable

development of selected 65 cities during the Mission period 2015-12. Greater Mumbai is one of the cities covered under UIG Sub-Mission of JnNURM to grant Additional Central Assistance (ACA).

A list of project approved and ACA released for the Mission city of Greater Mumbai for the last three years and current year under UIG of JnNURM is in the enclosed Statement. Funds flow under JnNURM is dependent upon achievement of reforms as per commitment in the Memorandum of Agreement (MoA) and submission

of Utilisation Certificate (UCs) as per guidelines of JnNURM.

(d) The Mission has completed its normal tenure on 31-3-2012. However, the Govt. Has extended the period for two years i.e. upto 31-3-2014 for completion of ongoing reforms and projects. Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) on 17-1-2013 approved the proposal for continuation of JnNURM to sanction new projects and Capacity Building activities till 31-3-2014 with the transitional arrangement.

Statement

A list of projects approved and ACA released for the Mission city of Greater Mumbai for the last three years and current year under UIG of JnNURM

Sl.No.	Projects Name	Approved Cost	ACA Committed	ACA Released	Physical Progress	Projects Status
1	2	3	4			
FY 2010-11						
	No projects have been sanctioned during the Financial Year					
	ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2010			19,316.49		
	Total			19,316.49		
FY 2011-12						
1.	Sewerage System for Ambarnath Municipal Corporation	10,941.57	3,829.56	-	0%	In Progress
	Sub Total	10,941.57	3,829.56			
	ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2011			39,663.45		
	Total			10,941.57	3,829.56	39,663.45
FY 2012-13						
	No projects have been sanctioned during the Financial Year					
	ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2012			14,913.22		
	Total			14,913.22		
FY 2013-14						
	No projects have been sanctioned during the Financial Year					
	ACA released for projects which were sanctioned prior to April 2013			2,292.32		
	Total			-	-	2,292.32
Grand Total		10,941.57	3,829.56	76,185.48		

Price of EPR

1125. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the French electricity giant Areva has reportedly increased the price of 1650 MW Evolutionary Pressurized Reactor (EPR) from Euro 3.5 billion to 8.5 billion;

(b) if so, the number of EPR reactors proposed to be purchased from Areva at higher cost for the Jaitapur nuclear power plant and the estimated loss to the exchequer as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to look for alternate suppliers or negotiate with Areva for reduction in price; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The techno-commercial offer given by M/s. Areva, France to devise appropriate business model for scope of work, cost, etc for the Jaitapur Nuclear Power Plant to arrive at viable tariff and project proposal will be subject to outcome of ongoing discussions with them.

(b) to (d) Does not Arise

City Mobility Plan for Metro

1126. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has advised State Governments and promoters of metro rail across the country to submit detailed city mobility plans and take into account the first and last mile connectivity;

(b) if so the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI):
(a) Yes.

(b) We have issued an Advisory - para 4 of Advisory, is given in the enclosed Statement and First and last mile connectivity will be a part of Detailed Project Report of Metro Rail. Response of the State Governments is still awaited.

Statement

No.K-14011/1/2007-UT-IV

Government of India

Ministry of Urban Development

(Urban Transport Wing)

Nirman Bhawan, New Delhi

Dated the 30th August, 2013

To,

Principal Secretary (Urban Development/Transport)

All the States/ UTs

ADVISORY/CIRCULAR

Subject: Inclusion of feeder buses, public bike sharing and pedestrianisation in the influence zone as an integral portion of the DPRs for Mass Rapid Transit System (MRTS) projects recommended and minimum FIRR of the MRTS proposals.

Sir/Madam,

As you are aware, this Ministry provides financial assistance up to 80% for taking up Traffic and Transportation Studies Project, Feasibility Studies, Comprehensive Mobility Plan (CMP), preparation of DPR (limited to 50%, in case of MRTS), under the scheme of Urban Transport Planning launched w.e.f August, 2008. As per the guidelines of the Scheme, ToR for Engagement of Consultants for undertaking the studies/ DPRs etc. will have to be dot approved by this Ministry, prior to inviting the bids.

2. There is an urgent need for providing in each city a transportation system that is seamlessly integrated across all modes and provides first mile as well as last mile connectivity. The various modes of public transport including intermediate public transport and feeder buses

have to work in tandem. Currently, in the ToRs as well as DPRs for Metro Rail Projects received in this Ministry, the basic concept of feeder buses, public bike sharing and pedestrianisation in the influence zone (10 min access/ egress time) is left out.

3. While the cost of feeder buses, public bike sharing and pedestrianisation in the influence zone of stations is quite marginal as compared to the total project cost, absence of the same on account of not being part of an integrated solution causes not only great hardship to the public transport users but also affects adversely overall ridership of the MRTS System as well. Resultantly, even though we are able to find funds for the mega MRTS projects, the feeder system suffers on account of non-availability of even those marginal funds and lack of coordination mainly because the same was not provided for in the DPR. The feeder system should cover the entire same as not provided for in the DPR. The feeder system should cover the entire influence zone of the mega MRTS Projects, even if part of it falls outside the notified municipal area. Such influence zone may be notified as a Local Planning Area/Metropolitan Area under the relevant statute. The concepts of Transit Oriented Development should be enforced in preparing the Land Use Plan for such areas.

4. It has, therefore, been decided that henceforth all the ToRs as well as DPRs of the MRTS projects/proposals shall include feeder buses, public bike sharing and pedestrianisation in the influence zone of the stations in the project cost in the DPR. Even the existing DPRs should be revised to provide for the feeder systems, wherever these have not been provided for.

5. It has also been noticed that while the Financial Internal Rate of Return (FIRR) of metro projects is 0.5% to 4%, the Economic Internal Rate of Return (EIRR) is in the range of 12 to 20%. As such, there is a need to capture the benefits presently accruing to private parties/ individuals into the dedicated revenue stream of the project so as to increase the non fare box revenue and thus the FIRR. In this regard, reference is invited to this Ministry's OM No. K-14011/8/2012-MRTS dated 20/1/2012 (www.moud.gov.in) on innovative financing for Metro Rail Projects. Recently, the Public Investment Board of the

Government of India has considered the project for Jaipur Metro Rail, which has an FIRR of over 8%.

6. Accordingly, to make these projects sustainable, it has also been decided that the FIRR of MRTS projects should preferably be 8% or more for consideration by Govt of India. All the DPRs should be structured/modified accordingly.

Your Faithfully,
(R.K. Singh)
Director (UT-I)
Tel.No. 23062798

Copy to:

- (i) Managing Directors of all Metro Rail Corporations.
- (ii) Managing Director, Urban Mass Transit Company Ltd, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
- (iii) Director General, Institute of Urban Transport, Anand Vihar Metro Station Building, Delhi
- (iv) Chief Planner, Town and Country planning (TCPO)

Copy Also to:

- (i) AS/JS and FAEA/All JSs in MoUD.
- (ii) All Directors/DSs/USs/DOs in the UT Division.
- (iii) Director (NIC) for uploading on the Ministry's website.

Enrolment of Girls in Schools

1127. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

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

(a) the details of gender-wise enrolment of students in the primary, upper primary and secondary schools during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) the incentives given or being given to the States to increase the enrolment of girls in schools;

(c) whether the Government conducts any nation-wide exercise to evaluate and assess attendance levels of children in the elementary schools and if so, the details

thereof, State-wise and the methodology adopted by the Government in this regard; and

(d) the other steps taken/proposed to be taken to check decline in enrolment of girls in schools and improve their literacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) As per the Statistics of School Education brought out by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, the State-wise and the gender-wise details of enrolment in primary, upper primary and secondary schools, during the latest three years 2008-09 (Provisional), 2009-10 (Provisional) and 2010-11 (Provisional) are given in the enclosed Statement I, II and III

(b) The Government has been making consistent progress in meeting the goal of Universal Elementary Education through the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA). Under the SSA, several interventions to promote education of girls are undertaken which include opening of schools in the neighborhood to make access easier for girls, the appointment of additional teachers including women teachers, free textbooks, free uniforms, separate toilet for girls, early childhood care and education centres in/near schools in convergence with ICDS programmes etc., teachers' sensitization programmes to promote girls participation and gender-sensitive teaching-learning materials including text books and interventions to promote education of girls are undertaken intensive community mobilization efforts to promote girls education. In addition, in educationally backward blocks with female literacy rates below the national average, the Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme of residential upper primary schools for girls and the National

Programme for Education of Girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL) for the intensification of community mobilization and cluster based intervention have been undertaken for addressing the issues of girls education. A scheme for the construction and running of girls' hostel in secondary and higher secondary schools is also being implemented since 2009-10 in educationally backward blocks in the country to improve access and retention of the girl child.

(c) A study done by independent agencies on assessing the attendance levels of children in elementary schools was conducted in 2009 which showed that the attendance rates of girls at the primary level were 70.6% against an overall average of 68.5% and 78.7% at the upper primary levels against the overall average of 75.7%. To conduct the study, a sample of 20 States was selected. Number of primary and upper primary schools were selected from the rural and Urban areas of the different districts of these States on a sample basis.

(d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act 2009, which became operational with effect from 1st April, 2010, provides that every child in the 6 to 14 age-group shall have a right to free and compulsory education till the completion of elementary education. The SSA Framework of Implementation has been revised to correspond with the provisions of the RTE Act 2009 and the SSA is being implemented in accordance with the norms and standards of the RTE Act to enhance the enrolment. The Mid Day Meal Scheme is also being implemented with a view to enhance enrolment and retention of children in school. Further, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan which has been launched for universal access to secondary education, aims at removing gender and socio-economic disparities in access to education.

Statement-I

Enrolment in Primary Schools

S.No.	State/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2881212	2815285	2715011	2657072	2775065	2688831
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	71711	65498	68536	64205	75777	70525

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Assam*	1640443	1570829	1218594	1201181	1218594	1201181
4.	Bihar	5912129	4623260	6251583	5034060	6597917	5624435
5.	Chhattisgarh	1897618	1762639	1632098	1518958	1647104	1536409
6.	Goa	51739	47868	53059	48464	51927	48048
7.	Gujarat	673261	690834	712145	656834		
8.	Haryana	625282	697191	838811	792817	737452	701972
9.	Himachal Pradesh	254863	245312	236957	233040	233583	226625
10.	Jammu and kashmir*	737482	667239	704268	649676	704262	649676
11.	Jharkhand	1759496	1799585	1924311	1761455		
12.	Karnataka	605602	581816	552128	530965	531980	509506
13.	Kerala	537119	476406	573483	619061	452855	450863
14.	Madhya Pradesh	6159765	5795845	6230307	5725303	3552909	3799897
15.	Maharashtra	3379329	3095255	3411262	3105589	3462668	3172094
16.	Manipur	128638	125569	129002	125683	120897	118145
17.	Meghalaya	269260	293189	331638	334991	404384	402417
18.	Mizoram	78992	72907	81127	74198	86320	79832
19.	Nagaland*	99812	95262	80708	74905	80708	74905
20.	Orissa	2349164	2233038	2308957	2184342	2291043	2167135
21.	Punjab	956279	806617	1081926	855447	661536	595277
22.	Rajasthan	2810457	2347369	2724124	2287430	2617699	2236441
23.	Sikkim*	56881	53900	55275	52282	55275	52282
24.	Tamil Nadu	3733657	3470463	2624128	2688592	1534133	1534445
25.	Tripura	106564	101390	101734	98352	63498	61043
26.	Uttar Pradesh	11827031	11976544	12104620	11849680	14206147	13113362
27.	Uttarakhand	564705	538630	562922	532217	567173	531467
28.	West Bengal	3303715	3271003	4100719	3988172	3486005	3499711
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	8036	7490	8764	8048	8705	8030
30.	Chandigarh	6234	5201	4698	4267	5137	4767
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19653	18158	20739	19041	20881	19151

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
32.	Daman and Diu	12575	10454	12607	10904	11056	9533
33.	Delhi	571986	551386	577117	558415	572990	553858
34.	Lakshadweep	2779	2789	3852	3811	3528	3418
35.	Puducherry	36960	36469	35938	35210	33779	33341
INDIA		5413049	50952690	54073148	50384667	48872993	45778612

(P): stands for Provisional.

*: Data for the year 2010-11 has been repeated from 2009-10 for these states

Gujarat has not shown the figures of Enrolment for Primary and Middle Schools separately for 2010-11. Therefore, total enrolment for primary and middle schools has been shown against middle schools.

Jharkhand has not provided figures of Enrolment by type of school for the year 2010-11.

Primary schools are schools having highest class upto IV/V.

Statement-II

Enrolment in Middle Schools

S.No.	State/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1304230	1191636	1248562	1147287	1214470	1115260
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	68853	62370	69772	65402	71934	67904
3.	Assam*	852520	854749	804559	892263	804559	482263
4.	Bihar	3436651	2534467	3733330	2855066	4080531	3417635
5.	Chhattisgarh	748863	630327	661688	601597	693031	638276
6.	Goa	35671	30779	38243	33470	29505	34728
7.	Gujarat	3759546	3448517	3884546	3347812	4596691	4004668
8.	Haryana	334820	302770	438165	390721	441956	415730
9.	Himachal Pradesh	211734	193152	236160	212021	212682	188334
10.	Jammu and kashmir*	310245	249091	366711	321471	366711	321471
11.	Jharkhand	1582263	1359461	1582263	1359461		
12.	Karnataka	3301957	3080682	3301020	3072904	3307286	3076351
13.	Kerala	615096	554572	588707	544900	570518	529551
14.	Madhya Pradesh\$	2456999	2151226	2456999	2151226	1497339	1716593
15.	Maharashtra	3464404	3081590	3482756	9095074	3516548	3114749

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Manipur	97478	87242	97655	87323	95800	85781
17.	Meghalaya	57690	55525	77875	87110	75259	83925
18.	Mizoram	33863	31024	34980	31796	36208	33110
19.	Nagaland*	50292	48460	45292	43460	45292	43460
20.	Orissa	789594	73.1862	763413	710559	728771	684516
21.	Punjab	576142	485037	367454	331609	191488	154459
22.	Rajasthan	3428614	2795211	3375393	2840206	3072079	2660970
23.	Sikkim*	14323	16914	15150	18025	15150	18025
24.	Tamil Nadu	1935515	1777446	1803040	1481834	1058783	1058063
25.	Tripura	84355	71877	81090	69541	88559	85657
26.	Uttar Pradesh	3288527	3282592	3804158	3810979	5196551	4608246
27.	Uttarakhand	231910	230321	271359	264857	275093	266226
28.	West Bengal	253101	218189	330625	386115	308464	321056
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6908	6302	6161	5576	6216	5650
30.	Chandigarh	7289	6363	8557	7395	8089	7220
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5571	4537	10007	7730	10325	8678
32.	Daman and Diu	6244	5524	6266	5548	4851	4291
33.	Delhi	144170	99672	131534	85116	132741	89345
34.	Lakshadweep	778	976	1746	1764	1901	2178
35.	Puducherry	14981	14893	13695	14306	11154	11628
INDIA		33508197	29695356	34138931	30381524	32776535	29765994

(P): stands for Provisional.

