

Wednesday, April 28, 2010
Vaisakha 08,1932 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Fourth Session
(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, April 28, 2010/Vaisakha 08, 1932 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of one of our former colleagues, Shri Satyendra Chandra Guria.

Shri Satyendra Chandra Guria was a Member of the Eighth Lok Sabha from 1984 to 1989, representing the Nainital Parliamentary Constituency of Uttar Pradesh, now in Uttarakhand.

Earlier, Shri Guria was a Member of the Uttar Pradesh Legislative Assembly from 1980 to 1984. Shri Guria served as a Deputy Minister for Sugarcane, Irrigation and Industry in the Government of Uttar Pradesh during 1984.

A journalist by profession, Shri Guria served as the President of the District Journalists Association, Kashipur for a period of four years. He served as the Director, Kumaon Vikas Nigam, Nainital and as a Member of the Administrative Board, Govindballabh Pant University of Agriculture and Technology, Pantnagar; Uttar Pradesh Hindi Sansthan; Management Board, Kumaon University, Nainital; Managing Committee, Udayraj Hindu Inter College, Kashipur, Nainital and the Shri Hindi Prem Sabha, Kashipur, Nainital.

A man of letters, Shri Guria was the Editor of the Loktantra, a Hindi weekly for more than three decades.

Shri Satyendra Chandra Guria passed away on 24th April, 2010 in Delhi at the age of 77.

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

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

11.01 hrs.

The Members then stood in silence for a short while.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Question Hour.

Q. No. 461 - Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy.

...(Interruptions)

11.03 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please go back to your seats. Please do not show the papers.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: You can raise it in the 'Zero Hour'. But no allegations against anybody, it is against the rules and will not be allowed.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: So, I would allow you to raise it in the "Zero Hour". Please let the Question Hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, there are serious allegations against one of the Ministers ...*(Interruptions)* It has come in the paper as "Tapped and Trapped." There is a loss of Rs. 1 lakh crore to the Exchequer. That is why we are raising it ...*(Interruptions)* The other day, the CBI inquiry was ordered. The CBI inquiry is going on but in the meanwhile the officer has been transferred. That is why we want to know from the Prime Minister as to what is going on in this matter; what is the outcome of the CBI. Why has the officer been transferred? This is a serious matter ...*(Interruptions)* That is why I am asking you to please allow us to raise this matter to see that necessary action is taken against the Minister. Why is the Minister continuing? What is the sanctity? ...*(Interruptions)* There is a loss of nearly Rs. 1 lakh crore to the Exchequer. Tapping news has come in all the newspapers ...*(Interruptions)* How were the allocations made?

MADAM SPEAKER: I would call you in the 'Zero Hour'. Let the Question Hour go on.

...(Interruptions)

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): The CBI has got the clinching evidence. But the Government has not allowed it to probe the matter in detail ...*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Anyhow, Madam, please allow me to raise this matter in the 'Zero Hour'.

MADAM SPEAKER: Thank you so much. Let the Question Hour go on.

11.05 hrs.

At this stage, Shri C. Sivasami and some other hon. Members went back to their seats.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: We will take up this issue in the Zero Hour after the Question Hour.

...(Interruptions)

11.05 hrs.

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q.No.461. Shri Mahendra Kumar Roy.

Damage to Environment and Ecology

†

*461. SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY:

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of damage caused to the environment and ecology and non-compliance of the law relating thereto especially on reclamation and rehabilitation of mined out areas have been reported during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has ordered suspension of the mining activities in various parts of the country, including Aravali region;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the directions/orders issued for protection of the fragile environment and ecology; and

(e) the follow-up action taken by the respective State Governments thereon in pursuance of the Court's directions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Indian Bureau of Mines (IBM) is entrusted with administration of the Mineral Conservation and Development Rules (MCDR), 1988, Rules 31 to 41 of MCDR specifically deal with environment. Based on

inspection carried out in respect of 5522 mines by IBM during the last three years, violations of different types have been reported in 125 mines, which inter-alia includes 10 cases of violation relating to reclamation and rehabilitation of land.

(c) and (d) The Hon'ble Supreme Court has pronounced various orders, directions, judgments from time to time directing suspension/closure of mining operations in different parts of the country including the State of Haryana, Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh and Goa. In the context of Aravali in Haryana, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its order dated 8th May, 2009 has suspended all mining operations in the Aravali Hill Range falling in the State of Haryana within an area of approximately 448 sq. km in the Districts of Faridabad and Gurgaon including Mewat till reclamation plan duly certified by the State of Haryana, Ministry of Environment & Forests (MoEF) and Central Empowered Committee (CEC) is prepared in accordance with the statutory provisions contained in various enactments and Rules made there under. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court in another matter, vide its order dated 19th February, 2010 have restrained mining in all those leases falling in Aravali in the State of Rajasthan, whose renewal is pending.

(e) It is requisite for the State Governments to follow orders, directions, judgments of Hon'ble Supreme Court in letter and spirit.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: We are all aware that the whole country is suffering from environmental and ecological degradation. As a result, the country is suffering from recurrent flood and drought. Moreover, the workers, who work in these mines, are suffering from various occupational diseases. Taking together the loss incurred by the nation and also rampant and indiscriminate illegal mining, particularly of iron, and mining in different States is causing environment pollution and large scale displacement of people, particularly, Tribal people, there is a need for legislation.

MADAM SPEAKER: Please put the question.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: May I know from the Minister whether the Government will bring a legislation in this regard?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, our Government has taken very strict action in the matter of illegal mining, not only in the matter of illegal mining but in the case of mining which exceeds the carrying capacity of the ecosystem as well. For example, a moratorium has been placed on all further mining activities in the State of Goa till a Comprehensive Environmental Impact Assessment is prepared on the environmental impact of mining.

I have personally written to the Chief Ministers of Orissa, Karnataka, Jharkhand and Madhya Pradesh where reports of illegal mining have come in. I can assure the hon. Member, through you, Madam, that wherever instances of illegal mining have come to our notice, we have taken immediate action where action is possible at our end if it is an illegal mining in contravention of the Forest Conservation Act. In many cases, the problem arises because it is illegal as far as minor minerals are concerned. The responsibility of monitoring mining as far as minor minerals is concerned, lies with the State Government, as for example in the Aravalis. There, unless the State Government takes tough action, the Centre cannot really move in this regard.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY: I want to know whether the Government is aware of the fact that there is a large scale violation of the Supreme Court order by some influential people. If so, what action is taken by the Government against the victims?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, I do not know which specific case that the hon. Member is referring to. But I can assure the hon. Member that whenever the Supreme Court has passed any order, we have faithfully implemented it but we have not waited for the Supreme Court to pass orders. We have taken suo motu action wherever illegal mining has come to our notice. As I said, it is not just against illegal mining but mining which also exceeds the carrying capacity of the local ecosystem.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN: Madam, business of illegal mining is going on very rapidly in the entire country. This has caused huge damage to the environment. The Union Government has a number of times issued instructions in this regard. Hon'ble Supreme Court has also issued directions in this regard that mining should be banned completely in Mewat, Gurgaon and Faridabad districts in the Aravali region. Orders have been issued to close 153 mines of Rajasthan. I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister as to how for these orders have been abided by and whether the State Governments have presented any report in this regard?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I share the hon. Member's concern. We have repeatedly impressed upon the State Governments of Haryana and Rajasthan to whom we have delegated all the powers for monitoring the stoppage of the mining activity in the Aravali range following a Supreme Court directive. The State of Haryana has reassured me that as far as Haryana is concerned, they are going to put a stop. They have put a stop on all mining activity and they are going to change the system of allocation of mining leases.

I have also been in touch with the Chief Minister of Rajasthan. He has also assured me that as far as the district of Alwar is concerned, he will take strict action if there is any contravention of the Supreme Court Order.

I would like the hon. Member to please bear with me in this regard that the responsibility is that of the two State Governments. The Central Government has delegated the powers of monitoring to the State Governments because the mining leases are very small and it is not practical for the Central Government to take the responsibility for monitoring the implementation of the Supreme Court order.

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: We measure our growth primarily in terms of GDP. But the GDP does not take into account the climate change, ozone layer depression, water and air pollution, soil degradation, etc. Technically

speaking, it does not take into account the deterioration of Eco System Services. Do we have a means to quantify the environment and switch to a more comprehensive measure of growth like the GPI or ISEW index? Since we now have the empirical evidence that poverty and environment are inter-dependent and degradation of environment leads to poverty, it has become critical and even imperative for poverty centered policy framework of India to adopt a sustainable development index. The role of Environment Ministry has to be mainstream in economic system and not marginal and should start with the adoption of sustainable growth index. So, the measure of growth has to be a joint enterprise between the Finance Ministry and Environment Ministry.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: I have repeatedly said that the concept of GDP, Gross Domestic Product, should be changed to the concept of Green Domestic Product. I am in touch with the Finance Ministry, the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Statistics in the matter. We hope that by the year 2015 this nation will be in a position to report GDP statistics - Green Domestic Product, not just Gross Domestic Product. This is not an easy task. No country does this. We are getting the best experts in the world to advise us on how we incorporate environmental factors in national income accounting. I want to assure the hon. Member that by the year 2015 we hope to have greater clarity in this regard.

DR. RATNA DE: Damage to environment and ecology is continuing unabated for many years. This has become more rampant in recent years. It appears that the Government is not in a position to control the damage. I firmly believe that penalty would be a deterrent to a great extent if we have to stop the degradation of environment before our eyes. Has the Minister undertaken any assessment to know the impact of old and new projects in the last five years?

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: This is a very comprehensive question. She wants to know whether we have carried out a very comprehensive environmental assessment of all the projects that we

have undertaken. I am afraid, I am not in a position to give a direct answer to this except to say that wherever we have evidence of local areas being badly affected by a preponderance of projects, the Ministry of Environment has stepped in. For example, in the case of river valley projects in North Tiesta we have put a stop on projects in order to ensure that the carrying capacity of the region is not exceeded. We are reviewing the case of hydel projects in the river Bhagirathi. I have already given you the example of Goa. So, we are taking it on a case by case basis. But, I want to reassure the hon. Member that while we are sensitive to environmental concerns, we also have growth concerns to keep in mind. This is a balance between environment and growth. It is very easy for me to say no to every project. But we have to maintain a balance between environment and growth as well.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Hon'ble Madam Speaker, through you I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister of Environment, my basic question is from 'C'. In Uttar Pradesh a large number of sand mining is taking place on the River Yamuna. Earlier, it was the family business of castes like Bind Mallah etc. who used to live alongside the river banks. Hon'ble Mulayam Singh Yadav Ji, at the time when he was the Chief Minister, had taken out in the Gazette also that only they will receive 'Patta' for mining to club this with their family business. Today, mining mafia is active in the entire Uttar Pradesh on a very large scale, whereas mining should be done by human beings, the same is being done by JCB Machines ...*(Interruptions)*. You please sit down, please speak when it is your turn to ask question ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN: This allegation of Shri Shailendra Ji is wrong ...*(Interruptions)*. Mafia was active at the time when his government was in power ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Shailendra Kumar ji, please ask your question quickly.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: He is a leader ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not go into its background, ask your question.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR: Madam, the mafia people are mining on a very large scale in this area with the help of JCB machines and it has been seen that whether it is the local court, or the High Court, they have influenced all. In such a situation people for whom this was a family business are unable to get employment. Therefore, through you I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister as to whether he will hold any talks, discussion with the state administration in order to check this because all this work is taking place in connivance of state administration and mafia.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, many Chief Ministers have approached me to allow the 'khanan' activity to continue because it is a source of income as far as the State is concerned and also a matter of employment for locals. I am not in a position to give a straightforward and direct answer to the hon. Member's question except to assure him that I will take this matter up with the State Government immediately revert to him once I have heard from the State Government.

Accumulation of Plastic Waste

†

*462. SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether plastic wastes get accumulated in huge quantities in different parts of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has conducted any study on the same particularly on the plastic waste being accumulated at the railway stations and the airport in Delhi;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof including the deficiencies pointed out by the study;

(e) whether CPCB has issued any directions to the concerned authorities on the same;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other remedial measures initiated by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Based on a field survey conducted by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it has been estimated that approximately 15,722 tonnes plastic waste is generated in the country per day.

(c) and (d) Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) has conducted a study titled "Assessment of Plastic Waste and its Management at Airports and Railway Stations in Delhi". The study has brought out that:

- i) The quantity of plastic waste generation in three major railway stations in Delhi is 6758 kilograms per day. The quantity of plastic waste generation from domestic and international airports in Delhi is 4130 kilograms per day.
- ii) The per capita plastic waste generation is approximately 9 gm/day in the railway stations and 69 gm/day in the airports.
- iii) While collection of solid waste, including plastic waste, at the airports in Delhi is being organized through a private contractor, only the value added plastic wastes such as PET bottles, plates, spoons, tumbler etc, are being collected by unorganized

sector at the railway stations. The non-recyclable plastic waste such as multi-layered and metalized pouches which are not collected at the railway stations, remain littered.

(e) and (f) CPCB has communicated the findings and recommendations of the study to the Railways and Airports Authorities for better management of plastic waste at Railway Stations and Airports in Delhi including the suggestions to adopt proper segregation system and disposal system.

(g) The Central Government has notified the "Recycled Plastics Manufacture and Usage Rules, 1999 (as amended in 2003)" to regulate the manufacture, sale and use and recycling of plastic bags. These Rules, inter alia, prohibit manufacture, sale and use of plastic carry bags less than 20 micron in thickness and less than 8x12 inches in size. Some States have prescribed more stringent norms for thickness of plastic bags or have banned the use of plastic bags in tourist/public places.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Madam Speaker, nowadays the plastic waste is threatening our health and also causing environmental pollution. It is a very important question. The three major railway stations in Delhi along with the IGI Airport produce almost 11,000 kilograms of plastic waste per day of which only about 5,200 kilograms is picked up regularly for re-use or recycling. The rest of it includes metallic pouches and thin plastic bags etc. This was revealed in a study carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board. It means that more than 50 per cent of the plastic waste generated at the railway stations and the airports are never picked up. The discarded plastic bags pose a threat to human health and are causing environmental pollution. This is not only the situation that is prevailing in Delhi but in almost all the railway stations of the entire country.

In this regard I would like to ask one question to the hon. Minister. I want to know whether the Government has issued any directions to the airports, railways, restaurants and shopping malls etc. to have a

separate storage facility for the plastic wastes for safe disposal of the same.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, this question has come up before in this House and I have drawn the House's attention to the fact that while indeed plastics is a matter of concern, we should be somewhat careful in our response to it because plastic bags were introduced in this country in order to stop deforestation, in order to ensure that paper bags were not used. Now there is a movement gaining that we should ban plastic bags. We should be somewhat careful; we should not throw the baby out with the bathwater. We should be concerned about the fact that plastic bags are not being collected. Because our municipal solid waste management system has failed, it does not mean that we should put a blanket ban on all plastic bags.

Some State Governments have indeed put this ban - the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir etc. The State of West Bengal has banned it in Sundarbans and in many pilgrimage centres, like Tirupati, plastic bags are banned. I think what the Central Government has done is that it formulated rules for specifying the minimum size, the minimum thickness etc. But the enforcement of these rules is very very difficult. We are a very large country. We are also trying to popularise the use of biodegradable bags. The real challenge for us is to ensure for municipalities particularly, for airports, for railway stations to ensure that the plastic waste is properly collected and sent to the proper disposal facilities. This is really the approach that we should be taking.

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU: Many of the States have banned the use of sub-standard plastic bags. Many of them have not come up with the proposal. Some others are following it. Though the ban is imposed in some States, it has not been implemented strictly. They are not following it properly as far as the use of this kind of sub-standard plastic bags is concerned.

I want to know whether the Union Government or the hon. Minister has any proposal to bring in a comprehensive law to ban the use of plastic bags with less microns in the country.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, as I have already stated, I am not in favour of a blanket ban throughout the country. However, we have rules which we have formulated and which we have put on our website - they are available for public comments - which we hope to notify very soon. These rules specify the minimum thickness and the minimum size, and also prohibit the use of coloured or recycled plastic, but ultimately the Central Government can formulate and promulgate the rules, but the implementation and monitoring is that of the State and local authorities.

Let me tell the hon. Member that very often State and local authorities do not want to take action in this regard simply because of the massive employment that is provided in the down-stream plastic processing industry. This is not to say that we should not take action; we should certainly take action, but the rules that we specify are only as good as they are implemented.

I can assure the hon. Member that very soon, in the next couple of months, these rules that are available for public comments and discussion on our website, will actually be notified. These rules are very strict, but we will depend on the cooperation of the local authorities to ensure their full implementation.

[Translation]

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister has stated in his reply that 15,722 tonnes of plastic is manufactured every day in this country. I do not want that this should be banned as Hon'ble Minister said, because you correctly mentioned that a number of people are getting employment in this sector. I would like to say that people use plastic products, particularly in the rural and urban areas and just now we were talking about Railways, we can see that there are huge piles of plastic waste dumped along the railway lines in cities. I would like to know from him as to whether he has thought anything about making people aware in this regard and particularly those people who use plastic in rural areas. They must be told about the hazards of using more plastic and what type of plastic they should use. Has he any plan to educate them in this regard?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, this is a good suggestion, but ultimately, as I said, it is the collection system that we put in place for plastic waste, which is going to be crucial to our success. I will certainly follow up on the hon. Member's suggestion about creating mass awareness. Already many State Governments have taken this up and they are propagating how people should respond to the use of plastic material, but the hon. Member's questions concerns specifically the use of plastics in rural areas.

I will certainly take his suggestion up, but I would like to re-assure him that as far as we are concerned, we have been impressing upon the local authorities, the State Governments to improve their municipal solid waste collection system so that plastic does not get littered all over the place and becomes a public health hazard.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: Madam, I have heard Hon'ble Minister very attentively. Earlier also he had given a statement in this House and on this topic in which he had clearly mentioned that the Government has got no plan to ban the usage of plastic bags. Today also he has almost repeated the same thing. Hon'ble Minister is himself very well aware of the threat this is posing for the environment and atmosphere. Through you I would like to request him that while making policies we should keep this in mind as to how far we can implement them and we should also learn from our experiences. Some rules were framed in the year 1999 and these were amended in 2003 and we have had some experience on that basis in these last so many years. Our experience is that the plastic bag of 20 micron thickness should be made of a certain size but that is not being done, it is either of less thickness or of smaller size. The most convenient thing about plastic is that one can use and throw it. It is a result of that use and throw that we see plastic waste everywhere around us. It must be a shock for those visiting this country to see what is happening here. Municipalities are not doing their work sincerely.

I would humbly request that at many places the State Governments are also not doing their duty and shouldering their responsibility. In view of all this, will the Hon'ble Minister agree to this. As far as employment is concerned, just some time back, we were discussing illegal mining, and people are getting employment in that also. While keeping this in mind that employment should be right and it should not be generated from wrong source, I would like to ask Hon'ble Minister and would strongly recommend that the government must seriously think about putting a ban on plastic bags.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, I am grateful to the senior Member for raising this question and giving me an opportunity of once again saying that inherently plastics are not dangerous for public life.

[Translation]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: You speak very good Hindi also. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Inherently, plastics, which are chemically inert substances, are not a public health hazard. It is our inability to collect the plastic waste. Second, I agree with the hon. Member that the use of recycled plastic material which is against the law, the use of substandard plastic which is against the law, that leads to all sorts of public hazards, as far as human beings and cattle are concerned.

Madam, as I said, I would like to say once again, that a blanket ban by the Central Government would not be advisable because 20 years ago, the Central Government took up the task of propagating plastic use in order to stop deforestation, and now we are saying that we are going to go back to square one. I would urge a little caution. I would leave this to the State Governments. The State Government of Himachal Pradesh has banned the use of plastic bags throughout the State. The State of Sikkim has banned it; the State of Jammu and Kashmir has banned it; many States have

banned the use of plastic in pilgrimage centres. That is the way to go. The ultimate responsibility is that of the State and local authorities. The Central Government will promulgate appropriate rules.

Since the hon. Member has been the Finance Minister, he will be interested to know that we are also looking at economic incentives in order to discourage the use of plastic bags. For example, we have done some studies to show that if you add a small cost to the plastic bag, people can be dissuaded from using plastic bags. I think economic incentives are a better way of enforcing our rules than during the administrative machinery. I am quite sympathetic with the sentiment of the hon. Member's thrust of his question, but I am afraid I will not be able to respond positively to his suggestion that we should put a blanket ban on the use of plastics. That would be an extreme step at this point of time.

[Translation]

SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY: Madam Speaker, Hon'ble Minister has stated in his statement that a complete ban has been imposed on plastic bags at some tourist spots and some holy places. Whereas, at Tirupati Balaji which has been mentioned by Hon'ble Minister, plastic bags have not been banned completely because it could be seen all over the place on a visit to that place. On one hand we are talking about plastic waste at railway stations and airports and on the other hand stray cattle roaming in the cities eat away this plastic and tumour weighing 10 to 15 kgs are removed from their stomach after operation. Alongwith this, in the field of agriculture also plastic bags are being used at a very large scale and this is affecting the crop production as seeds are unable to grow because of plastic bags. Will the Hon'ble Minister enact any law to check the large scale usage of plastic bags in villages so that roaming cattle could not eat plastic and die because of tumour? Will the Minister enact some strong laws and implement the same in this regard?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam Speaker, according

to the information that we have, pilgrimage centres like Tirupati, Dwarka, Vaishno Devi have, in fact, put a ban on the use of plastic packaging material. If the hon. Member feels that this is not true, I will certainly get in touch with the authorities and seek a clarification. But to the best of my knowledge, that is available to me as of yesterday, Tirupati, Dwarka, Vaishno Devi, the three very important pilgrimage centres where the ban has been put on the use of plastic material.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: Sabarimala also.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Sabarimala also.

As far as cattle is concerned, I hope, the hon. Member will not mind when I say, that cattle have no business straying in cities. We cannot put a ban on plastic because cattle are straying in cities. In fact, we should have a system. ...*(Interruptions)* Next people will say we should have ban on cattle. We should not get into that. I would suggest that the remedy lies in having a better system of managing our cattle in our urban areas and making sure that we do not allow free movement of cattle in our towns and cities. As far as cattle in rural areas are concerned, it is definitely true that there is a possibility of plastics reaching, entering the food chain of live stocks. We have to be careful in this regard. But let me say that so far all reports that we have received relates to municipal waste and not waste in rural areas.

Allotment of Coal Blocks

[Translation]

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*463. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
DR. BHOLA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allocation of coal blocks to both public and private companies;

(b) whether there has been inordinate delay in the allocation of coal blocks to the steel and iron projects in the country;

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

(d) whether the Union Government has received any requests from some State Governments to formulate a special policy for allotment of coal blocks to the steel and iron projects on priority basis;

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

(f) the time by which the said policy is likely to be formulated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (f) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) The different procedures/criteria followed for allocation of coal blocks are given below:

(i) Government Company Dispensation Route – Under this arrangement, applications are invited from the State Government/Central Government, companies/enterprises. Allocation of coal blocks to State/Central Public Sector Enterprises (PSEs) is made under Section 3(3)(a)(i) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973. Under this route, only government companies are allocated coal blocks and no private company is eligible for allocation.

(ii) Captive Dispensation Route—Under this dispensation, blocks identified for allocation for approved end-use for generation of power, production of iron & steel, production of cement and production of syn-gas through coal gasification (underground and surface) and coal liquefaction for captive mining are advertised in the major National/Regional newspapers calling applications from both public and private sector companies. The received applications are placed before the Screening Committee for its recommendation. Allocation of coal blocks in favour

of public as well as private sector companies under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act, 1973 is done by the Government based on the recommendations of the Screening Committee which is an inter-ministerial and inter-governmental committee headed by Secretary (Coal). This Committee has representatives from Ministry of Power, Steel, Industry, Environment & Forests, Railways, Coal India Limited, Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited, Neyveli Lignite Corporation and the concerned State Government where the block is located.

(iii) Allocation of coal blocks under Tariff Based Competitive Bidding: In this case, identified coal blocks are placed at the disposal of Ministry of Power which determines the linkage of coal blocks with the power projects proposed to be awarded on the basis of Tariff Based Competitive Bidding by calling applications from eligible companies. Based on the recommendations of Ministry of Power, coal blocks are allotted by the Ministry of Coal to power projects on the basis of bidding for tariff under Section 3(3)(a)(iii) of the Coal Mines(Nationalisation) Act, 1973.

(b) and (c) Allocation of coal blocks for specified end uses, including the production of iron and steel, is an on-going process and as and when the coal blocks are identified and earmarked for allocation, the same are considered for allocation. At present no coal/lignite blocks are on offer for allocation.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of reply given at (d) above.

[Translation]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Madam Speaker, in view of shortage of electricity in the country, we have given captive coal blocks to the private sector as well, instead of only to the Power Corporations of the states. However, they are not making use of that and are

neither excavating nor producing coal. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to how many such captive blocks are there as are not being used despite having been allotted. Will the Government ponder over allotting those captive coal blocks to the Power Corporations of the states by cancelling their allotment to the private sector in case they fail to use them in a time bound manner?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, in regard to the question by the hon. Member, I would like to submit that there is no doubt that with the growing industrialization in our country, the need of power is rising. Along with the energy requirements, the requirement of coal is also increasing. As such, our Government had decided that along with the public sector, we would allot coal blocks to the private sector as well so that coal production could rise rapidly. Therefore, we allotted coal blocks to the private sector as well. Our Ministry carries out proper review of these coal block allotments to ascertain the names of the companies, which have taken these coal blocks, but are not carrying out production. Recently, a committee had held a meeting and it reviewed that there are about 40 such coal blocks, which are not carrying out production without any reason. They have been served notices. The allotment of 5 coal blocks have also been cancelled and efforts are being made to ensure that from the coal blocks allotted to the private sector, production may be started at the earliest. The fact is that, it is not only the private sector, but in the coal blocks allotted to the Government sector, to the State Government and to the PSUs of the State governments, coal production has not been going on on such a pace as we had expected. It is the effort of our Ministry that coal production be carried out in a rapid pace in future. If necessary, we will cancel the coal block allotment, be it in the public sector or the private sector and we have also done so.

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Madam Speaker, all the coal blocks of the Maharashtra State Corporation fall under the Western Coal Field. As of now, coal is in shortage for the projects they have got in place. The

Maharashtra Power Corporation has asked for coal blocks for the Maharashtra Electricity Board through the State Government. However, their demand has not been considered. Which blocks have been allotted to around six private sector companies in the Vidarbha region during the past five years? Whenever a demand comes from the private sector and the power corporation of the Government, whether the latter will be given preference by the Union Government. At present, there is shortage of coal for the projects of the public sector, despite that, allotment is being given to the private sector. I would like to know whether the Government would recognize the demand of the Maharashtra Electricity Board.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, as I said earlier, the demand for power has been growing constantly in our country and along with that demand, the demand for coal has also been rising. The hon. Member has talked about Maharashtra. There is no doubt that there has been rapid industrialization in Maharashtra leading to a rise in the demand of coal over there. We have allotted coal blocks to the Government of Maharashtra as well as to the private sector over there. Production has also started at those blocks. If the Government of Maharashtra makes a demand for more coal blocks in the time to come, we would definitely consider their demand under the 12th Five Year Plan and would meet their requirement as far as possible.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam Speaker, the hon. Minister has stated in the reply of the question that the linkage has been fixed for the coal blocks allotted to the private companies and in case they do not carry out production, the Government would cancel their licence. In view of his reply, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether this point is correct. Even now, dozens of such steel companies are there in the private sector, which are being allotted coal for the last 4-5 years, but they are not carrying out production and the allotted coal is being blatantly sold in black market in Nepal and Bangladesh. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he would go

for an investigation through the CBI or any other authority in this regard.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, the point raised by the hon. Member reflects his major concern about the coal blocks allotted to the private sector from which full production is not being carried out by them. The fact is that, be it the private sector or the public sector, production from the coal blocks allotted to them is not being carried out as per the expectations. As such, I stated that a committee has been constituted in our Ministry, which carries out a review that in the coal blocks allotted, production be carried out at a rapid pace and action be taken against those who fail to carry but production in a major way.

So far as the point stated by the hon. Member in regard to the smuggling of coal to Nepal and other countries is concerned, we have not received any such complaint so far. If the hon. member has any knowledge in this regard, he may share it with us. We would convey this fact to the State Governments because law and order is an entirely state subject. If coal is being smuggled out to Nepal or any other country from Bihar or any other State, it is the responsibility of the State Government to check such smuggling through its police or intelligence. However, if the hon. Member has got any information in this regard, we would also convey it to the State Governments asking them to take stringent action against this malpractice.

DR. BHOLA SINGH: Madam, I would like to ask a question. ...*(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: You can ask only one supplementary which you have already done.

[English]

SHRI P.C. CHACKO: Madam, the criteria adopted for allocation of coal blocks has been explained by the hon. Minister. But the criteria is not comprehensive enough to provide for cancellation of allotment of blocks that are not exploited within the time specified. Gopinath Mundeji said that power shortage is a chronic problem

in the country and there is a lot of demand from the power sector. Because of delays in environmental and many other clearances, parties which have got the allotment are not able to exploit the coal blocks in spite of having the permits for the last five to six years. I want to know from the hon. Minister whether there will be a single-window clearance system in the Government to ensure that clearances can be given in time so that exploitation of the coal blocks can be done in time; and will the Government cancel the allocation of coal blocks which have not been exploited within the specified time?

[Translation]

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, in regard to the point on which the hon. member has expressed his concern, I have stated in my reply that a screening committee has been constituted for this purpose which carries out a screening to ascertain that in which coal blocks production has not commenced. As I stated earlier, 40 coal blocks have been served show-cause notices and we have cancelled the allotment of 5 coal blocks also. In the time to come, if we do not receive proper reply to those show-cause notices, then, allotment of more coal blocks may be cancelled. So far as the contention of the hon. Member in regard to the need of a single window is concerned, the fact is that, the problem of land acquisition pertaining to the coal blocks we allot is concerned with the State Government.

At some places land acquisition is a long drawn out process. Forest clearance and environmental clearance have to be obtained from the state government and the Minister of Environment and Forests. Clearance from them is a lengthy process. Three to seven years are given to start production from coal blocks. It is a very time consuming process. It takes a lot of time to complete the process. However, we are closely monitoring this. Very, very strict action would be taken against those deliberately delaying production from coal blocks.

SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH Alias LALAN SINGH: Madam, it's the policy of the government to give top

priority to the power sector for coal allotment from captive blocks. I think, it should also be the aim of the government to give priority to states lagging behind in production of electricity. Coal is supplied to power plants through coal blocks and coal linkages. Bihar, my state, produces only 100-105 MW. If an additional unit is installed there, it would be useless, without coal supply. Through you, I would like to know whether the government discriminates when it comes to coal blocks or coal linkage? If not, what is the total number of proposals regarding coal blocks and coal linkages pending with the Centre from Bihar?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, Speaker, regarding the topic towards which the Hon'ble Member has drawn the attention of the House, I would like to state that, under no circumstances the government discriminates, because we are aware that out of the power generated whether in Bihar, Jharkhand or Uttar Pradesh, 50 percent or 60 percent is supplied to the national grid. It is our endeavor to increase generation in which ever state it may be. Regarding Bihar, we have allotted two coal blocks to the state. Unfortunately production is yet to begin. The time allotted for its production is over. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJIV RAJAN SINGH Alias LALAN SINGH: Madam, the hon. Minister is not being factual. Those blocks have not been given for power generation. My question pertains to power generation. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let the Minister reply.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam Speaker, if the Bihar Government requests coal linkage for power plants, we would certainly consider it. We have no proposals pending. After receiving such proposals we make the allotment as per the need. No such proposal from Bihar is pending with the Centre.

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Madam Speaker, the government of West Bengal had sent a proposal. For long, the iron and steel industry was facing problems. The Union Minister had a discussion with the Chief Minister of the state and the Minister of

Industry. What steps has the Minister taken to implement the demands of the state?

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Madam, Speaker, the hon. Member is right is pointing out that I had talks with the Chief Minister, during my visit to West Bengal. At that time I had requested them to use the state machinery to stop pilferage of coal and its illegal mining. But, so far nothing seems to have been done. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Let him reply.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: First, Let me complete. I can say with complete conviction that the production in the coal blocks allotted to West Bengal is not satisfactory. It would be our endeavor, however *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: I protest. *...(Interruptions)* I lodge my protest. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: This will not go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Please take your seat. Let the Minister reply.

SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL: Our government has always made it a point to try to allot coal blocks or coal linkages on priority to states, on demand, which have not developed speedily. However, the hon. Member should appreciate the fact that the states should try to start production quickly from coal blocks allotted to them. Also, coal pilferage should be plugged. The Union Government is ready to offer all assistance to them.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Q. 464.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MADAM SPEAKER: Ask your first supplementary.

Import of Polluting Waste Products

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*464. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether various types of waste products are being imported by the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) the quantity of waste imported during the last three years and the current year, year-wise;
- (d) the utility of the said waste in the country;
- (e) whether such waste causes large scale pollution in the country;
- (f) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto; and
- (g) the remedial measures including devising any regulatory mechanism taken by the Government in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (g) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) to (g) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management,

Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes. Transboundary movement of hazardous wastes is regulated as per these rules. Import of hazardous wastes for disposal is not permitted. Import is allowed only for reuse, recycle or reprocessing. All import consignments are required to be accompanied by a movement document and a test report from an accredited laboratory or pre-shipment inspection certificate from a recognized agency.

Hazardous wastes are a source of raw material for recycling and reprocessing industries. These industries are required to obtain Consent to Operate as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and an authorization under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 from the respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or the Pollution Control Committee. In addition, certain recycling/reprocessing industries are required to register with Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB).

The compliance status for conditions laid down in the authorization is monitored by the respective SPCB. Further, the Ministry has constituted a Coordination Committee to oversee the implementation of the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules 2008. It comprises of representatives from Ministry of Finance (Department of Revenue), Ministry of Commerce and Industries (DGFT), Ministry of Shipping, CPCB, selected State Pollution Control Boards and experts.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Madam, Speaker, due to the lackadaisical policy of the government, huge quantity of scrap is entering our country from abroad in the guise of recycling and reprocessing, due to which our country is turning into a dumping ground for scrap. Dumping of this scrap is harming the health of the people, as well as the environment. Recently, radioactive substance was found

* Not Recorded.

in the scrap in Mayapuri, Delhi. Due to the radiation, six persons were hospitalized and one person died. The palms of the investigating officers are greased, thereby compromising the investigation. I would like to know the reaction of the government, regarding the officers entrusted with the task of investigating matters related to scrap, who do not investigate honestly.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We do not allow, let me say, the import of hazardous wastes as a dumping ground. We allow the import of wastes according to the Hazardous Wastes Management Rules for recycling, for recovering and for reuse. We also export e-waste. I am just trying to give an introduction to the hon. Member. We have strict rules governing the import and export of hazardous wastes.

The responsibility for monitoring the implementation of these rules lies primarily with the State Pollution Control Boards. I also accept the fact that the Central Pollution Control Board also has an important role to play in this regard.

Whenever there have been notices, attracting our attention, of contravention of these rules, we have moved with speed. For example, there had been reports that ships have come into India, which may be carrying hazardous wastes; we have taken strong pre-emptive action in this regard. I would like to re-assure the hon. Member and the House that we have a strong set of Hazardous Waste Management Rules. The implementation of these rules needs to be strengthened; primarily at the port level, we need to ensure better coordination with the customs authorities which we are attempting. We also need to ensure that our trade policy, particularly the Exim policy does not allow the free import of wastes. I have taken up that also with the Minister of Commerce. So, I want to re-assure the hon. Member that we are not, in any way, encouraging the import of waste in a liberal manner.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: It is not right

to say that only India checks the scraps for radioactivity. My question is, whether the government is aware of the total quantity of scrap entering the country? The government is silent as to how it will deal with the scrap, which would not be used. I request the Hon. Minister to explain how the unused scrap is disposed of.

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: First of all, the Hazardous Waste Management Rules cover only the bio-medical wastes, hazardous wastes and e-wastes. It does not cover radio-active wastes; the radio-active waste is covered by the Atomic Energy Act.

As far as the second part of the question is concerned, we generate roughly about six million tonnes of hazardous waste per year, out of which roughly about 50 per cent goes in for re-cycling; we have a large network of treatment, storage and disposal facilities. We have 25 such treatment, storage and disposal facilities across the country, and eight more are in the pipeline. Considering the importance that e-waste is assuming in our country, we have come up with a separate set of e-waste rules, which are being notified very shortly. We are also going to have a separate scheme by which we will set up e-waste recycling and re-use facilities for which the Central Government will provide 25 per cent of finance, another 25 per cent will come from the State Government and the rest 50 per cent will come from the entrepreneur.

[Translation]

DR. SANJAY SINGH: Hon. Speaker, the Minister tried to give an exhaustive answer, but he failed to give a satisfactory reply to even a single question. The Minister, regarding the year 2009 said there were about 36,000-37,000 factories generating hazardous waste. In spite of this we allow the import of scrap in our country from all over the world. The Minister cited the rules. He also talked about the imposition of ban. A high powered Committee has also been constituted in this regard. The issue of global warming, scrap and polythene is

discussed in the news papers and in the House also. The society is also concerned. I want to know from the Minister whether any clear cut policy would be made in this regard, and whether the country can heave a sigh of relief?

[English]

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: We have a clear set of Hazardous Waste Management Rules. There is absolutely no truth in the statement that the hon. Member has made, that we do not have a policy. We have a clearly enunciated policy over the last couple of years, that governs trade in hazardous wastes and how the hazardous waste generated in these 35,000-36,000 industries is going to be handled. As I mentioned to you, we have 25 treatment, storage and disposal facilities throughout the country. We have eight more coming up. We still have a shortfall. Out of the 3 MT of hazardous waste that needs to be treated, stored and disposed, we require to create capacity for treating another million tonne or so which the Government is alive to.

I want to reassure the hon. Member that as far as hazardous waste is concerned, the Central Government will not shirk its responsibility for coming up with the strictest possible rules. But I want to say that setting up the rules is only one side of the equation. The implementation and monitoring of these rules, in a country like ours, is the responsibility of the State and local authorities. I am not shirking the responsibility. I am prepared to take action on our own and I have instructed the Central Pollution Control Board to go ahead and take action where there is a clear violation of the hazardous waste management rules.

Let me bring to the attention of the hon. Member that every time we will take tough action there will be representations received from the State Governments to go slow or do not be very tough in this regard because we are providing lakhs and lakhs of employment opportunities to people. I agree, this is not good employment that we are providing. Just because we are providing employment does not mean we should

keep open Mayapuri type facilities that we saw recently leading to radioactive contamination. We should be strict in this regard. The Central Pollution Control Board will take an active role but ultimately the State Pollution Control Boards have to take on the primary responsibility.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Madam, the Question deals with the import of hazardous waste. It does not deal with the hazardous waste that is created within the country and the Minister has given a very elaborate answer. But the answer to the section dealing with the quantity of waste imported during last three years and the current year, year-wise has not been given. I draw the attention of the hon. Minister through you to the fact that 190 containers of waste oil that were imported to India have been lying at the Jawahar Lal Nehru Port near Mumbai for the last 10 years where the containers had ballooned, leaked oil and in some cases even exploded. The Supreme Court formed a Committee to inquire into it. The Chairman of the Committee resigned in 2006 and that Committee has become infructuous. Last month the hazardous waste rules have been amended. The impression in the country is, we would like to understand from the Minister, that after the derailment of the Supreme Court Monitoring Committee and the Ministry of Environment and Forests has amended the hazardous waste rule, has it become everybody's responsibility and thereby nobody's responsibility?

MADAM SPEAKER: You have very little time left. Please be quick.

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Has it come to the notice of the Government that last month's amendments have made it tougher to control the flow of hazardous wastes into India? Now, traders "are importing hazardous wastes". Earlier, it was recyclers who were subject to provide checks.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, as far as the JNPT case is concerned, I will find out the details and revert to the hon. Member. As far as the amendments to the rules were concerned, the amendments have been done in the case of metal scrap. Let me say that a large

number of Members of Parliament came to me and represented that metal scrap is not a hazardous waste. Particularly, Members from Gujrat cutting across Party lines, represented to me and after doing a detailed examination I came to the conclusion that they were right and we should have special dispensation for metal scrap for actual users as well as traders. We have tightened up our requirements. We are now requiring them to register only with the State Pollution Control Boards. The amendments in no way liberalise the import of hazardous waste but facilitate the import of metal scrap which is no longer classified as hazardous waste in response to the demand which I received from various Members of Parliament.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY: I would like to know whether our ports are equipped enough to check the hazardous materials which are supposed to be imported into our country.

SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH: Madam, the honest answer is no. I have written to the hon. Finance Minister very recently that we need to have a joint mechanism between the Ministry of Environment and Forests and the Ministry of Finance so that the customs become much more sensitive to this area. I am hopeful that with the cooperation of the hon. Finance Minister we will be able to tighten up our port procedures so that we bring about a greater control on the import of hazardous wastes.

I have also written to the Minister of Commerce to ensure that if hazardous wastes import is on Open General Licence (OGL), we should not allow free import of hazardous waste. Import of hazardous wastes should be done only under the Hazardous Wastes Management Rules 2008.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Fake Educational Institutions

465. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:

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

(a) whether certain fake and unapproved educational institutions are functioning in the country;

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

(c) the laws/rules which regulate functioning of such educational institutions in the country;

(d) the penal action taken against fake/unapproved educational institutions; and

(e) the measures being taken to check growth of such institutions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (e): All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has identified 201 unapproved institutions running technical and management courses/programmes in violation of the AICTE Regulations dated 6th January, 2005 which provides, inter-alia, that no technical institution shall be started and no new courses or programmes shall be introduced without obtaining prior approval of the Council. State-wise details of such institutions are enclosed in Statement-I Similarly, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has identified certain institutions functioning as fake universities in violation of Section 22 of the UGC Act, 1956; the State-wise details are enclosed as Statement-II. While AICTE Regulations do not provide for any penalties, Section 24 of the UGC empowers the Commission to punish such institutions. Central Government has been requesting all State Governments to initiate action under penal laws UGC has also initiated action in six cases for violation of the Act. A legislative proposal for prohibition of certain unfair practices has been finalized to be introduced in Parliament. The proposal provides for punishing unrecognized institutions claiming to be recognized by statutory authorities, and thereby inducing students to take admission.

With a view to check the growth of such institutions, wide publicity is given by the UGC and the AICTE every year through print/electronic media as well as on their

official websites, cautioning students and parents not to take admission in fake and unapproved institutions. A public 'Appeal' was issued on 17th June, 2008 by this Ministry that students must satisfy themselves that courses offered by institutions are recognized under the relevant laws and are of quality and repute and that in case of any doubt, necessary clarification may be

obtained from the relevant statutory bodies, such as the UGC, AICTE. Statutory bodies have also been advised to launch effective campaign against such institutions which are fake and to take appropriate penal action under law, and the media has also been requested to refuse to publish misleading advertisements by such institutions even if it meant loss of advertising revenue.

Statement-I

List of Unapproved Institutions Running Technical Programmes without AICTE Approval

Sl.No.	Name of Colleges	Programmes
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh		
1.	Institute of Rural Studies & Admn Institutional Area 1, Chowdavaram, Guntur- 522019, A. P. 0863-2288354, 2288454, 2288353F, irsain@sancharnet. in http://www.indianmba.com/andhrapradesh/ ANP125/anpl25.html MGCGV Chittrakoot	[1] PG Programme in Rural Mgt -Running under MOU with MGCGV Chittrakoot, [2] Fellowship Programme in Rural Mgt Running under MOU with MGCGV Chittrakoot [3] PG Programme in Disaster Mgt, Conflict Mgt & Family Mgt, [4] Fellowship Programme in Disaster Mgt, Conflict Mgt & Family Mgt
2.	ITM business school 2-1-569/109, Raja Pannalal Pitti Block B, University Road, Nallakunta, Hyderabad-500 044, A.P . (040) 27608187, (040) 27676787F hyderabad@itm.edu http://www.itm.edu/ EEC/hyderabad/index.php Not Available	[1] Masters in Pharma & HealthCare Mgt, [2] MS (IT) Telecom & Networking, [3] Exe Masters in program for Pharma Industry
3.	National Institute of Construction Management and Research (NICMAR) Hyderabad, A. P. hyd2_nicmarhb@sancharnet.in http: // www.nicmar.org/institute/cisc.htm Not Available	[1] PGD in Advance Construction Mgt (PGD ACM) - 2 yrs, [2] Graduate Dip in Construction Safety Mgt (GD CSM) - 1 Yr FT, [3] Graduate Dip in Bldg Services & Facilities Mgt (GD BSFM) - 1 Yr FT.
4.	Venkat Educational Academy 2nd Floor, Adam Arcade, 40- 5- 19/20, Near Siddhartha Circle Opp. Mogal Rajapuram Caves, A. P. Not Available [1] Study Centre Karnataka State Open University	[1] MBA, [2] MCA, [3] B. Tech & [4] M. Tech.

1	2	3
5.	Indo-American Tourism Ltd. Door # 47-9-14, Dwarka Nagar, Visakhapatnam-530016, A.P.891-254373 22531046 http://www.ei-ahla.org/search_schools_view.asp?id=614 [1] AHLA, USA	[1] 3 Yr B.A. Dip in Hotel & Restorant Mgt.
6.	Niraj International College 44-Umanagar, R.J. Rd, Begumpet, Hyderabad - 500016, A.P. [1] http://www.nchmct.ac.in/index.html , [2] http://www.indiaedu.com/career-courses/hotel-management-courses/andhrapradesh.html [1] Waltham Forest College	3 Yrs. BA & 1 Yr. Diploma in Hotel & Restaurant Mngt. [1] Edexel's H.N.D. in Hospital Mgt.
7.	The Indian School of Business ISB Campus, Gachibohli, Hyderabad-500019, A.P. Not Available www.isb.edu [1] Kellogg School of Management, [2] The Wharton School, [3] London Business School, [4] Southern New Hampshire University (SNHU), USA	[1] 1 Yr PG Programme, [2] PD Research Fellowship Programme, [3] Short-Term Open & Customised Exe Programmes

Chandigarh

8.	ICAI Institute of Mgt. &Tech., Mohali Campus: 2265A, Phase 7, (on phase 7 and Sec. 70 dividing road) Chandigarh: SCO 22, Sector 33-D, Near Terrance Garden, Chandigarh COLLABORATED WITH - Hardware & Software Courses with International Certificates	MBA, MCA, BBA, BCA, B.Sc, M.Com., B.Com., MA/BA
9.	ACTH Management Chandigarh SCO 139-140, 1st floor, Sector-9, Madhya Marg, Chandigarh	
10.	Bells Education 86 Research Society The Mall, Below Tribune Office, Shimla Chandigarh: SCO 2, Sector -34-C, Chandigarh	MBA, BBA, MCA, PGDCA, M.Sc., Distance Learning Programmes
11.	GCS Computer- SCO 162-163, Sec-9-C, Chandigarh	MBA, MCA, PGDCA, PGDBM BBA BCA, Distance Education Programme of Punjab Tech. University Jalandhar
12.	GSC SCO 162-163, Madhya Marg, Sec.9-C, Chandigarh COLLABORATED WITH - As per advertisement on 28.9.06 in The Tribune, Under Sikkim Manipal Univ.,	MBA, MCA

1	2	3
13.	ICEI SCO 198-200, Sec. 34-A, Chandigarh	MBA, MCA
14.	ICFAI Business School Gurgaon & Chandigarh	MBA-FT
15.	Regional Study Centre - Directorate of Distance Education SCO 155 FF Sec. 37-C, Chandigarh	MBA, MCA, PGDCA, PGDBM BBA BCA Distance Education Programme of Madurai Kamaraj University Jalandhar
16.	VVT SSCO 829, NCA, Manimajra, Chandigarh COLLABORATED WITH - As per advertisement on 28.9.06 in The Tribune, Under Sikkim Manipal Univ.	MBA, MCA
Delhi		
17.	Indian Institute of Planning & Management, IIPM Tower, B-27, Qutab Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110016 COLLABORATED WITH - IIPMs Entrepreneurship programme receive an additional International MBA/BBA Degree from International Mgt. Inst. (IMI) Europe	MBA & MBE
18.	Institute for Interrelated Learning in Management Lodhi institutional Area, Lodhi Road, New Delhi Foreign Partners: University of Bradford, Uk	Bachelores in Business and Mgt. Studies foreign degrees
19.	LBIIHM B-98, Pushpanjali Enclave, Outer ring road Pitampura, Delhi - 110088 Foreign partners: ALHA, USA	BSc (Hons) degree in Hotel and restaurant Management
20.	Pearl Academy of fashion C-56/2 Okhla Industrial Area Phase-II New Delhi -110020 Foreign partners: Nottingham Trent university NTU	PG diploma in Fashion Technology other diploma in fashion tech.
21.	R.M. Institute N-13 south of sainik Farms, Khasra no. 18/54 Village - Deovli, Distt. Mehrauli, new delhi - 110062 Foreign partners: thames Valley University	BA (Hons) Hospitality Management BA Hons International hotel Management
22.	Skyline Business School Hauz Khas Enclave, New Delhi - 110016 Foreign partners: National American University USA,	BBA and BA in mass comm.

1	2	3
23.	Western International university 24 A, Lajpat Nagar, New Delhi Foreign Partners: Western International University	Bachelores and Master in Business Studies
24.	The CFA Institute of Charlottesville, 560, Ray C. Hunt Dr. Charlottesville VA, 22903-2981 United States of America	CFA Programme
25.	Indian School of Business & Finance Okhla Phase I, New Delhi - 110002 In association with London School of Economics and Political Sciences	PG Diploma in Finance
26.	Cosmic Business School Campus B-I-E-11, MCIE (Near Shamken House) NTPC, Badarpur, Mathura Road, New Delhi - 110044	PGDM-FT, MBA-FT
27.	FOSTIIMA Business School 75-76, Amrit Nagar, South Extension, Part - I, New Delhi - 110 003	MBA with specialization in Marketing, Finance, International Business, Retail, Services, Human Resources, Financial Services, Export, Investment Management
28.	ICFAI Business School CPAD 504 5th Floor Indra Prakasn Building 21 Barakamba Road, New Delhi	Conducting unapproved courses without obtaining prior approval from AICTE
29.	IIMR Pharma Business School Lakshmi Nagar, Delhi - 110 092	MBA PGDBM
30.	IIPM, Indian Institute of Planning and Management Tower, B- 27 Quatb Institutional Area, New Delhi - 110016	BBA, MBA
31.	Indus World School of Business Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi -110020	PGPM Post Graduate Programme in Management
32.	Institute of Management & Development Okhla Industrial Area, New Delhi -110 020	PGP Post Graduate Programme
33.	International Business School 12/1 Mathura Road, (Delhi-Faridabad Border)-Delhi	MBA-FT

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34.	International School of Business & Media 7th Floor, Aggarwal Millennium Tower Pitampura Wazirpur Distt. Centre, Delhi - 110034	PG Prog. In Business Mgt., PG Prog. In Human Resource Mgt., PG Prog. In Supply Chain & Operations Mgt (Only for Engineering Graduates)
35.	K. R. Mangalam Global Institute of Management Greater Kailash - II, New Delhi - 110048	MBA, PGPM, PGCM
36.	MAII (K.K. Modi Group) 24 A, Lajpat Nagar IV, Ring Road New Delhi - 110 024	
37.	Oxford Business College 505/506, Prakashdeep Building Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi	MBA
38.	Sanjna Institute of Management Studies D-14/196, Sector - 7, 2nd Floor Rohini, New Delhi-110085	MBA-FT
39.	Shri Ram Institute of Management (SRIM) SRCIR & HR, 4 Safdar Hashmi Marg, Mandi House, New Delhi	MBA-FT
40.	Times Business School Kailash Colony, New Delhi - 48	MBA PG Diploma in Media & Communication
Goa		
41.	Academy of Culinary Education, Cidade De Goa Beach Resort, Vainguinim Beach, Goa - 403 004. FORG. COLLAB:AHLA, USA and Culinary Shitzerland Joint Degree and input through representative	3 Years B.A. and 1 Year Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management.
42.	Institute of Advanced Management, the Hotel school, Kolkota and Goa Ph-Banerjee-09831483682- COLLABORATION WITH THE QUEEN MARGARET UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, UNITED KINGDOM	HMCT Programmes
Gujarat		
43.	Gandhigram Rural Institute, Gandhigram, Ahmedabad. FORG. COLLAB:Grambling State University & Clark Univ. Twinning Arrangement	Bachelor and Master Level Diploma

1	2	3
44.	Gujarat Institute of Hotel Mgmt., Vaid House, Opp. Homeopathy College, Near R.C. Patel Esdtate, Akota Padra Road, Vadodara, Gujarat-390 020 FORG. COLLAB: AHLA, USA Joint Degree and input through representative	3 Years BA and 1 Year Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management
45.	Institute of Hotel Mngt & Culinary Arts, 105, Lillier, 1st Floor, Opp. R.C. Patel Estate, Akota Padra Road, Vadodara-390 020. FORG. COLLAB: AHLA, USA Joint Degree and input through representative	3 Years BA and 1 Year Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management
46.	F.D.L's Institute of Information Technology & Management Research, Ahemadnagar	
Haryana		
47.	Ansal Institute of technology Sector - 55 Gurgaon - 122003 Foreign Partners: North Dakota State university	MBA, B.TECH
48.	College of Hospitality and Tourism - Gurgaon 486-487 Udyog Vihar, Phase III gurgaon - 122016 Foreign Partners: ALHA, USA College of Hospitality & Tourism Studies, 3/311, Vishal Khan (Opp. CMS) Gomti Nagar, Lucknow-226 010. Collaborated With AH LA, USA	BSc (Hons) Degree in hotel and restaurant Management
49.	Institute of International Management and Technology, 336, Udyog Vihar, Phase VT, Gurgaon, Haryana, 211001 Foreign Partners: Oxford Brokkes University	BSc (Hons) Degree in hotel and restaurant Management
50.	G.D. Geonka World Institute G.D. Geonka Education City Sohna-Gurgaon Road, Haryana In association with Lancaster University,UK	PGDBM courses; Finance, HR, Marketing and Entrepreneurship & Family Business and International Business (2 Years) along with global MBA
51.	ICFAI National College 308, Qutub Plaza, Phase - I, Gurgaon	

1	2	3
52.	IILM for Higher Education Plot 69, Sector - 53, Gurgaon	PGDM-FT
53.	International Institute of Hotel Management Institutional Area, Plot No. 38, Sector 32 Gurgaon-122 002	
54.	J K Business School SCO - 25, Sector 14, Gurgaon - 122 001	PGDBM, MBA
55.	Shree Balaji Institute of Computer Sc SCO 212, 2nd Floor, Sector - 14, Panchkkula	BBA, BCA, MBA, MCA, M.Sc., PGDCA, M.Phil., Dip. In Art & Craft - Courses offered at Study Centre of Guru Jambheshwar Unviersity Hisar and Ch. Devi Lal Univ. Sirsa
Himachal Pradesh		
56.	North India Institute of Hotel Mgt. Gulmohar Complex, Zirakpur - Shimla Highway Near Railway Crossing, Zirapur P.o Dhakoli - 140201 Chandigarh Foreign Partners: ALHA, USA	Three year BA and one year diploma in hotel and restaraurant management
Kerala		
57.	International Institute of Information Technology and Management Park Centre, Technopark Campus, Kerala	
Karnataka		
58.	M. S. Ramaiah School of Advanced Studies Gnangangothri Campus, New BEL Road, Bangalore-560054. Foreign Collaboration: Coventry University Twining Arrangement, Foreign Degree	MSc (Engg) in Competitive Manufacturing, Manufacturing Magt, Automotive Engg, Communication Manufacturing, Digital Signal and Image Processing, Micro Electromechanical Systems, Smart system Design, VLSI System Design, New Product Design Rotating Machinery Design and Real Time Embedded Systems
59.	Institute of Finance and International Management # 2461, 24th Cross, BSIC II Stage, Bangalroe - 560070 Foreign Partners : Liverpool John Moores University	Master in Business Studies

1	2	3
60.	<p>MATS School of Business MATS Tower, 319, 17th Cross, 25th Main, J.P. Nagar, 6th Phase, Bangalore -560 078 COLLABORATED WITH - ESCPAU Finance</p>	<p>Post Graduate Program in Business Management (PGPBM) PGDBM - (International Business)</p>
61.	<p>MP Birla Institute of Management Bharitya Vidaya Bhavan, No. 43, Race Course Road, Bangalore -Foreign Partners: Marshal University, USA</p>	MBA
62.	<p>Nittle Institute of Catering Studies & Hotel Admn. Pumpwell Circle, Kankanady Managalore-575002</p>	<p>BSc (Hons) Degree in Hotel and Restaurant Management</p>
63.	<p>Presidency College of Hotel Management C/o Royal Orchid Park plaza # 1, Golf Avenue, Adjoining KGA Golf Course Behind Diamond District, Airport Road Bangalore -560008 Tel: 918025202764-95 Fax: 2522794 Foreing Partners: AHLA, USA</p>	<p>BSc (Hons) Degree in Hotel and Restaurant Management</p>
64.	<p>TASMAC Training and Advanced Studies in Management and Education, TASMAC House, 7/6 Bull Temple Road, Basavanagudi, Bangalore - 560019 Foreign Partners: University of Wales</p>	<p>BA (Hons) in Business Administration, MBA, MSc in Information Technology</p>
65.	<p>Training & Advanced Studies in Management and Communications (TASMAC) Ltd. TASMAC House, 7/6, Bull Temple Road, Basavangudi, Banagalore-560 004 COLLABORATED WITH - University of Wales, UK</p>	MBA-Full Time (one year)
66.	<p>Academy of Business Management, Tourism & Research Opp. HTMT, Garvcbhavipalaya, Hosur Road, Bangalore - 560068</p>	MBA/Doctorate Degree (Full time & Part Time)
67.	<p>Bangalore Institute of Aeronautical Engg. & Information Technology, No. 5 SRS Complex, NGEF layout, 80 feet road, Nagarbhavi, 4 Bangalore - 72</p>	<p>Aeronautical Engg. Information Technology Mechanical Engg. Electronics & Telecommunication, Chemical Engg., Computer Science Electrical, Engg., Marine Engg.</p>

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68.	Bangalore Management Academy Marthahalli, Bangalore - 560 037	MBA
69.	Indian Business Academy Bangalore, Lakshmipura, Thataguni Post Kanakapura Main Road, Bangalore - 560062	PGPM
70.	Indian Business Academy Lakshmipura, Thataguni Post Kanakapura Main Road, Bangalore - 560 062	Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGPM) Post Graduate Programme in Retail Management (PGPRM)
71.	Indian Institute of Aeronautical and Marine Engineering #15/4, Opp. Ganapathi & Venkateshwara Temple, 80Ft. Road, Padmanabhanagar, Bangalore - 560 070	Aeronautical Engg. Information Technology Computer Science & Technology Electronics & Telecommunication Electrical Engg.
72.	Institute of Business Management & Research #44 IBMR House, Wilson Garden, 6th Cross Hosur Main Road, Bangalore- 27	Executive - MBA (one Year)
73.	Institute of Management & Technology # 298, 100Ft. Road, 4, Phase 7th Block Banashankari 3rd Stage, Bangalore - 560 085	MBA, MBM-Tech., PGDBM, PGDM, MPIB, BCA, BBA, B.Com, B.Sc (Comp. Sc.)
74.	International School of Business & Media S.No. 124, Yamalur Main Road, Off HAL Airport Road Maratha Halli Colony, Post Office, Bangalore 560 037	
75.	Kirloskar Institute of Advanced Management Studies Harihar - 577 602, Karnataka	PGDBM, PGPEB, PGDBM (Retail), PGPMs, PGPRM (Pantaloon), PGPDB
76.	Sikkim Manipal University No. 1, Golf Avenue Adjoining Golf Course Airport Road, Bangalore - 560 008	MBA, MCA, PGDCA - Post Graduate Diploma in Computer Application (one Year), MBAIT -Master of Business Administration - Information Technology
77.	Srusti Info System Vijayanagar, Bangalore	Diploma in Computer Application
78.	The ICFAI Institute of Science & Tech., CPAD, Unit No. 107 A, 1st Floor, MBC Complex, 134, Infantry Road, Bangalore	B.Tech. Programme in Bio - Technology Computer Science & Engg. Electrical & Electronics Engg. Electronics & Comm. Engg.