*: Data for the year 2010-11 has been repeated from 2009-10 for these states

\$: Date for the year 2009-10 has been repeated from 2008-09 for the states

Gujarat has not shown the figures of Enrolment for Primary and Middle Schools separately for 2010-11. Therefore, total enrolment for primary and middle schools has been shown against middle schools.

Jharkhand has not provided figures of Enrolment by type of school for the year 2010-11.

Primary schools are schools having highest class upto IV/V.

Middle Schools are schools having highest class upto VII/VIII.

Statement-III
Enrolment in Secondary Schools

S.No.	State/UTs	2008-09 (P)		2009-10 (P)		2010-11 (P)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2748205	2622928	2797781	2679646	2750725	2646965
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	29939	26066	31396	26989	30874	26982
3.	Assam*	650620	536216	706608	643081	857528	693032
4.	Bihar	947920	589298	909624	609156	961251	693268
5.	Chhattisgarh	225087	199571	259694	216540	285355	244827
6.	Goa	32439	29707	30724	27484	30955	27958
7.	Gujarat	705256	440284	758456	498515	794601	539688
8.	Haryana	582631	555230	527762	448671	527762	448671
9.	Himachal Pradesh	118484	90993	110582	94673	129558	107101
10.	Jammu and kashmir*	139314	109894	155361	163075	185361	163075
11.	Jharkhand	302002	244416	302002	244416		
12.	Karnataka	1313252	1208792	1341897	1236179	1350548	1253698
13.	Kerala	1357007	1300556	1307727	1271596	603781	604608
14.	Madhya Pradesh	919915	512488	910976	600647	1288746	793427
15.	Maharashtra	2959386	2578046	5186843	4331865	2912840	2500708
16.	Manipur	123133	112056	123706	112082	11032	115813
17.	Meghalaya	61866	61268	59515	65124	27542	28058
18.	Mizoram	22633	21943	24548	24263	25183	25069
19.	Nagaland*	104139	96213	84139	76213	84139	76213
20.	Orissa	762223	632252	774103	681777	797309	712227
21.	Punjab	248116	203349	446850	354371	488292	383319
22.	Rajasthan	1149123	666136	1188631	740488	1297832	862709
23.	Sikkim*	5667	5966	5883	6706	5883	6706
24.	Tamil Nadu	591384	619935	560847	603771	541863	552262
25.	Tripura	110902	110687	112327	112880	116076	113507
26.	Uttar Pradesh	2820030	1270908	3030142	1383615	2298325	1585198

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
27.	Uttarakhand	121201	116033	182071	157009	178707	158787
28.	West Bengal	1926404	1834670	17563	19435	1561186	1601154
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	7721	7125	8363	7805	7747	7349
30.	Chandigarh	73285	32826	42877	33333	79795	31279
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	5270	3395	3950	2798	4880	3493
32.	Daman and Diu	2444	2265	2463	2290	2706	2372
33.	Delhi	201286	141326	209995	144897	221993	149339
34.	Lakshadweep	1139	1411	1270	1244	1135	1156
35.	Puducherry	39135	35222	37376	34232	39521	35819
INDIA		21378558	17019471	22284052	17656866	20581031	17195837

(P): stands for Provisional.

*: Data for the year 2010-11 has been repeated from 2009-10 for these states

Jharkhand has not provided figures of Enrolment by type of school for the year 2010-11.

Secondary schools are schools having highest class upto X.

Abuse of NRI Brides

1128. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry of safeguard the interests of women getting married to overseas Indians;

(b) wheater cases of abuse of the brides are being reported from serveral countries;

(c) if so, the number of such cases reported during the last four year, country-wise; and ;

(d) the steps taken to help such women and ensure justice to them?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Ministry has taken several steps to safeguard the interest of Indian women from fraudulent marriages with overseas Indians. The steps taken in this direction, inter-alia, include providing legal/ financial assistance to the Indian women who are deserted/divorced by their overseas spouses.

The Ministry has also launched an educational-cum-

awareness campaign for the Indian brides getting married to overseas Indians and also published a Guidance Pamphlets on "Marriages to Overseas Indians" in English, Hinid, Telugu, Malayalam and Punjabi. A booklet in English containing information on safeguards available to women deserted by their NRI spouses, legal remedies available, authorities that can be approached for redressal of grievances and NGOs which can provide assistance. This is also posted on Ministry's website. The Ministry promotes publicity-cum-awareness campaign through audio visual advertisement on regional TV network and print media from time to time.

(b) and (c) Yes, Madam. Number of such cases received from Indian Missions/Posts during the last four years is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The Ministry implements a Scheme for legal assistance to Indian women deserted by their overseas husbands. Under the Scheme, assistance of US\$3000 in developed countries and US\$2000 in developing countries is given through Indian Missions for filing cases in the local Courts or for legal counselling through the NGOs empaneled with Indian Missions/osts.

Statement

S.No.	Name of Country	No. of Complaints/ Cases received in Indian Missions/ Posts
1.	Australia	2
2.	Bahamas, Turks & Caicos Islands, Cayman & British Virgin Islands	01
3.	Canada	16
4.	Cyprus	01
5.	Denmark	01
6.	Germany	03
7.	Greece	5
8.	Japan	01
9.	South Korea	01
10.	Nepal	02
11.	Netherlands	03
12.	Oman	69
13.	Poland	02
14.	Qatar	46
15.	Singapore	66
16.	Spain	01
17.	Sweden	03
18.	UK	169
19.	USA	14
20.	Vietnam	01

*[Translation]***Asylum to Foreigners**

1129. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of asylum provided by the country to foreigners during the last three years, country-wise;

(b) whether American citizen Edward Snowden had sought asylum in India;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether India has denied asylum to him; and

(e) if not, the reasons behind the denial of asylum to Snowden?

THE MINISTER OF STTAE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India has not granted asylum to foreign nationals in the last three years.

(b) to (e) Mr. Edward Snowden wrote to our Embassy in the Russian Federation on 30 June 2013 requesting political asylum on human rights grounds. In not accepting Mr. Snowden's request for political asylum, Government was guided by a number of considerations, including the nature of his request and the legal implications of this issue. It was evident at that stage, that there was no specific clarity on Mr. Snowden's concerns regarding his apprehensions to his safety and security. Further, since it was unclear at that stage what the charges were against Mr. Snowden in the United States of America (his country of Origin) and his legal status in the Russian Federation, where he was at the time of requesting political asylum, it was not possible to make a definitive determination on the legal implications for India if his request were entertained. Government therefore decided that there were insufficient reasons for India to offer any form of shelter or refuge to Mr. Snowden.

*[English]***Dispute Over Metro Projects**

1130. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY:
SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any dispute between his Ministry and the Ministry of Railways over the Metro rail projects in the country;

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

(c) whether several projects are facing difficulties due to the said dispute; and

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken / being taken by the Government to expedite these projects within a time frame and also to sort out the dispute?

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

(a) No, Madam.

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

Illegal Diagnostic Centres

1131. SHRI KULDEEP BISHNOI:

SHRI ASHOK TANWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether thousands of X-ray machines at diagnostic centres and nursing homes are operating illegally across the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof, State-wise including Haryana along with the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the States/UTs which have not set up the Directorate of Radiation Safety (DRS) for the regulation of these centres under the Atomic Energy (Radiation Protection) Rules; and

(d) the corrective steps taken by the Government for strict enforcement of radiation protection rules and also against illegally operating diagnostic centres and nursing homes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) A large number of X-ray facilities operating across the country have not obtained the necessary regulatory authorisation. The state-wise break up of X-ray facilities under operation without authorisation is presently not available because there has been an accelerated growth in the number of diagnostic X-ray units/Facilities across the country.

(c) and (d) Although the radiation hazard involved in X-ray facilities is generally very low, in addition to

rationalising regulation for users in diagnostic X-ray practice, AERB has taken the following measures to bring such units under radiation safety certification of AERB:

- i. For establishing a more effective regulatory set-up for X-ray units, AERB has been pursuing with State Governments for formation of state level Directorates of Radiation Safety (DRS) under the Health and Family Welfare Department of the respective State governments. AERB has signed MoUs with eleven States (Kerala, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Chhattisgarh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra, Odisha and Arunachal Pradesh), of which DRS in Kerala and in Mizoram are already functioning.
- ii. AERB has decentralised its regulatory functions through the establishment of Regional Regulatory Centers (RRC). Presently, the Southern RRC and Eastern RRC are functional.
- iii. AERB has recently developed and launched an electronic web-based e-governance system (e-Licensing of Radiation Applications, e-LORA) for the user to enable easy filing of applications and issuance of Licence/ Registration for faster and on-line processing of licensing applications.
- iv. AERB has enhanced regulatory control on manufacture/supplier by issuance of Licence/ Authorisation. It is a statutory requirement for these stakeholders to guide their customers to obtain AERB license to operate their X-ray equipment.
- v. Periodically advertisements are published in the print media as well as on AERB website advising users to buy AERB design approved (type approved) equipment and to obtain the requisite Licence/ Registration for operation, from AERB.

Interception of Communications

1132. SHRI O.S. MANIAN:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI TARACHAND BHAGORA:

SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has worked out any strategy to counter hate mails that are spreading fast in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Indian security agencies have access to Intercept all the telephone and Internet communications of Indian and foreign websites/operators;

(d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the mechanism in place or likely to be put in place to monitor such communications without the assistance of the concerned operators and web sites; and

(e) whether Government proposes to extend telecom laws to give more teeth to Indian security agencies for gaining real time access to all forms of lawfully targeted communications and also have systems in place for ferreting out any spy software or malware hidden in imported gear used in telephone networks; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and if not, the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Government has recently notified National Cyber Security policy - 2013 in order to protect information and information infrastructure in Cyber space, build capabilities to prevent and respond to cyber threats, reduce vulnerabilities and minimize damage from cyber incidents through a combination of intuitional structures, people, process technology and cooperation. Further, Government has recently approved cyber security framework to achieve the objectives set out in National Cyber Security policy. Besides, Section 69A of Information Technology Act provides for blocking access to the public or cause to be blocked for access by the public information generated, transmitted, received, stored or hosted in any computer resource.

(c) and (d) Government has mandated all the Telecom Service Providers and the Internet Service Providers in India to provide the Lawful Interception and

Monitoring facilities to the Indian security agencies for all the communication services. As such Security agencies are able to intercept the encrypted services through the lawful interception facilities provided by the Telecom Service Providers. However, Security Agencies have intimated that they are not able to decrypt some of encrypted intercepted communication to readable format. World over several services providers are providing services cross the globe for sharing audio, video, image, email, data and accessing other web services anytime and anywhere by everyone in the world in a secure manner. The security of these services is achieved through encryption technology. These services are mostly availed by the citizens across world through Internet either in their individual capacity or as part of commercial activities. There are multifarious aspects involved in dealing with the issues related to such communication services such as technical, international relationship, legal and regulatory policy, commercial and security requirements etc. Therefore, the Government regularly interacts with all stakeholders to resolve this issue on subject arising from time to time.

(e) and (f) As per the provisions contained in section 5(2) of Indian Telegraph Act 1885 read with Indian Telegraph Rule 419A as well as Section 69 of the Information Technology Act read with Information Technology (Procedure and Safeguards for Interception, Monitoring and Decryption of information) Rules, 2009, Security agencies can intercept and monitor the communication on real time basis in accordance with Sanction by the competent authority. A standard Operating Procedure (SOP) for interception, handling, usage, sharing, copying, storage and destruction of messages / telephone / emails etc. and certification was notified by Ministry of Home Affairs in May 2011. Further, to automate this process of interception and monitoring the Government has decided to set up a Centralized Monitoring System (CMS), which will result in reducing the time for provisioning of lawful interception and monitoring request and better secrecy of the targeted communication.

In order to address the issue of spyware, malware etc. hidden in telecom and Information Technology equipment, the Government has issued instructions to the Telecom Service Providers through licence amendment that they should get any telecom equipment being

inducted into telecom network security tested as per relevant contemporary Indian or International security standards from third party certified labs or provide a certificate to this effect if such third party lab do not exist for any particular element. From 1st July 2014, such security certification needs to be obtained from labs located in India. Government has also decided to set up Telecom Testing and Security Certification Centre to develop system, processes, procedure and tools for security testing of telecom equipment. The Centre will accredit the security testing labs in private, joint or public sector based on the system, process and procedures developed by it.

Allotment of Land

1133. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the Minister of URBAN DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the Names of Trusts, Hospitals, Hotels and other organizations including Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) which have been allotted land at subsidized/concessional/below market price rates by the Government/Delhi Development Authority (DDA) and the Land and Development Office (L and DO) in Delhi and the National Capital Region during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether any violation of the terms and conditions for allotment of land has come to the notice of the Government/DDA and the L and DO;

(c) if so, the action taken in this regard;

(d) whether most of the above organizations have utilized the land for other purposes than for which land was allotted to them by the Government/DDA and the L and DO; and

(e) if so, the names of such trusts and NGOs etc. along with the action taken against such erring authorities/organizations, so far?

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

(a) A list of allotments made by Delhi Development Authority (DDA) to Societies/Organizations during last three years and the current year in Delhi is given in the enclosed

Statement. No such allotment has been made by Land and Development office (L and DO).

(b) No violation has been noticed/reported in respect of the above allotments.

(c) to (e) In view of the above, question does not arise.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of Society/Organizations
1.	Learning Matter Educational Society
2.	Voice Society
3.	Popular institute Society for the Blind
4.	Chander Bhushan Singh Memorial Mahila Bal Evam Sharvan Vikiang Shiksha Evam Punarvas Sansthan.
MEENA	
5.	Shri Dattaacharya Gnana Bodha Satsang Sabha Charitable Trust
6.	ISKCON
7.	Arya Samaj Sainik Vihar
8.	Bengal Welfare and Culture Association
9.	Jitendra Charitable Society
10.	Delhi wakf Board
11.	Sri Jagannath Rohini Sewa Sangh
12.	Shri Balaji Babosa Dharmik Society
13.	Science of The Soul Research Center
14.	International Society for Krishna Consciousness (ISKCON)
15.	Shri Parmhans Advait Mat Publication Society
16.	Shri Swetamber Sthanak Vasi Jain Mahila Mandal P.V.
17.	ISKCON
18.	Shri Hari Vaikunth Ashram
19.	Radha Krishna Mandir Sewa Samiti

Sl.No.	Name of Society/Organizations
20.	Gurdwara Baba Sahab Singh Ji (Regd.)
21.	Science and Social Research Center
22.	Shri Paanhan Advait Mat Publication Society
23.	Shri Guru Singh Sabha

[English]

Special Recruitment Programme

1134. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total vacancies under the Physically Handicapped quota in various central departments for the differently abled persons as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to run a special recruitment drive to fill these vacant posts in Government, Semi-Government, PSUs and PSU Banks;

(c) if so, the time by the recruitment is likely to be conducted; and

(d) if not, the details of the plan of the Government to fill vacant posts under physically handicapped quota?

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 details of total vacancies under the physically handicapped quota in various central departments are not centrally maintained.

(b) to (d) A Special Recruitment Drive was launched in December, 2008 to fill up the backlog reserved vacancies of persons with disabilities in Central Government posts and services, including attached/subordinate offices, autonomous bodies and Public Sector Undertakings. As per information received from various Ministries/Departments, there were 6003 backlog reserved vacancies for Persons with Disabilities and 2388 backlog vacancies could be filled up. The drive was concluded on 31.03.2012.

Instructions have been issued in December, 2012 that the Ministries/Departments should ensure that reservation to persons with disabilities be provided as per extant instructions so as to minimize possibility of creation of backlog reserved vacancies.

Computer Virus

1135. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of viruses have been detected affecting the computers;

(b) if so, the details of the viruses;

(c) whether India stands 3rd in botnet computer virus infection; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government for preventing the nuisance and protecting the Indian Websites from hacking and virus attack?

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) With the innovation of technology 'malicious software' are getting highly sophisticated and complex. Due to proliferation of Information Technology (IT) in all areas worldwide, there is rise in the virus propagation and malicious activities. With the rise in the number of computers and increase in the broadband connections the same trends are observed in India as well.

(b) As per reports of Antivirus and Cyber Security vendors and incidents of virus propagation tracked by and reported to the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In), prominent viruses affecting Indian cyber space are zeroAccess botnet, Ramnit, Sality, Zeus, Reveton, Zortob and Android.Adtd.

(c) Different Botnet are reported from time to time across the world due to spread of variety of viruses. According to a report of Antivirus vendor Symantec, India is at No. 3 only for specific virus "Zero Access botnet" caused due to infections of multiples variants of 'zero access' virus.

(d) As per botnet infections tracked by CERT-In, propagation of "zero access" malware has shown increase during last two months. CERT-In is working in coordination with the Internet Service Providers and Industry to alert users regarding such infections and have suggested remedial measures. Alerts regarding spread of 'zero access' botnet are published on website www.cert-in.org.in and measures and removal tools for cleaning infected systems are advised. The specific steps taken by the Government for protecting Indian websites from hacking and virus attacks are:

- i. Alerts and advisories about the virus threats are being issued regularly by the Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In). Measures to be taken to detect infected systems, dis-infect the same and prevent further propagation are also and being advised regularly to organization and general users.
- ii. Government has released the "National Cyber Security Policy - 2013" for public use and implementation with all relevant stakeholders. The objective of the policy is to create a framework for comprehensive, collaborative and collective response to deal with the issue of cyber security at all levels within the country.
- iii. The Government has circulated Computer Security Policy and Guidelines to all the Ministries/ Departments on taking steps to prevent, detect and mitigate cyber attacks. In addition, all state governments and UTs have been advised to implement appropriate security measures to prevent hacking of websites.
- iv. National Informatics Centre (NIC) managing Govt. websites is implementing measures to secure the Govt. IT infrastructure from cyber attacks.
- v. National Informatics Centre (NIC) is hosting web sites, only after the web sites are audited with respect to cyber security.

Department of Electronics and Information Technology (DEITY) is conducting programs to generate information security awareness. Specific book, videos and online material are developed for children, parents and

general users about information security which are disseminated through Portals like "secureyourpc.in" and "www.secyourelectronics.in".

[Translation]

Setting up of Schools

1136. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the decision of the management of prestigious Durham School, U.K. to set up its schools in India including Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has accorded the approval to the Durham School management for the above purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. The Government has not received any proposal from the management of the Durham School, U.K., to set up its schools in India.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[English]

Declining Standard of Education

1137. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether plethora of private engineering and management colleges have sprung up in the country including National Capital Region during the last three years which do not provide quality education;

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

(c) whether these private institutions are charging astronomical fee and are not in tune with the fast changing needs of vocational education; and

(d) if so, the steps taken by the Government to tackle the issue that has crippled the standard of education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Approvals to establish private engineering and management colleges in the National Capital Region (NCR) have been granted to the applicant institutions which fulfill the norms and standards as prescribed from time to time. The details of Engineering and Management Colleges in NCR for the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The fees in the institutions are fixed by the State Fee Fixation Authority notified by the State Govt. until the National Level Fee Fixation committee gives its recommendation.

(d) The Ministry, through the All India Council for Technical Education, has envisaged various schemes for the improvement of quality and standard of higher

education in the country such as:

- Research promotion Scheme (RPS) scheme for promoting research in the field of engineering.
- Set up the National Board of Accreditation to regulate and monitor the quality of engineering education in the country.
- Research and Institutional Development (RID) Schemes for the improvement of the quality of Engineering Education
- Quality Improvement Programme (QIP)

In addition to the above Industry participation in academics is being actively promoted and these schemes have significantly improved the delivery mechanisms for education.

Statement

List of engineering and management institutes 2011-12 (NCR)

Row Labels	Engineering and Technology	Management	Grand Total
Delhi	111	89	200
Central Delhi	4	7	11
East Delhi	7	6	13
New Delhi	47	34	81
North Delhi	16	8	24
North East Delhi	2		2
North West Delhi	5	1	6
South Delhi	22	27	49
South West Delhi	1		1
West Delhi	6	6	12
Haryana	88	29	117
Bhiwani	7	1	8
Faridabad	17	5	22
Gurgaon	12	7	19
Jhajjar	12		12
Mahendergarh	11	1	12
Panipat	9	3	12

Row Labels	Engineering and Technology	Management	Grand Total
Rohtak	9	10	19
Sonepat	11	2	13
Rajasthan	11	4	15
Alwar	6	2	8
Bharatpur	4		4
Ghaziabad	1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	114	108	222
Bagpat	6	3	9
Bulandshahar	3	3	6
Gautham Buddha Nagar	3	12	15
Ghaziabad	49	49	98
Meerut	53	41	94
Grand Total	324	230	554

List of engineering and managment institutes 2012-13 (NCR)

Row Labels	Engineering and Technology	Management	Grand Total
Delhi	117	82	199
Central Delhi	3	8	11
East Delhi	7	5	12
New Delhi	49	30	79
North Delhi	15	7	22
North East Delhi	2		2
North West Delhi	7	1	8
Panipat	1		1
South Delhi	21	25	46
South West Delhi	2		2
West Delhi	10	6	16
Haryana	98	32	130
Bhiwani	7	1	8
Faridabad	17	6	23
Gurgaon	11	7	18

Row Labels	Engineering and Technology	Management	Grand Total
Jhajjar	12	1	13
Mahendergarh	12	1	13
Meerut		2	2
Panipat	9	3	12
Rewari	5	1	6
Rohtak	13	8	21
Sonepat	12	2	14
Rajasthan	12	3	15
Alwar	6	1	7
Bharatpur	5		5
Ghaziabad	1	2	3
Uttar Pradesh	124	102	226
Bagpat	6	3	9
Bulandshahar	4	3	7
Gautham Buddha Nagar	4	10	14
Ghaziabad	51	44	95
Gurgaon	1	1	2
Meerut	58	41	99
Grand Total	351	219	570

List of engineering and management institutes 2012-13 (NCR)

Row Labels	Engineering and Technology	Management	Grand Total
Delhi	15	30	45
Central Delhi		1	1
New Delhi	2	4	6
North Delhi	1	2	3
North East Delhi	1		1
North West Delhi	4	7	11
South Delhi	3	7	10
South West Delhi	2	4	6
West Delhi	2	5	7

Row Labels	Engineering and Technology	Management	Grand Total
Haryana	139	38	177
Bhiwani	9	2	11
Faridabad	15	7	22
Gurgaon	17	8	25
Jhajjar	24	6	30
Mahendergarh	14	1	15
Panipat	13	2	15
Rewari	5	2	7
Rohtak	13	7	20
Sonepat	29	3	32
Rajasthan	14	1	15
Alwar	11	1	12
Bharatpur	3		3
Uttar Pradesh	141	143	284
Bagpat	8	4	12
Bulandshahar	6	7	13
Gautham Buddha Nagar	23	51	74
Gautham Buddha Nagar	6	8	14
Ghaziabad	45	40	85
Meerut	53	33	86
Grand Total	309	212	521

Recommendations of NKC

1138. SHRI N. DHARAM SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Knowledge Commission has submitted around 300 recommendations;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) The number of recommendations accepted and implemented;

(d) Whether many of them are not implemented; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefore?

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) Yes, the National Knowledge Commission has submitted around 300 recommendations.

The recommendations were on the following 27 subjects in the form of letters to Prime Minister during the years from 2006 to 2009: 'Report to the Nation 2006-2009'.

(i) Libraries (ii) Translation (iii) Language (iv) National Knowledge Network (v) Right to Education (vi) Vocational Education and Training (vii) Higher Education (viii) National Science and Social Science Foundation (ix) E-Governance (x) Health Information Network (xi) Portals (xii) Open Educational Resources (xiii) Legal Education (xiv) Medical Education (xv) Management Education (xvi) Open and Distance Education (xvii) Intellectual Property Rights (xviii) Innovation (xix) Traditional Health Systems (xx) Legal Framework for Public Funded Research (xxi) School Education (xxii) Engineering education (xxiii) More Talented students in maths and Science (xxiv) More Quality Ph.Ds (xxv) Entrepreneurship (xxvi) Knowledge Applications in Agriculture (xxvii) Knowledge Applications for Enhancing Quality of Life.

All the recommendation are available on NKC website in 10 languages.

(c) to (e) The specific recommendations of the NKC have been used as an input in preparation of the XIth and XIIth Five Year Plan. The XI Plan placed high priority on education as a central instrument. This was reflected in the allocation of four fold increase over the Tenth Plan. The XIIth Plan has been approved by NDC in its meeting held on 27.12.2012.

Opening of Private Universities

1139. SHRIMATI KAMLA DEVI PATLE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of private universities functioning currently in the country;

(b) the number of private universities opened in the country during the last two years, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government is considering to open private universities during the Twelfth Five Year Plan, and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has received proposal from the various State Governments including Chhattisgarh for setting up of private university in their States; and

(e) if so, the action taken by the Government thereon, State-wise, Proposal-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) At present, there are 170 Private Universities in the country.

(b) During the last two years (2011 and 2012), 56 Private Universities were established by the respective Acts of the State Legislatures. The State-wise list of Private Universities with the date of their Gazette Notification is available at the University Grants Commission (UGC) website www.ugc.ac.in.

(c) to (e) Private Universities can be established either by an Act of Parliament or by an Act of State Legislatures. So far, the Ministry has not established any Private University by an Act of Parliament. The fact of the Establishment of a Private University by an Act of the State Legislature comes to the notice of the UGC or the Ministry only after the relevant enactment. Information on the proposals pending at the State level for setting up Private Universities is not maintained centrally.

[Translation]

Minority Status to AMU

1140. SHRIMATI RAJKUMARI CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to give minority status to the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU);

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

(c) the time by which the AMU is likely to be granted minority status?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (c) The minority status of the Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) was challenged in the Allahabad High Court which, held that it is not a minority institution. The Ministry and AMU have filed an appeal against this order in the Supreme Court of India. As such, the matter is *sub-judice*.

[English]

Approval to Technical Institutes and Courses

1141. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has asked the Universities to grant approval to the technical institutions and courses which have been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also true that there has been a suggestion to create a proper mechanism to ensure that all affiliating universities exercise necessary precautions before granting approvals as engineering education is already suffering from poor quality; and

(d) if so, 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 Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, in its judgement delivered on 25th April, 2013 in Civil Appeal No. 1145 of 2004 and Civil Appeal No. 5736-5745 of 2004, has declared that colleges affiliated to a University fall outside the definition of "Technical Institution" as defined under Section 2(h) of the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) Act, 1987. The UGC has addressed a letter to all Universities to consider affiliating those colleges which have been granted approval by AICTE for the academic year 2013-2014.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The UGC has prepared draft UGC (Approval of Colleges offering Technical Education by Universities) Regulations, 2013 and posted them on its website www.ugc.ac.in for soliciting comments/suggestions from stakeholders.