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79.	The Institute of Engineering Science & Technology CTS No 8760 Sector No. 3, I Floor, Pralhad Complex, Near State Bank of India, M.M.extension, Shivabasavanagai, Belgaum	Degree Courses in Aeronautical Mechanical, Computer Science, Electronics & Communication Information Technology
Maharashtra		
80.	Empire Institute of Learning 414 Senapati Bapat Marg, Lower Parel (West), Mumbai-400013. Foreign Collaboration: University of Huddesfield and Carleton University, DAnadaTwining Arrangement	BA (Hons) Fashion Design with Manufacture, Marketing & Promotion (3yrs), BA (Hons) Fashion Design (1 year top up), BA (Hons) Graphic Design (3 years), BA (Hons) Graphic Design (1 year top up), BA (Hons) Graphic Design (Packaging) (3 years), BA (Hons) Graphic Design (Advertising) (3 years)
81.	Arun Muchhala College of Hotel Management & Catering, Sai Baba Vihar Complex, Anand Nagar, Thane Ghodbandar Road, Kaveshar, Thane-400 601 FORG. COLLAB: AHLA, USA Joint Degree and input through representative	3 Yrs. BA and 1 year Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management
82.	Audyogik Shishan Mandal, Pimpri Chichwad Mahratta Chamber of Commerece Indust. & Agriculture, Pune MIDC, C Block, Chinchwad, Pune - 411 019 FORG. COLLAB : Leed Metropolitan University Twining Arrangement and Foreign Degree in India	Master Prog. In Business Administration (International Business)
83.	Confideration of Indian Industry, Naoraji Godrej Centre of Excellence, Godrej Station Side Colony, Pirojshanagar, Vikhroli least, Mumbai - 400 079. FORG. COLLAB:University of Warwick, UK Twining Arrangement	Three 3 year BA and one yr Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management.
84.	Dina Inst. Of Hotel & Business Management, No.3, Timanna Niwas, 940/2, Chaturshringi Road, Model Colony, Pune-411 016. FORG. COLLAB:AHLA, USA and Middlesex Univ., London, UK. Joint Degree & Input through representative.	ACE Prog. Leading to MSC in Engg. Business Mngt. 3 Years BA & 1 Year Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management

1	2	3
85.	Global Institute of Management science(GIMS), C/2, Shelter Bungalow, Kalina Kurla Road, Near Air India Colony, Santacruz(E), Mumbai-29 GOVT. OF U.K. COLLABORATION WITH ASSO. WITH LONDON COLL. OF MGMT., WCCREDIATED BY BRITISH COUNCIL,	Degree and Dip. In Hotel management International center for hospitality
86.	IIPM, IIPM Tower, Junction of 32nd Road & S.V. Road, Bandra (W), Mumbai-50 COLLABORATION WITH INTERMATIONAL MANAGEMENT INSTITUTE (IMI), EUROPE	MBA & BBA
87.	ITM Institute of Financial Markets, 701, BSEL Tech Park, Vashi, Navi Mumbai - 400 705- COLLABORATION WITH OPTION OF TRANSFER TO SNHU 85 GRADUATING IN USA, MEBER OF AACSB INTERNATIONAL	MBA-FM,PGP- FM, Masters and Executive Masters in Insurance and Risk Management, Personal Financial Planning, Acturial science
88.	Kohinoor College of Mngt & College of Hospitality Mngt & Catering Operations, Senapati Bapat Marg, Dadar (W), Mumbai-400 028. FORG. COLLAB:Carleton University, Canada, International Hotel Management Institute, Switzerland. Twining Arrangement and Complete Foreign Degree in India.	Higher Diploma in Hospitality Management, BA Degree in International Hotel 85 Tourism Management and BA (H) in International Business
89.	Mumbai College of Hotel Management, Satellite Park, GCC, Mira Rd., Dist: Thane COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY- USA Nageshkar Memorial Hospitality Academy Pvt. Ltd., 1330, 18/19, Chatarpati Colony, Shastrinagar, Kolhapur-416 008. FORG. COLLAB: AHLA, USA. Joint Degree and input through representative	Degree/ Dip/PG Dip.HMCT, MBA
90.	Navi Mumbai Hospitality Eduactional Trust (Regent Academy of Culinary Education), The Institution of Engg. Campus, Plot No. 106, Sec-15, Belapur CBD, Navi Mumbai - 400 614. FORG. COLLAB:AHLA, USA. Joint Degree and input through representative	3 Yrs. BA & 1 Yr. Diploma in Hotel & Restaurant Management

1	2	3
91.	SMI of Hotel Mgmt. & Cat. Technology, Indraprastha, Near Akashwani Manjiri Phata, Hadapsar, Pune-411 028 FORG. COLLAB:AHLA, USA Joint Degree & Input through representative.	3 Years BA & 1 Year Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management
92.	South Indian Education Society College of Management Studies, Plot 1-E, Sector-V, Nerul, Navi Mumbai - 400 706. FORG. COLLAB. University of London, External Prog. Twining Arrangement	BBA & MBA
93.	TASMAC Institute of Management and Education, TASMAC House, Plot No. 14, TASMAC Road, Viman Nagar, Pune - 411 003 FORG. COLLAB University of Wales and University of South Florida, Tampa, USA. Twining Arrangement and Foreign Degree in India	BA (Hons) in Business Administration, MBA, MSc in Information Technology
94.	THINC (Champlain College, Vermont, USA), at St. Xavier's Technical Institute, Off. Mahim Causeway, (Opp. Raheja Hospital), Mahim(w), Mumbai-400016 COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF WALES UK.	MBA, HMCT
95.	Training & Advanced Studies in Management and Communications Ltd. (TASMAC), 2/22, Tardeo A.C. Market, Tardeo, Mumbai-34- COLLABORATION WITH UNIVERSITY OF WALES UK.	MBA programmes-2 year-PT and FOREIGN COLLABORATION PROGRAMMES
96.	Welingkar Inst. of Mngt Development & Res., L. Napoo Road, Matunga (CR), Mumbai - 400 019. FORG. COLLAB: Twining Arrangement www.welinkar.org	MBA
97.	Wigan & Leigh College (I) Ltd., Modern Mills Compound, 101 Keshavrao Khade Road, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai - 400 011. FORG. COLLAB: Wigan & Leigh College, UKFranchise	BBA, MBA & Diploma.
98.	Abhinav College of Engineering & Polytechnic H.O: 601, Paradise Tower, Gokhale Road,Naupada, Thane(w)	MBA Deg/ Dip. Engg. courses

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99.	AEGIS School of Telecommunication Mahesh, Block B, Plot No. 37, Sec-15 CBD Belapur - 400614, Navi Mumbai - 400709	
100.	Akruti Institute of Real Estate Management and Research Akruti Trade Centre, 6th floor, Road No.7 Marol MIDC, Andheri(E), Mumbai -93	PGD:REDM
101.	Apex Institute of Management Palace Orchard, Undri, Pune-28	MBA, PGDBM
102.	Brother Hood Education Trust's, Hindustan Institute of Technology, Dhanraj Shopping, 1st Floor, Main Kasturba Road, Borivalli (East), Mumbai - 400 066	
103.	Devi Mahalaxmi College Narat hi Municipal School Premises, Tank Road Bhandup(w), Mumbai-78	PGDMLT, Pharm,. Business Mgmt.
104.	Elphinstone College 156, M.G. Road, Fort, Mumbai-32	Dip, P.G.Dip in HMCT, MBA (Hospitality Management)
105.	Excel Institute Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400705	MBA, HMCT, ENGG
106.	Hindustan Institute of Technology & Management Sai Leela, 2nd floor, S.V. Road, Borivali (w), Mumbai-92	MBA, MCA
107.	Hospitality Training Institute Matunga, Mumbai	Advanced Dip, Diploma & P.G.Dip.in Hotel Management
108.	ICE College Dadar, Mumbai	MBA, MCA, PGDCA, Hotel Management
109	ICFAI Business School Building No. 71-C, Nirlon Complex, Off Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063	
110.	ICFAI Distance Education Office: No. 2, 1st Floor, Neelatharva, Above Mayur Electronics, Plot No. 239 (2) Telephone Exchange Road, Old Panvel Navi Mumbai	

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111.	IMET A & B 1064, 2nd floor, Chincholi Bunder Malad Link Road, (w), Mumbai-64 (Mumbai and Goa)	MBA/Hotel Management
112.	Indian Institute of Management Training (IIMT) Block No. EL-39/5, MIDC Bhosari Near Indrayani Nagar, Pune-411026	Various MBA degree COURSES
113.	Indo German Training Centre 2-B, Vulcan Insurance Bldg., 2nd floor V.N. Road, Churchgate, Mumbai-20	PGDBA
114.	Industrial Research Institute Pune - 411 004	
115.	Institute of Business Studies & Research (IBSAR) CBD, Belapur, Navi Mumbai - 400 614.	PGD in International Business (FT), PGD in Management (FT)
116.	Institute of Management R.C.S. C/o, KKW Campus Pimpalgaon Bawanti, Nasik	
117.	International College of Financial Planning C/o. Bajaj Capital Ltd., 003, Ground floor, Peninsular Tower, Peninsular Corporate Park, Lower Parel, Mumbai-13.	PG DIP. In Financial Planning
118.	International Institute of Information Technology P-14, Rajiv Gandhi Infotech Park, Hinjawadi, Pune-411057	MBA programs, MS programs in Automotive Engg., Computational Fluid Dynamics, Oil and Gas Engg., Embedded System Design
119.	International School of Business & Media S.No.32/2, Ashoka Plaza, Near Weikfield Co Nagar Road, Pune - 411014	PG programmes in Management
120.	Ismail Yusuf College of Arts, Science & Commerce Opp. Rly. Station, Jogeshwari(E), Mumbai-60	PG Dip./Degree In Hotel Management courses, MBA (Hospitality Management)
121.	Jai Hind Institute of Computer Studies & Research Pimpri, Pune - 400018	
122.	JSP's CISBMR Bhosari, Pune - 411037	

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123.	Maharashtra Academy of Naval Education & Training Gate No. 140, Loni-Kalbhor, Rajbaugh, Pune-Solapur Highway Pune-412201	B. Tech Marine Engineering
124.	Marathwada Institute of Mert Pune -411 004	
125.	N.S. Dixit Institute of Management & Technology Hinjwadi, Pune - 411027	
126.	National Institute of Aeronautical Engineering & Information Technology, Tapasvi Plaza, First Floor, Opp. Cotton Greaves, Mumbai-Pune Road, Akurdi Chowk, Chinchwad, Pune-19	B.E./B.Tech In Engg. Courses
127.	Ozar Vikas Sanstha's Institute of Management & Research Center, Nasik-422 206.	Conducting unapproved courses without obtaining prior approval from AICTE
128.	Parle Tilak Vidyalaya Association's Institute of Management & Professional Studies Mulund College of Commerce Campus, S.N. Road Mumbai - 80	Various diploma in mgmt courses
129.	Peoples Empowerment Group International School of Business and Media, Pune-411 014	PGDM (Marketing), PGDBM (Insurance and Risk Management), PGDBM (Finance), PGDBM (HR), PGDBM (SCM & OM)
130.	Praxis Business School, Origen Test, Research & Implementation Bureau Pvt. Ltd., Dani Corporate Park, Vidyanagari Marg, Kalinga, Santa Cruz East Mumbai - 400 098	Programmes in Management
131.	Prestige College of Management and Technology under Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth, Pune (Deemed University) S.No. 140/6, Near Warje Chowk N.D.A Road, Warje Malwadi, Pune -58	MBA, MPM, PGDBM, MMM
132.	Raffles Design International, Raheja Centre Linking Road & Main Avenue, Santacruz(W), Mumbai-54	Interior Design

1	2	3
133.	Rai Business School Plot No. 20, Sector - 11, Foundation Towers Belapur CBD, Navi Mumbai - 400 614	
134.	Rajmata Jijau Shikshan Prasarak Mandal's Institute of Computer & Management Research Near Datta Mandir, Landewadi, Bhosari, Pune-411039	MCM, PGDBM
135.	RSP, Management Institute Kothrud, Pune - 411 038	
136.	Ryan College of Engg. & Management St. Joseph High School, Sector-5, Kallamboli, Navi Mumbai	
137.	S.M. Institute of Management Aranyeshwar, Pune-411009	
138.	S.P. Institute of Higher Studies Dadar and VT, Mumbai (9833516828)	MCA, MBA, Diploma Engg
139.	Sadhana Centre for Management & Leadership Development SCMLD, 392A Mahale Plot, Deep Banglow, Vetal Chowk Road, Model Colony, P.O.,Pune - 411 016	
140.	Sai College 46, Mithi Manzil, Near navrang Cinema Next to Anmol collection, J.P. Road, Andheri	MBA, MCA
141.	Sai College Raj Darshan basement, B-7/1, Opp.Rly. Platform No. 1, Dada Patil Wadi, Thane(w)	
142.	Sandip Academy of Engineering Koteshwat Plaza, J.N. Road, Mulund(w), Mumbai-80	MBA, MCA
143.	SELTEL Institute of Management Study centre of Tilak Maharashtra Vidyapeeth (Deemed University), T-431, 3rd FLOOR, Tower No.4, International Infotech Park, Vashi Railway station complex, Vashi, Navi Mumbai-400705	MBA

1	2	3
144.	Shri Saptshrungi Management Institute Nasik	
145.	Smt.P.D. HindujaTrust's Institute of Management Studies 315, New Charni Road, Mumbai-400004	P.G.dip. in Management science (PGDMS)
146.	Sun HI-Tech Institute Bhosari Pune - 411028	
147.	Swastik College Dadar, Mumbai	MBA, MCA
148.	The Indian Institute of Planning & Management IIPM Tower, Junction of 32nd Road & S.V. Road Bandra (West), Mumbai - 400050	MBA, BBA
149.	Trinity Institute 510, Pararampuria Chamber, Opp. Rly Stn.,Malad(w) Mumbai - 64	MBA, MCA, Degree/Diploma Engg.
150.	Vasantdada patil Pratishthan's Institute of Management. Studies Vasantdada Patil Education Complex, Eastern Express Highway, Near Everard Nagar, Sion-Chunabhatti, Mumbai-22	MFM.MMM.MHRDM (PART TIME COURSES)
151.	Vishwa College of Engineering and Technology and Management BEST Commercial Complex, 'A' Wing, 4th floor, S.V. Road, Andheri(w)	MBA/MCA Degree, Diploma & Masters in Engg. Programs
152.	Vishwa College of Engineering and Technology and Management,104, Thacker Tower, Sect-17, Vashi, Navi Mumbai	
153.	WLC College of India WLC campus, D-wing, Central Bombay Infotec Park, 101, Sane Guruji Marg, Jacob Circle, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai - 11	Various PG programs
Punjab		
154.	Canadian Institute for International Studs., Main Campus: Village Jalvehra, GT Road NH-1, Distt. Fatehgarh-Sahib City Campus: C-2, Phaes- 1, Industrial Area, Mohali Punjab-COLLABORATED WITH - CIIS in India is an extension Campus of Georgian College, Fanshawe College, Thompson Rivers Univ., Canada & UCOL, New Zealand	For 10 plus 2 pass outs, FT 3 yrs diploma / 4 yr degree in Mech. Engg., Automobile Mfg., B.Tech.- Applied Computing Sc., Business Admn. Automotive Mktg., Fashion Design Computer Graphic Design, PG Level-PG Dip / Master in Computer Graphic design, Pre-MBA

1	2	3
155.	GSC SCF 34, Dukhniwaran Sahib Market, Patiala	MBA, MCA
Rajasthan		
156.	The Hotel School of K.K. Retreat Pvt. Ltd. K.K. House, Bharat Mata Path, Jamnalal Bajaj Marg, C-Scheme, Jaipur - 320001, India Tel: 911412371128, 2371236 Fax: 911412371186 Foreign Partners: AHLA, USA	Three year BA and one Year diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management
157.	Academy Instt of Maritime Education & Training 5107, H2, II Avenue, Anna Nagar Chennai -600 040, Tamil Nadu 044 26161438, 26161180, 044 26162827 Fwww. ametindia. com [1] MoU with South Tyneside College, UK	[1] MBA [2] Engg & Tech
158.	Canan School of Catering & Hotel Mgmt. 1/75 Poonamallee High Road Nerkundrum, Chennai - 600 107 Tel - 044 - 24872689, 24770104 [1] http://www.cananschool.org/ , [2] http://www.collegesintamilnadu.com/ Catering/canan_catering. htm [1] AHLA, USA	[1] BA, [2] Dip in Hotel and Restaurant Management
159.	Dr. Jessy Geroge Memorial Institute of Mgt. Modern Group, 4th floor, Corporation Building Chinnakkada, Kollam - 6910001, Tel# 04724-2741633, 1743690, Mr. James George, Principal - MD Foreign Partners: AHLA, USA.	Three year BA and one year Diploma in Hotel Resaurant Management
160.	Great Lakes Institute of Management Siddhartha Circle Opp. Mogal Rajapuram Caves, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 91-44-42255855, 42168228, 91-44-42049920F www.glakes.org [1] Stuart Graduate School of Mgt, [2] Illinois Institute of Tech, Chicago, [3] Research Collaboration with Yale University, and [4] MoU with Nanyang Tech Univ	[1] Exe MBA, [2] MDP, [3] FT PG Mgt Programmes

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161.	<p>International Institute of Business & Management Pvt Ltd. No. 1, 4th floor sindur Pantheon Plaza 346 Pantheon Road Egmore, Chennai 600 008, Tamil Nadu 44826 5727/826 5728 91-448265728 website could not be found [1] Heriot-Watt university, Edinburg</p>	[1]BBA, [2] MBA
162.	<p>Lady Doak/ American College Tallakulam, Madurai - 625002, Tamil Nadu 091-452-2530527,2524575; infor@ladydoak.org 091-452-2530293F, 2523585F, http://www.ladydoak.org/courses.htm [1] International Christian University (ICU), Tokyo, Japan</p>	[1] PGDCA, [2] P.G. Dip in Personnel Management & Public Relations (PGDPM&sPR)
163.	<p>MERIT Swiss Asian School of Hotel Management 22, Havelock Road, Ooty - 643 001, Tamil Nadu 0091-423-2443601-6, 2442486/ 0091-423-2441098,2440202F http://www.meritworldwide.com/merit.htm1 [1] American Hotel & Lodging Association's Educational Institute, Washington, USA</p>	[1] MBA (HM&CS), [2] MBA, [3] PGDBM, [4] PGDACM, [5] B.S., [6] M.S., [7] AH&LA, [8] DHM
164.	<p>Stansfield School of Business Spencer Plaza, Mount Road, Chennai, Tamil Nadu 044 - 55230000 www.stansfieldchennai.com/about_sc.html [1] University of London, [2] Northumria University, [3] Charls Sturt University</p>	[1] MBA(IB), [2] PGD(IB), [3] Certificate Course in Mgt, [4] Executive Programmes
165.	<p>D.B. Jain Institute of Business Management & Research No.8, Lynwood lane (Post Office Bldg) Madhavan Nair Colony, Mahalingapuram, Chennai-600 034, Tamil Nadu (044) 5206 8980 / 2817 4877, (O) 94443 34755, 93828 87574 / (044) 2817 0512F WAVW.ibmrindia.org[] SMU(SIKKIM MANIPAL UNIVERSITY)</p>	[1] MBA - 2 Yrs in 8 Specialisation, [2] International Programme, [3] Executive MBA - 1 Yr, [4] MBA - 2 Yr
166.	<p>ICFAI [1] 6E, 6th Floor, 112, Eldorado Bldg. Nungambakkam High Road, Chennai [3] http://www.icfai.org/icpe/main/icfai_centers.htmlICFAI</p>	[1] MBA

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167.	ICFAI Shanmugam Road, Shanmuga, West Tambaram, Chennai - 45	
168.	ICFAI New No.51, 3rd Floor, First Main Road, Gandhinagar, Adyar, Chennai-20, Tamil Nadu, 055-52171816, 26205139	
169.	ICFAI INC (RO), Block-CJ 151, Sector-II, Salt Lake City, Karunamayee	MBA
170.	International Council for Management Studies 55, Lazarus Church Road, Chennai-28, Tamil Nadu Not Available www.iimat.com or www.aicomas.org Not Available	[1] 6 Month Dip & 18 Months PG courses by Correspondence (Distance education)
171.	International Institute of Business and Management Pvt. Ltd., 4th Floor, Sindoor Plaza, 347, Pantheon Road, Egmore, Chennai - 600008	MBA
172.	National Institute of Business Management A.G. Anandraj Villa, (CT), 7, Second Canal cross road Gandhi Nagar, Adyar, Chennai - 600 020, Tamil Nadu +91-44-2440 1521, +91-44-2440 152IF http: //www.indiastudycenter.com/univ/states /tn/chn/National-Institute-of-Business- Management.asp Not Available	[1] MBA in Various Functional Field in DISTANCE MODE, [2] Exe MBA (1 Yr)
173.	National Institute of Human Resource Development 151,Santhome High Road, Chennai-600004, Tamil Nadu 044-4950137, 4934501, 4982837, 9849183551 Not Available	[1] PGDHRD (PT)
174.	Nexgen School of Management & Technology Lords 511,7/1 Lord Sinha Road, Kolkata-71	MBA

1	2	3
175.	NIFT-TEA Knitwear Fashion Institute 163, TEKIC, Tea Nagar, Mudalipalayam, Tirupur- 641 606 Tamil Nadu Not Available	[1] Applied Arts & Crafts
Uttar Pradesh		
176.	Vivekanand Institute of Hotel Management Alampur Hauz, Agra Road, Etawah (UP)- 206 001 Collaborated With IOU The Netherlands	BHMCT
177.	ADVISOR THE Educational Academy FF07m Giek Oakacem Bear Kejgrah Nazarm Faizabad Road, Lucknow. (U.P.)	MBA
178.	Advisor the Educational Academy FF-7, Goel Palace, Near Lekhraj Mazar Faizabad Road Lucknow	B.Tech., B.Pharma, MBA, MCA, Bio-Technology
179.	Agra Institute of Engineering & Tech. Lakhanpur, Site-C, Industrial Area Sikandara, Agra - 7	B.Tech. & Polytechnic Diploma, MBA, MCA.
180.	Annie Besant College of Engineering & Management Vinay Khand-I, Gomti Nagar, Lucknow(U.P.)	MBA
181.	Deen Dayal Upadhyaya Institute of Management & Higher Studies Swaroop Nagar, Knapur(U.P.)	MBA
182.	FHRAI Institute of Hospitality Management Plot No. 45, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida-201 306(U.P.)	4-Year International Hospitality Administration
183.	ICFAI National College (Regional Office), 2/ 12C, Vijay Khand Gomti Nagar, Lucknow. (U.P.)	MBA
184.	Indian Business Academy Plot No. 44, Knowledge Park III, Greater Noida - 201 308 Uttar Pradesh	Post Graduate Programme in Management (PGPM) Post Graduate Programme in Retail Management (PGPRM)
185.	Indian Institute of Pharmaceutical Marketing 5/28, Vikas Nagar, Lucknow-22. (U.P.)	MBA (Pharma Marketing, Hospital Management, Finance, Human Resource Development, Insurance)
186.	Indian Institute of Professional Studies 2/268, Viswas Khand,Gomti Nagar, Luknow-10	MBA

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187.	International School of Business & Media, B - 96/E-I, Sector 60, Gautam Budh Nagar Noida (NCR)-201 301	Post Graduate Programme in Business Management
188.	P.K. Institute of Technology Pushp Vihar, Masani Road, Mathura	B.Tech. & Polytechnic
189.	Sri Ram Institute of Management & Technology, Greater Noida, UP	PGDCA
West Bengal		
190.	Globsyn Business School Plot-XI-11 & 12, Block-EP, Sector V Salt Lake Electronics Complex, Salt Lake Kolkata-700 091	PGDBM
191.	HAS Group of Institution Salt Lake City, Kolkata - 700 064, West Bengal	MBA
192.	International School of Business & Medial B Block 163, Sector III, Salt Lake City Kolkata 700 091	PGDBM
193.	Prajnanannanda Institute of Technology 142/4, A.P.C.Bose Road, Kolkata-14	MBA
194.	Saha Institute of Management & Advanced Technology 320, Garia Main Road, Mahamayatala, Kolkata-84	MBA
195.	Eastern Institute for Integrated Learning in Management 6 Water 100 Street, 2nd floor, Calcutta-700069. Collaborated With University of Bradford, Richmond Road, Bradford	MBA
196.	Golden Regency, Golden Retreat Center Director of Studies, City Center, Debhog, Haldia, East Midnapur Collaborated With Regency Institute of Tafe under University of South Australia Adelaide	Management 3 years Advance Diploma in Hospitality Management

1	2	3
197.	Good Shepherd Institute of Hospitality Mgmt. Kunjaban, East Main Road, Kalimpong, D.G.A.H.C. West Bengal - 734 301 Collaborated With AHLA, USA	Three year BA and one yr Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management
198.	Institute of Advanced Management AE 486 Salt Lake City, Kolkatta - 700 064 Collaborated With Queen Margaret University College Ediburg.	B.A. in International Hospitality Management (3yrs)
199.	International Institute of Hotel Management, International Tower X-I, 8/3 Block EP, Salt Lake, Electronic Complex, Sector V, Kolkata-700 091. Collaborated With Queen Margaret University College at Ledinburgh, UK	Degree in International Hospitality Management
200.	International Institute of Hotel Mgmt. EC 37 Salt Lake, Calcutta - 700 064. Collaborated With Queen Margaret University College Corstorphine Campus, Edinburgh.	Diploma in Hotel Management BA in International Hospitality Management
201.	TECHNA Institute, SDF Building, 5th floor, Electronics Complex, Salt Lake, Calcutta-700 091. Collaborated With University of London (External), University of Oxford, University, University of Cambridge.	Diploma in Economics, Bsc in Mgt., Bsc in Information Systems & Mgt.

Statement-II

List of Fake Universities/Institutions State-wise

Bihar

1. Maithili University/Vishwavidyalaya, Darbhanga, Bihar. Delhi
2. Varanaseya Sanskrit Vishwavidyalaya, Varanasi (UP) Jagatpuri, Delhi.
3. Commercial University Ltd. Daryaganj, Delhi.
4. United Nations University, Delhi
5. Vocational University, Delhi.

6. ADR-Centric Juridical University, ADR House, 8J, Gopala Tower, 25 Rajendra Place, New Delhi 110 008

7. Indian Institute of Science & Engineering, New Delhi

Karnataka

8. Badaganvi Sarkar World Open University Education Society, Gokak, Belgaum (Karnataka)

Kerala

9. St. John's University, Kishanttam, Kerala.

Madhya Pradesh

10. Kesarwani Vidyapith, Jabalpur (MP) Maharashtra

11. Raja Arabic University, Nagpur.

Tamil Nadu

12. D.D.B Sanskrit University, Putur, Trichi, Tamil Nadu.

West Bengal

13. Indian Institute of Alternative Medicine, Kolkata

Uttar Pradesh

14. Mahila Gram Vidyapith/Vishwavidyalaya, (Woman's University) Prayag, Allahabad, U.P.

15. Gandhi Hindi Vidyapith, Prayag, Allahabad (UP)

16. National University of Electro Complex Homeopathy, Kanpur.

17. Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose University (Open University) Achaltal, Aligarh (UP)

18. Uttar Pradesh Vishwavidyalaya, Kosi Kalan, Mathura (UP)

19. Maharana Partap Shiksha Niketan Vishwavidyalaya, Pratapgarh (UP)

20. Indraprastha Shiksha Parishad, Institutional Area, Khoda, Makaanpur, Noida Phase-II (UP).

21. Gurukul Vishwavidyalaya, Vrindavan, UP.

[English]

Study on Climate Change

*466. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:

SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) has conducted a study on the impact of Global Climate change;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the suggestions given by ISRO in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE;

MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) ISRO has been carrying out satellite based and ground based observations over Indian region on certain variables pertaining to climate change. These include variations in concentration of carbon dioxide and aerosol in the atmosphere, and Himalayan glaciers.

The analysis of data over the past 10 years has shown increasing trend of aerosol and carbon dioxide concentration in atmosphere, and decreasing trend in concentration of black carbon.

The study of certain selected glaciers, using satellite data of 1989 to 2007, in 10 Himalayan basins has shown that the mean loss in their aerial extent is around 5.1%.

(c) ISRO has proposed to mount focused efforts, in a coordinated way, to study the impact of climate change by developing newer satellite sensors, acquisition and archival of satellite and ground based data and their analysis and modeling.

Heat Wave across the Country

*467. SHRI P. T. THOMAS:

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether various parts of the country including Kerala are experiencing severe hot conditions during the summer;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the States most affected by the severe heat waves and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any study in this regard;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken by the Government to address the impact of adverse weather conditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Severe heat wave conditions (6-7° C above normal) persisted over Orissa and Jharkhand as short spells (few days) during 2nd and 3rd week of April. Haryana, Chandigarh, Delhi, Punjab, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan experienced severe heat wave conditions during (8-12 and 15-20 April); Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand during 8-12 April 2010. Madhya Pradesh, Chhattisgarh, Vidarbha and Gujarat region also experienced heat wave conditions during 3rd week of the April. The maximum temperature in Kerala was appreciably above normal (3-4°C above normal) during second week of March and second and third week of April. However, this is not considered as severe heat wave conditions. Reasons for the heat wave conditions are:

(i) Western disturbance activity this year blocked the cold air incursion from the hills of north India leading to the persistence of anomalous anti-cyclonic flow over northwest and central India which caused warming. This warming, when combined with lack of moisture and also cloudless clear sky resulted in persistent high temperatures.

(ii) Over other parts of the country, lack of moisture transport resulted in to the suppression of thunderstorm activity which helps to reduce the temperature.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) A significant increase in the frequency, persistence and spatial coverage of heat wave/severe heat wave conditions have been observed during the

recent decades of 1991-2000 and 2001-2010 as compared to earlier decades 1971-80 and 1981-90.

(e) India Meteorological Department (IMD) issues heat wave warnings (48 hours in advance) to concerned state governments and their disaster management authorities. Beginning February 2010, IMD has started displaying prognosticated maximum temperature anomalies on weekly and monthly basis on its website. Specific remedial actions are taken by various State Governments.

Suicide among Students

*468. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:

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

(a) whether cases of suicide by students in the country are increasing particularly during examination period;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to launch a programme to train the school teachers and counsellors to identify the symptoms and causes of stress and depression among students;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps taken or being taken by the Government to reduce examination related stress and anxiety among students?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) There have been reports in the media on sporadic incidents of suicide committed by students. However, it is difficult to say that these suicides have occurred due to the examination related stress alone, as various socio-economic factors also contribute to stress and anxiety among the children.

Based on news reports, 17 cases were brought to the notice to the Central Board of Secondary Education

(CBSE) in 2008 in respect of its affiliated schools. The corresponding figure in 2009 was 12.

(c) and (d) The Government recognizes the need to devise measures to reduce stress and fear of examination among students. The National Curriculum Framework (NCF), 2005 recommends measures like reduction of curriculum load, emphasis on comprehension and application of knowledge, focus on continuous and comprehensive evaluation, focus on testing of competencies rather than rote memory, making examinations more flexible, provision of guidance and counseling in schools, and making learning child-centric.

CBSE affiliated senior secondary schools have been advised by CBSE to appoint counsellors. Teachers of CBSE-affiliated secondary and senior secondary schools have also been trained to impart life skill education to the students, and this is expected to reduce stress among the students.

(e) CBSE has taken the following measures to reduce the examination related stress among students:

- There will be no class X Board Examination w.e.f. 2011 for students studying in CBSE affiliated schools having senior secondary stage and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after class X.
- The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation (CCE) has been introduced in its strengthened form in all affiliated schools with effect from October, 2009 in Class IX. It has been extended to class X from April, 2010.
- Grading system has been introduced at Secondary School level (for Classes IX & X) effective from 2009-10 academic session.
- Provision of 15 minutes of additional time in class X and class XII examinations to enable students to read question paper thoroughly.
- Designing question papers so that all the questions can be finished comfortably within 3 hours.
- More internal choices of questions have been given and the number of questions has been reduced to

make the students comfortable in respect of time and speed.

- Proper weightage to internal school based assessment based on project work and assignments in important subjects like Mathematics, Social Science and Science has been given.
- Sample question papers, marking schemes and blue print of the question papers have been published to familiarize teachers and students about the nature of questions and question papers.
- Five chances of improvements in class X in all subjects are provided. Also five chances of compartment in class XII examination in one subject are provided.
- Testing is more on problem solving & competency rather than on content.
- Opportunity of continuous web based interaction with CBSE throughout the year has been provided.
- Counseling services are provided by CBSE to students & parents through telephone, and on line.

[Translation]

Talks with Pakistan

*469. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI :
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise details of the rounds of talks held with Pakistan during the last three years till date;

(b) the details of the issues raised/discussed by both the countries;

(c) the levels at which these talks were held;

(d) the details of talks/meetings likely to be held in the future;

(e) whether the issues discussed and agreements signed have been implemented;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) In the last three years, talks between India and Pakistan on a number of issues were held under the framework of the Composite Dialogue and the Joint Commission. After the Mumbai terrorist attack in November 2008, the Composite Dialogue has been paused and no meetings under these mechanisms have taken place. However, meetings between the Prime Minister and the President and the Prime Minister of Pakistan and between the External Affairs Minister and the Foreign Minister of Pakistan have taken place on the margins of multilateral events after November 2008, besides meetings between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan. In these meetings, India has reiterated the need for Pakistan to fulfill its repeated assurances, including those given at the highest level, not to allow the use of territory under its control for terrorism directed against India. Pakistan has assured us that action will be taken against the perpetrators of the Mumbai terrorist attack. A year-wise list of meetings

held between India and Pakistan during the last three years is in the enclosed statement.

In the Foreign Secretary-level talks held in New Delhi on February 25, 2010, India reiterated the need for Pakistan to fulfill the assurances given by its leaders not to allow the use of territory under Pakistan's control for terrorism directed against India. The Foreign Secretary of Pakistan conveyed the desire of his Government to make all possible efforts for a successful conclusion of the Mumbai attack trial which is ongoing in Pakistan. The two Foreign Secretaries agreed to remain in touch.

(e) to (g) The Dialogue process has strengthened people-to-people contacts, as a result of the establishment of several transport linkages between the two countries and people-centric Confidence Building Measures including Cross-LOC Trade and Travel. The Agreement on 'Reducing the Risk from accidents relating to Nuclear Weapons was signed in February 2007. There has been some progress on humanitarian issues such as signing of the Consular Access Agreement in May 2008 and release of some prisoners and fishermen.

Statement

Meetings between India-Pakistan during the last three years

(January 2007 onwards)

Date and Venue	Meeting
1	2
2007	
January 7-8, 2007, Islamabad	Meeting of the Joint Study Group of CBI (India) and FIA (Pakistan)
January 13-14, 2007, Islamabad	Meeting between EAM and Foreign Minister of Pakistan to review of 3rd round Composite Dialogue
February 14-17, 2007, Jalandhar	Bi-annual meeting between BSF and Pak Rangers
February 20, 2007, New Delhi	Meeting of two out of eight Working Groups on Education and Information under Joint Commission

1	2
February 21, 2007, New Delhi	5th Meeting of India-Pakistan Joint Commission -visit of Pak Foreign Minister (Agreement "Reducing the Risk from Accidents relating to Nuclear Weapons" also signed)
March 6, 2007, Islamabad	1st Meeting of India-Pakistan Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism (JATM)
March 14, 2007, Islamabad	Launch of 4th round of India-Pakistan Composite Dialogue.
April 6-7, 2007, Islamabad	Defence Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan on SIACHEN under the 4th round of India-Pakistan Composite Dialogue
May 30 to June 4, 2007	99th meeting of Permanent Indus Commission
June 28-29,2007, Islamabad	Culture Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan on Promotion of Friendly Exchanges under the 4th round of India-Pakistan Composite Dialogue
July 3-4, 2007, New Delhi	4th round of Home/Interior Secretary level talks between India-Pakistan on Terrorism and Drugs Trafficking under Composite Dialogue
July 31 to Aug 01, 2007, New Delhi	4th round of India-Pakistan talks on Economic and Commercial Cooperation under Composite Dialogue
Aug 02, 2007, New Delhi	3rd Meeting of India-Pakistan Joint Study Group (JSG) at Commerce Secretary level
Aug 8-11, 2007, New Delhi	Meeting between ICG (Indian Coast Guard) and PMSA (Pakistan Maritime Security Agency)
20-8-2007, Attari/Wagah	Technical-level meeting between India and Pakistan -Movement of Trucks
August 30-31, 2007	Tulbal Navigation Project Talks-between the Water Secretaries of India and Pakistan
September 8-11, 2007, Lahore	Bi-annual meeting between BSF and Pak Rangers
October 18, 2007, New Delhi	4th meeting of India-Pakistan Expert level dialogue on - Conventional Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)
19-10-2007, New Delhi	5th meeting of India-Pakistan Expert level dialogue on -Nuclear Confidence Building Measures (CBMs)
22-10-2007, New Delhi	2nd Meeting of JATM (Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism) between India and Pakistan

1	2
December 7, 2007	Meeting between EAM and Pakistan FM (Interim) on sidelines of SAARC Meeting.
2008	
February 14-15, 2008, Rawalpindi	India Pakistan Meeting regarding the revision of Air Services Agreement
February 26, 2008, New Delhi	1st Meeting of India-Pakistan Joint Judicial Committee on Prisoners
March 26-29, 2008, Chandigarh	Bi-annual meeting between BSF and Pak Rangers
May 20, 2008, Islamabad	Meeting between the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan to review the 4th round of India-Pakistan Composite Dialogue
May 21, 2008, Islamabad	Meeting between EAM and Pakistan FM to review the 4th round of India-Pakistan Composite Dialogue
May 31 - June 5, 2008	100th meeting of Permanent Indus Commission
June 24, 2008, Islamabad	3rd Meeting of India-Pakistan Joint Anti-Terrorism Mechanism (JATM)
June 27, 2008, New Delhi	Meeting between EAM and Foreign Minister of Pakistan
July 18, 2008, Islamabad	Meeting of India-Pakistan Working Group on Cross LOC CBMs (Joint Secretary level)
July 21, 2008	India-Pakistan Foreign Secretary level talks Launch of 5th round of Composite Dialogue
July 24-31, 2008	101st meeting of Permanent Indus Commission
August 2, 2008 Colombo	Meeting of Prime Minister and Pakistan Prime Minister Yousuf Raza Gilani on the sidelines of SAARC Summit.
August 23, 2008, New Delhi	India-Pakistan Judicial Committee Meeting 18-23, August 2008
September 22, 2008, New Delhi	India-Pakistan Cross LoC CBMs Meeting
September 24, 2008, New York	India Pakistan Meeting between PM and President of Pakistan on the sidelines of UNGA.
October 13-16, 2008, Lahore, Pakistan	Bi-annual meeting between BSF and Pak Rangers
October 24, 2008, New Delhi	Special (4th) Meeting of Joint Anti-Terrorism Meeting (JATM)
October 24, 2008, Beijing	Meeting between the Prime Minister and Prime Minister of Pakistan Yousuf Raza Gilani on the sidelines of ASEM summit.
October 23-25, 2008	102nd meeting of Permanent Indus Commission
November 26, 2008, New Delhi	Visit of Foreign Minister of Pakistan to India (26-29 Nov.2008)

1	2
November 26, 2008, Islamabad	India-Pakistan Home Secretary level talks under 5th round of Composite Dialogue
2009	
February 26, 2009 Colombo	Meeting between Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan on the sidelines of SAARC Ministerial meeting
May 31-June 5, 2009	103rd meeting of Permanent Indus Commission
June 16, 2009 Yekaterinburg, (Russia)	Meeting between PM and Pak President Zardari during SCO Meeting
June 26, 2009, Trieste (Italy)	EAM's meeting with FM of Pakistan on the sidelines of G-8 outreach meeting.
July 16, 2009, Sharmel Sheikh (Egypt)	Meeting between PM and PM of Pakistan on the sidelines of NAM Summit
September 27, 2009, New York	Foreign Secretary's meeting with Pak FS on the sidelines of UNGA.
September 27, 2009, New York	EAM's meeting with FM of Pakistan on the sidelines of UNGA.
2010	
February 25, 2010, New Delhi	Foreign Secretary level talks between India and Pakistan
March 27-31, 2010	104th meeting of Permanent Indus Commission
March 28-31, 2010, Amritsar	Bi-annual meeting between BSF and Pak Rangers

Allocation of Haj Quota

*470. SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":

SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Haj quota and its percentage allocated to the States and private agencies during the last three years, State-wise, agency-wise and year-wise;

(b) the reasons for allocating Haj quota to private agencies;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the Haj quota for States with high Muslim population; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Quota allotted to States during last three years is placed below in the enclosed Statement-I. Agency-wise details of Haj quota allotted to Private Tour Operators (PTOs) during last three years is placed below in the Statement-II. Quota allocated to PTOs is not state-wise.

(b) Haj quota is given to private agencies as per the agreement signed by Government of India with the Government of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia.

(c) and (d) Haj quota for pilgrims going through Haj Committee of India is distributed amongst States/ Union Territories in proportion to Muslim population of that State. In case the State Haj Committees receive applications in excess of their quota then the surplus seats, available from States which receive less applications than their allotted quota, is distributed proportionately to States with excess demand.

Statement-I

*State-wise distribution of Haj Quota for Haj 1430 (H) - 2009, based on
Muslim Population in India as PER Census of 2001*

Sl. No.	Name of States/ Union Territory	Proportion of Muslim Population	Proportion of Muslim Population	Quota	No. of Appl. Recvd. By SHC's	Surplus seats available	Excess application	Surplus Seats Allotted (I)	Total Final Quota	Excess if any	2% waiting list on Final Quota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	29,265		22	118		96	96	118	0	
2	Andhra Pradesh	6,986,856	6,986,856	5258	23687			964	6222	17465	124
3	Assam	8,413,252		6332	3504	2828			3504	0	
4	Bihar	13,722,048		10327	6499	3828			6499	0	
5	Jharkhand	3,731,308		2808	2983		175	175	2983	0	
6	Chandigarh (UT)	35,548		27	78		51	51	78	0	
7	Chattisgarh	409,615	409,615	308	1568			57	365	1203	7
8	Dadra Nagar Haveli (UT)	6,524		5	103		98	98	103	0	
9	Daman & Diu (UT)	12,281		9	55		46	46	55	0	
10	Delhi (NCT)	1,623,520	1,623,520	1222	8661			224	1446	7215	29
11	Goa	92,210		69	374		305	305	374	0	
12	Gujarat	4,592,854	4,592,854	3457	34167			634	4091	30076	82
13	Himachal Pradesh	119,512		90	149		59	59	149	0	
14	Haryana	1,222,916	1,222,916	920	6126			169	1089	5037	22
15	Jammu & Kashmir	6,793,240	6,793,240	5113	21172			938	6051	15121	121
16	Karnataka	6,463,127	6,463,127	4864	22698			892	5756	16942	115

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
17	Kerala	7,863,842	7,863,842	5918	44712			1085	7003	37709	140
18	Lakshadweep (UT)	57,903	57,903	44	781			8	52	729	1
19	Madhya Pradesh	3,841,449	3,841,449	2891	16704			530	3421	13283	68
20	Maharashtra	10,270,485	10,270,485	7730	51002			1418	9148	41854	183
21	Manipur	190,939			144	329	185		185	329	0
22	Orissa	761,985	761,985	573	1145			105	678	467	14
23	Pondichery (UT)	59,358		45	371		326	326	371	0	
24	Punjab	382,045	382,045	288	969			53	341	628	7
25	Rajasthan	4,788,227	4,788,227	3604	17978			661	4265	13713	85
26	Tamil Nadu	3,470,647	3,470,647	2612	16735			479	3091	13644	62
27	Tripura	254,442		191	72	119				72	0
28	Uttar Pradesh	30,740,158	30,740,158	23135	63067			4243	27378	35689	548
29	Uttaranchal	1,012,141	1,012,141	762	3464			140	902	2562	18
30	West Bengal	20,240,543		15233	8067	7166			8067	0	
31	Govt. Quota										
	Total	138,188,240	91,281,010	104,000	357,338	13,941	1,341	13,941	104,000	253,337	1,626

State-wise Distribution of Quota for the Pilgrims of Haj-1429(H)-2008(AD)

Sl. No.	States/UT	Total Population	Proportion of Muslim Population	Muslim %	Pilgrim Quota	Quota
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	356,152	29265	0.02	22.77	23
2	Andhra Pradesh	76,210,007	6986856	5.06	5435.25	5435
3	Assam	26,655,528	8240611	5.96	6410.57	6411

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4	Arunachal Pradesh	1,097,968	20675	0.01	16.08	16
5	Meghalaya	2318822	99169	0.07	77.15	77
6	Mizoram	888573	10099	0.01	7.86	8
7	Nagaland	1990036	35005	0.03	27.23	27
8	Sikkim	540851	7693	0.01	5.98	6
9	Bihar	82998509	13722048	9.93	10674.72	10675
10	Jharkhand	26945829	3731308	2.7	2902.68	2903
11	Chandigarh(UT)	900635	35548	0.03	27.65	28
12	Chhattisgarh	20833803	409615	0.3	318.65	319
13	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	220490	6524	0	5.08	5
14	Daman & Diu	158204	12281	0.01	9.55	9
15	Delhi	13850507	1623520	1.07	1262.98	1263
16	Goa	1347668	92210	0.07	71.73	72
17	Gujarat	50671017	4592854	3.32	3572.89	3573
18	Himachal Pradesh	6077900	119512	0.09	92.97	93
19	Haryana	21144564	1222916	0.88	951.34	951
20	Jammu & Kashmir	10143700	6793240	4.92	5284.63	5285
21	Karnataka	52850562	6463127	4.68	5027.82	5028
22	Kerala	31841374	7863842	5.69	6117.47	6117
23	Lakshadweep(UT)	60650	57903	0.04	45.04	45
24	Madhya Pradesh	60348023	3841449	2.78	2988.36	2988
25	Maharashtra	96878627	10270485	7.43	7989.66	7990
26	Manipur	2166788	190939	0.14	148.54	148

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27	Orissa	36804660	761985	0.55	592.77	593
28	Pondicherry(UT)	974345	59358	0.04	46.18	46
29	Punjab	24358999	382045	0.28	297.2	297
30	Rajasthan	56507188	4788227	3.47	3724.88	3725
31	Tamil Nadu	62405679	3470647	20.51	2699.9	2700
32	Tripura	3199203	254422	0.18	23913.52	23913
33	Uttar Pradesh	166197921	30740158	22.25	787.37	787
34	Uttaranchal	8489349	1012141	0.73	15745.61	15746
35	West Bengal	80176197	20240543	14.65	2500	2500
36	Govt. Quota					
	Total	1028610328	138188240	100	110000	110000

Statement showing State-wise No. of Applications received till closing date and final Quota allotted for Haj 1428 (H)-2007- (AD)

Sl.No	States/UT	Symbol	No. of Appl's Quota	Original Quota	Excess Applb.	Surplus Seats Avlb	Addl. Seats Alloted	Final Quota	Excess if any	Remark
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andaman & Nicobar (UT)	AN	21	75	54		54	75		
2	Andhra Pradesh	AP	5187	11967	6780		1633	6820	5147	
3	Assam	AS	6224	2700		3524		2700		
4	Bihar	BR	10178	2375		7803		2375		
5	Jharkhand	JR	2768	1698		1070		1698		
6	Chandigarh(UT)	CH	31	28		3		28		
7	Chhattisgarh	CG	308	725	417		96	404	321	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	DN	5	15	10		10	15		
9	Daman & Diu	DD	10	32	22		22	32		
10	Delhi	DL	1199	5220	4021		379	1578	3642	
11	Goa	GA	72	74	2		2	74		
12	Gujarat	GJ	3403	15450	12047		1073	4476	10974	
13	Himachal Pradesh	HP	92	112	20		20	112		
14	Haryana	HR	902	1499	597		286	1188	311	
15	Jammu & Kashmir	JK	5043	12500	7457		1587	6630	5870	
16	Karnataka	KA	4797	13210	8413		1510	6307	6903	
17	Kerala	KL	5832	20071	14239		1838	7670	12401	
18	Lakshadweep(UT)	LD	41	289	248		248	289		
19	Madhya Pradesh	MP	2850	9000	6150		898	3748	5252	
20	Maharashtra	MH	7616	23880	16264		2400	10016	13864	
21	Manipur	MN	144	207	63		63	207		
22	Orissa	OR	564	589	25		25	589		
23	Pondicherry(UT)	PY	41	147	106		106	147		
24	Punjab	PB	287	354	67		67	354		
25	Rajasthan	RJ	3557	9500	5943		119	4676	4824	
26	Tamil Nadu	TN	2573	6800	4227		811	3384	3416	
27	Tripura	TR	185	50		135		50		
28	Uttar Pradesh	UP	22806	41985	19179		7183	29989	11996	
29	Uttarakhand	UA	748	3564	2816		237	985	2579	
30	West Bengal	WB	15016	5884		9132		5884		
		Total	102500	190000	109167	21667	20667	102500	87500	

Statement-II*Quota Allotted to PTOS for Haj 2009*

Sl.No.	Name of the Private Tour operator	Quota Allotted for Haj 2009
1	2	3
1	Tawakkal Tours and Travels, Ahmedabd	103
2	Hazrat Khawaja Garib Nawaz Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	154
3	Razzak & Sons (Kakiwala Tours & Travels) Ahmedabad	137
4	Khawaja Garib Nawaz Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	89
5	Al Hashim Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	62
6	Jigar Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	89
7	Akbari Tours (Akbari Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad)	69
8	Al-Aksha Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	69
9	Al-Faruqi Haj Umrah Tours- Idar, Sabar Kantha	86
10	Safar Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	69
11	Alif Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	50
12	Zam Zam Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	120
13	The Vafadar Tours, Sabar Kantha	51
14	Adenwala Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	86
15	Al Khizer Tours, Vadodara	55
16	Haj Corporation of India, Bangalore	69
17	Muqaddas Tours and Travels, Bangalore	69
18	Seair Haj Service, Bangalore	137
19	Al Syed Tours International, Bangalore	137
20	Labbaik Tours and Travels, Bangalore	154
21	Karnataka Haj Group, Bangalore	69
22	Tawakkal Tours and Travels, Bangalore	69
23	Al Madina Tours and Travels, Bangalore	69

1	2	3
24	Allahu Akbar Tours and Travels, Bangalore	69
25	Al Manasik Tours International, Bangalore	69
26	Al Rahman Haj Tours and Travels, Bangalore	55
27	Bismillah Tours and Travels, Bangalore	50
28	Madani Haj Group, Gulbarga	120
29	Ateeq Haj Tours and Travels, Anantapur, Andhra Pradesh	103
30	J.S. Tours and Travels, Bangalore	50
31	Al Azam Tours and Travels, Hyderabad	50
32	Arfath Tours (Arfath Tours Haj & Umrah Group, Hyderabad)	69
33	Dheen Haj Service, Chennai	271
34	Al Noor Haj Service, Thanjavur, Tamilnadu	171
35	Al Amanath Haj Service Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	271
36	Al Haramine Haj Service (P) Ltd., Chennai	103
37	Al Hussam Travel & Tours India (P) Ltd., Purasawa, Chennai	206
38	Al Fathah Haj Service (P) Ltd., Kayalpatanam Tamil Nadu	103
39	Sha Haj Service, Coimbatore	69
40	Trichy Sunshine Haj Service, Ramnad, Tamil Nadu	69
41	Al Madeena Haj Service, Chennai	50
42	Fathimagani Haj Service, Ramanathapuram, Tamil Nadu	69
43	Kalanthar Haj Service, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu	69
44	Bushra Haj Service, Chennai	51
45	Richway Tours and Travelsm, Coimbatore	51
46	Al Safa Haj Service, Pudukkottai, Tamil Nadu	79
47	Al Huda Haj Service (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	51
48	Al Misbah Haj & Umra Service, Chennai	50
49	Badsha Tours and Travels, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	69

1	2	3
50	Saleem Haj & Umrah Service, Chennai	50
51	Al - Irshad Haj Group (Al Irshad Tours and Travels, Pattambi, Kerala)	171
52	Mabrook Haj Group, Malappuram	120
53	SYS Haj Cell, Kozhikode	480
54	Al Falah Travels & Haj Group, Malappuram	411
55	Alban Hajj Umrah Service, Cochin	137
56	Arafath Haj Group, Malappuram	151
57	Al Farooq Haj Service, Feroke, Kerala	137
58	Al Hussam India Hajj and Umra Service management, Kochi, Kerala	271
59	Al hind Tours and Travels, Calicut	411
60	Vazco Haj Group, Kozhikode	377
61	Salamath Hajj Service, Calicut	377
62	Bakkah Hajj Umrah Service, Malappuram	50
63	Aslam Haj Travel & Tours (Aslam Haj Tours and Travels, Malappuram)	103
64	Al Hidayah Hajj Service, Palakkad Kerala	69
65	Al Jamia Hajj Group, Malappuram	89
66	Ummulkhura Hajj Service, Malappuram	103
67	The Great india Tour co. Pvt. Ltd., Trivandrum	50
68	Air Travel Enterprises India Ltd., Trivandrum	65
69	Zam Zam Hajj Service, Calicut	103
70	Malabar Haj Group Service (Malabar Haj Group, Malappuram)	206
71	Nusrath Haj Group & Travels & Tours (Nusrath Hajj Umrah Service Tours and Travels, Malappuram)	195
72	Al Rifai Haj Umra Service, Palakkad, kerala	69
73	Kerala Islam Haj & Umrah Service, Calicut	394
74	Hijra Haj Group, Malappuram	137

1	2	3
75	P.K.M. Travels (Yaseen Hajj Group), Punnathala, Kerala	103
76	SYS Haj Group, Malappuram	137
77	Fadhil Group Tours and Travels, Kannur, Kerala	50
78	Muslim Tours Corporation, Mumbai	274
79	Cosmic Tours and Travels, Mumbai	250
80	Merchant Tour Service Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	69
81	Arfa Tours and Travels, Mumbai	137
82	Al Hafiz Tours and Travels, Dhule, Maharashtra	69
83	Arafat Travel Service, Thane	58
84	Al Khalid Tours and Travels, Mumbai	240
85	Welcome Tours and Travels, Mumbai	51
86	Tamboli Tours and Travels, Ahmednagar	274
87	Makkah Haj Corporation, Mumbai	206
88	Asian Tours and Travels, Mumbai	171
89	Mirza Tours and Travels, Lucknow	82
90	Al Uqba Tours and Travels, Kanpur	69
91	Atlas Tours and Travels, Mumbai	548
92	Akbar Travel of India, Mumbai	411
93	Benzy Tours and Travels, Mumbai	411
94	Delta Tours and Travels, Mumbai	411
95	Al Safa Tours, Pune	123
96	Mukhlis Haj & Umrah Tours, Thane	50
97	Akola Haj Tours, Akola, Maharashtra	137
98	Surat Haj Tours, Surat	55
99	Poona Tours and Travels, Pune	69
100	Al Ansar Haj & Umrah organiser, Mumbai	69

1	2	3
101	Marshal Travels, Mumbai	69
102	Al Irfran Tours and Travels, Mumbai	137
103	Quadri Haj Service, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	58
104	Ikram Haj Corporation, Mumbai	86
105	Al Multazim Haj Tours and Travels, Thane	50
106	Al Madni Tours and Travels, Mumbai'	50
107	Darvesh Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	120
108	Kolhapur Haj Corporation, Kolhapur	50
109	Al Akbar Tours, Mumbai	69
110	Hajpir Haj Tours, Mumbai	103
111	Aman Tourism, Kolhapur	62
112	M K Travels, Mumbai	171
113	Syedina Tours and Travels, Bangalore	154
114	Kaazi Sarkar Travel, Neemuch, Madhya Pradesh	50
115	Heena Travel Service, Lucknow	50
116	Masoom Tours and Travels, Bharuch, Gujarat	50
117	Al Hijaz Tours and Travels, Bharuch, Gujarat	240
118	M K Haj & Umrah Travels, Kolkata	69
119	Madinah Haj Tours & Travels Agency, Bangaigaon, Assam	50
120	Tawakkal Tours, Baroda	147
121	Al Aqsa Tours and Travels, Kolkata	69
122	Al Hidayat Tours and Travels, Mumbai	55
123	Modern Tours and Travels, Kolkata	51
124	Multazim Haj Corporation, Thane	50
125	Al Arafat Haj & Umrah Tours, Nagpur	51
126	Master Travels, Pune	82

1	2	3
127	Kolkata Tours and Travels Pvt. Ltd., Kolkata	50
128	Molvi Haj & Umrah Tours and Travels, Bharuch	69
129	Bilal Haj & Umrah Tours and Travels, Bharuch	55
130	Al Hamd Haj & Umrah Tours, Mumbai	103
131	Suez International, Navasari, Gujarat	123
132	Mateen Tours and Travels, Mumbai	69
133	Al multazim Haj & Umrah Service, Mumbai	50
134	Indian Haj Corporation, Thane	55
135	As Serat Tours, Mumbai	103
136	G. B. Tours and Travels, Lucknow	82
137	Relief Travels & Tours (Relief Tours and Travels, Godhra)	103
138	Sagar Tours and Travels, Gorakhpur	50
139	Raza Tours and Travels, Bhilwara, Rajashthan	69
140	Shaheen Haj Tours and Travels, Bareilly	69
141	Gujrat Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	206
142	Mohammedia Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	137
143	Al Quba Tours and Travels, Pune	50
144	Sarkar Travels, Bhilwara	69
145	Al Aquib Travels Service, Thane	69
146	Travel House Travels N Tours, Bhopal	50
147	Arabia Tours and Travels Haj & Umrah, Pune	137
148	Reliable Haj Umrah Tours, Thane	51
149	Al Mehdi Tours, Mumbai	240
150	Al Jamil Haj Tours, Mumbai	86
151	Bakhla Tours and Travels, Mumbai	154
152	Kadri Haj & Umrah Tours & Travels (Kadri Haj & Umrah Tours organisers, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra)	62

1	2	3
153	Imaan International, Mumbai	69
154	Air Flot Travels, Mumbai	69
155	Rumani Enterprises, Mumbai	69
156	Al Hasan Travels, Mumbai	69
157	Maulana Tours Corporation, Mumbai	86
158	Sky Ship International pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	206
159	Al Habeeb Tours, Mumbai	69
160	Arfat Haj Tours, Viramgam Ahmedabad	69
161	Ashraf Haj Umrah Tours, Amravati, Maharashtra	62
162	Regal Tour Service, Mumbai	69
163	Al Waha Haj Tours, Mumbai	51
164	Rapid Travels and Tours, Mumbai	127
165	Kotwala Tours and Travels, Mumbai	69
166	Ghouse Tours and Travels, Bellary, Karnataka	103
167	Meera International Tours and Travels, Ahmednagar	50
168	Alliance International Tours and Travels, Mumbai	69
169	Akbar Travel and Tours (Akbar Tours and Travels, Kerala)	308
170	Tawaf E Makkah Tours and Travels, Mumbai	171
171	Taj Tour & Travels, Hooghly, West Bengal	86
172	Al Ameen Tours and Travels, Kanpur	55
173	Azeem Tours and Travels, Mumbai	96
174	Al Burhan Tours and Travels, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh	69
175	Creative Enterprises, Mumbai	271
176	Al Junaid Haj & Umrah Company, Meerut	137
177	Al Khuddam Hajj & Umrah Service, Sri Nagar	103
178	Roshan Haj Umrah Tours and Travels, Thane	50

1	2	3
179	Awaliya Haj Tours, Indore	50
180	Mahdi Tours and Travels, Mumbai	103
181	Ruby Tours and Travels, Pune	96
182	Muqaddas Haj Corporation, Thane	69
183	Bakhla International (Bakhla International Travels, Mumbai)	110
184	Arabian Tours and Travels, Mumbai	110
185	As Safaa Tours and Travels, Mumbai	50
186	Zam Zam Haj Tours and Travels, Mumbai	69
187	Al Meraj Tours and Travels, Jodhpur	69
188	Jannat Tours and Travels, Faizabad	51
189	Al Umair Tours and Travels, Bhiwandi	103
190	Hamdaan Travel Service, Kolkata	69
191	Al Hamza Travels, Mumbai	50
192	Al Atter Haj Corporation, Mumbai	51
193	Alsalam Haj O Umrah Tours, Akola	69
194	Al Zoobi International, Mumbai	103
195	Saaheb Haj Service, Gulbarga, Karnataka	69
196	Asfahan Tours and Travels, Mumabi	69
197	Tawakkal Tourism Corporation, Nagpur	62
198	Al Amal Haj Umrah Service, Ernakulam, Kerala	69
199	Multazam Tours pvt Ltd. Mumbai	137
200	Marhaba Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai	50
201	Al Boraque Tours and Travels, Kolkata	50
202	Huda Haj Tours and Travels, Mumbai	51
203	Moulana Haj & Umra Organiser (Moulana Haj Service, Mumbai), Chennai, Tamil Nadu	69
204	Al Ikhlas Haj Corporation, Raigad, Maharashtra	50

1	2	3
205	Al Ameen Haj Corporation, Raigad, Maharashtra	51
206	Beitulloah Tour International, Bangalore	240
207	Marhaba Muqaddas Umrah Haj Tours, Mumbai	50
208	Meezab E Rahmat Haj Umrah & Ziyarat Tours, Nashik	50
209	New Meezab E Rahemat Haj Umrah & Ziyarat Tours, Nashik	50
210	Kokan Tour Corporation, Thane	69
211	Saudi Tours & Travels, Mumbai	50
212	Rehbar Tours & Travels, Mumbai	69
213	Shafi Haj & Umra Tours, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	69
214	Al-Madeena haj Umrah Tours, Nasik	50
215	A-1 Tours & Travels, Mumbai	86
216	Alifiya Tours & Travels, Mumbai	103
217	Tashkent Tours & Travels, Surat	55
218	Al Tawaf Hajj-Umrah Travel & Tourism, Kollam, Kerala	103
219	Al-Haramainy Haj Group, Malappuram	206
220	Alton Travels & Carga, Hyderabad	103
221	Madina Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	55
222	Al-Yaseen Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	171
223	Qiblah Haj Umrah Services, Mumbai	50
224	As-Saud Tour, Navasari, Gujarat	69
225	Darul Haram Tours & Travels, Mumbai	82
226	Labbaik Haj Tours & Travels, Navsari, Gujarat	50
227	Royell Travels & Cargo Service, Hyderabad	50
228	Golden Travels, Hyderabad	154
229	Al-Hira Tours & Travles, Hyderabad	103
230	Sharief Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	69

1	2	3
231	Fly International, Mumbai	69
232	Dayar-E-HabibTours & Travels, Mumbai	154
233	As-safa Haj Tour, Navsari, Gujarat	120
234	Haj Tours Corporation, Indore	69
235	Al-Aklram Haj Tours, Mumbai	50
236	Al-Husami Haj Umrah Tours, Thane	50
237	Labbaik Tours & Travels, Mumbai	103
238	Khadim Tours & Travels, Mumbai	137
239	Nawab Travels Private Limited, Delhi	50
240	Haadi Tour Haj & Umrah, Malegaon, Maharashtra	55
241	Razzak Enterpises, Hyderabad	69
242	Shukriya Travels, Mumbai	171
243	Dayar-e-Haram Tours & Travels, Mumbai	55
244	Millath Haj Service, Chennai	103
245	Classic Tours & Travels, Mumbai	123
246	Creative Tours & Travels (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	127
247	Iftekhar Travel Services, Pitam Pura, Delhi	103
248	ARK Enterprises Travel Agency, Hyderabad	58
249	3N Travels & Tourist Bureau, Mumbai	171
250	Ahlan Haj & Umrah Services, Delhi	50
251	Al-Kabeer Tours & Travels, Mumbai	103
252	Bismillah Haj Tours & Travels, Pune	69
253	Ajmeri Tours and Travels, Bhilwara, Rajashthan	103
254	Ashiyana Tours and Travels, Delhi	137
255	A. S. Enterprises, Delhi	206
256	Global Tours and Travels, Sri Nagar	50

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257	Hameedya Tours and Travels, Mumbai	206
258	Samrat Tours and Travels, Jaipur	206
259	United Tours and Travels, Lucknow	51
260	Hijaz Tours and Travels, Mumbai	50
261	United Travels Service, Delhi	206
262	Al Haram Tours and Travels, Roorkee	206
263	Islamic Tours and Travels, Lucknow	69
264	Anam Tours and Travels, Delhi	92
265	Sultanjee Enterprises, Delhi	69
266	El Burq Travels, Delhi	137
267	Madni Travels, Varanasi	50
268	Chishti Travel & Tour (Chishti Tours and Travels, Kanpur)	69
269	Sanjar Travels, Ahmedabad	69
270	Al Minar Tours & Travels, Himmatnagar, Ahmedabad	86
271	Aman Tours and Travels, Tarapur Gujarat	50
272	Noble Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	51
273	Altima Tours & Travels (P) Ltd. (Altima Tours and Travels, Trivandrum, Kerala)	274
274	M G Tours & Travels, West Bengal	50
275	Mariyam Haj Tours (Mariyam Taj Tours, Indore)	75
276	Rabita Haj Umrah Tours, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	103
277	Al Farid Tours and Travels, Navsari, Gujarat	86
278	Faisal Tours and Travels, New Delhi	50
279	Khandesh Haj Corporation, Jalgoan, Maharashtra	86
280	Momin Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai	103
281	Hajir Tours & Travels, Secunderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
282	Mehdi Tours and Travels, Lucknow	50