Vacant seats in Engineering and Technology Institutes

1142. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been substantial addition of

engineering and technology seats during the last year across colleges all over the country;

(b) if so, whether the number of vacant seats in engineering and technology institutions are far higher than additions in seats and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether many of the graduates in engineering and technology except from top-notch colleges find themselves unemployable and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether there is regional imbalance in engineering/technical institutions in the country including Tamil Nadu, Andhra Pradesh and Maharashtra in contrast to northern States and if so, the details thereof.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. There has been addition of Engineering and Technology seats during the last year across colleges all over the country. A list of additions to engineering and technology seats across colleges all over the country along with the students admitted during the year 2010-11, 2011-12 and 2012-12 is given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) This Ministry has not conducted any study with regard to unemployable graduates in engineering and technology except from top-notch colleges; therefore, no data/details on this are available with the Government.

(d) Yes Madam. It is seen that the trend in the establishment of Private Engineering colleges is not uniform across the country. There are 3379 approved Engineering Colleges in the country, out of which 618 are situated in the state of Andhra Pradesh, 373 in Maharashtra and 525 in Tamil Nadu. The approvals for setting up of new technical institutions by the Society/ Trust/ Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/ Central Government/State Government etc. have been granted to those applicant institutions that fulfill the norms and standards as prescribed from time to time.

Statement -I*The details of Approved seats and Students Admitted in Engineering and Tech. during the last three years*

S.No.	States	2010-11		2011-12		2012-13	
		Approved Seats	Students Admitted	Approved Seats	Students Admitted	Approved Seats	Students Admitted
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	200072	162164	240727	181029	269601	207134
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-	-	405	281	450	368
3.	Assam	2696	1911	2873	2457	2106	2106
4.	Bihar	4455	4200	4455	3945	4290	3400
5.	Chhattisgarh	486	280	556	298	1660	1485
6.	Chhattisgarh	14841	10767	16299	11427	22278	16401
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	-	-	450	450	240	240
8.	Delhi	270	211	450	310	5317	5253
9.	Goa	270	270	270	270	1890	1785
10.	Gujarat	39255	33278	49911	38750	71462	65243
11.	Haryana	33465	23830	42276	28902	56690	45329
12.	Himachal Pradesh	4050	3849	4815	4176	4258	3173
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	1170	902	1170	1090	3139	2902
14.	Jharkhand	1980	1488	3294	2209	5750	4966
15.	Karnataka	65268	52669	74805	59441	113956	100946
16.	Kerala	20864	17379	28813	20979	47344	41503
17.	Madhya Pradesh	29520	27987	39627	28344	74422	60164
18.	Maharashtra	135392	11298	156685	125935	193485	159323
19.	Manipur	-	-	-	-	128	115
20.	Meghalaya	45818	45750	135	135	290	270
21.	Mizoram	135	135	135	135	90	90
22.	Orissa	45818	37059	52129	38033	56376	39869
23.	Puducherry	2637	1802	3636	2223	4374	3293
24.	Punjab	33068	22095	38701	22808	64162	49610
25.	Rajasthan	43965	29397	48804`	31764	57030	40722
26.	Sikkim	-	-	-	-	918	852
27.	Tamil Nadu	175580	133385	209655	152656	249938	186965

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
28.	Tripura	-	-	8949	8286	300	270
29.	Uttar Pradesh	40554	29587	46305	33643	124511	90051
30.	Uttarakhand	5955	4249	8286	5429	13888	10015
31.	West Bengal	12387	8949	13706	10458	26865	22624
Grand Total		961040	769944	1098725	816485	1477208	1166467
% Vacancy			20		25.69		21.04

Granting Degrees by Autonomous Colleges

1143. DR. P. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is true that the Government has decided to allow "A" grade autonomous colleges to grant degrees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is true that the University Grants Commission has stipulated certain conditions for the autonomous colleges issuing degrees; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) and (b) No, Madam. As per the provisions of the University Grants Commission (UGC) Act, 1956, degree granting powers can be exercised only by a University, set up either under a Central Act or a State Act, or an institution deemed to be a university notified under Section 3 of the UGC Act, or an institution especially empowered by the Parliament.

(c) No, Madam. however, an expert committee has been set up by the UGC to examine the issue.

(d) Does not arise.

Recognition of CBSE Courses

1144. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some of the courses being offered by the Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) for the students of Class 12 are not recognized by most of the Indian universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the justification for countinuing such courses;

(c) Whether the Government proposes to issue instructions to such universities to accept those courses for already passed out students; and

(d) if so, the time by which the final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) No, Madam. The courses offered by Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) are recognized by most of the universities. However, at times the universities may put certain conditions of requiring particular subjects for admission to certain undergraduate courses.

(c) and (d) There is no such proposal.

Indian Judicial Service

1145. SHRI A.K.S. VIJAYAN:

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

(a) whether only a very small per cent of law graduates in the country are joining the legal profession;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to introduce Indian Judicial Service on the lines of Indian Administrative Service to attract more law graduates to the judicial field; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) No statistical data is maintained in this regard.

(c) and (d) The Constitution was amended in 1977 to provide for an All India Judicial Service (AIJS) under Article 312 of the Constitution. There has been support in favour of AIJS by 11th Law Commission in its 116th Report, the First National Judicial Pay Commission, Committee on Centre State Relations and Department Related Parliamentary Standing Committee. However, consensus on having AIJS has not been possible in the consultations held with the State Governments and the High Courts. The proposal was placed for consideration in the Conference of Chief Ministers of the States and Chief Justices of the High Courts held on 07th April, 2013. It has been decided that further consultation on the matter would be required with States and High Courts.

[Translation]

Code of Conduct of Election Commission

1146. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Model Code of Conduct of the Election Commission;

(b) the time by which the Model Code of Conduct comes into effect prior to the Lok Sabha and State Assembly polls;

(c) the State-wise details of cash confiscated by Election Commission during Elections held in the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND

INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) Model Code of Conduct for the Guidance of the Political Parties and Candidates is attached as Statement

(b) The Election Commission has informed that it announces the election schedule ordinarily not more than three weeks prior to the date on which the notification or first notification is likely to be issued in respect of such election. In case of general elections to the Lok Sabha/ State Legislative Assemblies, the Model Code of Conduct comes into force on the date of announcement of election schedule by the Election Commission, and will cease to be in operation once the notification constituting the new House(s) concerned is issued by the Commission.

(c) The Election Commission has intimated that the details of unaccounted cash seized during recent elections held in the calendar year 2011, 2012 and 2013, are as under:-

S.No.	Name of the State	Seized Cash (Rs. in crore)
1	2	3
2011		
1.	Assam	2.24
2.	West Bengal	8.54
3.	Kerala	1.14
4.	Tamil Nadu	36.54
5.	Puducherry	0.12
2012		
6.	Uttar Pradesh	36.29
7.	Punjab	11.51
8.	Goa	0.60
9.	Manipur	1.08
10.	Andhra Pradesh Bye-Poll- 2013 (18AC+1 PC from Nellore)	30.65
11.	Uttarakhand	1.30
12.	Jharkhand (Rajya Sabha Election-2012)	2.15

1	2	3
13.	Gujarat	2.18
14.	Himachal Pradesh 2013	0.10
15.	Tripura	0.051
16.	Meghalaya	0.73
17.	Nagaland	3.36
18.	Karnataka	16.93
19.	CFhhattisgarh	7.58
20.	Madhya Pradesh	8.72
21.	Mizoram	0.18
22.	Rajasthan	13.44
23.	NCT of Delhi	2.14
24.	Tamil Nadu Bye-election- 2013 from 83 Yercud AC	1.62

(d) The Election Commission has informed that on the basis of meeting held with all recognized political parties on the 4th October, 2010, it has issued guidelines relating to 'use of money power' and first implemented in Bihar Legislative Assembly Elections in 2010. The measures taken by the Election Commission inter alia include opening of separate division in the Commission to oversee election expenditure, appointment of Expenditure Observers and Assistant Expenditure Observers, Deployment of Flying Squads and Static Surveillance Teams to keep vigil over movement of cash linked with candidates or political parties, or items of bribe meant for inducement of elections, liquor and other illicit items during election and their seizure, Media Certification and Monitoring Committee to keep a watch on media advertisements and suspected cases of paid news, Maintenance of Shadow Observation Register and Folder of evidence in respect of each candidate, Video Surveillance Team to oversee major items of expenditure, opening of separate bank account by the candidate for the purpose of election expenses and involving the Income Tax Department to keep vigil over movement of cash through the airports, hotels, financial brokers etc. in the constituency during election process. The Election

Commission has also issued instructions to all candidates and political parties to avoid cash transactions during election process.

Statement

Election Commission of India Model Code of Conduct for the Guidance of Political Parties and Candidates

I. Genral Conduct

(1) No Party or candidate shall include in any activity which may aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes and communities, religious or linguistic.

(2) Criticism of other political parties, when made, shall be confined to their policies and programme, past record and work. Parties and Candidates shall refrain from criticism of all aspects of private life, not connected with the public activities of the leaders or workers of other parties. Criticism of other parties or their workers based on unverified allegations or distortion shall be avoided.

(3) There shall be no appeal to caste or communal feelings for securing votes. Mosques, Churches, Temples or other places of worship shall not be used as forum for election propaganda.

(4) All parties and candidates shall avoid scrupulously all activities which are "corrupt practices" and offences under the election law, such as bribing of voters, intimidation of voters, impersonation of voters, canvassing within 100 meters of polling stations, holding public meetings during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the close of the poll, and the transport and conveyance of voters to and from polling station.

(5) The right of every individual for peaceful and undisturbed home-life shall be respected, however much the political parties or candidates may resent his political opinions or activities. Organising demonstrations or picketing before the houses of individuals by way of protesting against their opinions or activities shall not be resorted to under any circumstances.

(6) No political party or candidate shall permit its or his followers to make use of -3- any individual's land, building, compound wall etc., without his permission for

erecting flag-staffs, suspending banners, pasting notices, writing slogans etc.

(7) Political parties and candidates shall ensure that their supporters do not create obstruction in or break up meetings and processions organised by other parties. Workers or sympathisers of one political party shall not create disturbances at public meetings organised by another political party by putting questions orally or in writing or by distributing leaflets of their own party. Processions shall not be taken out by one party along places at which meetings are held by another party. Posters issued by one party shall not be removed by workers of another party.

II. Meetings.

(1) The party or candidate shall inform the local police authorities of the venue and time any proposed meeting well in time so as to enable the police to make necessary arrangements for controlling traffic and maintaining peace and order.

(2) A Party or candidate shall ascertain in advance if there is any restrictive or prohibitory order in force in the place proposed for the meeting if such orders exist, they shall be followed strictly. If any exemption is required from such orders, it shall be applied for and obtained well in time.

(3) If Permission or license is to be obtained for the use of loudspeakers or any other facility in connection with any proposed meeting, the party or candidate shall apply to the authority concerned well in advance and obtain such permission or license.

(4) Organisers of a meeting shall invariably seek the assistance of the police on duty for dealing with persons disturbing a meeting or otherwise attempting to create disorder. Organisers themselves shall not take action against such persons.

III. Procession

(1) A Party or candidate organizing a procession shall decide before hand the time and place of the starting of the procession, the route to be followed and the time and place at which the procession will terminate. There shall not be any deviation from the programme.

(2) The organisers shall give advance intimation to the local police authorities of the programme so as to enable the police to make necessary arrangements.

(3) The organisers shall ascertain if any restrictive orders are in force in the localities through which the procession has to pass, and shall comply with the restrictions unless exempted specially by the competent authority. Any traffic regulations or restrictions shall also be carefully adhered to.

(4) The organisers shall take steps in advance to arrange for passage of the procession so that there is no block or hindrance to traffic. If the procession is very long, it shall be organised in segments of suitable lengths, so that at convenient intervals, especially at points where the procession has to pass road junctions, the passage of held up traffic could be allowed by stages thus avoiding heavy traffic congestion.

(5) Processions shall be so regulated as to keep as much to the right of the road as possible and the direction and advice of the police on duty shall be strictly complied with.

(6) If two or more political parties or candidates propose to take processions over the same route or parts thereof at about the same time, the organisers shall establish contact well in advance and decide upon the measures to be taken to see that the processions do not clash or cause hindrance to traffic. The assistance of the local police shall be availed of for arriving at a satisfactory arrangement. For this purpose the parties shall contact the police at the earliest opportunity.

(7) The political parties or candidates shall exercise control to the maximum extent possible in the matter of processionists carrying articles which may be put to misuse by undesirable elements especially in moments of excitement.

(8) The carrying of effigies purporting to represent members of other political parties or their leaders, burning such effigies in public and such other forms of demonstration shall not be countenanced by any political party or candidate.

IV. Polling Day

All Political parties and candidates shall-

- (i) Co-operate with the officers on election duty to ensure peaceful and orderly polling and complete freedom to the voters to exercise their franchise without being subjected to any annoyance or obstruction.
- (ii) Supply to their authorized workers suitable badges or identity cards.
- (iii) Agree that the identity slip supplied by them to voters shall be on plain (white) paper and shall not contain any symbol, name of the candidate or the name of the party;
- (iv) refrain from serving or distributing liquor on polling day and during the forty eight hours preceding it.
- (v) not allow unnecessary crowd to be collected near the camps set up by the political parties and candidates near the polling booths so as to avoid Confrontation and tension among workers and sympathizers of the parties and the candidate.
- (vi) ensure that the candidate's camps shall be simple. They shall not display any posters, flags, symbols or any other propaganda material. No eatable shall be served or crowd allowed at the camps and
- (vii) co-operate with the authorities in complying with the restrictions to be imposed on the plying of vehicles on the polling day and obtain permits for them which should be displayed prominently on those vehicles.

V. Polling Booth

Excepting the voters, no one without a valid pass from the Election Commission shall enter the polling booths.

VI. Observers

The Election Commission is appointing Observers. If the candidates or their agents have any specific complaint or problem regarding the conduct of elections they may bring the same to the notice of the Observer.

VII. Party in Power

The party in power whether at the Centre or in the State or States concerned, shall ensure that no cause is given for any complaint that it has used its official position

for the purposes of its election campaign and in particular-

- (i) (a) The ministers shall not combine their official visit with electioneering work and shall not also make use of official machinery or personnel during the electioneering work.
- (b) Government transport including official aircrafts, vehicles, machinery and personnel shall not be used for furtherance of the interest of the party in power;
- (ii) Public places such as maidens etc., for holding election meetings, and use of helopades for air flights in connection with elections shall not be monopolized by itself. Other parties and candidates shall be allowed the use of such places and facilities on the same terms and conditions on which they are used by the party in power;
- (iii) Rest houses, dark bungalows or other Government accommodation shall not be monopolized by the party in power or its candidates and such accommodation shall be allowed to be used by other parties and candidates in a fair manner but no party or candidate shall use or be allowed to use such accommodation (including premises appertaining thereto) as a campaign office or for holding any public meeting for the purposes of election propaganda;
- (iv) Issue of advertisement at the cost of public exchequer in the newspapers and other media and the misuse of official mass media during the election period for partisan coverage of political news and publicity regarding achievements with a view to furthering the prospects of the party in power shall be scrupulously avoided.
- (v) Ministers and other authorities shall not sanction grants/Payments out of discretionary funds from the time elections are announced by the Commission; and
- (vi) From the time elections are announced by Commission, Ministers and other authorities shall not-
 - (a) announce any financial grants in any form or promises thereof; or

- (b) (except civil servants) lay foundation stones etc. of projects or schemes of any kind; or
- (c) make any promise of construction of roads, provision of drinking water facilities etc.; or
- (d) make any ad-hoc appointments in Government, Public Undertakings etc. which may have the effect of influencing the voters in favor of the party in power.

Note: The Commission shall announce the date of any election which shall be a date ordinarily not more than three weeks prior to the date on which the notification is likely to be issued in respect of such elections.

- (vii) Ministers of Central or State Government shall not enter any polling station or place of counting except in their capacity as a candidate or voter or authorized agent.

[English]

Safety of Women in Higher Educational Institutions

1147. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

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

(a) whether it is a fact that an internal study reveals that about 53 per cent of women in Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) face sexual harassment;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to issue any directives for the safety of women in the universities in the country and if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Gender Sensitization Committee Against Sexual Harassment (GSCASH) has been formed in many universities in the country and if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the universities that have not formed GSCASH; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Jawaharlal Nehru University (JNU) has informed the Ministry that in August 2013, it had conducted an internal survey on gender relations with a sample of 528 respondents. 53 per cent of the respondents disclosed that they had faced sexual harassment at some point of time in their life.

the JNU has further stated that the findings do not imply that the harassment took place within the University campus.

(b) According to the survey report, the primary reason for sexual harassment is due to the prevalence of a social setup that devalues women and a culture which is gender insensitive.

(c) to (f) The University Grants Commission (UGC), which is a regulatory body for universities, has informed the Ministry that it has been issuing circulars to Universities/institutes since 1998, advising them to establish a permanent committee/cell to deal with the issues/complaints of sexual harassment and violence against women. As per the UGC, 258 institutions have already constituted such permanent cells/committees. The Commission has reminded the institutions, which have not constituted such a Committee/Cell as yet, to do so as early as possible.

[Translation]

RUSA

1148. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:
SHRI P.T. THOMAS:
SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI:
SHRIMATI PUTUL KUMARI:
SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:
SHRI ARVIND KUMAR CHAUDHARY:
SHRI K.P. DHANAPALAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has implemented or proposes to implement Rashtriya Uchchatar Siksha Abhiyan (RUSA);

(b) if so, the aims and objectives of RUSA along with its salient features;

(c) whether the State Higher Education Councils have been set up by various States and if so, the details thereof, State-wise;

(d) the details of the funding pattern for RUSA and the number of State Universities that will be provided assistance under this scheme, State-wise; and

(e) whether the Government also proposes to set up more State universities/colleges under RUSA and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the time by which these universities/colleges are likely to be set up and made functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) Yes, Madam. The Cabinet Committee for Economic Affairs has approved the Rashtriya Uchchatar Shiksha Abhiyan (RUSA) on 3rd October, 2013. The RUSA seeks to be the prime vehicle for the strategic funding of the higher educational institutions run by State Governments so as to ensure that issues of access, equity and quality are appropriately tackled and by implementing certain much needed reforms. RUSA also aims at incentivizing the States to step up plan investments in higher education. The details of the scheme have been uploaded on the ministry's website <http://mhrd.gov.in/rusa>.

(c) As per the available information, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, Maharashtra, Manipur, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal have set up State Higher Education Councils.

(d) Under RUSA, The Central Government will provide assistance of 90% to the Special Category States (North Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand) and 65% for other States/Union Territories. The States are required to prepare their perspective plans on higher education and identify the State universities and colleges which would be covered under the RUSA.

(e) Under RUSA, the State Governments can set up new universities and colleges, as per State perspective plans prepared by them, taking into account critical gaps that may exist in providing access to higher education.

Affordable Housing Sector

1149. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGANONKAR:

SHRI SAJJAN VERAM:

SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

DR. RATTAN SINGH AJNALA:

SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

SHRI P. KUMAR:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) the details of targets set and achieved in terms of ensuring affordable housing to economically weaker sections during the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government proposes to review its stand on providing infrastructure status to the housing sector in view of the huge shortage of houses in urban areas and if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal for promoting affordable housing in the country by promoting private partnerships and introducing subsidy for providing housing to the urban poor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF HOUSING AND URBAN POVERTY ALLEVIATION (DR. GIRIJA VYAS): (a) It is the primary responsibility of States to provide affordable housing to all citizens including Economically Weaker Sections, as 'Land' and 'Colonisation' are State subjects. However, in order to supplement the efforts of the State Governments in addressing the issue of housing shortage, this Ministry has been propagating National Urban Housing and Habitat Policy (NUHHP): 2007 formulated with a view to provide 'housing for all' and is implementing various schemes viz., Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission (JNNURM), Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY), Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban poor (ISHUP), Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP).

JNNURM: No Year-wise targets were fixed under

Basic Services to Urban Poor (BSUP) and Integrated Housing and Slum Development Programme (IHSDP) which are components of JNNURM. However, sanctions were issued for construction of 1.5 million houses under JNNURM and the States have been advised to achieve the completion of houses by 31st March, 2015. The details of projects approved under BSUP and IHSDP components of JnNURM Scheme are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

A new Scheme of 'Rajiv Awas Yojana' (RAY) aimed at ushering in a slum-free India was launched on 02.06.2011 in two phases; the preparatory phase for period of two years which ended in June 2013 and implementation phase. No targets were set under the preparatory phase of RAY. Government of India has approved the implementation phase of RAY in September, 2013 for period of 2013-2022 with allocation of Rs. 35810 crore for the 12th Plan Period. The details of pilot projects, assistance sanctioned and released under Rajiv Awas Yojana since its inception so far are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

ISHUP: The scheme was envisaged to facilitate flow of credit to 3.10 lakh beneficiaries. This was a demand driven scheme implemented during the 11th Five Year Plan Period on a pilot basis. The total plan outlay for the Scheme was Rs. 1,100 crore. The year-wise and State-wise progress under the scheme is given in the enclosed Statement-III.

AHP: The Affordable Housing in Partnership Scheme (AHP) aims at encouraging the public private partnerships for the creation of affordable housing stock, is devetailed with Ray. Under the AHP, a total of 11 projects of 2 States (Rajasthan and Karnataka) for construction of 6768 DUs have been sanctioned, details of which may be seen in the enclosed Statement-IV.

(b) The Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation had submitted a formal application for inclusion of "affordable housing" sub-sector into the harmonized master list of infrastructure to the Institutional Mechanism (IM) under Department of Economic Affairs, Ministry of Finance constituted under the Cabinet Committee on

Infrastructure as per the procedure for inclusion of new sector. However, the IM was of the view that since housing sector has adequate benefits under Section 35AD of Income Tax Act, the need for inclusion of housing or affordable housing into the harmonized master list of Infrastructure did not merit consideration and the request of this Ministry was rejected. However, the Ministry has again requested Ministry of Finance for a review of the Decision.

(c) and (d) The Government has approved the scheme of Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) on 03.09.2013 to improve the present Scheme to make it more implementable. In order to increase affordable housing stock, as part of the preventive strategy, Affordable Housing in Partnership (AHP) is implemented as part of the scheme of Rajiv Awas Yojana. Central support will be provided at the rate of Rs. 75,000 per Economically Weaker Sections (EWS)/Low Income Group (LIG) Dwelling Units (DUs) of size of 21 to 40 sqm. for housing and internal development components in affordable housing projects taken up under various kinds of partnerships including private partnership. A project size of minimum 250 dwelling units is eligible for funding under the scheme. The DUs would be a mix of EWS/LIG-A/LIG-B/Higher Categories/Commercial of which at least 60 percent of the FAR/ FSI will be used for dwelling units of carpet area of not more than 60 sq.m.

Under implementation phase of Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY) launched on 3.9.2013 as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme for the period of 2013-2022, Government of India provides capital subsidy to the extent of 50% to 80% of unit cost of houses depending on the population of the city. Further, the Government of India provides interest subsidy to housing loans availed by urban poor. It provides an interest subsidy of 5% on loans granted to Economically Weaker Sections (EWS) and Low Income Group (LIG) categories to construct their houses or extend the existing ones. Loan upper limit is Rs. 5 lakh for EWS and Rs. 8 lakh for Lig; interest subsidy would, however, be limited to the first Rs. 5 lakh of the loan amount, in case the loan exceeds this amount.

Statement-I*JNNURM-Basic Service to the Urban Poor (Sub Mission II)**Total Projects Approved**Status as on 02.12.2013**(Rs. in Crore)*

S.No	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	39	3559.51	139854	1605.31	1951.71
2.	Assam	1	2	108.44	2260	97.60	10.84
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	4	66.81	1092	59.60	10.84
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	1	4	1033.03	25728	444.93	588.10
5.	Chhattisgarh	1	10	461.50	19474	362.08	99.42
6.	Bihar	2	18	709.98	22372	312.76	397.23
7.	Delhi	1	17	3244.98	67784	1472.72	1772.26
8.	Gujarat	5	27	2067.09	113488	1015.47	1051.62
9.	Goa	1	1	10.22	155	4.60	5.62
10.	Haryana	1	2	64.23	3248	31.18	33.05
11.	Himachal Pradesh	1	2	24.01	636	18.27	5.74
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	2	5	162.39	6677	134.44	27.95
13.	Jharkhand	3	14	530.35	16724	328.74	201.65
14.	Karnataka	2	19	854.64	28288	412.64	442.00
15.	Kerala	2	7	343.67	23577	233.56	110.11
16.	Madhya Pradesh	4	22	705.05	40502	344.26	360.91
17.	Maharashtra	5	62	5837.94	140736	2818.83	3019.11
18.	Manipur	1	1	51.23	1250	43.91	7.32
19.	Meghalaya	1	3	51.74	768	40.35	11.39
20.	Mizoram	1	3	91.02	1096	79.73	11.29
21.	Nagaland	1	1	133.08	3504	105.60	27.47
22.	Odisha	2	6	74.62	2508	54.18	20.44
23.	Punjab	2	4	168.86	7376	84.37	84.49

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Puducherry	1	2	135.98	2964	83.20	52.78
25.	Rajasthan	2	3	289.21	11151	172.67	116.54
26.	Sikkim	1	3	33.58	254	29.06	4.52
27.	Tamil Nadu	3	51	2334.28	92272	1045.28	1289.01
28.	Tripura	1	1	16.73	256	13.96	2.77
29.	Uttar Pradesh	7	66	2295.37	66265	1121.52	1173.85
30.	Uttarakhand	3	11	75.32	1610	56.47	18.85
31.	West Bengal	2	112	4177.38	157933	2045.44	2120.02
	Total	65	523	29712.29	1001802	14672.72	15025.27
		Cities					
	DPR Preparation Chages		27	0.00	0	0.00	0.00
			Released				
	PMUS		29	0.00	0	30.57	0.00
	PIUs		124	0.00	0	79.76	0.00
	TPIMA		22				
	CBP						
	Grand Total	65 Cities	523	29712.29	1001802	14783.05	15025.27

S.No	Name of the State/UT	1st Installment Sanctioned	2nd Installment Sanctioned	3rd Installment Sanctioned	4th Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	402.41	389.09	328.86	256.11	1382.64
2.	Assam	24.40	24.40	0.00	0.00	48.80
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	14.90	13.62	0.84	0.84	28.91
4.	Chandigarh (UT)	111.53	99.03	99.03	75.03	379.02
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.52	83.80	0.00	0.00	191.66
6.	Bihar	78.19	0.00	0.00	0.00	78.19
7.	Delhi	368.18	264.11	204.13	31.49	768.27
8.	Gujarat	253.83	216.17	176.04	155.39	803.48
9.	Goa	1.15	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.15
10.	Haryana	7.79	7.79	7.79	7.79	31.18