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283	Al Aziz Tours and Travels, Nashik	50
284	Noorul Haram Tours and Travels, Roorkee,	50
285	Al Mabrook Hajj Group, Malappuram	116
286	Metro Tours and Travels, Cuttuck	50
287	Al Mansoor Tours and Travles, Ahmedabad	50
288	Al Hamd Haj & Umrah Tours & Travels, Mumbai	69
289	M/s. Darbar Tours & Travels, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	50
290	M/s. Western Travel Service, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
291	M/s. Elaf Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
292	M/s. Al - Huda Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
293	M/s. Al - Falah Tours & Travels, Akola, Maharashtra	50
294	M/s. Marwa Haj Tours, Amravati, Maharashtra	50
295	M/s. Akbar Haj Corporation, Thane, Maharashtra	50
296	M/s. Al - Hateem Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
297	M/s. Bombay Haj Tours, Thane, Maharashtra	50
298	M/s. Madiha Haj Corporation, Thane, Maharashtra	50
299	M/s. Star Tours And Travels, Thane, Maharashtra	50
300	M/s. Global Tours & Travels, Surat, Gujarat	50
301	M/s. Al Bakkha Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
302	M/s. Maha Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
303	M/s. Al-Maaz Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
304	M/s. Sudais Haj Tours, Navsari, Gujarat	50
305	M/s. Musavvir Tours Corporation, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
306	M/s. Chand Tours & Travels, Bharuch, Gujarat	50
307	M/s. Rafiq - E - Haj Tours & Travels, Latur, Maharashtra	50
308	M/s. Awami Tours & Travels, Pune, Maharashtra	50

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309	M/s. Haj - E - Baitullah Tours & Travels, Kolkata, West Bengal	50
310	M/s. Royal Tours & Travels, Surat, Gujarat	50
311	M/s. Planeta Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
312	M/s. Al-Mohammedi Haj & Umrah Tours & Travels, Akola, Maharashtra	50
313	M/s. J K Enterprises, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
314	M/s. Cosmic Linkways Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
315	M/s. South Asian Haj & Umrah Services, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	50
316	M/s. Barakath Haj Service, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	50
317	M/s. Al Muntazar Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
318	M/s. Zubiya Haj Umrah Tours And Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
319	M/s. Tawaf - E - Qiblah Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
320	M/s. Al - Taufiq Haj Tours, Burhanpur, Madhya Pradesh	50
321	M/s. Bhatkal Hajj Corporation, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
322	M/s. ITL Tours & Travels Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
323	M/s. Al - Ameen Tours & Travels, Kolkata, West Bengal	50
324	M/s. Al - Taj Haj Service, Thanjavur, Tamil Nadu	50
325	M/s. Hashimi Hajj Umrah Service, Thrissur, Kerala	50
326	M/s. Sahara Hajj - Umrah Service, Malappuram, Kerala	50
327	M/s. Al-Hidaya Haj Umrah Service (Aluva - Angamaly), Ernakulam, Kerala	50
328	M/s. Kabathulla Tours International, Bangalore, Karnataka	50
329	M/s. Karwan-E-Nawait Hajj & Umrah Service, Bhatkal, Karnataka	50
330	M/s. Bhatkal Hajj & Umrah Service, Bhatkal, Karnataka	50
331	M/s. Air World Tours & Travels, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
332	M/s. Saughaat Tours International, Bangalore, Karnataka	50
333	M/s. Al - Madina Haj Service, Bangalore, Karnataka	50
334	M/s. Al - Madina Tours, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50

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335	M/s. Sarah Tours & Travels, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
336	M/s. Al - Sabir International Tours & Travels, Vadodara, Gujarat	50
337	M/s. Al - Farooq Tours & Travels, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
338	M/s. Madni Tours & Travels, Kheda, Gujarat	50
339	M/s. A - One Tours, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
340	M/s. Al - Shaba Hajj Tours, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
341	M/s. Al - Noorain Tourse & Travels, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
342	M/s. Afzal Hajj Tours, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
343	M/s. Raj Deep Tour & Travel, Sabarkantha, Gujarat	50
344	M/s. Mahfooz International, Cannaught Place, Delhi	50
345	M/s. Parvez International, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	50
346	M/s. Elaf Tours And Travels, Thane, Maharashtra	50
347	M/s. Al - Shariq Enterprises, Mata Sundi Road, New Delhi	50
348	M/s. Danish Tour & Travel, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	50
349	M/s. Bright Trading & Tours Company, Kannauj, Uttar Pradesh	50
350	M/s. Royal Travels, Bhilwara, Rajasthan	50
351	M/s. Kay Son's Tours And Travels, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh	50
352	M/s. Universe Travel Corporation, Sirnagar, J&K	50
353	M/s. Alfa Enterprises, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
354	M/s. Gulf Haj & Umrah Services, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	50
355	M/s. Horizon Tour & Travels, Asaf Ali Road, New Delhi	50
356	M/s. Rais Enterprises, Kanpur, Uttar Pradesh	50
357	M/s. National Tours & Travels Agency, Rampur, Uttar Pradesh	50
358	M/s. National Information Centre, Dhubri, Assam	50
359	M/s. Al-Kauthar Hajj & Umrah Tour & Travels, Daryaganj, New Delhi	50
360	M/s. City Travels, Pul Bangash, Delhi	50

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361	M/s. Hazrat Nizamuddin Tours & Travels, Nazamuddin, New Delhi	50
362	M/s. Royal Haj Service, Jodhpur, Rajasthan	50
363	M/s. Musafir Tour & Travels, Mata Sundri Road, New Delhi	50
364	M/s. Al - Noor Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
365	M/s. M. R. International, Thane, Maharashtra	50
366	M/s. Al Mominin Haj Umrah Pilgrimage Guidance Society, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	50
367	M/s. Al Manasik Haj Tours & Travels, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	50
368	M/s. Flyways Travels, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	50
369	M/s. H.M. Travels, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	50
370	M/s. Al Salam India Hajj & Umrah Services, Palakkad, Kerala	50
371	M/s. H.A.W. Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
372	M/s. Horizon Travels Pvt. Ltd, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
373	M/s. Riyaz International Travel Service, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
374	M/s. Shareh - E - Bukhari Haj & Umrah Tours, Thane, Maharashtra	50
375	M/s. Aamna Haj Tour, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	50
376	M/s. Sameen Tours & Travels, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh	50
377	M/s. Central Travel Agency, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
378	M/s. Al-Aziz Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
379	M/s. Zain Travels of India, Gulbarga, Karnataka	50
380	M/s. Shazli Enterprise, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
381	M/s. Gulf Associates, New Friends Colony, New Delhi	50
382	M/s. Lucky International, Thane, Maharashtra	50
383	M/s. Al - Altaf Travel Service, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
384	M/s. Al - Abrar Tour & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
385	M/s. Madni Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
386	M/s. Alvi Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50

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387	M/s. Arcadia Travels Private Ltd, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
388	M/s. Al - Rayan Hajj Group, Malappuram, Kerala	50
389	M/s. Zafar Tour & Travels, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	50
390	M/s. Ahmedabad Haj Tour, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
391	M/s. Mohammed Ali Establishment, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
392	M/s. Aariz Travel & Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
393	M/s. Aiyasha Tours, Nashik, Maharashtra	50
394	M/s. Asim Tours & Travels, Nandurbar, Maharashtra	50
395	M/s. Crown Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
396	M/s. Al - Quresh Tours & Travels, Navsari, Gujarat	50
397	M/s. Salima Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
398	M/s. Al-Sayeed Tours & Travels ®, Gulbarga, Karnataka	50
399	M/s. Dolphin Air Services Pvt. Ltd, Trichy, Tamil Nadu	50
400	M/s. Arab Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
401	M/s. S.M. Umer & Bros., Kolkata, West Bengal	50
402	M/s. ATT Holidays, Cochin, Kerala	50
403	M/s. Al Fahad Haj & Umrah Tours Travels, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
404	M/s. Jaihind Marketing Private Limited, Calicut, Kerala	50
405	M/s. Anfal Tours and Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
406	M/s. Alshaya Nasser Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
407	M/s. Al - Madina Haj Umrah and Ziyarat Tours, Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh	50
408	M/s. Aqsa Haj Service, Buland Shahar, Uttar Pradesh	50
409	M/s. Al - Fatah Tour & Travels, Varanasi, Uttar Pradesh	50
410	M/s. Sayed Ebrahim Badshah Hajj - Umra: Visa Service, Thrissur, Kerala	50
411	M/s. Moosa Haj Service, Salem, Tamil Nadu	50
412	M/s. N.A. Tours And Travels, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50

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413	M/s. Taha Haj & Umrah Tours, Nagpur, Maharashtra	50
414	M/s. Haquani Tours & Travels, Cuttack, Orissa	50
415	M/s. Al - Makkah Haj & Umrah Tours & Travels, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
416	M/s. Shaan - E - Karimi Tour Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
417	M/s. Rana Haj Committee Tours & Travels, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	50
418	M/s. Musafir Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
419	M/s. Al - Amal Tours & Travels, Panjim, Goa	50
420	M/s. Liberty Travels & Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
421	M/s. Al - Meena Tours & Travels, Ranchi, Jharkhand	50
422	M/s. Travel Home, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
423	M/s. Standard Tours, Pune, Maharashtra	50
424	M/s. Al - Imaan Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
425	M/s. Al - Raza Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
426	M/s. Moulana Haj & Umra Organizer, Chennai, Tamil Nadu	50
427	M/s. Al - Layba Umrah & Haj Tours & Travels, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	50
428	M/s. Shoyeb Tours & Travels, Patna, Bihar	50
429	M/s. Al-Hatim Tours & Travels, Ahmednagar, Maharashtra	50
430	M/s. Mominin Haj Umrah Tours, Kolhapur, Maharashtra	50
431	M/s. Taj Haj Service Tours & Travels, Sivakasi, Tamil Nadu	50
432	M/s. Husamiah Tour's & Travel's, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
433	M/s. Al - Mohsin Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
434	M/s. Malik Deenar Hajj Service, Malappuram, Kerala	50
435	M/s. Mecca Travels & Hajj Group, Malappuram, Kerala	50
436	M/s. Kerala Hajj Umra Service, (Kerala Nadvathul Mujahideen), Calicut, Kerala	50
437	M/s. Al-Hudha Hajj. Umrah Service, Kollam, Kerala	50
438	M/s. Arab World Travel & Tradelinks, Trivandrum, Kerala	50

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439	M/s. Oscar Tours & Travels (Oscar Hajj Group), Malappuram, Kerala	50
440	M/s. Tahira Travels & Haj Umrah Service, Malappuram, Kerala	50
441	M/s. Al Arif Hajj Association, Calicut, Kerala	50
442	M/s. Gulf India Tours & Travels, (Gulf India Haj Group), Kollam, Kerala	50
443	M/s. Al Ameen Tours & Travels, Malappuram, Kerala	50
444	M/s. Bismillah Tour & Travels, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
445	M/s. Fozdar Travels, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
446	M/s. Moin Haj Tours, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
447	M/s. Al-Yasin Haj Tours, Vadodara, Gujarat	50
448	M/s. Al Saad Tours, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
449	M/s. Mariyam Haj Corporation, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
450	M/s. Al - Umar Haj Service, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
451	M/s. Alif Tours of International, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
452	M/s. Saadat Haj Tours & Travels, Vadodara, Gujarat	50
453	M/s. Royal Travel, Himatnagar, Gujarat	50
454	M/s. Maher Tour, Sabarkantha, Gujarat	50
455	M/s. Al-Murtuza Tours & Travels, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
456	M/s. Al - Fazal Tours of International, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
457	M/s. Al-Barat Tours Travels, Kolkata, West Bengal	50
458	M/s. Habib Tours, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	50
459	M/s. Hind Tours & Travels, Mirzapur, Uttar Pradesh	50
460	M/s. Alif Travels Pvt. Ltd., Cannaught Palace, Delhi	50
461	M/s. Karwane Zehra, Dilshad, Garden, Delhi	50
462	M/s. Al-Madina Haj Corporation, Muzffarnagar, Uttar Pradesh	50
463	M/s. Good Hope Enterprises, Mata Sundri Road, Delhi	50
464	M/s. Accurate Travel, Cannaught Marg, Delhi	50

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465	M/s. New Taiba Tours & Travels, Saharanpur, Uttar Pradesh	50
466	M/s. AK ATM FOREX & TRAVELS PVT. LTD, Kolkata, West Bengal	50
467	M/s. Baab - Al - Salaam Tours & Travels, Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh	50
468	M/s. Al-Hayat Hajj & Omrah Travel Services, Srinagar, J&K	50
469	M/s. Nisha Tour & Travels, Jaipur, Rajasthan	50
470	M/s. Al - Huda Travels, Budgam, J&K	50
471	M/s. Hadi International, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
472	M/s. Al Adam Haj Service Pvt Ltd., Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu	50
473	M/s. Pacific Travels, Tolstoy Marg, Delhi	50
474	M/s. Al - Abrar Tour & Travels, Ashok Vihar, Delhi	50
475	M/s. Al-Habib Tours & Travels, Sultanpur, Uttar Pradesh	50
476	M/s. Hiba Exports India, Yusuf Sarai, Delhi	50
477	M/s. Hajj-e-Betullah Haj Umrah Tour Corporation, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	50
478	M/s. Suhail Haj & Umrah Tours, Nashik, Maharashtra	50
479	M/s. Farhan Tours & Travels, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	50
480	M/s. Al - Noor Haj & Umrah Service, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	50
481	M/s. Allah-Hu-Akbar Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
482	M/s. Asila Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
483	M/s. Calicut Hajj Group, Calicut, Kerala	50
484	M/s. Jeddah Travels & Jeddah Hajj Group, Malappuram, Kerala	50
485	M/s. Ramzan Travels & Ramzan Hajj Group, Malappuram, Kerala	50
486	M/s. Bilal Hajj Umra Service, Kochin, Kerala	50
487	M/s. Fazilat Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
488	M/s. Indo - Madni Haj Tour, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
489	M/s. Noorjamal Hajj Umra - Service, Malappuram, Kerala	50
490	M/s. Aisha Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50

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491	M/s. Al - Aqsa Tours & Travels, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
492	M/s. International City Links, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
493	M/s. Quraish Haj Tours, Thane, Maharashtra	50
494	M/s. Manshah Haj Group, Malappuram, Kerala	50
495	M/s. Nasheman Haj Umrah Tours & Travels, Nashik, Maharashtra	50
496	M/s. Admiral Travels Hajj & Umra Service, Kollam, Kerala	50
497	M/s. Al-Ismaail Haj Tour, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
498	M/s. S.S. Hajj Corporation, Surat, Gujarat	50
499	M/s. Sara Enterprise, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
500	M/s. Al Siddiq Tours & Travels, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	50
501	M/s. Al - Khaleej Travel, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
502	M/s. Al-Razack Tours International, Tumkur, Karnataka	50
503	M/s. Al - Meher, Bangalore, Karnataka	50
504	M/s. Grace Tours & Travels, Pune, Maharashtra	50
505	M/s. Hidayat Tours & Travels, Vadodara, Gujarat	50
506	M/s. Al Fauzan Haj Tours & Travels, Nellore, Andhra Pradesh	50
507	M/s. Rayyan International, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
508	M/s. Shahensha - E - Nasik Tours & Travels, Nashik, Maharashtra	50
509	M/s. R.K. Haj-Wo-Umrah Tours, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
510	M/s. S. A. Haj - O - Umrah Tours, Akola, Maharashtra	50
511	M/s. Subhan Tours And Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
512	M/s. Sara Haj Service, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
513	M/s. Zahret Makkah Haj Service, Nagapattinam, Tamil Nadu	50
514	M/s. Tirur Hajj Group (Tirur Badshah Travels), Malappuram, Kerala	50
515	M/s. Al Arabi Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
516	M/s. Al-Bushra Haj & Umrah Tours, Raigad, Maharashtra	50

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517	M/s. Mumtaz Haj Umrah Tours & Travels, Thane, Maharashtra	50
518	M/s. Flywell Travel Hajj & Umrah Services, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
519	M/s. M.G. Haj Group, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
520	M/s. Al-Harmain Travels, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
521	M/s. Fazal Hajj Group, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
522	M/s. United Tours & Travels, Bangalore, Karnataka	50
523	M/s. Panvel Haj Services, Raigad, Maharashtra	50
524	M/s. Al - Ubaid International, Meerut, Uttar Pradesh	50
525	M/s. Al-Madina Haj Tours, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	50
526	M/s. Al - Arifat Travels, Kolkata, West Bengal	50
527	M/s. Khair Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
528	M/s. Ahmed World Travels Tours & Cargo Pvt. Ltd., Chennai, Tamil Nadu	50
529	M/s. Haazique International, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
530	M/s. Al - Hujjaj International Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
531	M/s. Aero wise Travel & Forex Pvt. Ltd., Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
532	M/s. Aero Wings Travel & Cargo Agency, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
533	M/s. Fazal Tours & Travels, Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	50
534	M/s. Liberty Travel Agency, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
535	M/s. Qasswa International, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
536	M/s. Sania Haj Services, Bellary, Karnataka	50
537	M/s. M. Zahid Travel, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
538	M/s. Al Samir Haj Tours, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
539	M/s. Al Zuber Tours & Travels, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
540	M/s. Supreme Tours & Travels, Navsari, Gujarat	50
541	M/s. Kaab Haj Umrah & Ziyarat Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
542	M/s. Jamal Haj Umrah Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50

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543	M/s. Arkam Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
544	M/s. Al - Mohammadi Haj Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
545	M/s. Al Baghdadiya Haj & Umrah Tours, Thane, Maharashtra	50
546	M/s. Hasnain Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
547	M/s. Harmain Tours & Travels, Karwar, Karnataka	50
548	M/s. Sibtain Tours & Travels, Karwar, Karnataka	50
549	M/s. D.H.S. Haj Service, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
550	M/s. Al - Wahab Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
551	M/s. Jamal Tours & Travels, Thane, Maharashtra	50
552	M/s. Mubarak Haj & Umra Services, Madurai, Tamil Nadu	50
553	M/s. Mizan Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
554	M/s. Nabiya Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
555	M/s. Ababeel Hajj - Umrah Service, Alappuzha, Kerala	50
556	M/s. Al - Muqaddas Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
557	M/s. Al-Mizaan Tours & Travels, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
558	M/s. Foreign Tours & Travels, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	50
559	M/s. Rehmaniya Tours & Travels, Indore, Madhya Pradesh	50
560	M/s. A.K. Haj Corporation Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
561	M/s. Millat Haj - Umrah Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
562	M/s. Unique Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
563	M/s. Al Rashid Tours Haj Service, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	50
564	M/s. Al - Rowlla Hajj Umra Travel & Service, Kollam, Kerala	50
565	M/s. Al - Sudais Haj & Umrah Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
566	M/s. Silver Jubilee Traveller Pvt. Ltd, Pune, Maharashtra	50
567	M/s. Rashediya Tours & Travels, Kadapa, Andhra Pradesh	50
568	M/s. Al Ashraf Tours & Travels, Chittoor, Andhra Pradesh	50

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569	M/s. Mubarak Haj & Umrah Service, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
570	M/s. Al Hudaibiyah Haj Tours, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
571	M/s. Shukriya Travels Pvt. Ltd, Calicut, Kerala	50
572	M/s. Hamdam Haj Tour, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
573	M/s. Indo Arab Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
574	M/s. Al-Hashimi Hajj Umrah Service, Thrissur, Kerala	50
575	M/s. Dudhwala Tours, Ahmedabad, Gujarat	50
576	M/s. New Calicut Haj Group, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
577	M/s. Arafa Travels of India, Bangalore, Karnataka	50
578	M/s. Al - Wahid Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
579	M/s. Al - Khidmah Tours & Travels, Aurangabad, Maharashtra	50
580	M/s. Siddiqui Tours and Travels Haj '0' Umrah, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh	50
581	M/s. Noor Tours & Travels, Mumbai, Maharashtra	50
582	M/s. Farooqui Brothers & Co, Jhunjhunu, Rajasthan	50
583	M/s. Nusrath Haj Service, Dindigul, Tamil Nadu	50
	Total	45394
584*	Fayz-e-Husayni Trust, Bombay* * Haj Quota of 3000 directly allotted to Bohra Community by Saudi Govt, which is executed by Fayz-e-Husayni Trust, Bombay.	3000

Quota Allotted to PTOs from additional allotment

Sl. No.	Name of Private Tour Operator	Quota allotted for Haj 2009
1	2	3
585	M/s. Al Meezan Haj Umrah Tours	50
586	M/s. S. M. K. Haj Service	50
587	M/s. Al - Fahad Tours & Travel Agency	50
588	M/s. Al Rehan Tours & Travels	50
589	M/s. Gokul Travel Service	50

1	2	3
590	M/s. Ahsan Haj Service	50
591	M/s. Subuhan Hajj Service Corporation	50
592	M/s. Arafat Travel Centre	50
593	M/s. Al - Alif Haj Service	50
594	M/s. Al - Misbah Tours & Travels	50
595	M/s. Ahmed Haj & Umrah Tours	50
596	M/s. Al - Salam Haj & Umrah Tours	50
597	M/s. Al - Makhdoom Haj Umrah Tours	50
598	M/s. Al - Islam Tours Corporation	50
599	M/s. Al - Wahab Tours & Travels	50
600	M/s. Reliable Enterprises	50
601	M/s. Indo - Saudi Services (Carriers) Pvt. Ltd	50
602	M/s. Fourways Travels Pvt. Ltd	50
603	M/s. Zaireen Travel Service (Mumbai)	50
604	M/s. Almas Travels Private Limited	50
605	M/s. Sultanjee Enterprises	50
606	M/s. Fajr Travel	50
607	Star Tours and Travels	50
608	M/s. Al - Haramain Hajj Umra Travels, Kerala.	69
609	M/s. Indian Hajj Service Corporation	103
610	M/s. Najath Khidmathul Hujjaj, Manarrakkad, Dist. Palakkad - 678 582	240
611	M/s. Salamath Haj Service, Dist.: Ramnad - 623 501, Tamil Nadu.	55
612	M/s. Afzal Haj Tour & Travels Private Limited, Tamil Nadu.	50
613	M/s. Faiz Travels, Meerut - 250 002, Uttar Pradesh.	103
614	M/s. Peerzada Travels, Mumbai - 400 010 Maharashtra.	69
615	M/s. Al-Taiyba Tours & Travels, Dist.: Bangalore - 560 006, Karnataka.	69
616	M/s. Ansaar Tours & Travels, 1125, 1009, Bhawani Peth, A.D. Camp Chowk, Opp. Aina Masjid, Dist.: Pune - 411 042, Maharashtra.	103

Quota Allotted to PTOs registered for Haj 2008

Sl. No.	Name of the Private Tour operator	State	Quota for Haj 2008
1	2	3	4
1	Tawakkal Tours and Travels, Ahmedabd	GJ	150
2	Hazrat Khawaja Garib Nawaz Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	GJ	225
3	Razzak & Sons (Kakiwala Tours & Travels) Ahmedabad	GJ	200
4	Khawaja Garib Nawaz Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	130
5	Al Hashim Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	GJ	90
6	Jigar Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	130
7	Akbari Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	100
8	Al-Aksha Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	100
9	Al-Faruqi Haj Umrah Tours, Sabar Kantha	GJ	125
10	Safar Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	GJ	100
11	Alif Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	50
12	Zam Zam Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	175
13	The Vafadar Tours, Sabar Kantha	GJ	75
14	Adenwala Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	125
15	Al Khizer Tours, Baroda	GJ	80
16	Haj Corporation of India, Bangalore	KR	100
17	Muqaddas Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	100
18	Seair Haj Service, Bangalore	KR	200
19	Al Syed Tours International, Bangalore	KR	200
20	Labbaik Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	225
21	Karnataka Haj Group, Bangalore	KR	100
22	Tawakkal Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	100
23	Al Madina Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	100

1	2	3	4
24	Allahu Akbar Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	100
25	Al Taiyba Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	100
26	Al Manasik Tours International, Bangalore	KR	100
27	Al Rahman Haj Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	80
28	Bismillah Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	70
29	Madani Haj Group, Gulbarga	KR	175
30	Ateeq Haj Tours and Travels, Anantapur	AP	150
31	J.S. Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KR	50
32	Al Azam Tours and Travels, Hyderabad	AP	50
33	Arfath Tours Haj & Umrah Group, Hyderabad	KR	100
34	Dheen Haj Service, Chennai	TN	395
35	Al Noor Haj Service, Thanjavur	TN	250
36	Al Amanath Haj Service Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	TN	395
37	Al Haramine Haj Service (P) Ltd., Chennai	TN	150
38	Al Hussam Travel & Tours India (P) Ltd., Purasawa	TN	300
39	Al Fathah Haj Service (P) Ltd., Tamil Nadu	TN	150
40	Sha Haj Service, Coimbatore	TN	100
41	Salamath Haj Service, Ramnad	TN	80
42	Trichy Sunshine Haj Service, Ramnad	TN	100
43	Al Madeena Haj Service, Chennai	TN	50
44	Fathimagani Haj Service, Ramanathapuram	TN	100
45	Kalanthar Haj Service, Pudukkottai	TN	100
46	Bushra Haj Service, Chennai	TN	75
47	Richway Tours and Travels, Coimbatore	TN	75
48	Al Safa Haj Service, Pudukkottai	TN	115
49	Al Huda Haj Service (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	TN	75

1	2	3	4
50	Al Misbah Haj & Umra Service, Chennai	TN	50
51	Badsha Tours and Travels, Kadapa	TN	100
52	Afzal Haj Tours and Travels (P) Ltd., Chennai	TN	50
53	Saleem Haj & Umrah Service, Chennai	TN	50
54	Al Irshad Tours and Travels, Pattambi	KL	250
55	Mabrook Haj Group, Malappuram	KL	175
56	SYS Haj Cell, Kozhikode	KL	700
57	Al Falah Travels & Haj Group, Malappuram	KL	600
58	Alban Hajj Umrah Service, Cochin	KL	200
59	Arafath Haj Group, Malappuram	KL	220
60	Al Farooq Haj Service, Feroke	KL	200
61	Al Hussam India Hajj and Umra Service management, Kochi	KL	395
62	Al hind Tours and Travels, Calicut	KL	600
63	Vazco Haj Group, Kozhikode	KL	550
64	Salamath Hajj Service, Calicut	KR	550
65	Bakkah Hajj Umrah Service, Malappuram	KL	50
66	Aslam Haj Tours and Travels, Malappuram	KL	150
67	Al Hidayah Hajj Service, Kerala	KL	100
68	Al Jamia Hajj Group, Malappuram	KL	130
69	Ummulkhura Hajj Service, Malappuram	KL	150
70	The Great indian Tour co. Pvt. Ltd., Trivandrum	KL	50
71	Air Travel Enterprises India Ltd, Trivandrum	KL	95
72	Al Harmain Hajj Umra Travels, Kollam	KL	100
73	Zam Zam Hajj Service, Calicut	KL	150
74	Indian Haj Service corporation, Thiruvanthapuram	KL	150
75	Malabar Haj Group, Malappuram	KL	300

1	2	3	4
76	Nusrath Hajj Umrah Service Tours and Travels, Malappuram	KL	285
77	Al Rifai Haj Umra Service, Palakkad	KL	100
78	Kerala Islam Haj & Umrah Service, Calicut	KL	575
79	Hijra Haj Group, Malappuram	KL	200
80	P.K.M. Travels, Punnathala, Kerala	KL	150
81	SYS Haj Group, Malappuram	KL	200
82	Fadhil Group Tours and Travels, Kannur	KL	50
83	Najath Khidmathul Hujjaj, Palakkad	KL	350
84	Muslim Tours Corporation, Mumbai	MH	400
85	Cosmic Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	365
86	Merchant Tour Service, Mumbai	MH	100
87	Arfa Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	200
88	Al Hafiz Tours and Travels, Dhule	MH	100
89	Arafat Travel Service, Thane	MH	85
90	Al Khalid Tours and Travels, Mumabi	MH	350
91	Welcome Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	75
92	Tamboli Tours and Travels, Ahmednagar	MH	400
93	Makkah Haj Corporation, Mumbai	MH	300
94	Asian Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	250
95	Mirza Tours and Travels, Lucknow	UP	120
96	Al Uqba Tours and Travels, Kanpur	UP	100
97	Atlas Tours and Travels, Mumabi	MH	800
98	Akbar Travel of India, Mumbai	MH	600
99	Benzy Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	600
100	Delta Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	600
101	Al Safa Tours, Mumbai	MH	180

1	2	3	4
102	Mukhlis Haj & Umrah Tours, Thane	MH	50
103	Akola Haj Tours, Akola	MH	200
104	Surat Haj Tours, Surat	GJ	80
105	Poona Tours and Travels, Pune	MH	100
106	Al Ansar Haj & Umrah organiser, Mumbai	MH	100
107	Marshal Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
108	Al Irfran Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	200
109	Quadri Haj Service, Jabalpur	MP	85
110	Ikram Haj Corporation, Mumbai	MH	125
111	Al Multazim Haj Tours and Travels, Thane	MH	50
112	Al Madni Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	50
113	Darvesh Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	MH	175
114	Kolhapur Haj Corporation, Kolhapur	MH	70
115	Al Akbar Tours, Mumbai	MH	100
116	Hajipir Haj Tours, Mumbai	MH	150
117	Aman Tourism, Kolhapur	MH	90
118	M K Travels, Mumbai	MH	250
119	Syedina Tours and Travels, Bangalore	KT	225
120	Ansaar Tours and Travels, Pune	MH	150
121	Kaazi Sarkar Travel, Neemuch	MP	60
122	Heena Travel Service, Lucknow	UP	50
123	Masoom Tours and Travels, Bharuch	GJ	50
124	Al Hijaz Tours and Travels, Bharuch	GJ	350
125	M K Haj & Umrah Travels, Kolkata	WB	100
126	Madinah Haj Tours & Travels Agency, Guwahati	AS	50
127	Tawakkal Tours, Baroda	GJ	215

1	2	3	4
128	Al Aqsa Tours and Travels, Kolkata	WB	100
129	Al Hidayat Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	80
130	Modern Tours and Travels, Kolkata	WB	75
131	Multazim Haj Corporation, Thane	MH	50
132	Al Arafat Haj & Umrah Tours, Nagpur	MH	75
133	Master Travels, Pune	MH	120
134	Kolkata Tours and Travels Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata	WB	50
135	Molvi Haj & Umrah Tours and Travels, Bharuch	GJ	100
136	Bilal Haj & Umrah Tours and Travels, Bharuch	GJ	80
137	Al Hamd Haj & Umrah Tours, Mumbai	MH	150
138	Suez International, Navasari	GJ	180
139	Mateen Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
140	Al multazim Haj & Umrah Service, Mumbai	MH	50
141	Indian Haj Corporation, Thane	MH	80
142	As Serat Tours, Mumbai	MH	150
143	G. B. Tours and Travels, Lucknow	UP	120
144	Relief Tours and Travels, Godhra	GJ	150
145	Sagar Tours and Travels, Gorakhpur	UP	70
146	Raza Tours and Travels, Bhilwara	RJ	100
147	Shaheen Haj Tours and Travels, Bareilly	UP	100
148	Gujrat Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	GJ	300
149	Mohammedia Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	200
150	Al Quba Tours and Travels, Pune	MH	70
151	Sarkar Travels, Bhilwara,	RJ	100
152	Al Aquib Travels Service, Thane	MH	100
153	Travel House Travels N Tours, Bhopal	MP	50

1	2	3	4
154	Arabia Tours and Travels Haj & Umrah, Pune	MH	200
155	Reliable Haj Umrah Tours, Thane	MH	75
156	Al Mehdi Tours, Mumbai	MH	350
157	Al Jamil Haj Tours, Mumbai	MH	125
158	Bakhla Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	225
159	Kadri Haj & Umrah Tours organisers, Ahmednagar	MH	90
160	Imaan International, Mumbai	MH	100
161	Air Flot Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
162	Rumani Enterprises, Mumbai	MH	100
163	Al Hasan Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
164	Maulana Tours Corporation, Mumbai	MH	125
165	Sky Ship International pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	MH	300
166	Al Habeeb Tours, Mumbai	MH	100
167	Arfat Haj Tours, Viramgam Ahmedabad	GJ	100
168	Ashraf Haj Umrah Tours, Amravati	MH	90
169	Regal Tour Service, Mumbai	MH	100
170	Al Waha Haj Tours, Mumbai	MH	75
171	Rapid Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	185
172	Kotwala Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
173	Ghouse Tours and Travels, Karnataka	KT	150
174	Meera Tours and Travels, Ahmednagar	MH	50
175	Alliance International Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
176	Akbar Tours and Travels, Kerala	KL	450
177	Tawaf E Makkah Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	250
178	Taj Tour & Travels, West Bengal	WB	125
179	Al Ameen Tours and Travels, Kanpur	UP	80

1	2	3	4
180	Azeem Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	140
181	Al Burhan Tours and Travels, Burhanpur	MP	100
182	Creative Enterprises, Mumbai	MH	395
183	Al Junaid Haj & Umrah Company, Meerut	UP	200
184	Al Khuddam Hajj & Umrah Service, Sri Nagar	JK	150
185	Roshan Haj Umrah Tours and Travels, Maharashtra	MH	50
186	Awaliya Haj Tours, Indore	MP	50
187	Mahdi Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	150
188	Ruby Tours and Travels, Pune	MH	140
189	Muqaddas Haj Corporation, Thane	MH	100
190	Bakhla International Travels, Mumbai	MH	160
191	Arabian Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	160
192	As Safaa Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	50
193	Zam Zam Haj Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
194	Al Meraj Tours and Travels, Jodhpur	RJ	100
195	Jannat Tours and Travels, Faizabad	UP	75
196	Al Umair Tours and Travels, Bhiwandi	MH	150
197	Hamdaan Travel Service, Kolkata	WB	100
198	Al Hamza Travels, Mumbai	MH	50
199	Al Atter Haj Corporation, Mumbai	MH	75
200	Alsalam Haj O Umrah Tours, Akola	MH	100
201	Al Zoobi International, Mumbai	MH	150
202	Saaheb Haj Service, Karnataka	KT	100
203	Asfahan Tours and Travels, Mumabi	MH	100
204	Tawakkal Tourism Corporation, Nagpur	MH	90
205	Al Amal Haj Umrah Service, Kerala	KL	100

1	2	3	4
206	Multazam Tours pvt Ltd. Mumbai	MH	200
207	Marhaba Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai	MH	50
208	Al Boraque Tours and Travels, Kolkata	WB	50
209	Huda Haj Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	75
210	Moulana Haj Service, Mumbai	MH	100
211	Al Ikhlas Haj Corporation, Maharashtra	MH	50
212	Al Ameen Haj Corporation, Raigad	MH	75
213	Beitulloah Tour International, Bangalore	KT	350
214	Marhaba Muqaddas Umrah Haj Tours, Mumbai	MH	50
215	Meezab E Rahmat Haj Umrah & Ziyarat Tours, Nahik	MH	65
216	Meezab E Rahemat Haj Umrah & Ziyarat Tours,	MH	65
217	Kokan Tour Corporation, Thane	MH	100
218	Saudi Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	50
219	Rehbar Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
220	Shafi Haj & Umra Tours, Ahmednagar	MH	100
221	Al-Madeena haj Umrah Tours, Nasik	MH	50
222	A-1 Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	125
223	Alifiya Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	150
224	Tashkent Tours & Travels, Surat	GJ	80
225	Al Tawaf Hajj-Umrah Travel & Tourism, Kollam	KL	150
226	Al-Haramainy Haj Group, Malappuram	KL	300
227	Alton Travels & Carga, Hyderabad	AP	150
228	Madina Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	AP	80
229	Al-Yaseen Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	AP	250
230	Peerzada Travels, Mumbai	MH	100
231	Qiblah Haj Umrah Services, Mumbai	MH	50

1	2	3	4
232	As-Saud Tour, Navasari	GJ	100
233	Darul Haram Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	120
234	Labbaik Haj Tours & Travels, Navsari	GJ	50
235	Royell Travels & Cargo Service, Hyderabad	AP	50
236	Golden Travels, Hyderabad	AP	225
237	Al-Hira Tours & Travles, Hyderabad	AP	150
238	Sharief Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	AP	100
239	Fly International, Mumbai	MH	100
240	Dayar-E-Habib Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	225
241	As-safa Haj Tour, Navsari	GJ	175
242	Haj Tours Corporation, Indore	MP	100
243	Al-Aklram Haj Tours, Mumbai	MH	60
244	Al-Husami Haj Umrah Tours, Thane	MH	50
245	Labbaik Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	150
246	Khadim Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	200
247	Nawab Travels Private Limited, Delhi	DL	50
248	Haadi Tour Haj & Umrah, Malegaon	MH	80
249	Razzak Enterprises, Hyderabad	AP	100
250	Shukriya Travels, Mumbai	MH	250
251	Dayar-e-Haram Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	80
252	Millath Haj Service, Chennai	TN	150
253	Classic Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	180
254	Creative Tours & Travels (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	MH	185
255	Iftekhhar Travel Services, Delhi	DL	150
256	ARK Enterprises Travel Agency, Hyderabad	AP	85
257	3N Travels & Tourist Bureau, Mumbai	MH	250

1	2	3	4
258	Ahlan Haj & Umrah Services, Delhi	DL	50
259	Al-Kabeer Tours & Travels, Mumbai	MH	150
260	Bismillah Haj Tours & Travels, Pune	MH	100
261	Ajmeri Tours and Travels, Bhilwara,	RJ	150
262	Ashiyana Tours and Travels, Delhi	DL	200
263	A. S. Enterprises, Delhi	DL	300
264	Global Tours and Travels, Sri Nagar	JK	50
265	Hameedya Tours and Travels, Bombay	MH	300
266	Samrat Tours and Travels, Jaipur	RJ	300
267	United Tours and Travels, Allahabad	UP	75
268	Hijaz Tours and Travels, Mumbai	MH	50
269	United Travels Service, Delhi	DL	300
270	Al Haram Tours and Travels, Rorkee	UP	300
271	Islamic Tours and Travels, Lucknow	UP	100
272	Anam Tours and Travels, Delhi	DL	135
273	Sultanjee Enterprises, Delhi	DL	100
274	El Burq Travels, Delhi	DL	200
275	Madni Travels, Varanasi	UP	50
276	Faiz Travels, Meerut	UP	150
277	Chishti Tours and Travels, Kanpur	UP	100
278	Fayz-e-Husayni Trust, Mumbai	MH	2300
279	Sanjar Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	100
280	Al Minar Tours & Travels, Himmatnagar, Ahmedabad	GJ	125
281	Aman Tours and Travels, Tarapur Gujarat	GJ	70
282	Noble Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	GJ	75
283	Altima Tours and Travels, Trivandrum	KL	400

1	2	3	4
284	M G Tours & Travels, West Bengal	WB	60
285	Mariyam Taj Tours, Indore	MP	110
286	Rabita Haj Umrah Tours, Aurangabad	MH	150
287	Al Farid Tours and Travels, Gujarat	GJ	125
288	Faisal Tours and Travels, New Delhi	MH	50
289	Khandesh Haj Corporation, Jalgoan	MH	125
290	Momin Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai	MH	150
291	Hajir Tours & Travels, Secunderabad	AP	60
292	Mehdi Tours and Travels, Lucknow	UP	50
293	Al Aziz Tours and Travels, Nashik	MH	50
294	Noorul Haram Tours and Travels, Roorkee,	UP	50
295	Al Mabrook Hajj Group, Malappuram	KL	170
296	Metro Tours and Travels,	OR	50
297	Al Mansoor Tours and Travles	GJ	50
298	Al Hamd Haj & Umrah Tours & Travels	MH	100
* Quota for Haj 2008 allotted directly by Saudi Authorities			47080

Quota Allotted to PTOs registered for Haj 2007

Sl. No.	Name of the Private Tour operator	Quota Allotted for Haj 2007
1	2	3
1	Tawakkal Tours and Travels, Ahmedabd	150
2	Hazrat Khawaja Garib Nawaz Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	225
3	Razzak & Sons (Kakiwala Tours & Travels) Ahmedabad	200
4	Khawaja Garib Nawaz Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	130
5	Al Hashim Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	90
6	Jigar Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	130
7	Akbari Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	100

1	2	3
8	Al-Aksha Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	100
9	Al-Faruqi Haj Umrah Tours, Sabar Kantha	125
10	Safar Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	100
11	Alif Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	50
12	Zam Zam Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	175
13	The Vafadar Tours, Sabar Kantha	75
14	Adenwala Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	125
15	Al Khizer Tours, Baroda	80
16	Haj Corporation of India, Bangalore	100
17	Muqaddas Tours and Travels, Bangalore	100
18	Seair Haj Service, Bangalore	200
19	Al Syed Tours International, Bangalore	200
20	Labbaik Tours and Travels, Bangalore	225
21	Karnataka Haj Group, Bangalore	100
22	Tawakkal Tours and Travels, Bangalore	100
23	Al Madina Tours and Travels, Bangalore	100
24	Allahu Akbar Tours and Travels, Bangalore	100
25	Al Taiyba Tours and Travels, Bangalore	100
26	Al Manasik Tours International, Bangalore	100
27	Al Rahman Haj Tours and Travels, Bangalore	80
28	Bismillah Tours and Travels, Bangalore	70
29	Madani Haj Group, Gulbarga	175
30	Ateeq Haj Tours and Travels, Anantapur	150
31	J.S. Tours and Travels, Bangalore	50
32	Al Azam Tours and Travels, Hyderabad	50
33	Afath Tours Haj & Umrah Group, Hyderabad	100

1	2	3
34	Dheen Haj Service, Chennai	395
35	Al Noor Haj Service, Thanjavur	250
36	Al Amanath Haj Service Pvt. Ltd., Chennai	395
37	Al Haramine Haj Service (P) Ltd., Chennai	150
38	Al Hussam Travel & Tours India (P) Ltd., Purasawa	300
39	Al Fathah Haj Service (P) Ltd., Tamil Nadu	150
40	Sha Haj Service, Coimbatore	100
41	Salamath Haj Service, Ramnad	80
42	Trichy Sunshine Haj Service, Ramnad	100
43	Al Madeena Haj Service, Chennai	50
44	Fathimagani Haj Service, Ramanathapuram	100
45	Kalanthar Haj Service, Pudukkottai	100
46	Bushra Haj Service, Chennai	75
47	Richway Tours and Travelsm, Coimbatore	75
48	Al Safa Haj Service, Pudukkottai	115
49	Al Huda Haj Service (P) Ltd., Coimbatore	75
50	Al Misbah Haj & Umra Service, Chennai	50
51	Badsha Tours and Travels, Kadapa	100
52	Afzal Haj Tours and Travels (P) Ltd., Chennai	50
53	Saleem Haj & Umrah Service, Chennai	50
54	Al Irshad Tours and Travels, Pattambi	250
55	Mabrook Haj Group, Malappuram	175
56	SYS Haj Cell, Kozhikode	700
57	Al Falah Travels & Haj Group, Malappuram	600
58	Alban Hajj Umrah Service, Cochin	200
59	Arafath Haj Group, Malappuram	220

1	2	3
60	Al Farooq Haj Service, Feroke	200
61	Al Hussam India Hajj and Umra Service management, Kochi	395
62	Al hind Tours and Travels, Calicut	600
63	Vazco Haj Group, Kozhikode	550
64	Salamath Hajj Service, Calicut	550
65	Bakkah Hajj Umrah Service, Malappuram	50
66	Aslam Haj Tours and Travels, Malappuram	150
67	Al Hidayah Hajj Service, Kerala	100
68	Al Jamia Hajj Group, Malappuram	130
69	Ummulkhura Hajj Service, Malappuram	150
70	The Great indian Tour co. Pvt. Ltd., Trivandrum	50
71	Air Travel Enterprises India Ltd., Trivandrum	95
72	Al Harmain Hajj Umra Travels, Kollam	100
73	Zam Zam Hajj Service, Calicut	150
74	Indian Haj Service corporation, Thiruvanthapuram	150
75	Malabar Haj Group, Malappuram	300
76	Nusrath Hajj Umrah Service Tours and Travels, Malappuram	285
77	Al Rifai Haj Umra Service, Palakkad	100
78	Kerala Islam Haj & Umrah Service, Calicut	575
79	Hijra Haj Group, Malappuram	200
80	P.K.M. Travels, Punnathala, Kerala	150
81	SYS Haj Group, Malappuram	200
82	Fadhil Group Tours and Travels, Kannur	50
83	Najath Khidmathul Hujjaj, Palakkad	350
84	Muslim Tours Corporation, Mumbai	400
85	Cosmic Tours and Travels, Mumbai	365

1	2	3
86	Merchant Tour Service, Mumbai	100
87	Arfa Tours and Travels, Mumbai	200
88	Al Hafiz Tours and Travels, Dhule	100
89	Arafat Travel Service, Thane	85
90	Al Khalid Tours and Travels, Mumabi	350
91	Welcome Tours and Travels, Mumbai	75
92	Tamboli Tours and Travels, Ahmednagar	400
93	Makkah Haj Corporation, Mumbai	300
94	Asian Tours and Travels, Mumbai	250
95	Mirza Tours and Travels, Lucknow	120
96	Al Uqba Tours and Travels, Kanpur	100
97	Atlas Tours and Travels, Mumabi	800
98	Akbar Travel of India, Mumbai	600
99	Benzy Tours and Travels, Mumbai	600
100	Delta Tours and Travels, Mumbai	600
101	Al Safa Tours, Mumbai	180
102	Mukhlis Haj & Umrah Tours, Thane	50
103	Akola Haj Tours, Akola	200
104	Surat Haj Tours, Surat	80
105	Poona Tours and Travels, Pune	100
106	Al Ansar Haj & Umrah organiser, Mumbai	100
107	Marshal Travels, Mumbai	100
108	Al Irfan Tours and Travels, Mumbai	200
109	Quadri Haj Service, Jabalpur	85
110	Ikram Haj Corporation, Mumbai	125
111	Al Multazim Haj Tours and Travels, Thane	50

1	2	3
112	Al Madni Tours and Travels, Mumbai	50
113	Darvesh Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	175
114	Kolhapur Haj Corporation, Kolhapur	70
115	Al Akbar Tours, Mumbai	100
116	Hajpir Haj Tours, Mumbai	150
117	Aman Tourism, Kolhapur	90
118	M K Travels, Mumbai	250
119	Syedina Tours and Travels, Bangalore	225
120	Ansaar Tours and Travels, Pune	150
121	Kaazi Sarkar Travel, Neemuch	60
122	Heena Travel Service, Lucknow	50
123	Masoom Tours and Travels, Bharuch	50
124	Al Hijaz Tours and Travels, Bharuch	350
125	M K Haj & Umrah Travels, Kolkata	100
126	Madinah Haj Tours & Travels Agency, Guwahati	50
127	Tawakkal Tours, Baroda	215
128	Al Aqsa Tours and Travels, Kolkata	100
129	Al Hidayat Tours and Travels, Mumbai	80
130	Modern Tours and Travels, Kolkata	75
131	Multazim Haj Corporation, Thane	50
132	Al Arafat Haj & Umrah Tours, Nagpur	75
133	Master Travels, Pune	120
134	Kolkata Tours and Travels Pvt. Ltd. Kolkata	50
135	Molvi Haj & Umrah Tours and Travels, Bharuch	100
136	Bilal Haj & Umrah Tours and Travels, Bharuch	80
137	Al Hamd Haj & Umrah Tours, Mumbai	150

1	2	3
138	Suez International, Navasari	180
139	Mateen Tours and Travels, Mumbai	100
140	Al multazim Haj & Umrah Service, Mumbai	50
141	Indian Haj Corporation, Thane	80
142	As Serat Tours, Mumbai	150
143	G. B. Tours and Travels, Lucknow	120
144	Relief Tours and Travels, Godhra	150
145	Sagar Tours and Travels, Gorakhpur	70
146	Raza Tours and Travels, Bhilwara	100
147	Shaheen Haj Tours and Travels, Bareilly	100
148	Gujrat Haj Tours, Ahmedabad	300
149	Mohammedia Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	200
150	Al Quba Tours and Travels, Pune	70
151	Sarkar Travels, Bhilwara,	100
152	Al Aquib Travels Service, Thane	100
153	Travel House Travels N Tours, Bhopal	50
154	Arabia Tours and Travels Haj & Umrah, Pune	200
155	Reliable Haj Umrah Tours, Thane	75
156	Al Mehdi Tours, Mumbai	350
157	Al Jamil Haj Tours, Mumbai	125
158	Bakhla Tours and Travels, Mumbai	225
159	Kadri Haj & Umrah Tours organisers, Ahmednagar	90
160	Imaan International, Mumbai	100
161	Air Flot Travels, Mumbai	100
162	Rumani Enterprises, Mumbai	100
163	Al Hasan Travels, Mumbai	100

1	2	3
164	Maulana Tours Corporation, Mumbai	125
165	Sky Ship International pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	300
166	Al Habeeb Tours, Mumbai	100
167	Arfat Haj Tours, Viramgam Ahmedabad	100
168	Ashraf Haj Umrah Tours, Amravati	90
169	Regal Tour Service, mumbai	100
170	Al Waha Haj Tours, Mumbai	75
171	Rapid Tours and Travels, Mumbai	185
172	Kotwala Tours and Travels, Mumbai	100
173	Ghouse Tours and Travels, Karnataka	150
174	Meera Tours and Travels, Ahmednagar	50
175	Alliance International Tours and Travels, Mumbai	100
176	Akbar Tours and Travels, Kerala	450
177	Tawaf E Makkah Tours and Travels, Mumbai	250
178	Taj Tour & Travels, West Bengal	125
179	Al Ameen Tours and Travels, Kanpur	80
180	Azeem Tours and Travels, Mumbai	140
181	Al Burhan Tours and Travels, Burhanpur	100
182	Creative Enterprises, Mumbai	395
183	Al Junaid Haj & Umrah Company, Meerut	200
184	Al Khuddam Hajj & Umrah Service, Sri Nagar	150
185	Roshan Haj Umrah Tours and Travels, Maharashtra	50
186	Awaliya Haj Tours, Indore	50
187	Mahdi Tours and Travels, Mumbai	150
188	Ruby Tours and Travels, Pune	140
189	Muqaddas Haj Corporation, Thane	100

1	2	3
190	Bakhla International Tours, Mumbai	160
191	Arabian Tours and Travels, Mumbai	160
192	As Safaa Tours and Travels, Mumbai	50
193	Zam Zam Haj Tours and Travels, Mumbai	100
194	Al Meraj Tours and Travels, Jodhpur	100
195	Jannat Tours and Travels, Faizabad	75
196	Al Umair Tours and Travels, Bhiwandi	150
197	Hamdaan Travel Service, Kolkata	100
198	Al Hamza Travels, Mumbai	50
199	Al Atter Haj Corporation, Mumbai	75
200	Alsalam Haj O Umrah Tours, Akola	100
201	Al Zoobi International, Mumbai	150
202	Saaheb Haj Service, Karnataka	100
203	Asfahan Tours and Travels, Mumabi	100
204	Tawakkal Tourism Corporation, Nagpur	90
205	Al Amal Haj Umrah Service, Kerala	100
206	Multazam Tours pvt Ltd. Mumbai	200
207	Marhaba Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai	50
208	Al Boraque Tours and Travels, Kolkata	50
209	Huda Haj Tours and Travels, Mumbai	75
210	Moulana Haj Service, Mumbai	100
211	Al Ikhlas Haj Corporation, Maharashtra	50
212	Al Ameen Haj Corporation, Raigad	75
213	Beitulloah Tour International. Bangalore	350
214	Marhaba Muqaddas Umrah Haj Tours, Mumbai	50
215	Meezab E Rahmat Haj Umrah & Ziyarat Tours, Nahik	65

1	2	3
216	Meezab E Rahemat Haj Umrah & Ziyarat Tours,	65
217	Kokan Tour Corporation, Thane	100
218	Saudi Tours & Travels, Mumbai	50
219	Rehbar Tours & Travels, Mumbai	100
220	Shafi Haj & Umra Tours, Ahmednagar	100
221	Al-Madeena haj Umrah Tours, Nasik	50
222	A-1 Tours & Travels, Mumbai	125
223	Alifiya Tours & Travels, Mumbai	150
224	Tashkent Tours & Travels, Surat	80
225	Al Tawaf Hajj-Umrah Travel & Tourism, Kollam	150
226	Al-Haramainy Haj Group, Malappuram	300
227	Alton Travels & Carga, Hyderabad	150
228	Madina Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	80
229	Al-Yaseen Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	250
230	Peerzada Travels, Mumbai	100
231	Qiblah Haj Umrah Services, Mumbai	50
232	As-Saud Tour, Navasari	100
233	Darul Haram Tours & Travels, Mumbai	120
234	Labbaik Haj Tours & Travels, Navsari	50
235	Royell Travels & Cargo Service, Hyderabad	50
236	Golden Travels, Hyderabad	225
237	Al-Hira Tours & Travles, Hyderabad	150
238	Sharief Tours & Travels, Hyderabad	100
239	Fly International, Mumbai	100
240	Dayar-E-Habib Tours & Travels, Mumbai	225
241	As-safa Haj Tour, Navsari	175

1	2	3
242	Haj Tours Corporation, Indore	100
243	Al-Aklram Haj Tours, Mumbai	60
244	Al-Husami Haj Umrah Tours, Thane	50
245	Labbaik Tours & Travels, Mumbai	150
246	Khadim Tours & Travels, Mumbai	200
247	Nawab Travels Private Limited, Delhi	50
248	Haadi Tour Haj & Umrah, Malegaon	80
249	Razzak Enterprises, Hyderabad	100
250	Shukriya Travels, Mumbai	250
251	Dayar-e-Haram Tours & Travels, Mumbai	80
252	Millath Haj Service, Chennai	150
253	Classic Tours & Travels, Mumbai	180
254	Creative Tours & Travels (India) Pvt. Ltd., Mumbai	185
255	Iftekhar Travel Services, Delhi	150
256	ARK Enterprises Travel Agency, Hyderabad	85
257	3N Travels & Tourist Bureau, Mumbai	250
258	Ahlan Haj & Umrah Services, Delhi	50
259	Al-Kabeer Tours & Travels, Mumbai	150
260	Bismillah Haj Tours & Travels, Pune	100
261	Ajmeri Tours and Travels, Bhilwara,	150
262	Ashiyana Tours and Travels, Delhi	200
263	A. S. Enterprises, Delhi	300
264	Global Tours and Travels, Sri Nagar	50
265	Hameedya Tours and Travels, Bombay	300
266	Samrat Tours and Travels, Jaipur	300
267	United Tours and Travels, Allahabad	75

1	2	3
268	Hijaz Tours and Travels, Mumbai	50
269	United Travels Service, Delhi	300
270	Al Haram Tours and Travels, Rorkee	300
271	Islamic Tours and Travels, Lucknow	100
272	Anam Tours and Travels, Delhi	135
273	Sultanjee Enterprises, Delhi	100
274	El Burq Travels, Delhi	200
275	Madni Travels, Varanasi	50
276	Faiz Travels, Meerut	150
277	Chishti Tours and Travels, Kanpur	100
278	Fayz-e-Husayni Trust, Mumbai	2300
279	Sanjar Travels, Ahmedabad	100
280	Al Minar Tours & Travels, Himmatnagar, Ahmedabad	125
281	Aman Tours and Travels, Tarapur Gujarat	70
282	Noble Tours and Travels, Ahmedabad	75
283	Altima Tours and Travels, Trivandrum	400
284	M G Tours & Travels, West Bengal	60
285	Mariyam Taj Tours, Indore	110
286	Rabita Haj Umrah Tours, Aurangabad	150
287	Al Farid Tours and Travels, Gujarat	125
288	Faisal Tours and Travels, New Delhi	50
289	Khandesh Haj Corporation, Jalgoan	125
290	Momin Haj Umrah Tours, Mumbai	150
291	Hajir Tours & Travels, Secunderabad	60
292	Mehdi Tours and Travels, Lucknow	50
293	Al Aziz Tours and Travels, Nashik	50

1	2	3
294	Noorul Haram Tours and Travels, Roorkee,	50
295	Al Mabrook Hajj Group, Malappuram	170
296	Metro Tours and Travels,	50
297	Al Mansoor Tours and Travels	50

[English]

Conservation/Protection of Sunderbans

*471. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any threat to Sunderbans from climate change;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether India and Bangladesh have jointly formulated any scheme for the conservation and protection of Sunderbans;

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

(e) the effective steps taken by the Government for the conservation and protection of mangrove forests in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Inter-governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), in its Fourth Assessment Report released in 2007, reported that the mega deltas of Asia are vulnerable to climate change. Sea-level rise could increase the frequency and level of inundation of mega deltas due to storm surges and floods from river drainage putting communities, biodiversity and infrastructure at risk. However, the Report makes no specific reference to the direct threat to Sunderbans.

There is no proposal under consideration to launch a joint programme with Bangladesh to save and protect

Sunderbans. However, the government makes efforts for conservation and development Of mangroves, wetland and tiger in Sunderbans through centrally sponsored schemes. Through these schemes the issues relating to mangrove vegetation, tiger population and the socio-economic condition and welfare of the population in Sunderbans are addressed.

The Government also takes steps for conservation and management of Mangroves and Coral Reefs in the country through regulatory and promotional measures. Government has recognized the mangroves and coral reefs as ecologically sensitive areas under the Coastal Regulation' Zone Notification (1991), and identified 38 mangrove areas, in the country for intensive conservation and management. Government has released a sum of Rs. 13.07 crores during 2008-09 to 2009-10 including Rs.334.64 lakhs to Govt. of West Bengal during 2008-10 to various coastal States/Union Territories for conservation & management of mangroves.

[Translation]

Opening of Model Schools

*472. SHRI GORAKHNATH PANDEY:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) the norms laid down for opening of the proposed 6000 model schools of excellence at block levels in the country;

(b) the number of such schools opened so far and the outlay incurred by the Union Government for the purpose, Statewise;

(c) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from various States in this regard; and

(d) the action taken thereon, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) The Government has decided to set up 6,000 model schools at the block level at the rate of one school per block as benchmarks of excellence. 3500 of these schools in educationally backward blocks are to be set up through State Governments and the remaining 2500 schools are

to be set up through public private partnership. The first phase of the programme, to establish 2,500 schools in educationally backward blocks under the State Governments, was launched in November, 2008, with the sharing pattern of 75:25 between the Central Govt., and the State Govt., except for special category States, for which the sharing pattern is 90:10. These schools are envisaged as co-educational schools having classes from VI to XII or IX to XII.

(b) 327 model schools in 11 States were sanctioned in 2009-10. The State-wise details are as under:

Sl.No.	State	Number of Schools	Amount sanctioned (Central Share)	Amount released
1.	Karnataka	74	167.61	83.80
2.	Punjab	21	47.57	23.78
3.	Mizoram	1	2.72	1.36
4.	Tamil Nadu	18	40.50	20.25
5.	Chhattisgarh	20	45.30	22.65
6.	Madhya Pradesh	33	74.75	37.37
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	19	51.64	25.82
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5	13.59	6.78
9.	Bihar	105	237.83	18.85
10.	West Bengal	20	45.30	3.58
11	Nagaland	11	29.90	7.47
Total		327	756.69	251.71

No school has become functional so far.

(c) and (d) Proposals for Model Schools in 1004

blocks have so far been received from 21 States. State-wise details of proposals received and their status are annexed as Statement.

Statement

State-wise details of proposals received under Model school scheme and their status

Sl. No.	State	No. of schools for which proposal is received	No. of schools sanctioned	Status
1	2	3	4	5
1	Andhra Pradesh	79	0	Proposal lacked details, and the State Government has been asked to submit a revised proposal.

1	2	3	4	5
2	Bihar	105	105	All proposals received have been sanctioned.
3	Chhattisgarh	74	20	Another 52 schools will be sanctioned based on the progress report for the 20 schools sanctioned in the first phase.
4	Gujarat	75	0	55 proposals appraised by Project Approval Board. Clarifications regarding building design are awaited from the State Government.
5	Haryana	17	0	State Government has been requested to submit a revised proposal.
6	Himachal Pradesh	5	5	All proposals received have been sanctioned.
7	Janimu & Kashmir	24	19	For the remaining 5 schools, State Government has been requested to identify suitable land.
8	Jharkhand	41	0	Proposal received in February 2010
9	Karnataka	74	74	All proposals received have been sanctioned.
10	Madhya Pradesh	33	33	All proposals received have been sanctioned.
11	Maharashtra	43	0	Proposal lacked details, which were asked for through letter dated 11.3.2010.
12	Meghalaya	9	0	Proposals received in March, 2010.
13	Mizoram	1	1	The lone proposal received has been sanctioned.
14	Nagaland	11	11	All proposals received have been sanctioned.
15	Orissa	79	0	Proposal lacked details, which were asked for through letter dated 11.3.2010.
16	Punjab	21	21	All proposals received have been sanctioned.
17	Rajasthan	95	0	Proposal was received in April 2010.

1	2	3	4	5
18	Tamil Nadu	44	18	The proposal for 26 schools received in February. 2010.
19	Tripura	1	0	Clarifications awaited from State Government, last reminder sent in June 2009.
20	Uttar Pradesh	149	0	Details for 8 schools recommended by Project Approval Board are awaited. The proposal for 141 schools received in February, 2010.
21	West Bengal	24	20	For the remaining 4 schools, State Government has been requested to identify adequate land.
Total		1004	327	

[English]

Production of Coal

*473. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the target set by Coal India Ltd. to produce coal during the current year;

(b) whether the production of coal is sufficient to meet the requirement of power sector;

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

(d) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that, a large quantity of coal remains piled up at pit head or railway sidings due to non-availability of railway wagons for its transportation;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY

OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Coal production target of Coal India Limited (CIL) for the current year i.e. 2010-11 is 460.50 million tones.

(b) and (c) The total coal demand of power utilities during 2010-11 has been estimated at 442 million tones and the indigenous availability would be 388.92 million tones. The gap would be met through planned imports of 35 million tones, as per the target fixed by Ministry of Power, for import by Power Utilities. The indigenous production from CIL sources had been affected primarily due to slow progress of implementation of new coal projects facing problems pertaining to land acquisition and delays in Forestry and Environmental clearances.

(d) to (f) The pithead coal stock with CIL increased to about 63.07 million tones as on 31st March,2010 as against 47.77 million tones as on 31.3.2009, primarily due to less availability of railway rakes for evacuation of coal. The following steps have been taken to liquidate the pithead coal stocks with coal companies of CIL:

i) the matter has been taken up at various levels with Ministry of Railways for improving availability of railway wagons

- ii) Railways have been requested to maintain supply of 190 rakes on an average to liquidate pithead stocks
- iii) CIL has been requested to arrange Rail-Coal Interface meeting to chalk out the programme for evacuation of coal during 2010-11, for which a request has been made to Railways.