1	2	9	10	11	12	13s
11.	Himachal Pradesh	4.57	2.80	0.00	0.00	7.37
12.	Jammu and Kashmir	33.61	15.27	3.19	0.31	52.38
13.	Jharkhand	82.18	0.00	0.00	0.00	82.18
14.	Karnataka	103.16	95.53	89.78	86.94	353.20
15.	Kerala	58.39	58.39	50.02	13.06	179.86
16.	Madhya Pradesh	86.07	73.58	64.85	50.74	258.74
17.	Maharashtra	715.64	533.20	344.62	211.05	1894.67
18.	Manipur	10.98	10.98	10.98	0.00	32.93
19.	Meghalaya	10.09	10.09	10.09	5.94	36.21
20.	Mizoram	19.93	19.93	19.93	0.00	59.80
21.	Nagaland	26.40	26.40	26.40	26.40	105.60
22.	Odisha	13.54	13.33	11.44	7.37	45.68
23.	Punjab	21.09	9.04	9.04	8.32	47.49
24.	Puducherry	20.80	8.08	8.08	1.06	38.02
25.	Rajasthan	43.17	32.55	0.00	0.00	85.47
26.	Sikkim	7.26	7.26	7.26	7.26	29.06
27.	Tamil Nadu	261.32	240.14	196.83	113.23	812.62
28.	Tripura	3.49	3.49	3.49	3.49	13.96
29.	Uttar Pradesh	280.34	265.18	217.15	84.63	850.48
30.	Uttarakhand	14.12	5.56	1.28	1.28	24.17
31.	West Bengal	513.65	430.59	295.93	140.74	1427.17
	Total	3682.70	2959.39	2187.06	1288.47	10150.33
	DPR Preparation Chages	0.00	0.00	0.00		13.67
	PMUS	0.00	0.00	0.00		8.63
	PIUs	0.00	0.00	0.00		30.06
	TPIMA					8.47
	CBP					2.01
	Grand Total	3682.70	2959.39	2187.06	1288.47	10213.17

*Integrated Housing and Slums Development Programme (IHSDP)**Total Projects Approved**Status as on 02.12.2013**(Rs. in Crore)*

S.No	Name of the State	No. of towns/ ULBs	Total No. of Projects Approved	Total Project cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (new+ upgradation)	Total Central Share
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Andhra Pradesh	56	74	1003.53	39914	675.45
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	9.95	176	8.96
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1	2	15.15	40	13.64
4.	Assam	16	16	84.99	8668	70.00
5.	Bihar	28	32	757.89	28623	380.79
6.	Chhattisgarh	17	18	225.60	17922	158.83
7.	Dadra and nagar Haveli	1	2	5.74	144	3.34
8.	Daman and Diu	1	1	0.69	16	0.58
9.	Goa	1	1	4.10	70	1.40
10.	Gujarat	41	44	425.71	26002	254.65
11.	Haryana	15	25	303.98	15675	231.85
12.	Himachal Pradesh	8	9	75.11	2043	50.09
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	37	50	147.60	7623	114.32
14.	Jharkhand	10	10	217.93	11544	131.33
15.	Karnataka	32	34	410.30	17237	222.56
16.	Kerala	45	53	273.32	26205	201.60
17.	Madhya Pradesh	53	56	376.28	22998	257.43
18.	Mizoram	8	11	56.07	2550	41.05
19.	Rajasthan	57	66	1012.78	44780	613.63
20.	Meghalaya	3	3	41.48	912	22.43
21.	Manipur	6	7	70.21	4214	52.20
22.	Maharashtra	91	127	2533.69	107403	1581.61
23.	Nagaland	4	4	101.86	3431	60.99
24.	Odisha	35	38	289.50	13097	194.53

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
25.	Punjab	11	16	340.12	10911	145.64
26.	Puducherry	1	1	17.03	432	5.48
27.	Sikkim	1	1	19.91	39	17.92
28.	Tamil Nadu	93	94	566.11	37715	400.45
29.	Tripura	5	5	43.64	3115	38.05
30.	Uttar Pradesh	137	159	1295.84	46175	826.42
31.	Uttarakhand	19	22	177.55	5410	97.92
32.	West Bengal	81	95	944.36	52666	709.02
Total		915	1077	11848.03	557750	7584.35

S.No.	Name of the State	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment (50% of Central Share approved)	2nd Installment approved	Total ACA released
1	2	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	328.21	339.01	325.84	656.34
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1.00	4.48	0.00	4.48
3.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1.52	6.82	0.00	5.53
4.	Assam	14.77	35.11	6.17	38.82
5.	Bihar	377.10	190.39	43.11	233.51
6.	Chhattisgarh	66.78	79.41	79.41	158.85
7.	Dadra and nagar Haveli	2.40	1.67	0.00	1.67
8.	Daman and Diu	0.11	0.29	0.00	0.29
9.	Goa	2.70	0.70	0.00	0.70
10.	Gujarat	153.55	130.48	41.14	204.33
11.	Haryana	72.13	115.93	49.01	172.73
12.	Himachal Pradesh	25.02	25.04	7.69	32.09
13.	Jammu and Kashmir	28.43	54.39	35.57	96.86
14.	Jharkhand	86.60	65.66	21.32	86.98
15.	Karnataka	187.74	111.28	107.26	218.60
16.	Kerala	71.71	100.80	64.07	161.28
17.	Madhya Pradesh	118.85	128.77	39.31	163.11

1	2	8	9	10	11
18.	Mizoram	15.03	20.52	14.89	29.78
19.	Rajasthan	399.15	313.32	203.10	506.74
20.	Meghalaya	19.05	11.21	0.00	11.21
21.	Manipur	17.07	26.26	16.02	32.35
22.	Maharashtra	951.63	795.38	238.83	1064.75
23.	Nagaland	39.09	30.79	7.25	29.92
24.	Odisha	94.96	97.28	55.17	155.74
25.	Punjab	194.48	72.82	16.89	89.71
26.	Puducherry	11.55	2.74	0.00	2.74
27.	Sikkim	1.99	8.96	8.96	17.92
28.	Tamil Nadu	149.00	201.94	148.78	362.62
29.	Tripura	5.59	19.03	19.03	37.35
30.	Uttar Pradesh	469.43	413.18	270.13	688.34
31.	Uttarakhand	79.63	48.96	24.32	70.30
32.	West Bengal	234.85	354.58	325.80	696.68
Total		4221.12	3807.21	2169.07	6032.32

Statement-II*Rajiv Awas Yojana (RAY)**Total Projects Approved**Status as on 02.12.2013**(Rs. in Crore)*

S.No	Name of the State/UT	Cities	No. of Projects	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)	Total Project Cost Approved
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	4	3155	166.37
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	576	44.31
3.	Chhattisgarh	4	4	2940	129.26
4.	Gujarat	2	2	1339	56.92
5.	Haryana	4	4	3862	311.09

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1	1	300	34.00
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	1	1	369	22.22
8.	Kerala	2	2	1297	89.72
9.	Karnataka	4	5	5549	314.84
10.	Madhya Pradesh	6	6	6317	359.56
11.	Mizoram	1	1	142	11.20
12.	Odisha	3	6	5628	272.24
13.	Punjab	2	2	680	19.43
14.	Rajasthan	16	21	17236	968.24
15.	Tamil Nadu	2	3	1777	134.36
16.	West Bengal	2	2	397	22.95
17.	Uttar Pradesh	6	8	2584	224.60
Total		60	73	54148	3181.30

S.No	Name of the State/UT	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	73.22	93.14	24.41	24.41
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	38.73	5.58	12.91	12.91
3.	Chhattisgarh	59.06	70.20	19.69	2.03
4.	Gujarat	26.14	30.79	8.71	2.47
5.	Haryana	151.40	159.69	50.47	50.47
6.	Himachal Pradesh	27.62	6.37	9.21	9.21
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	17.81	4.41	5.94	0.00
8.	Kerala	42.20	45.11	14.07	11.57
9.	Karnataka	146.55	158.12	51.79	19.53
10.	Madhya Pradesh	160.68	198.88	53.56	53.56
11.	Mizoram	9.49	1.71	3.16	3.16
12.	Odisha	115.37	153.18	38.91	26.95
13.	Punjab	9.46	6.97	3.15	0.00

1	2	7	8	9	10
14.	Rajasthan	449.23	480.56	161.96	66.24
15.	Tamil Nadu	54.97	79.38	18.32	13.91
16.	West Bengal	12.67	10.28	4.81	0.00
17.	Uttar Pradesh	95.05	129.55	31.68	31.68
Total		1489.64	1636.93	512.74	328.10

Statement-III*Interest Subsidy Scheme for Housing the Urban Poor (ISHUP)**Year-wise progress under ISHUP during last five financial years**(Rs. in lakh)*

Year	States covered	No. of Beneficiaries	Amount of NPV of interest subsidy	Total No. of Beneficiaries	Total NPV of interest subsidy released
1	2	3	4	5	6
2008-09	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2009-10	Andhra Pradesh	531	36.82	531	36.83
2010-11	Andhra Pradesh	5233	378.01	5859	476.64
	Karnataka	53	14.50		
	Rajasthan	27	7.84		
	Chhattisgarh	542	75.12		
	Tamil Nadu	4	1.17		
2011-12	Andhra Pradesh	2875	220.52	4308	473.86
	Karnataka	546	96.32		
	Maharashtra	241	17.75		
	Tamil Nadu	220	56.5		
	Assam	1	0.30		
	Madhya Pradesh	9	1.55		
	Rajasthan	18	4.10		
	Kerala	227	59.70		
	Chhattisgarh	170	16.83		
	Uttar Pradesh	1	0.29		

1	2	3	4	5	6
2012-13	Andhra Pradesh	270	24.34	3267	735.49
	Karnataka	623	77.21		
	Maharashtra	157	12.77		
	Tamil Nadu	228	65.23		
	Rajasthan	685	234.28		
	Kerala	1072	305.66		
	Chhattisgarh	232	16.00		
2013-14	Andhra Pradesh	50	4.45	339	64.00
	Karnataka	130	9.67		
	Kerala	41	8.80		
	Tamil Nadu	03	0.72		
	Rajasthan	99	35.01		
	Madhya Pradesh	16	5.35		
Total				14304	1786.82

Statement-IV*Affordable Housing in Partnership**Status as on 02.12.2013**(Rs. in Crore)*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Mission Cities	Projects Approved	Total Project Cost Approved	Total No. of Dwelling Units Approved (N+U)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Rajasthan	1	8	5776	175.25
2.	Karnataka	1	3	992	56.07
Total		2	11	6768	231.33

Sl.No.	Name of the State/UT	Total Central Share Approved	Total State Share Approved	1st Installment Sanctioned	Total ACA Released
1	2	7	8	9	10
1.	Rajasthan	7.26	167.99	2.42	2.25
2.	Karnataka	2.49	53.59	0.83	0.83
Total		9.74	221.58	3.25	3.08

Implementation of SSA

1150. SHRI KIRTI AZAD:
 SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:
 SHRI P.L. PUNIA:
 SHRI HARIN PATHAK:

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

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact and achievements of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) in the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof, State-wise and the follow up action taken thereon;

(c) whether the Government has received complaints of financial and other irregularities under the said scheme and if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken/being taken in this regard; and

(d) the steps taken or being taken by the Government for effective implementation of SSA?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (DR. SHASHI THAROOR): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is reviewed twice every year by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising independent national experts and members of external funding agencies. The 18th JRM was held from 17-24 June, 2013. While it appreciated the efforts made to provide access to schooling, it recommended that the programme emphasis should shift to learning outcomes. The JRM Aide-Memoire and recommendations were shared with all the States/UTs for follow up action, which will get reviewed by the next JRM scheduled in January, 2014.

Instances of financial irregularities in Andhra Pradesh (2006-07 and 2010-11), Gujarat (2009-10), Haryana (2005-06, 2008-09 and 2009-10), Himachal Pradesh (2005-06), Karnataka (2007-08), Rajasthan (2007-08), Uttar Pradesh (2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10), did come to light whereupon appropriate action was initiated by the States including departmental proceedings, investigations through the respective State CID/Vigilance Department and

lodging of reports with the police. Persons concerned have been transferred, suspended or terminated, and recoveries effected.

The Government of India has laid down a Financial & Procurement Manual in the SSA to streamline the financial management system. The SSA's financial management system includes an annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, a system of concurrent financial reviews, as well as regular internal audit.

*The House stands adjourned to meet again
at 1200 Noon.*

11.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Twelve of the Clock.*

12.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha reassembled at Twelve of the Clock.

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

12.0¼ hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN (Ghosi): Madam Speaker, injustice has been done with Muzaffarpur ... (Interruptions). This incident relates to Muzaffarpur ... (Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: Madam Speaker, I

have given notice for discussion on the incident of Muzaffarpur...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

*At this stage, Shrimati J. Helen Davidson,
Shri M. Venugopala Reddy and some other hon.
Members came and stood on the floor near the Table.*

...(Interruptions)

12.01½ hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, papers be laid on the Table.

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Registration of the Electors (Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O.3242(E) in Gazette of India dated 24th October, 2013 under sub-section (3) of Section 28 of the Representation of the People Act, 1950.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9829/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI SALMAN KHURSHEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (3) of Section 24 of the Passports Act, 1967:-

(1) The Passports (Amendment) Rules, 2012 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 731(E) in Gazette of India dated 28th September, 2012.

(2) G.S.R.303(E) published in Gazette of India dated 13th April, 2013, regarding waiver of fees for Emergency Certificate for the Indians living in Saudi Arabia.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9830/15/13)

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF MINORITY AFFAIRS (SHRI NINONG ERING): Madam, on behalf of Shri Pawan Singh Ghatowar, I beg to lay on the

Table a copy each of the following statements (Hindi and English versions) showing Action Taken by the Government on the assurances, promises and undertakings given by the Ministers during various sessions of Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabhas:-

Thirteenth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. 53 Third Session, 2000
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9831/15/13)
2. Statement No. 34 Tenth Session, 2002
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9832/15/13)
3. Statement No. 32 Twelfth Session, 2003
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9833/15/13)

Fourteenth Lok Sabha

4. Statement No. 26 Fifth Session, 2005
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9834/15/13)
5. Statement No. 28 Sixth Session, 2005
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9835/15/13)
6. Statement No. 24 Ninth Session, 2006
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9836/15/13)
7. Statement No. 24 Tenth Session, 2007
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9837/15/13)
8. Statement No. 21 Twelfth Session, 2007
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9838/15/13)
9. Statement No. 21 Thirteenth Session, 2008
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9839/15/13)
10. Statement No. 19 Fourteenth Session, 2008
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9840/15/13)
11. Statement No. 16 Fifteenth Session, 2009
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9841/15/13)

Fifteenth Lok Sabha

12. Statement No. 17 Second Session, 2009
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9842/15/13)
13. Statement No. 15 Third Session, 2009
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9843/15/13)

14. Statement No. 15 Fourth Session, 2010
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9844/15/13)
15. Statement No. 12 Fifth Session, 2010
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9845/15/13)
16. Statement No. 11 Sixth Session, 2010
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9846/15/13)
17. Statement No. 9 Seventh Session, 2011
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9847/15/13)
18. Statement No. 9 Eighth Session, 2011
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9848/15/13)
19. Statement No. 8 Ninth Session, 2011
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9849/15/13)
20. Statement No. 7 Tenth Session, 2012
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9850/15/13)
21. Statement No. 5 Eleventh Session, 2012
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9851/15/13)
22. Statement No. 4 Twelfth Session, 2012
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9852/15/13)
23. Statement No. 2 Thirteenth Session, 2013
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9853/15/13)
24. Statement No. 1 Fourteenth Session, 2013
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9854/15/13)
- Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises,
Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9855/15/13)
- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Institute for Design of Electrical Measuring Instruments, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9856/15/13)
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ram Nagar, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Electronics Service and Training Centre), Ram Nagar, for the year 2012-2013.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9857/15/13)
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Technology Development Centre (Process and Product Development Centre), Agra, for the year 2012-2013.
(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9858/15/13)
- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES (SHRI K.H. MUNIYAPPA): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Credit Guarantee Fund Trust for Micro and Small Enterprises, Mumbai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Credit Guarantee Fund

- (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Tool Room and Training Centre), Guwahati, for the year 2012-2013.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9859/15/13)
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-2013.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9860/15/13)
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room), Ludhiana, for the year 2012-2013.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9861/15/13)
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Kolkata, for the year 2012-2013.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9862/15/13)
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Room (Central Institute of Tool Design), Hyderabad, for the year 2012-2013.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9863/15/13)
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Institute of Hand Tools), Jalandhar, for the year 2012-2013.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9864/15/13)
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Central Tool Room and Training Centre), Bhubaneswar, for the year 2012-2013.
- (Placed in Library, See No. LT 9865/15/13)
- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the

working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo Danish Tool Room), Jamshedpur, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9866/15/13)

(13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo German Tool Room), Aurangabad, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9867/15/13)

(14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the MSME-Tool Room (Indo-German Tool Room), Indore, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9868/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

(a) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2012-2013.

(ii) Annual Report of the Uranium Corporation of India Limited, Jaduguda, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and

comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9869/15/13)

(b) (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013.

(ii) Annual Report of the Antrix Corporation Limited, Bangalore, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9869 A/15/13)

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Harish-Chandra Research Institute, Allahabad, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9870/15/13)

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Physical Research Laboratory, Ahmedabad, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9871/15/13)

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Atmospheric Research Laboratory, Gadanki, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9872/15/13)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Civil Services Officers' Institute, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9873/15/13)

- (6) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under article 323 (1) of the Constitution:-

- (i) 63rd Annual Report of the Union Public Service Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Memorandum explaining reasons for non-acceptance of advice of the Union Public Service Commission in respect of cases referred to in Chapter 10 of the Report.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9874/15/13)

- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Article 320(5) of the Constitution:-

- (i) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Second Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 691(E) in Gazette of India dated 17th October, 2013.
- (ii) The Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2013 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 620(E) in Gazette of India dated 11th September, 2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9875/15/13)

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 Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chhattisgarh Rajya Model School Sangathan, Raipur, for the

year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chhattisgarh Rajya Model School Sangathan, Raipur, 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 9876/15/13)

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Authority Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2011-2012, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan Authority Punjab, Chandigarh, 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 9877/15/13)

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 2012-2013.

- (ii) Statement regarding the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Institute of Hindi, Agra, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9878/15/13)

- (6) A copy of the University Grants Commission (Promotion and Maintenance of Standards of Academic Collaboration between Indian and Foreign Educational Institutions) Regulations, 2012 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. 1-1/2011(CPP-II) in weekly Gazette of India dated 27th September, 2013

under Section 28 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9879/15/13)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rajghat Samadhi Committee, New Delhi, for the year 2012-2013.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9880/15/13)

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of Section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:-

- (i) Review by the Government of the working of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Chennai Metro Rail Limited, Chennai, for the year 2012-2013, alongwith Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9881/15/13)

(3) A copy of the Opening of Metro Railways for Public Carriage of Passengers (Amendment) Rules, 2013 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 706(E) in Gazette of India dated 25th October, 2013 under Section 102 of the Metro Railways (Operation and Maintenance) Act, 2002.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9882/15/13)

12.02 hrs

RESIGNATION BY MEMBER

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: I have to inform the House that I have received a letter dated 27 November, 2013 from

Shri Uday Pratap Singh, an elected Member from Hoshangabad Parliamentary Constituency of Madhya Pradesh resigning from the membership of Lok Sabha.

I have accepted his resignation with effect from 10 December, 2013.

12.03 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS 37th Report

[Translation]

SHRI KARIA MUNDA (Khunti): Madam Speaker, I beg to present the 37th Report (Hindi and English versions) of the committee on Private Member's Bills and Resolutions...*(Interruptions)*

12.03½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 45th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology on Demands for Grants (2013-14), pertaining to the Department of Posts, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING (SHRI MILIND DEORA): On behalf of Dr. Kruparani Killi, I beg to lay a statement - in pursuance of the Direction 73 'A' of the hon. Speaker, Lok Sabha - showing Status of Implementation of the Recommendations/ Observations contained in the 45th Report of the Standing Committee on Information Technology pertaining to Department of Posts on the Table of the House without taking valuable time of the House.

*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 9883/15/13.

12.04 hrs.

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS
(GENERAL), 2013-14

[English]

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): I beg to present a statement (Hindi and English versions) showing Supplementary Demands for Grants in respect of Budget (General) for 2013-14.

(Placed in Library, See No. LT 9884/15/13)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, as the House is not in order. I am constrained not to bring this notice before the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

12.05 hrs.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER

Notices of No-confidence Motion

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received three notices of Motion of No-Confidence in the Council of Ministers from Shri Modugula Venugopala Reddy and others; Shri R. Sambasiva Rao and others; and Shri M. Rajamohan Reddy and other Members, which I am duty bound to bring before the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please bring the House to order so that I am in a position to bring the notices of No Confidence Motion before the House.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back. Kindly go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: There is notice of Motion of No-Confidence. *[Translation]* Please go back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back.

...(Interruptions)

12.06 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House immediately.

Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

(i) Need to open a Defence Pension Disbursement Office at Kannur, Kerala

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur): The Ex-servicemen in Kannur District of Kerala and surrounding districts have a problem in drawing their pensionary benefits. At present they are forced to depend on Nationalised banks for drawing pensions and other pensionary benefits as there is no Pension Disbursement Office available in Kannur, whereas other districts such as Thiruvananthapuram, Quilon, Kottayam, Pathanamthitta, Trichur, Emakulam etc., have their own Defence Pension Disbursement Offices (DPDO). The Malabar Region of Kerala, Palakkad, Malappuram, Kozhikode, Wayanad, Kannur and Kasargode districts have no DPDOs. Kannur is the major Centre of Army in Kerala and has a total strength of about 20000 Ex-servicemen, with an approximate 250 soldiers being added every year. Kannur

*Not recorded.

**Treated as laid on the Table.

is the Headquarters of Defence Security Corps, it has one Military Hospital and Record Office, 122 Infantry Battalion of Territorial Army, the largest Naval Academy at Ezhimala, and Indian Coast Guard Academy, the only one in the country. But the absence of a Defence Pension Disbursement Offices (DPDO) in Kannur is causing great hardships to the Ex-servicemen of Kannur as they have to depend on banks and cannot get their complaints resolved. As the Banks are already overburdened, they are dealing with defence pension as a secondary business, as their primary aim being a commercial organisation is to make profits. Also the implementation of Government, orders on fixation of revised pension etc. are getting delayed and sometimes wrong fixation occurs. Hence considering the contribution and importance of Kannur District in the Defence sector and the size of Ex-servicemen population in Kannur, I urge the Government to consider the legitimate demand of the retired soldiers of Kannur for opening up a Defence Pension Disbursement Office at Kannur at the earliest for their welfare which could help in ventilating plethora of their complaints. Also, I would urge the Government to explore the feasibility of opening more and more DPDOs in all the districts of Malabar region of Kerala in a phased manner.

(ii) Need to provide all necessary help and cooperation for the establishment of eco-tourism project by Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Limited at Kudremukh, Karnataka.

SHRI K. JAYAPRAKASH HEGDE (Udupi-Chickmagalur): State-run Kudremukh Iron Ore Company Ltd. (KIOCL) has expressed its willingness in its proposal to enter the eco-tourism sector by utilizing its existing infrastructure at Kudremukh by investing Rs. 805 crore on the new project of eco-tourism. It has prepared the detailed project report and got the in-principle nod from the Karnataka Government for the project.

The KIOCL had an iron ore mine in Kudremukh, which was operational for 30 years was closed down in 2006 due to environmental reasons. The KIOCL plans to use the existing facilities to develop the project on its 1622 acres of land and has sought the State Government's approval for renewal of the lease for 99 years. I would also like to share that the project would generate revenue for the State and create an additional employment potential for the local population.

KIOCL Ltd. has prepared a detailed project report and it would come within the 162 hectares of revenue land lease area and not in Kudremukh National Park (KNP) area. The project will not be in conflict with the tiger conservation project that the Union Ministry of Environment and Forest plans to start in KNP and will be in consonance with the law of the land.

Hence I would like to request the Union Government to provide all necessary help and cooperation for the establishment of an eco-tourism project at Kudremukh.

(iii) Need to provide a direct rail link between Pushkar and Merta City in Rajasthan

[Translation]

SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT (Rajsamand): After a survey for connecting Pushkar Railway Station with Merta City under Rajsamand in Rajasthan in my Lok Sabha Constituency approval was given in the last budget. After construction of this Railway line Ajmer can be directly connected with Jodhpur and Bikaner which will be helpful in the development of important and strategically and industrially important cities. However, due to unknown reasons, Railways is not taking this project on priority. Many members of Railway Board are publicly saying about non-priority of this scheme. Therefore, I request to the Government to take this project in its priority list.

(iv) Need to open a Mini Passport Seva Kendra at Karimnagar in Andhra Pradesh

[English]

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR (Karimnagar): I would like to draw the attention of the Government regarding the dire need to inaugurate a Mini Passport Seva Kendra at Karimnagar town in Andhra Pradesh.

In this regard, I would like to state that the then Hon'ble Union Minister for External Affairs was pleased to set up a Mini Passport Seva Kendra at Karimnagar town in the month of January 2011, after taking into consideration the difficulties being faced by Karimnagar Constituency people to get passport. After tedious and delayed process, the officials of the Ministry of External Affairs have selected building of e-Seva centre at Karimnagar to establish a Mini Passport Seva Kendra at Karimnagar and sanctioned an amount of Rs.18.00 lakh

to carry out refurbishing work. In the month of April 2013, the officials of Municipal Corporation Karimnagar, Govt. of Andhra Pradesh sent a note that refurbishing work will be completed by 15th April, 2013 and asked to take over the building by April, 2013. In response to that, I have requested the Hon'ble Minister to fix a date to open Mini Passport Seva Kendra, Karimnagar by the end of June, 2013. But till today the opening of Mini Passport Seva Kendra at Karimnagar could not take place due to the reasons not known to the undersigned. In this regard, I submit that the people of Karimnagar and its adjacent districts are very eager to avail the services of Mini Passport Seva Kendra at Karimnagar.

Hence, I request the Hon'ble Minister for External Affairs, to kindly open the Mini Passport Seva Kendra at Karimnagar without any further delay.

(v) Need to ensure the extension of benefits to all the eligible LPG customers under Direct Cash Transfer Scheme in Wardha Parliamentary Constituency, Maharashtra.

[Translation]

SHRI DATTA MEGHE (Wardha): I would like to draw the attention of Government to the fact that under the cash subsidy scheme of the Government for LPG i.e. Cooking Gas the consumers will have to purchase subsidy Gas Cylinders at market rate and subsidy will be deposited in their Bank Accounts. Adhar number and Bank Account will be mandatory for such consumers. In this way, consumers will be given benefit of this scheme. This scheme has been implemented in five districts of Maharashtra from 1 June, 2013. Out of these five districts, Wardha district is my Parliamentary Constituency where first of all this scheme has been started. I welcome this scheme and thank the Government.

There are 2 lakh 15 thousand cooking gas consumers in Wardha district. Only 1 lakh 49 thousand persons are eligible for this subsidy and remaining 66 thousand consumers do not have bank accounts. But, even the eligible consumers are not getting cash subsidy. Thousands of complaints to the District Collector and to me are coming. Banks and Gas agencies do not have any solution to this problem.

The people of my constituency and local representatives are agitated due to this. I request the Government to solve this problem at the earliest and provide justice to the common people.