**Development and Advancement of
Scientific Researches**

*474. SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to provide better scientific environment for development and advancement of scientific researches in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action plan formulated by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the opinion of scientists and the State Governments has been sought in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Government has taken a number of steps to provide better scientific environment for development and advancement of scientific research in the country. The Plan Allocation of scientific departments has been trebled from Rs. 25301.35 crore in the X Plan to Rs. 75304.00 crores in the XI Plan. The

Government has recently established a Science and Engineering Research Board (SERB) in the country as an autonomous body through an Act of Parliament. The creation of SERB, apart from significantly enhancing the level of basic research funding, shall also impart the necessary autonomy, flexibility and speed in shaping the research programmes and delivery of funds to researchers. In addition, some of the enabling mechanisms to improve the environment for research put in place by the Government include the following:

- Government has been encouraging R&D in industry by way of number of fiscal incentives. These include 100% write off of revenue as well as capital expenditure, 125% (enhancement proposed in the current Finance Bill to 175% from assessment year 2011-2012) weighted tax deduction for sponsored research, 150% (proposed enhancement to 200% from assessment year 2011-2012) weighted tax deduction for R&D to manufacturing companies approved by prescribed authority. Customs duty & Central excise duty exemptions are also given to encourage R&D.
- establishment of incubation centres to nurture start-up companies and enable chances of commercialization;
- enhancement of number of research fellowships and their emoluments.
- institution of prestigious fellowships like
 - Swarna Jayanti Fellowship for outstanding young scientists,
 - Ramanujan and Ramalingaswami Fellowships to attract outstanding Indian scientists and engineers from all over the world to take up scientific research in our country
 - J.C Bose, Ramanna Fellowships to support active scientists and engineers;
- New institutes setup in the 11th Plan
 - setting up of Indian Institutes of Science, Education and Research (IISERs) at 5 locations;

- Institute of Advanced Studies in Science & Technology
- Institute for Translational Research in Health Science & Technology
- Stem Cell Research & Regenerative Medicine Centre etc.
- New programmes launched in the 11th Plan
- Innovation for Science Pursuit for Inspired Research (INSPIRE);
- Chair Professors in academic institutions & visiting Professorship programme
- Nano Mission;
- Promotion of University Research and Scientific Excellence (PURSE)
- National Knowledge Network;
- Mega Facilities;
- Open Source Drug Discovery;
- Network Projects;
- National Biotechnology Development Strategy;

The plan provides incentives, greater accountability, administrative efficiency and flexibility with conducive environment for R&D. Department of Health Research and Earth Commission have been set to improve the environment for R&D in the areas of health, earth and atmospheric sciences.

(d) and (e) The action plans for S&T have been finalized taking into account the opinion of stake holders and scientists. Additionally, the competitive R&D funding is done based on the principles of peer review by experts involving evaluation and monitoring of R&D programmes. However, some of these programmes like INSPIRE, FIST etc. are implemented in consultation with the states which provide the information pertaining to the nature of support, nature of Institutions, number of students and their ranking etc.

Killing of Wild Animals

*475. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of wild animals were /are reportedly-killed/being killed by poachers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of wild animals reported dead/killed during the last three years and the current year alongwith the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated value of the organs of the wild animals traded illegally during the said period;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken against the guilty persons;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to check the rise in crimes against wild animals through DNA tests;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the other remedial steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) There are reports of killing of wild animals due to demand for wildlife and their products, man-animal conflicts and consumption as food. The details of the important animals like tigers, lions, elephants and rhinos reported dead/killed by the poachers in the country during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) Trading of wildlife and its derivatives is carried out in a clandestine manner and therefore no estimated value can be assigned to the organs of the wild animals.

(d) Offenders of wildlife crimes are prosecuted as per the provisions of Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 and the relevant laws.

(e) and (f) DNA tests are conducted in wildlife crime cases whenever necessary.

(g) The Government of India has taken the following measures to conserve and protect wildlife in the country:

1. Threatened species of wildlife are included in the Schedules of the Wildlife (Protection), Act, 1972, thereby according them the highest degree of protection.
2. A network of Protected Areas has been established to conserve wildlife and their habitats including rare animals.
3. Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been set up to check illegal trade in wildlife and its products.
4. Financial and technical assistance is extended to the State/UT Governments under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, namely, 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', 'Project Tiger' and 'Project Elephant' for providing better protection and conservation of wildlife.
5. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme - 'Integrated Development of Wildlife Habitats', a new component has been added for initiating 'Recovery Programme for critically endangered species and their habitats' during the 11th Five Year plan period.
6. A Special Consultative Committee comprising various intelligence, security and enforcement agencies has been formed.
7. Checks are conducted at the exit points by various agencies to prevent trafficking of wildlife articles.
8. The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 has been amended from time to time and made more stringent against wildlife related offences.
9. Training courses are conducted for various enforcement agencies like Customs, Central Police Forces etc for better control of illegal wildlife trade.

Statement

Details of death of Tigers

Year	Death due to Poaching
2007	10
2008	07
2009	17

Details of death of Lions

Year	Death due to Poaching
2007	8
2008	Nil
2009	1

Details of Death of Elephants

Year	Death due to Poaching
2006-07	23
2007-08	11
2008-09	13

Details of Death of Rhinos

Year	Death due to Poaching
2007	21
2008	16
2009	12

[Translation]

Review of Ongoing/Pending Projects Under SSA

*476. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the ongoing/pending projects under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), in Bihar and other States of the country;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof including the agencies involved in the matter, State-wise;

(c) the targets fixed and achieved by the Government under SSA during the last three years and the current year, State-wise, year-wise; and

(d) the total amount of funds released and spent on the ongoing/pending projects during the aforesaid period?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) The implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) is reviewed every six months in January and July by a Joint Review Mission (JRM) comprising educational experts and representatives from SSA's Development Partners, namely the World Bank, Department for International Development (DFID) of United Kingdom and European Commission. The January Mission is a field

review covering on an average 10 States each year, while the July Mission is a desk review of States. So far eleven JRMs have taken place. The 11th JRM, which was held between 15th and 29th January, 2010, has observed with appreciation the continued progress made towards SSA goals, including in Bihar. In addition, SSA conducts six-monthly review meetings with Education Secretaries and quarterly review meetings with State Project Directors and coordinators to monitor progress. Field level monitoring is also undertaken by 42 Monitoring Institutes, comprising reputed institutes of social sciences and university departments of education.

(c) A statement showing target and achievement under key SSA parameters, namely opening of new schools, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms and recruitment of teachers during the last three years is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(d) The details of Central funds released to all the States/UTs during the last three years are given in the enclosed Statement-II.

Statement-I

Sl. No.	State	2007-2008									
		Opening of School				School Buildings		Additional Classrooms		Teacher Appointment	
		Primary		Upper Primary		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman & Nicobar	2	0	0	0	2	0	50	20	4	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	173	173	429	429	2548	2078	14316	13658	1633	1633
3	Arunachal Pradesh	230	144	102	51	509	512	697	693	790	1242
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	204	171	34453	11406	0	0
5	Bihar	2780	1572	4933	3799	15544	1135	60071	57078	35965	2271
6	Chandigarh	8	8	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	72
7	Chhattisgarh	399	399	446	446	7205	6799	1727	1785	2605	2188

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16	16	0	0	86	34	13	0	0	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
10	Delhi	4	2	0	0	2	2	350	774	8	20
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	95	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	100	98	7145	6708	0	0
13	Haryana	0	0	308	308	527	537	4757	4757	1986	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	140	140	0	0	1275	1020	420	609
15	J&K	4225	4225	711	711	2236	2052	3336	2880	10583	0
16	Jharkhand	851	799	1482	1247	5949	3863	11415	6410	4448	10635
17	Karnataka	655	0	370	0	743	763	13627	13577	6009	6005
18	Kerala	136	0	2	0	156	155	1389	2169	256	0
19	Lakshdweep	3	0	2	2	5	0	0	0	8	0
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	1119	1119	11037	9695	15559	13986	2238	0
21	Maharashtra	3384	0	59	59	427	6481	14458	12613	0	0
22	Manipur	265	0	100	0	283	281	366	331	365	0
23	Meghalaya	267	267	0	0	500	463	1000	1000	534	534
24	Mizoram	55	55	67	67	589	839	87	126	287	281
25	Nagaland	0	0	0	0	61	61	1556	1556	0	0
26	Orissa	933	933	708	708	3868	1853	6480	7499	3990	3066
27	Pondicherry	10	5	0	0	0	0	0	-166	12	18
28	Punjab	9	5	1	0	88	89	4562	4561	21	0
29	Rajasthan	2108	1463	6800	6800	817	817	29039	29039	24616	9000
30	Sikkim	0	0	0	0	2	15	130	85	0	0
31	Tamilnadu	210	210	338	338	672	269	12464	12955	1676	5098
32	Tripura	0	0	38	38	488	488	301	301	114	114
33	Uttar Pradesh	813	813	5512	5502	6970	6304	82117	81118	18162	23486

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
34	Uttarakhand	343	326	211	211	926	1842	1641	1628	1319	1319
35	West Bengal	0	0	1600	398	288	121	38500	29590	4800	2314
State Total		17879	11415	25482	22377	62832	47817	362978	319159	122849	69905

Sl. No.	State	2008-2009									
		Opening of School				School Buildings		Additional Classrooms		Teacher Appointment	
		Primary		Upper Primary		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	64	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	51	51	366	424	7679	6066	153	153
3	Arunachal Pradesh	213	119	67	45	262	62	840	844	827	827
4	Assam	0	0	0	0	50	-12	-10170	8403	0	0
5	Bihar	541	541	3141	1246	544	6220	0	13102	31756	3011
6	Chandigarh	8	0	4	0	-10	3	-10	70	0	398
7	Chhattisgarh	9	9	25	25	5047	2688	4245	4307	1594	6790
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	5	4	86	0	58	0	5	0
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	Delhi	4	2	0	0	0	4	160	160	8	0
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	136	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	1	1999	2189	0	0
13	Haryana	0	0	0	0	723	269	2249	1210	0	0
14	Himachal Pradesh	0	0	228	13	0	0	1421	1402	684	39
15	J&K	1797	472	1517	1517	414	205	0	191	8145	4453
16	Jharkhand	378	260	1908	1868	1284	8507	0	4680	5724	3505
17	Karnataka	313	313	450	450	0	528	4743	4778	1266	0
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	2	46	448	448	0	0
19	Lakshdweep	4	3	3	3	2	0	0	0	13	0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
20	Madhya Pradesh	919	919	1013	1013	12757	6110	9700	11943	3145	0
21	Maharashtra	1625	1625	50	50	126	2887	3007	4187	10068	10068
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	-20	46	614	515	0	0
23	Meghalaya	497	497	298	298	331	635	1396	1387	1888	1888
24	Mizoram	13	13	66	66	326	122	176	266	222	222
25	Nagaland	5	0	4	0	57	81	125	290	22	0
26	Orissa	1139	775	872	740	1840	1546	12618	11618	4894	18877
27	Pondicherry	5	5	0	0	0	5	0	238	10	0
28	Punjab	31	31	134	134	0	9	1421	1425	464	1083
29	Rajasthan	0	0	1000	1000	103	0	12787	14605	3000	10128
30	Sikkim	11	0	1	0	0	2	0	-40	25	0
31	Tamilnadu	0	0	1005	1005	894	548	0	0	1577	5098
32	Tripura	377	377	118	118	143	38	257	257	1106	1106
33	Uttar Pradesh	3033	3004	4398	4824	9510	7000	31535	33545	19260	4277
34	Uttarakhand	217	203	254	223	556	482	762	733	1196	1196
35	West Bengal	0	0	3300	884	0	-16	33222	-947	10392	3498
State Total		11139	9168	19912	15577	35393	38443	121373	128072	107444	76617

Sl. No.	State	2009-2010										
		Opening of School				School Buildings		Additional Classrooms		Teacher Appointment		
		Primary		Upper Primary		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement	
		Target	Achievement	Target	Achievement							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
1	Andaman & Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	37	37	26	26	0	160	9793	11677	152	1680	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	174	174	16	16	308	654	687	687	396	150	
4	Assam	1521	1521	0	0	0	15	10758	10779	3042	0	
5	Bihar	0	0	3013	3013	4906	1765	32993	23020	9039	0	
6	Chandigarh	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	-6	0	9	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
7	Chhattisgarh	1	1	404	404	1759	1767	10078	9797	1594	6790
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	2	4	4	-68	0	-13	0	18	14
9	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	0
10	Delhi	0	0	0	0	4	4	175	175	0	16
11	Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Gujarat	0	0	0	0	0	-1	2098	2124	0	0
13	Haryana	6	0	0	0	0	1	3437	2969	12	1062
14	Himachal Pradesh	40	0	0	0	0	0	1036	1045	80	0
15	J&K	0	0	800	800	2392	4963	0	245	2400	0
16	Jharkhand	442	476	185	185	9486	9037	1030	1122	1439	4152
17	Karnataka	317	317	0	0	313	440	5128	6509	1214	0
18	Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	-10	202	448	0	0
19	Lakshdweep	0	1	0	0	1	0	9	0	5	7
20	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	595	595	1483	633	19448	16031	2798	0
21	Maharashtra	1015	1015	39	39	840	1269	3664	4418	2119	1026
22	Manipur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	61	0	0
23	Meghalaya	208	208	425	425	1388	1388	199	199	1691	0
24	Mizoram	4	4	0	0	13	13	196	196	479	202
25	Nagaland	125	130	50	50	5	-72	788	772	400	0
26	Orissa	2388	2388	928	928	2135	4227	8871	7509	13176	0
27	Pondicherry	0	0	2	2	0	5	108	108	6	29
28	Punjab	69	69	599	599	165	45	1621	1953	1935	1908
29	Rajasthan	1700	0	1864	1864	0	0	16337	14354	0	7486
30	Sikkim	4	0	0	0	1	11	0	182	8	0
31	Tamilnadu	5	5	831	831	1005	69	6070	6070	2086	0
32	Tripura	69	69	167	167	253	253	170	170	1439	0
33	Uttar Pradesh	863	823	1162	1162	7431	7405	17310	18510	5212	9324
34	Uttarakhand	53	53	129	80	471	445	1389	1331	493	0
35	West Bengal	360	1974	776	776	3300	3424	11105	41674	4146	1572
	State Total	9404	9267	12015	11966	37591	37915	164687	184129	55411	35427

Statement-II

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	2007-08			2008-09			2009-10		
		GOI Release	State Releases	Expenditure	GOI Release	State Releases	Expenditure	GOI Release	State Releases	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1	Andhra Pradesh	28100.00	15107.61	43225.95	71031.78	20995.66	93526.52	38569.90	9046.60	39292.99
2	Arunachal Pradesh	11043.55	1250.00	11039.93	13683.64	1306.76	16864.67	11427.95	1300.00	6009.72
3	Assam	28903.62	3180.44	54623.20	42740.91	5000.00	55426.39	47480.00	1137.00	27643.92
4	Bihar	135417.64	83185.40	194222.17	186158.47	93825.21	209431.20	121739.06	83029.81	149353.45
5	Chhattisgarh	46787.76	25353.16	66685.90	51853.86	27821.08	75100.77	55592.82	23261.57	60604.09
6	Goa	899.57	485.30	1269.76	804.41	583.63	1273.85	550.58	200.00	971.35
7	Gujarat	22658.26	13377.73	27604.61	25432.47	15300.00	34076.51	20031.73	11029.19	25185.35
8	Haryana	14220.00	7656.92	22988.77	20546.87	11063.71	29943.19	27600.00	10657.49	30961.05
9	Himachal Pradesh	7638.30	4112.96	10882.92	8552.99	3814.76	12284.92	8608.00	2190.67	8319.35
10	Jammu & Kashmir	20063.27	7507.78	27059.15	20532.59	6900.00	26622.06	37363.27	6563.00	23402.88
11	Jharkhand	80748.99	44489.56	80623.91	69041.09	42100.00	122584.26	70940.22	24201.00	66084.16
12	Karnataka	40604.78	25889.66	68739.93	51578.19	33508.87	89806.77	44220.60	20019.37	59010.39
13	Kerala	8323.42	4801.79	13890.13	10854.04	6043.00	17695.88	11989.50	6870.00	12494.69
14	Madhya Pradesh	86769.94	37912.21	121186.62	85569.35	48313.51	153094.30	113249.00	29491.22	118494.82
15	Maharashtra	45729.96	19875.88	76383.12	67386.02	36283.00	98285.15	56432.00	12015.00	62337.20
16	Manipur	1850.95	120.95	2086.24	321.21	396.23	782.48	1500.00	0.00	1045.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
17	Meghalaya	9359.63	1363.20	10854.02	9440.36	865.18	10794.75	9383.00	1705.45	7783.05
18	Mizoram	4212.02	1099.70	4718.29	5112.59	500.00	2127.34	6617.75	0.00	3751.71
19	Nagaland	4596.00	152.62	4576.17	2867.87	580.00	3203.96	4913.00	0.00	1877.38
20	Orissa	62853.68	33925.98	80401.37	49060.90	27674.16	84525.30	63061.60	41390.58	68796.50
21	Punjab	10493.88	4468.27	12705.46	13808.10	5950.35	26102.20	20044.00	7849.82	22925.97
22	Rajasthan	101307.20	40577.63	134401.35	108326.80	62058.20	162651.25	127124.00	57000.16	150275.86
23	Sikkim	1036.25	363.00	895.76	1075.31	190.26	1890.20	1736.00	52.04	1332.79
24	Tamil Nadu	53125.09	19712.34	60672.13	45414.47	24960.72	84456.89	48366.00	31551.01	57727.66
25	Tripura	4178.49	241.62	4294.16	6464.12	940.84	6937.00	7473.00	498.20	5524.82
26	Uttar Pradesh	204758.00	114140.39	294482.00	212884.89	114630.00	331477.00	196011.90	75782.82	227258.80
27	Uttarakhand	13162.80	7149.94	18572.09	11444.45	5078.31	22072.55	16006.29	5809.14	17063.09
28	West Bengal	90571.68	48505.30	101725.21	65169.37	35061.16	124384.20	104142.00	32094.78	102417.53
29	A & N Islands	187.10	150.00	261.62	780.54	100.00	1128.42	412.44	50.00	451.19
30	Chandigarh	934.95	435.00	1314.98	820.52	441.82	1062.58	1100.72	500.00	1732.47
31	Dadra & N. Haveli	418.54	278.02	287.19	104.63	400.50	622.73	350.18	0.00	415.94
32	Daman & Diu		90.39	130.91	0.00	90.00	139.06	169.00	187.46	101.68
33	Delhi	1671.55	1100.00	2973.37	1529.01	1000.00	3905.77	3088.62	650.00	2240.46
34	Lakshadweep		90.00	112.33	70.00	121.54	230.42	143.80	116.63	55.03
35	Puducherry	577.07	142.00	666.52	638.59	277.00	1141.82	669.96	520.00	758.96
	Total	1143203.94	568292.75	1556557.24	1261120.41	634175.46	1905652.36	1278107.89	496770.01	1363701.71

[English]

Animal Cloning

*477. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is promoting cloning of animal in the country;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether cloned buffalo calves have been produced by the National Dairy Research Institute;
- (d) if so, the details thereof including the technique applied for the purpose; and
- (e) the benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof specially to the farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The technology for the production of cloned animal is in the experimental stage. A project has been funded by National Agricultural Innovation Project/Indian Council of Agricultural Research on buffalo cloning in February, 2009. The total approved cost of the project is Rs. 896.51 lakhs and it will be completed in June, 2012.

- (c) Yes, Madam.
- (d) The National Dairy Research Institute (NDRI), Karnal has produced two cloned buffalo calves (i) first cloned buffalo calf was born on February 6, 2009 but died in a week's time due to pneumonia and (ii) second calf was born on June 06, 2009 and is growing well. Both cloned calves were born through a novel hand guided cloning technology.

(e) The farmers would be benefited through the production of faster multiplication of elite male and female animals. Further, this technology is likely to result in making available quality semen for artificial insemination.

[Translation]

Coal Gasification Scheme

*478. DR.CHARAN DAS MAHANT : Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formulated or proposed to formulate any coal gasification scheme;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the time by which the said scheme is likely to be formulated; and
- (c) the benefits likely to accrue under the scheme to the public at large?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) Government has not formulated any Coal Gasification Scheme nor is there any proposal to formulate the same.

Review of Economic Growth Rate

*479. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government reviews the projected economic growth of the country regularly;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the target set for annual growth rate of the economy during the Eleventh Five Year Plan has been slashed recently;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the targets set earlier and the targets now revised;

(e) the projected growth rate for the year 2010-11 and achieved during the first three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, sector-wise; and

(f) the policy measures initiated by the Government to attain the desired growth rate?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) The Government reviews the projected economic growth of the country constantly. The Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-12) envisages an annual average growth rate of 9% of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) with target growth rate of 4% in the agricultural sector, 10 to 11% in the industrial sector and 9 to 11% in the services sector. During the first year of the Eleventh Plan (2007-08) the growth rate of GDP was estimated at 9.2%. However, the growth rate decelerated to 6.7% in 2008-09 on account of global slowdown and low growth rate in the agriculture sector due to erratic rainfall and drought like situation in the country. The Advance Estimates of National Income

released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) indicate that during 2009-10, a growth rate of 7.2% will be achieved and is expected to accelerate further in the next financial year. The details of targeted and achieved growth rate of the economy across sectors are given in the enclosed Statement.

The Government has been taking several measures to attain the desired growth rate in the country. The three successive fiscal stimulus packages announced by the Government coupled with active monetary policy support have led to a recovery of the economy. The fiscal expansion by way of reduction in taxes and increased public expenditure have had an impact on the economy. The quick recovery of the economy from 6.7% in 2008-09 to an estimated 7.2% for the year 2009-10, indicates the effectiveness of the policy response of the Government in the wake of the financial crisis.

The Planning Commission is seized of the work on Mid-Term Appraisal of the Eleventh Plan covering the growth prospects of the economy during the plan.

Statement

Growth Rates of GDP: Sector-wise (in %, at Factor Cost, 2004-05 prices)

Year	Target		Achievements	
	Eleventh Plan	2007-08	2008-09 (QE)	2009-10 (AE)
Agriculture	4	4.7	1.6	-0.2
Industry	10-11	8.2	3.7	8.1
Services	9-11	10.6	10.5	8.8
GDP	9.0	9.2	6.7	7.2

QE: Quick Estimates AE: Advance Estimates

Source: Central Statistical Organisation (CSO).

[English]

Inordinate Delay in Trial of CBI Cases

*480. SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been inordinate delay in the trials of cases registered by the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) in designated fast track courts;

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

(c) whether the High Court of Mumbai has expressed its concern over the shortage of prosecutors and designated courts for trial of CBI cases; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the efforts made by the Government to fill up the vacant posts in various cadres of CBI?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The trial of cases investigated by the CBI takes longer time than conventional cases as it often involves complicated questions of fact and law, necessitating examination of a large number of witnesses, besides proving voluminous documents. The accused also generally exhausts all possible avenues available under the criminal justice system to prolong trial proceedings.

(c) Though a Criminal Writ Petition No.2166 of 2009 was filed in the Hon'ble Bombay High Court, seeking remedy on account of delay in trial of cases of CBI due to inadequate numbers of Special CBI Courts as well as Prosecutors, the said Writ was dismissed as infructuous by Hon'ble High Court.

(d) In order to facilitate speedy trial of cases investigated by the CBI, the Government has decided to set up 71 additional Special Courts, approved 284 posts of Prosecuting Officers with supporting staff and notified a new scheme for engaging Law Officers on contract basis for a period up to five years.

Similarly, to fill up the vacancies in the CBI at the earliest, several steps have been taken which, inter-alia, include:

- Grant of Special Incentive Allowance @ 25% of Pay up to the level of Senior Superintendent of Police

and @ 15% for officers above that rank to attract officers on deputation.

- Amendment and rationalization of recruitment rules for various posts from time to time to meet the changing requirements of the CBI.
- Decentralization of induction of officers upto Inspector level on deputation
- Diversion of 77 posts of Deputy Superintendent of Police from deputation quota to promotion quota, as a one time measure in relaxation of Recruitment Rules to expedite filling up of these posts.

Fund of Jala Yagnam

5255. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Andhra Pradesh for grant of funds for Jala Yagnam Water Projects in the State;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government for the purpose during the XI Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective state governments. The Government of Andhra Pradesh had sent proposals of some of its projects for inclusion in the Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) which are part of Jala Yagnam Project as informed by the Government of Andhra Pradesh. State wise and project wise allocation of funds is not made under the AIBP and funds are released whenever a fully eligible proposal as per guidelines of the AIBP is received. Project wise details of the central assistance released under the AIBP so far in the XI Plan and cumulative central assistance

released since inclusion of the project under AIBP for projects included in Jala Yagnam programme of Government of Andhra Pradesh are given in the

enclosed Statement. Government of India has earmarked Rs.39850 crore under AIBP for the country as a whole in XI Plan.

Statement

Central Assistance released under AIBP since 1996-97 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Amount (Rs. in crore)				Grand Total since inclusion of project in AIBP
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Major, Medium Irrigation Projects						
Andhra Pradesh						
1	Vamsedhera Ph.1	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		37.1160
2	Flood Flow Canal of SRSP	74.0000	61.0000	0.0000		382.4000
3	Sriramsagar Project - II	0.0000	0.0000	65.1980		139.4670
4	Tadipudi LIS	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		48.2200
5	Pushkara LIS	13.9692	0.0000	0.0000		47.0847
6	Ralivagu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		6.7095
7	Gollavagu	32.1200	0.0000	0.0000		60.4700
8	Mathadivagu	8.6700	0.0000	0.0000		37.0200
9	Peddavagu (PMP)	0.0000	0.0000	55.4000		106.0250
10	Gundlakamma Reservoir	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		99.3525
11	Valligallu Reservoir	26.2500	0.0000	0.0000		62.3355
12	All Sagar LIS	2.8700	0.0000	0.0000		16.3700
13	J.Chekkarao LIS	405.0000	0.0000	180.0000		883.1300
14	A.R. Guthpa LIS	6.5500	0.0000	0.0000		17.5000
15	Nilwai	15.5500	0.0000	0.0000		18.4000
16	Khomaram Bhima	109.8300	27.9300	0.0000		145.5400

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
17	Thotapalli Barrage	24.6400	11.9500	0.0000		99.7310
18	Tarakarma Thirtha Sagaram Project	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		33.0060
19	Swarnamukhi Med Irrigation Project	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		11.8620
20	Palemvagu	0.0000	0.0000	0.0000		9.5355
21	Musurimilli Project	35.1800	27.7700	0.0000		62.9500
22	Rajiv Bhima LIS	233.1400	269.8700	662.6610		1165.6710
23	Indra Sagar Polavaram		225.0000	337.4690		562.4690
(Andhra Pradesh) - Total		987.7692	623.5200	1300.7280		4052.3647

[Translation]

[English]

Indira Sagar Project

5256. SHRI GANESH SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any proposal from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for inclusion of only 65.151 hectare of forest land out of 159.397 hectare in the ambit of net present value in the Indira Sagar Project thereby thereby reducing 94.228 hectare of forest land for the main canal;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Central Government has received proposals for diversion of 159.397 ha of additional forest land for construction of Indira Sagar Pariyojana Canal in favour of Narmada Valley Development Authority (NVDA) in Khargone district, Madhya Pradesh. The proposal has been accorded approval under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 after complying with the condition of payment of Rs. 9,88,26,140/- as the Net Present Value of the forest land as per rules.

Palar River Bed

5257. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 222 kms. of Palar river bed in Tamil Nadu is being used as garbage dumping yard;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Government of Tamil Nadu has informed that the 222 Kms. of Palar river bed in Tamil Nadu is not being used as garbage dumping yard. However, illegal dumping of garbage has been observed at a few places near Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Vellore, Ranipet and Wallajah.

Government of Tamil Nadu has further informed that the State Government is taking necessary action to stop the illegal dumping of garbage.

Calories Consumption as Base to Assess Poverty

5258. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the consumption in calories is considered as a base to assess the poverty line in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether different institutes have mentioned different amount of calorie consumption for hardworking people;

(d) if so, the criteria in this regard, institute-wise;

(e) the criteria accepted by the Government and the ground on which the acceptance are made thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Task Force on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' constituted by the Planning Commission in 1977, submitted its report in 1979. The Task Force worked out 2435 kcal requirement for the average individual in rural areas and 2095 kcal for average individual in urban areas. The Poverty line was defined as per capita consumption level of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per capita per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level which correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement rounded off to 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. The poverty line so defined includes consumption expenditure on food and non food items. Subsequently the Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor' (Lakdawala Committee) submitted its report in 1993 and retained the definition of poverty suggested by Task Force. Since 1997, Planning Commission has been estimating the poverty based on the methodology recommended by the Expert Group and the poverty lines for subsequent years are updated using Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Laborers' (CPI-AL) for rural areas and Consumer Price Index for Industrial Workers (CPI-IW) for urban areas.

Earlier, Dandekar and Rath of Indian School of Political Economy, Pune (1971) used average calorie

norm of 2250 calories per capita per day for both rural and urban areas, as criterion to define the poverty line. The Indian Council of Medical Research (ICMR) Expert Group (1990) has concluded that the poverty line should be at a weighted average standard for the whole population at 2200 kcals per capita per day. FAO's publication titled 'The State of Food Insecurity in the World 2008' estimates the dietary energy supply (DES) to be 2360 kcal per capita per day for India.

Notification of Buffer Areas

5259. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the Karnataka Government for identification and notification of buffer and peripheral areas around Core of various tiger reserves including Bhadra Tiger Reserve, Dandeli-Anshi Tiger Reserve and Bandipur Tiger Reserve;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government has considered the proposals;

(c) if so, the present status of the proposals; and

(d) the time by which a final decision in this regard is likely to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Proposals, complete in accordance with the provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, were received from the State for Dandeli-Anshi and Bandipur Tiger Reserves. The National Tiger Conservation Authority has accorded "in-principle" approval to the State for their notification.

[Translation]

Retirement age of NCERT Professors

5260. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to raise the retirement age of the NCERT professors to 65 years on the lines of the teachers of the Kendriya Vidyalayas/ educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Problem in getting Visa for USA

5261. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Indian professionals are facing problem in getting Visa for USA;

(b) if so, whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Government of USA during this recent visit to that country; and

(c) if so, the response of the US Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Government is aware that the US Government has imposed restrictions on hiring foreign workers with H-1B visas by US firms receiving bailout money under the Troubled Assets Relief Programme (TARP). Companies that have received federal bailout money are mostly banks, insurance companies and auto companies. The new guidelines require that a company receiving TARP funds and applying for workers under H-1B must operate as an "H-1B dependent company". That means it should attest to actively recruiting American workers, not displacing American workers with H-1B visa holders; and not replacing laid off American workers with foreign workers. The H-1B dependent companies are those which have 15% of their workforce carrying H-1B visas. According to NASSCOM, the H-1B visa

restrictions may not affect employees of Indian outsourcing companies as they do not receive TARP support.

(b) The Government of India is fully committed to protecting the interests of Indian professionals working in USA. In our regular interaction with the US Government, we have been conveying that employment protectionism does not help USA or any other country, nor it is good for the global economic order. It has been our constant endeavour to sensitize the US authorities about the fact that India is the largest contributor of highly skilled workers to the US economy and any protectionist policy would hurt the interests of US companies the most.

(c) The Government of USA has taken note of the Government of India's concerns in this regard.

Protected Monuments/ Heritage Sites

5262. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the remnants and monuments of Gaund King Era like Forts Temples and Buddhist Era Caves and Remnants located in former Vidharba region within the jurisdiction of Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) located in Aurangabad, Maharashtra are not being included in the list of 3675 ancient monuments and remnants declared as protected National monuments;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect these ancient monuments and remnants of Gaund Era and Buddhist Era in Maharashtra;

(d) whether demand for setting up of separate Nagpur Circle for Vidharba region of Archaeological Survey of India has been received by the Government;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the time by which the said ASI Circle is likely to be set up for the protection and maintenance of ancient heritage sites and monuments of Vidharba region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Ninety three monuments/sites including the monuments of Gaund King Era and Buddhist caves and remains, located in Vidharba Region of Maharashtra, are declared as of national importance. The details of such monuments/sites are available in the Archaeological Survey of India's website, www.asi.nic.in

(c) The monuments/sites in Vidharba Region are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs, on need basis, from time to time, as per archaeological norms and subject to availability of resources.