(vi) Need to develop slum clusters in the country and implement Rajiv Awas Yojana for providing houses to people living in the slum areas particularly in North East Delhi

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL (North East Delhi): As per the Committee constituted for slum survey by the Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation Ministry, the number of people living in slums in the country will become more than Nine crore thirty lakh by the end of this year. It is a welcome step of the Government that an ambitious plan has been chalked out by the Government to develop slum areas for the people living under poverty line and make available houses to them. But, there is a dire need to implement this scheme in the most densely populated areas of North East part of Capital of the country i.e. Delhi on priority basis.

Therefore, I request to the Government to take initiative to develop all the slum areas of the country, particularly North East area of Capital i.e. Delhi on priority basis and provide houses at the places only where they are living at present and give them ownership rights. The Government should take initiatives to speedily implement Rajiv Gandhi Housing Scheme on priority basis.

(vii) Need to create a separate Ministry of Fishing

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Fishing in India is a major industry employing over 14 million people and this has increased more than tenfold since independence. Fishing sector contributed over 1 percent of India's annual gross domestic product in 2008. India has 8,118 kilometers of marine coastline, 3,827 fishing villages and 1,914 traditional fish landing centres. Our marine and freshwater resources offered a combined potential of over 4 million metric tonnes of fish and it is a rapidly growing industry. We have to adopt new fishing knowledge, regulatory reforms, technology transfer, new policies and storage facilities to improve our fish production and increase the living standards of our fishermen. This

sector also generates several crores of foreign exchange through marine products. However, of late, fish harvest distribution remains difficult because of poor rural road network, lack of post-harvest infrastructure, cold storage and absence of organized retail in most parts of the country.

Fishing is the source of livelihood for a large section of economically backward population of the country. However, the hazardous nature of sea fishing often results in loss of lives, fishing boats and implements, besides injury and permanent disabilities. In Tirunelveli District, Tamil Nadu often sea water enters into hutments of fishermen and they are subjected to a lot of hardships. The children of fishermen do not get adequate financial assistance from the Government for their education, economic upliftment, livelihood, etc. Moreover, Indian fishermen are often entering the territory of the neighbouring countries by mistake. While doing so, they are subjected to frequent arrests, capsizing of their fishing boats, vessels, killings, physical torture and harassment by the Sri Lankan and Pakistani authorities. They should be given proper protection and adequate compensation needs to be provided to the families of fishermen in case of death. Therefore, for the overall development of fishing sector, a separate Ministry independent of the Ministry of Agriculture is need of the hour. This is a long pending demand which will help the fishing sector and would entitle them to get adequate funds.

Keeping in view of above, I humbly urge upon the Union Government to create a separate Ministry of Fishing for the welfare of fishermen in the country.

(viii) Need to expedite approval to the Kundaliya Irrigation Project and Mohanpura Irrigation Project in Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh

[Translation]

SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE (Rajgarh): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the several years delay in granting approval to multipurpose irrigation projects under Water Resources Ministry.

I come from the least percent of irrigated area, Ma Jalpa's city Rajgarh district of Madhya Pradesh State. thousands of acres of land is lying barren due to lack of resources for irrigation facilities. At present the process of

approval of 2 important multipurpose irrigation projects Kundaliya and Mohanpura of Rajgarh district is going on. I request Government to chalk out a plan for simplification so as to minimize the long time taken in the approval for these irrigation projects. The above mentioned long awaited projects should get approval at the earliest. In the present era of Internet and mobile, waiting for such a long time creates doubts and questions on the reliability of approval of these projects. The cost price of these projects also goes up in the absence of quick approval.

(ix) Need to provide pay, allowances and other service benefits to employees of Unit Run Canteens at par with employees of CSD

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The Public Accounts Committee recommended in its 48th report in 2011-12 that URC (Unit Run Canteen) employees should be given salary, allowances and all other benefits at par in the CSD employees, but the Ministry did not accept the recommendations of 48th Report of Public Accounts Committee and returned that Report to Public Account Committee. The Committee rejected the Report of the Ministry and again recommended to the Ministry in its 75th report to take concrete steps to implement its 48th report within three months. However, the Ministry has not yet implemented the 48th report of 2011-12. I request the Government to order for implementing 48th report of Public Accounts Committee of 2011-12 at the earliest and provide URC (Unit Run Canteen) employees the salary, allowances and all other benefits at par with CSD employees and thus, provide justice to them.

(x) Need to undertake immediate repair of National Highway Nos. 7 and 75 passing through Satna Parliamentary constituency in Madhya Pradesh

SHRI GANESH SINGH (Satna): The length of national highways in Madhya Pradesh is 4708 kms. All these highways have converted into patholes. The agencies carried out repair of these national highways have demanded funds from the Central Government, but not a single paisa has been released. On a PIL, the Jabalpur High Court has set a time limit and passed strict order with regard to construction of roads. But the Minister of National Highways and roads has not taken any action.

I demand that national highways passing through my constituency, including NH-7 and NH-75 be repaired immediately. The roads are not at all motorable. It affects business worth crores of rupees daily and dust from these highways is making the life of people of localities, living on either sides of these roads, miserable and consequently, they are falling prey to serious diseases.

(xi) Need to undertake repair of dilapidated post office buildings and fill up the vacant posts in the Postal department in the country particularly at Surat in Gujarat

SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH (Surat): Approximately 1,55,000 post offices are functional in our country. Out of these, almost 25,000 post offices are modernized which provide innovative services such as sale/purchase of gold, railway reservation, booking of Amarnath Yatra and foreign money orders.

Through innovative services are available in these post offices, most of these post offices are functioning in rented buildings. As per information available, a large number of these post offices are opened in dilapidated buildings which are as old as 50-60 years. I have written a letter to the hon. Minister in this regard on 11 August. The post offices in Sagrampura Putli, Rander, Navyug in Surat (Gujarat) are functioning in dilapidated buildings. Tenders have been floated for five times for Sagrampura, Putli post offices, but no progress has been made so far. What steps the Government is taking for shifting such post offices from these dangerous buildings?

More than 50,000 posts are vacant in the Department of posts and consequently people fail to receive mail on time. Earlier, sorting system was available in trains, which has been stopped now and therefore, this problem has come up. I would like to know the steps the Government proposes to take for filling up vacant posts in Gujarat, especially Surat.

Transfer policy for officers in the Department of Posts is in place and as per the information available, tennure of the officers in the department is 4 years and on completion of it, they are transferred. But, PMG and the Director in Vadodara region in Gujarat circle transferred 21 senior officers in the year 2012. Number of officers, out of the above were transferred only after 4-8 months

tenure. Many out of these have applied for postings of their choice in view of education of their children. If their request had been accepted to, there should have been saving of revenue of almost Rs. 30 lakh. I want these transfer orders to be cancelled forthwith.

(xii) Need to monitor the process of procurement of agricultural produce in order to ensure full and timely procurement of such produce at Government rates from farmers

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): The Government of India, Ministry of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries fixes MSP of agriculture commodities and directs the State Government for procurement of food grains. The State Government do not comply with the directions of the Union Government thus causing great losses to the farmers. For example, production of ground nuts has been increasing day by day in Rajasthan by virtue of hard labour of the farmers. No sooner new crop arrives in the market, the State Government promptly does not start procurement. It takes 15-20 days, and sometimes even a month is wasted in starting procurement process. And, finally when procurement starts, agencies do not procure entire stock on the pretext of inadequate storage capacity, thus putting the farmers in trouble. This type of mismanagement can be seen in *mandis* in my constituency, Bikaner, especially in Loonakaransar, Nokha and Shri Doongar garh. I request the Union Ministry of Agriculture and Food Processing Industries to monitor the procurement of commodities to see whether the agricultural commodities are procured on MSP or not? The Financial assistance of the State Government, which are defaulting in procurement or any other irregularities are observed therein should be stopped forthwith so that the State Government could ensure timely procurement of agriculture commodities and the farmers do not face any problem.

(xiii) Need to address the issue of mobility/portability of pension Scheme and counting of past services of employees recruited in new Central Universities established after 01.01.2004

[English]

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR (Hamirpur, H.P.): I would like to draw attention of the Government to the

issue of mobility/portability of Pension in new Central Universities established after 01.01.2004. In spite of provisions stated by the Department of Pension and Pensioners' Welfare, the Central Universities Act 2009 and CCS (Pension) Rules 1972 employees are being denied the benefits of counting of their past services and mobility/portability of pension scheme. This is a violation of the Central Universities Act 2009. It is surprising that the portability/mobility exists with respect to New Pension Scheme (PRAN) and in mobile portability with respect to cellular services but denied to employees in Central Universities, Government servants/autonomous bodies appointed on or before 31.12.2003 who are governed under the old noncontributory Pension Scheme of their respective government/institution.

It is my humble request that the Hon'ble Minister for Human Resource Development look into this matter and expedite the pending pension of affected employees.

(xiv) Need to provide adequate financial assistance to people in Sant Kabir Nagar District, Uttar Pradesh distressed due to heavy rains in the State.

[Translation]

SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI (Sant Kabir Nagar): This year, floods caused by heavy downpour damaged Kharif crops in almost all the districts in U.P., especially Sant Kabir Nagar districts, and embankments of several rivers got broken and at several places, these have been damaged. Apart from it, three villages got washed away due to erosions caused by the devastating floods. Houses of farmers have been destroyed and their cattle have also been swept away. The farmers, businessmen and others in Sant Kabir Nagar have suffered heavy financial loss. I have apprised the Central as well as the State Government of it, but no financial assistance has been given so far.

I urge the Government to provide financial assistance to the affected families and the farmers at the earliest.

(xv) Need to construct a bridge over river Punpun on Jamuhar-Punpun road in Karakat Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar

SHRI MAHABALI SINGH (Karakat): My Lok Sabha

Parliamentary Constituency, Karakat is a naxal affected area. Every day, some or the other incidents takes place here. Naxalite strike at any place and they roam freely. As there is no bridge on Punpun river on Jamuhar-parisa road, which caters to almost 50 thousand population of three Panchayats in Obra Block, these people have no connection with block headquarters during rainy season. Even police fail to reach the incident spot in time, as it has to travel a distance of 20 kms. If the said bridge is constructed, the traveling distance will be shortened by 20 kms. and the police won't have to face difficulty in tackling naxalites.

Therefore, I urge the Government to construct a bridge on Punpun River on Jamuhar-Parisa Road.

(xvi) Need to undertake necessary measures to tackle the menace of Tuberculosis in the country

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): India tops in unreported T.B. cases in the world. It is astonishing to find that around 9 lakhs Indians are suffering from Tuberculosis. In spite of measures being undertaken by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, the situation has not improved. In fact, it has nosedived for worse. A sort of public health emergency is prevailing as far as unreported cases of TB are concerned. As per the WHO's report on tuberculosis released in August, 2013, 75 per cent of the estimated 2.9 million misses cases – people who were either not diagnosed or diagnosed but not reported were in 12 countries with India topping in the list. India has 31% of the global total misses cases. It is a bitter fact that quacks are responsible for increase in T.B. cases. Another startling fact is that TB kills one person in every two minutes and almost 750 people every day in India. Government records suggest that India has the largest TB cases between 2 million and 2.5 million.

I would strongly urge the Government of India to make it public as to what measures are in place as of now and what measures have been initiated post WHO report in August, 2013.

(xvii) Need to construct a subway on National Highway No. 46 at Sathuvachari town in Vellore, Tamil Nadu to facilitate movement of pedestrians

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN (Vellore): The people of

Sathuvachari town in Vellore are facing hardships while crossing the National Highway No. 46. The National Highway has witnessed drastic increase in number of fatal accidents.

Chennai-Bangalore route is one of the busiest national highways in the country and the six-way road widening project is presently going on this. Despite the fact that concerned authorities of National Highways Authority of India have visited the spot and ascertained the necessity of a new subway, this work has been kept pending since for no apparent reason. Consent of acquiring the required land on both sides of the road was also obtained from the land owners concerned as per the request of National Highways Authority of India authorities. Despite repeated requests to the minister and authorities concerned and innumerable promises given by the authorities on different occasions, it seems that the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways doesn't realize the seriousness of the issue.

I do hereby request the Ministry of Road Transport and Highways to pay immediate attention towards this matter as this problem has the potential of snowballing into a major public agitation.

(xviii) Need to include Salem city in Tamil Nadu in the phase II project of Jawahar Lal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): As per the policy of the Central Government, the Urban Development Scheme namely Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Phase 2 is scheduled to be launched shortly. I have been repeatedly pleading with the Government, for inclusion of Salem City in phase 1 itself. Citing resource constraints, the Government did not consider my request. Now the Government, has proposed to relax the population norm and Salem being a 2-tier city, with a population of 8.50 lakhs deserves to be included under phase-2. Rapid industrialization and increasing population, primarily due to migration, has taken a great toll on the civic needs of Salem city. Unless infrastructure facilities are improved and expanded, Salem city may face the

perils of urbanization soon. Salem Municipal Corporation has already prepared a project report detailing the infrastructure requirements of the city.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu has allocated funds under various schemes for Salem city. But still more funds are required for the development of the city.

To cope up with the increasing civic needs and for ensuring proper and balanced development, I request the Government to include Salem City, Tamil Nadu in the phase 2 project of the JNNURM.

(xix) Need to review the decision to increase the height of Almatti dam in Karnataka

SHRI RAJU SHETTI (Hatkanangle): The flood situation in Western Maharashtra during 2005 and 2006 was partially natural and mainly manmade. The main cause of the flood was Almatti backwaters from Karnataka. Recently the Tribunal on Water Distribution gave green signal to raise the height of Almatti dam by five meter. No one thought about its impact on Sangli and Kolhapur districts of Maharashtra. The flood will definitely damage all Agricultural Wealth and Human lives in this region and make the fertile soil saline. In 2005 and 2006 the situation was beyond control of local administration. The help from Military rescued the people of the area with extraordinary effort. But by giving permission to raise the height we are increasing the chances of calamity. The Central Government should immediately withdraw the decision to raise the height of the dam in the interest of the Western Maharashtra.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

12.07 hrs

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, December 12, 2013/ Agraphayana 21, 1935 (Saka).

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