(d) and (e) A proposal has been received for the formation of Nagpur Circle of ^ Archaeological Survey of India for the Vidarbha region.

(f) At present no proposal for formation of Nagpur Circle is under consideration of the Archaeological Survey of India.

[English]

Chloride Discharged into Yamuna River

5263. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Union Government that several industrial units in Haryana and other States are discharging chemical effluents into Yamuna river;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the chloride level in the river has increased to a dangerous level as a result thereof; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) As per information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), no chemical industries are reported to be discharging wastewater into Yamuna river directly. No industry has been found discharging high chloride content into Yamuna. CPCB is monitoring the water quality of Yamuna river at 21 locations. The observed values of chloride are within the permissible limits as per drinking water specifications (BIS: 10500:1993). The State Pollution Control Boards of Haryana and Uttar Pradesh are monitoring the compliance status of industries with the prescribed discharge standards.

Carbon Emission by Coal Burning Plants

5264. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the power sector accounts nearly 60% of carbon emission as nearly 2/3rd of electricity is generated by coal burning plants in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) The Power sector approximately accounts for 60% of the total carbon dioxide emissions generated in the country.

(b) Thermal power generation accounts for approximately 64% of the total power generation in the country. Further coal, gas and diesel based power generation contributes approximately 82%, 17% and 1% of thermal generation respectively.

(c) The Government has taken a number of steps for efficient use of coal in thermal power stations that include, inter alia, use of super critical boiler

technologies, coal washing, coal blending and setting up of electricity regulators to enforce optimum generation and transmission of electricity. Besides, Renovation and modernization of old thermal power stations is undertaken to enhance their efficiencies. Hydro power policy has also been revised recently to encourage investment in this sector.

Upgradation of Universities

5265. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for the conversion of the State Universities into Central Universities in the country;

(b) if so, the details alongwith the facilities likely to be provided in such universities and the names of universities which are identified for the same; and

(c) the time by which the new Central Universities are likely to become functional?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no proposal for the conversion of the State Universities into Central Universities in the country at present.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

IEDC Scheme

5266. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:

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

(a) whether the Government has discontinued the scheme "Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC);"

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

(c) the adverse impact on education of disabled children in the country as a result thereof;

(d) whether the Government is considering to revive the "IEDC" scheme; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Scheme of "Integrated Education for the Disabled Children (IEDC)" has been replaced by the scheme of "Inclusive Education for the Disabled at Secondary Stage (IEDSS)" with effect from 1.4.2009.

(b) The scheme IEDC was meant to cover all classes in the school education stage. With the coverage of children with special needs in the elementary stage under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), the scheme of IEDC was replaced by IEDSS under which children with disability in the secondary stage (classes IX to XII) are covered. The objective of IEDSS is to enable the disabled children who have completed eight years of elementary education to continue their education at the secondary stage in an inclusive environment in regular schools. The components of the scheme include: i) assessment of educational needs, ii) provisions of student specific facilities, iii) development of learning material, iv) provision of support services like special educators, v) provision of resource rooms, vi) training of general school teachers to improve their capacity to teach children with special needs in an inclusive environment, and vii) making secondary schools barrier free. The scheme covers children with one or more disabilities as defined under the Persons with Disabilities Act (1995) and the National Trust Act (1999). The scheme is centrally sponsored and is being implemented through the State Governments.

(c) There is no adverse impact on education of disabled children in the country as the disabled children at elementary schooling are covered under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(d) No, Madam.

(e) The inclusive education component of SSA and IEDSS together cover the entire stage of school education for the disabled children.

Voting Rights to NRIs

5267. SHRI L. RAJA GOPAL: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is not inclined to provide voting rights to Indians holding Persons of Indian Origin Cards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal under consideration to provide voting rights to Persons of Indian Origin holding Person of Indian Origin (PIO) Cards.

Launch of 10 Satellites every year

5268. SHRI RAJAI AH SIRICILLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is planning to launch 10 satellites every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the aims and objectives of these satellites; and

(d) the action plan of the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) ISRO is planning to launch 10 satellites in a year. The actual number of satellites to be launched will be decided based on national developmental priorities.

(c) The aims and objectives of these satellites include natural resources management, augmenting the communications infrastructure, satellite navigation, disaster management support, space science research and planetary exploration.

(d) The action plan of the Department in this context will include augmenting the technical infrastructure within ISRO and enhancing the production capabilities in the Indian industry during the Twelfth Five Year Plan to meet the projected demand.

All India Education Board

5269. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Central and State level education boards are working together to regulate the education system in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish an All India Education Board for developing an integrated education system; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Educational Boards at the Central and State Levels in the country conduct examinations for the schools affiliated to them. They are all member of an organization called Council of Boards of School Education in India (COBSE), and meet every year to discuss current issues in the field of secondary and higher secondary education, and particularly on examination reforms.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

**New Courses on Renewable Energy in
IITs and Central Universities**

5270. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce new courses on renewable energy in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and in Central Universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the courses are likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and the Central Universities, being autonomous institutions, are empowered to introduce various branches of learning in their curricula from time to time. Some Central Universities and IITs have been conducting various courses/ programmes on conventional and non-conventional energy, including renewable energy.

[Translation]

NGOs for Women Abroad

5271. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether his Ministry has identified Non-Governmental Organizations and legal teams which can render legal aid to women;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of women residing abroad who have been provided with the said aid by his Ministry during the last three years alongwith the nature of the aid provided to them; and

(d) the provisions made by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The details are enclosed as a statement.

(d) The amount of funds sanctioned to Indian Missions/Posts abroad under the scheme for giving legal and financial assistance to Indian women deserted by their Overseas spouses during the last three years are as under:

2007-08	Rs. 50.00 lakhs
2008-09	Rs. 56.38 lakhs
2009-10	Rs. 35.60 lakhs

Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the Mission/Post	NGOs/Legal teams identified by Indian Missions/ Posts abroad for providing assistance	Total number of cases in which assistance had been rendered by the Missions/Posts under MOIA's scheme during the last three years	Amount of assistance/Nature of assistance rendered
1	2	3	4	5
1	USA Embassy of India, Washington	Asian Women's Self Help Association (ASHA), Rockville, Maryland 20847	2007-08 - 2 cases	Financial Assistance rendered under MOIA's scheme 2007-08- Rs. 80,000

1	2	3	4	5
2	Consulate General of India, Chicago	Apna Ghar, Chicago	NIL	NIL
3	Consulate General of India, New York	Sneha Inc, West Hartford, CT-06127	2008-09 - 1 case	Financial assistance for initial filling of legal case been rendered in one case. Legal consultation regarding immigration and other issues faced by the abandoned women in the United States has been rendered in many cases by the empanelled NGOs, the Legal Advisor and this Mission.
4	Consulate General of India, Houston	Daya Inc, Houston	NIL	DAYA helps the South-Asian community by providing services that include counseling, referrals, legal advocacy and financial support to women and children affected by family violence, sexual assault and other distressing situations.
5	Consulate General of India, San Francisco	Narika, California Maitri, California SeVa Legal Aid. California	2007-08- 1 case 2008-09- 2 cases	Assistance rendered under MOIA's scheme 2007-08 - Rs. 39,890/- 2008-09 - Rs. 86,380/-
6	Gulf Countries Embassy of India, Bahrain	Migrant Workers Protection Society(MWPS)	MWPS have provided aid to 179 Indian Women for the last three years. They were provided shelter, food and air tickets in some case	Government of India sanctioned a sum of BD 6000/-. (Approximate Rs. 7,20,000/-) to MWPA during the year 2008 and the same was paid to them.
7	Embassy of India, Kuwait	A team of 5 qualified lawyers assists the Indian Community in Kuwait. The Mission also maintains a legal advice clinic with qualified Kuwaiti and Indian lawyers to provide free legal advice to all Indian nationals.	NIL	NIL

1	2	3	4	5
8	Australia High Commission of India, Canberra and	Federation of Indian Associations of Victoria Inc (FIAV), Melbourne	2006-07-10 cases 2007-08-9 cases 2008-09-NIL	Assistance rendered under MOIA's scheme 2006-07-Rs.4,58,821/- 2007-08-Rs.3,59,010/-
9	Consulate General of India, Melbourne	A few lawyers in NSW who provide free initial advice to members of the Indian community requiring such assistance.	NIL	
10	Consulate General of India, Sydney	United Indian Association, Sydney	NIL	
11	New Zealand High Commission of India, Wellington	Shakti Community Council Inc, Auckland, New Zealand	2008-09-4 case 2009-10 5 cases	Assistance rendered under MOIA's scheme 2008-09-Rs. 1,75,600/- 2009-10-Rs. 3,51,825/-
12	U.K. High Commission of India, London	Asian Women Resource Centre and the legal team headed by a Barrister of a legal firm named Morgon & Walkers of London	NIL	While no legal aid and assistance has been rendered prior to financial year 2009-10, the concerned legal team of Morgan and Walkers in the year 2009-10 has offered legal aid to 12 Indian women who were deserted/harassed by their UK based spouses. The nature of aid was confined to legal advice to the victims, sending notices to offenders, intervention with police and judicial authorities and representation of victims in the law courts

[English]

Exploration of Coal Bed Methane

5272. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the total requirement of coal in the country annually;

(b) whether the Government is keen on investing in frontier technologies for exploration of coal bed methane and underground coal gasification; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) As per the demand projections of coal made by Planning Commission, the total requirement of coal for the year 2010-11 is 656.31 million tonnes. Out of this Coking Coal requirement is 50.51 million tonnes and Non-coking coal is 605.81 million tonnes.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The Govt. is not proposing to invest either in Underground Coal Gasification or in Coal Bed Methane. However it may be mentioned that Govt. has issued guidelines for conducting Underground Coal Gasification operations and identified 5 lignite and 2 coal blocks for offer to potential entrepreneurs. Further Govt, has allotted 26 blocks for CBM exploration and exploitation to various companies.

Allocation of Coal from Eastern Coal Belt

5273. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

SHRI C.R. PATIL:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gujarat and other States of the western part of India are being allocated coal from eastern coal belt;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor and the criteria/norms being followed in this regard;

(c) whether the State Government of Gujarat has submitted any request to the Union Government for allocation of coal to the State from Western/Northern Coalfields and other collieries located near to the State; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The power utilities of Gujarat are predominantly supplied (about 95%) coal from the coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the State of Chhattisgarh in Central and East Central India. A small quantity of coal is also allocated from the coalfields of Western Coalfields Limited (WCL) located in the State of Maharashtra in Central India. Power Utilities of Maharashtra are being supplied about 35% of coal from the States of Orissa and Chhattisgarh and the rest from Western Coalfields Limited. The decision on source allocation of coal was taken on the basis of long term availability of coal in the source, potential for incremental production, transport logistics etc.

(c) and (d) A communication has been received by Ministry of Coal from an Hon'ble member of Parliament suggesting allocation of coal to Gujarat State from collieries of Western Coalfields Limited. Presently, 95% of coal supplies to the Power Utilities of Gujarat are from the coalfields of South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL) located in the State of Chhattisgarh. South Eastern Coalfields Limited is the nearest coalfields wherein coal is available on a long-term basis. All the power stations of Gujarat come under the purview of Ministry of Environmental and Forest stipulations and are required to use coal with ash content below 34% which is available from SECL coalfields. Further, keeping in view the existing coal commitments of Western Coalfields Limited and with no perceptible

growth prospect in coal production in the coming years in Western Coalfields Limited, it may not be possible to consider any further rationalization of sources from WCL for the power plants of Gujarat at this stage.

Elephant Rehabilitation Centre

5274. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Kerala has started an elephant rehabilitation centre at Kappukadu;

(b) if so, whether this centre would also function as an eco-tourism destination;

(c) if so, whether the Kerala Government has sought an amount of Rs. 10 crores to implement this project;

(d) if so, whether the Union Government have considered the request of the Kerala Government; and

(e) if so, the time by which the amount is likely to be released for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) As reported by the State Government, Elephant Rehabilitation Centre at Kappukad has started and would function as an ecotourism destination. The State Government had sought financial assistance to the tune of Rs 63.50 lakh and Rs 65.50 lakh in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively for the centre from the Central Government under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Project Elephant". Against the demand, amount of Rs 46.00 lakh and Rs Rs 65.50 lakh was released to the State in the year 2008-09 and 2009-10 respectively.

Integration of CBSE & ICSE Boards

5275. SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for

integration of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) and ICSE Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof: and

(c) the details of curriculum and pattern of examination after the integration of these two boards?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Delay in Distribution of NET Certificates

5276. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been delay in distribution of UGC National Eligibility Test (NET) Certificates to the successful candidates recently;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether such candidates are not able to apply for various posts in universities;

(d) if so, whether there is a need for automation of NET examination using ICT; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information furnished by University Grants Commission (UGC), a total of 9528 candidates had qualified in the Nationality Eligibility Test (NET) held in June, 2009. The results was declared on 14th December, 2009 with the clear mention that the certificates of successful candidates would be dispatched from March, 2010 onwards. According to UGC, nearly 3140 certificates have already been dispatched, and the remaining certificates would also be dispatched by it within two months.

(c) to (e) All candidates qualified in UGC-NET can provisionally apply for various posts in universities by enclosing a copy of their UGC-NET Admit Card and a copy of the published result and therefore, non availability of the certificate does not disqualify any candidate.

As UGC has already introduced "Online Submission of Applications Forms" for the UGC-NET to be held in June, 2010, the UGC has been advised by Government to automate the processes involved in the issue of certificate as well.

Environment as Subject in Schools

5277. SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether some States have not introduced environment as a subject in schools and colleges as part of curriculum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Syllabi prepared by National Council of Educational Research and Training on the basis of National Curriculum Framework for School Education (NCF 2005) include the components of Environment Science (EVS) as follows:

(i) In Classes I and II it is integrated with Language and Mathematics syllabi.

(ii) For Classes III to V, it has separate syllabi.

(iii) For Class VI onwards, essential EVS components are integrated across subject areas.

Central Board of Secondary Education has introduced EVS as an activity based subject in all Classes from I to X.

In case of higher education, a number of Universities have Environment Science as a subject or course of study.

National Cultural Funds to Protect Monuments

5278. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Commission for Cultural Fund has proposed to collaborate with corporate sector for protection and conservation of historical monuments;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Government and corporate sector in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The details are given as Statement.

(c) The Central Government is keen to invite private and public sectors to participate in the protection and preservation of protected monuments, archaeological sites and remains, declared as of national importance.

Statement

Details on ongoing Projects under National Culture Fund

1. Taj Mahal

MoU was signed between Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), National Culture Fund (NCF) and Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (IHCL) on 21st June, 2001 to undertake conservation at Taj Mahal, Agra. IHCL had agreed to provide a fund of one crore eighty seven lakh rupees only. The work is in progress.

2. Jantar Mantar, New Delhi.

MoU was signed between Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), National Cultural Fund (NCF) and

Apeejay Surendra Park Hotels Ltd. on 11th December, 2000 for illumination, signage, and conservation of Jantar Mantar. Signage and illumination of the monuments within Jantar Mantar complex have been completed.

3. Lodi Garden, New Delhi

MoU was executed between Archaeological Survey of India (ASI), National Culture Fund (NCF) and Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL) on 10th Jan 2006 for conservation, preservation, maintenance and landscaping of five monuments located in Lodi Garden. SAIL has agreed to extend financial assistance amounting to one crore rupees for the purpose. INTACH, Delhi Chapter has been appointed as executing agency and the work of first phase has already been completed.

4. Jaisalmer Fort, Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)

MoU between World Monument Fund (WMF), Archaeological Survey of India and National Cultural Fund was signed on 13th Aug.-2003 for restoration of Jaisalmer Fort. World Monument Fund (WMF) has made available a financial grant of US \$ 4,39,000 with NCF. ASI has also deposited four crore rupees with NCF as matching grant for the project. The work under the pilot project is in progress.

5. Sun Temple, Konark

Archaeological Survey of India, National Culture Fund, Indian Oil Foundation and Indian Oil Corporation had signed MoU for developing tourist infrastructure facilities at Sun Temple, Konark on 30th May 2001. The total budget allocated for this project is thirteen crore and eight lakhs rupees only. Detailed Development Plan has been prepared and approved. The work of GPRS survey before actual execution of work is in progress.

6. Khajuraho Temples, Khajuraho

A comprehensive development plan for development of Group of Temples at Khajuraho has been jointly approved by ASI, NCF and Indian Oil

Foundation(IOF). The Consultant is in process of developing the detailed drafted plans. The work under the Project will start after the finalization of the detailed plans.

7. Kanheri Caves, Bombay

Kanheri Caves in Mumbai has also been identified by ASI, NCF and IOF for undertaking certain development works under the Indian Oil Foundation Project in collaboration with NCF and ASI. The work of preparing concept plan for Kanheri caves is in process.

8. Warrangal Fort, Warrangal

The ASI, NCF and IOF had entered into a Memorandum of Understanding to take up certain development works at Warrangal Fort, Warrangal. The work at the monument has not yet started.

9. Buddhist Stupa at Vaishali and Kolhua, Bihar

This monuments/sites have been recently selected under the IOF sponsored project. To decide the scope of work a team of IOF and ASI and other State Government authorities recently visited the ancient sites.

10. Lauriya Nandan Garh, Chanki Garh and Rampurva of West Champaran, Bihar

MoU was signed on 18th Dec. 2007 between ASI, NCF and Steel Authority in India, Bokaro for development of tourist amenities and landscaping of open area around the monuments. The Steel Authority of India Ltd. (SAIL), Bokaro has agreed to contribute an amount of fifty lakh rupees for the project. Detailed estimates are under preparation.

11. Gol-Gumbaz, Bijapur

MoU was signed between ASI, NCF and State Trading Corporation(STC) towards die development of tourist facilities at Gol-Gumbaz. STC has agreed to donate fifty lakh rupees. Detailed estimates and designs are under preparation.

12. Wazirpur-Ka-Gumbad, Munirka, New Delhi

MoU has been signed between the ASI, NCF and PEC Ltd. for the development of tourist facilities at

Wazirpur-Ka-Gumbad, Munirka, New Delhi. PEC Ltd. has agreed to donate twenty five lakh rupees. Subsequent to PIC meeting and a joint site visit by ASI and PEC Ltd it has been decided to opt for some another monument since Wazirpur-Ka-Gumbad does not have much scope of work.

13. Krishna Temple Complex, Hampi, Karnataka

MoU was signed between ASI, NCF and Hampi Foundation for the conservation of Krishna Temple Complex, Hampi. Hampi Foundation has agreed to raise four crore rupees for the purpose.

14. Hidimba Devi Temple, Manali

MoU was signed between ASI, NCF and UCO Bank, Kolkata on 15th July 2008 for conservation, restoration and environmental development of Hidimba Devi Temple, Manali. UCO Bank has agreed to donate thirty lakh rupees. ASI is in process of preparation of a detailed site management plan.

15. Tughluqabad Fort, Delhi

MoU was signed between the ASI, NCF and Gas Authority of India Ltd.(GAIL) on 13th April, 2009 towards conservation, restoration and environmental development at Tughlaqabad Fort, Delhi. GAIL has agreed to donate thirty lakh rupees for the project.

16. Shiva Temple, Ambernath

MoU has been signed between ASI, NCF and Nagrik Seva Mandal for the maintenance of centrally protected Shiva Temple at Ambernath.

17. Humayun's Tomb-Sunder Nursery-Nizamuddin Basti - Urban Renewal Project

MoU has been signed between Archaeological Survey of India(ASI), Ministry of Urban Development(MUD), Municipal Corporation of Delhi(MCD), Aga Khan Trust for Culture(AKTC) & Aga Khan Foundation of India(AKFI) on 11.7.2007 for the urban renewal of the Humayun's Tomb-Sunder Nursery and Nizamuddin Basti Area. The

project aims mainly to deal with conservation and development of following-protected monuments in Nizamuddin Area:

1. Atagh Khan's Tomb
2. Chausath Khamba
3. Baoli
4. Tilangani's Tomb
5. Lal Mahal
6. Suunderwala Burj
7. Sunderwala Mahal
8. Lakkharwala Tomb

Other proposals under National Cultural Fund

- (i) LIGHT OF BUDDHA DHARMA FOUNDATION INTERNATIONAL (LBDFI) - INDIA

The agreement is yet to be signed.

- (ii) MANDU, JAGESWAR AND DHOLI

The agreement is yet to be signed.

[Translation]

Clearance to Saryu Canal Project

5279. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given clearance to the Saryu Canal Project;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the area of the forest likely to be affected by the project; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to compensate the affected forest area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM

RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Saryu Canal Project, Uttar Pradesh has been granted both forest and environment clearance in April, 1979 and June, 2000 respectively.

(c) and (d) 398.15 ha forest land is involved in the project and an area of 427.84 ha was made available by the State Irrigation Department to Western Baharaich forest division, Uttar Pradesh to carry out compensatory afforestation.

Appointment of Teachers in KGBV

5280. SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to appoint permanent teachers in Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalayas (KGBVs);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) scheme provides Rs. T2.00 lakh per annum for KGBV schools with hostels for 100 girls and 50 girls (Model-I & II) and Rs. 6.00 lakh per annum for hostels in existing schools (Model-III) towards the salary component of teachers and other administrative staff. Teachers for KGBVs, whether permanent or contractual, are appointed as per terms and conditions of the State Governments.

Conservation of Forest

5281. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 13th Finance Commission has suggested that Rs. 5000 crores should be given to States for conserving forests;

(b) if so, whether the Government has decided to implement this suggestion;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the 13th Finance Commission has also suggested for green bonus for development and conservation of forests; and

(e) if so, the funds allocated for the purpose during the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) Yes, Madam. The Thirteenth Finance Commission has recommended the grant of 5000 crores to the States for conserving forests.

(b) to (d) The Government has accepted the recommendation. The formula for deciding the State-wise allocation of grant takes into consideration three factors viz. the share of the total forest area in the country falling in a particular State, whether or not the share of forested area in a total area of the State is greater than the national average and the quality of the forest in each State, as measured by density.

(e) The State-wise funds earmarked during the Current Financial Year (2010-2011) is given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

State-wise funds earmarked during the Current Financial Year (2010-11)

Sl.No.	Name of State/UT	Amount allocated (Rs. in Crores)
1	2	3
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.58
2	Arunachal Pradesh	90.98
3	Assam	23.08
4	Bihar	4.80
5	Chhattisgarh	51.39

1	2	3
6	Goa	4.61
7	Gujarat	10.24
8	Haryana	1.10
9	Himachal Pradesh	12.58
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16.63
11	Jharkhand	18.93
12	Karnataka	27.63
13	Kerala	16.94
14	Madhya Pradesh	61.29
15	Maharashtra	38.70
16	Manipur	18.79
17	Meghalaya	21.01
18	Mizoram	21.40
19	Nagaland	17.32
20	Orissa	41.37
21	Punjab	1.15
22	Rajasthan	11.04
23	Sikkim	5.07
24	Tamil Nadu	17.81
25	Tripura	11.94
26	Uttar Pradesh	10.06
27	Uttarankhand	25.68
28	West Bengal	9.88
Total		625.00

[English]

**Professional Chairs for
Classical Languages**

5282. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has directed University Grants Commission (UGC) to set up professional chairs for classical languages in select universities for scholars;

(b) if so, the details thereof especially for Telugu language;

(c) the funds earmarked and spent for each language in the country during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the demands still pending with the Government for each language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. University Grants Commission (UGC) has been requested to set up Professional Chairs in classical languages of Tamil, Kannada and Telugu.

(c) Funds earmarked and spent in respect of various classical languages during the first four years of Eleventh Five Year Plan are as under:-

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Language Year	Sanskrit		Tamil		Telugu and Kannada	
	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure	Budget Estimates	Expenditure
2007-08	3600.00	3745.00	500.00	401.00	0.00	0.00
2008-09	4600.00	4600.00	1200.00	450.00	0.00	0.00
2009-10	4900.00	6092.00	1500.00	859.00	0.00	0.00
2010-11	5200.00	0.00	1600.00	0.00	150.00	0.00

(d) No demand is pending with this Ministry regarding classical languages.

Ocean Development Project

5283. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY: Will the minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the funds allotted by the Government for the ocean development projects during each of the last three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of various ocean development projects being implemented in the country along with status of each project, till March 2010;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the budgetary allocation and concentrate more on ocean development projects in the next two years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The allocation of funds for the ocean development projects during the last three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan of 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 were Rs. 354.00 crores, Rs. 255.00 crores and Rs. 401.62 crores, respectively. A total of 24 projects are being implemented. Out of these, 19 are progressing well and are on schedule. These include (1) Ocean Observations, and Information System (OOIS), (2) Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services, (3) Polar Science, (4) National Centre for Antarctic and Ocean Research(NCAOR), (5) Expedition to Arctic, (6) Ice class Research vessel, (7) Polymetallic Nodules Programme, (8) Delineation of Outer Limits of Continental Shelf, (9) Comprehensive Topographic Surveys, (10) Gas Hydrates Exploration & Technology

Development for Exploitation, (11) Desalination Technology, (12) Integrated Ocean Drilling Programme(IODP), (13) National Institute of Ocean Technology (MOT), (14) Development of manned submersible, (15) Demonstration of Shore Protection measures through Pilot project, (16) Coastal Research Vessels (CRV), (17) Operation and Maintenance of Sagar Nidhi, (18) Marine Research and Technology Developmental Projects, and (19) Tsunami Early Warning Systems.

Status on the remaining 5 projects is as follows:

(20) There is a problem in implementing Data Buoy programme mainly due to vandalism. Efforts are underway for deployment of new design buoys to overcome problem of vandalism using Sagar Manjusha. (21) Multichannel Seismic System onboard ORV Sagar Kanya program has been deferred for time being. (22) Seafront facility project would be launched after completing the discussions with Government of Tamil Nadu for obtaining necessary land having sea-front. (23) NIOT ext. centre West Bengal has been deferred for the time being. (24) National Oceanarium is likely to be implemented in Kerala and Goa after completing formalities for obtaining land.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The Ministry proposes to increase allocation for ocean development projects in the next 2 years of XI Five Year Plan to Rs. 464.55 and Rs. 693.77 crores for 2010-11 and 2011-12, respectively.

Panel of Mullaperiyar Dam

5284. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hon'ble Supreme Court has appointed a techno-legal panel to examine the strength and capacity of Mullaperiyar dam in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached between Union Government, State Governments of Kerala and Tamil Nadu on cost sharing of panel; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) In the matter of Original Suit No.3 of 2006 between State of Tamil Nadu Vs State of Kerala, the Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Orders dated 18.02.2010 and 29.03.2010 directed the Central Government to set up by notification in the Official Gazette, an Empowered Committee comprising of Hon'ble Dr. A.S. Anand, former Chief Justice of India as the Chairman, One member each to be nominated by the State of Tamil Nadu and Kerala in consultaion with the Chairman and two technical experts not connected with the dispute to be nominated by the Central Government in consultation with the Chairman. The committee shall hear to the parties to the Suit on all issues that will be raised before them without being limited to issues that have been raised before Hon'ble Supreme Court.

(c) and (d) As per the said orders of Supreme Court, the Central Government shall bear all expenses of the committee.

Coal Linkage to Thermal Power Plants

5285. SHRI R. DHYUVANARAYANA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite abundant coal reserves, almost a third of country's coal deposits will remain out-of-bounds for mining as these areas are now classified to be ecologically too fragile to allow mining;

(b) if so, the contingency plans under the consideration of the Government to ensure coal linkage to ultra-mega thermal power plants coming up at four different locations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam. A study is going on under the purview of Ministry of

Environment and Forests to demarcate the coal blocks into category 'A' & category 'B' coal blocks. When a coal block has a large forest area or dense forest cover or forms a part of unbroken landscape or is located in an important wild life area it will fall in 'A' category. Application of forest clearance will not be entertained in such areas. The rest of the areas will fall in 'B' category where applications for clearance will be entertained and processed under Forest Conservation Act, 1980. However, this study is in a nascent stage and further plans would be considered only after completion of the above study.

(b) and (c) Specific identified Coal Blocks have been linked with the four Ultra Mega Power Projects which are being allotted on the basis of tariff based bidding by the Ministry of Power and no contingency plan for such power projects for providing coal linkages is under consideration of Ministry of Coal.

Science Magnet Schools

5286. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to start residential schools 'science magnet schools' to teach the science and culture to students from Class IX onwards;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the salient features of such schools;

(c) whether the Government has finalized the criteria for selection of sites and other modalities for setting up of Science Magnet Schools in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the number of such schools likely to be set up in the current financial year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is a proposal to set up residential science magnet schools with classes 9 to 12 so as to develop interest of talented students in basic science.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) There is no proposal to set up such schools during the current financial year.

Conference of BRIC

5287. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in a recently held conference in Brazil, Brazil, Russia, India and China (BRIC) have pressed for swift reform of international financial institutions like World Bank and International Monetary Fund to give developing countries a greater voice group in order to achieve a new world order;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether steps are being taken to resist all trade protectionism and increasing commerce with one another in local currencies, bypassing the U.S. dollar; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The recently held Brazil, Russia, India and China [BRIC] Summit in Brasilia called for reform of the IMF and the World Bank. The Joint Statement issued after the Summit stressed that reforming these institutions' governance structures required a substantial shift in voting power in favor of emerging market economies and developing countries and called for open and merit based selection method for the positions of heads of IMF and the World bank and increased participation of developing countries in the staff of these institutions.

(c) and (d) The BRIC Summit urged all countries to resist all forms of trade protectionism. BRIC countries have agreed to study feasibilities of monetary cooperation, including local currency trade settlement arrangement between BRIC countries, to facilitate trade and investment.

Database on Environment and Climate Change

5288. SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to establish its own database of scientific knowledge on environment and climate change;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to extend fellowships to conduct research on environment and climate change; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) National Action Plan on Climate Change includes a National Mission on Strategic Knowledge for Climate Change. The Mission envisages building of a knowledge system including a data base that would inform and support national action for responding effectively to the objective of ecologically sustainable development.

(c) and (d) The Government has launched the National Environmental Sciences Fellow Programme for Indian Scientists to do cutting-edge research on critical issues related to environment in collaboration with selected environmental schools/institutions in India.

Revival of Rivers

5289. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plans of the Government to revive and develop various rivers in the country has not achieved the desired results;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of river projects undertaken by the Government for revival and development, State-wise; and

(d) the funds allocated and released for the purpose to various State Governments during the last three years and the current year, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) Under the National River Conservation Plan, various pollution abatement works are undertaken for improving the water quality of the rivers in the country. The pollution abatement works include interception and

diversion works to capture the raw sewage flowing into the river; Development of sewage treatment plants; Low cost sanitation works near river banks; Electric and/or improved wood based crematoria works; River front development works such as improvement of bathing ghats etc. Despite phenomenal increase in urban population, the water quality of various rivers has shown reduction in organic pollution in some stretches.

At present, the plan covers 167 towns in 20 States along the polluted stretch of 38 rivers. The State-wise details, also indicating the funds allocated and released during last 3 years and present year are given in Statement.

Statement

*Details of activities and expenditure under the National River Conservation
Plan of Ministry of Environment and Forests*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Scheme		Expenditure (Rs. in Crore)		
		Sanctioned	Completed	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Andhra Pradesh	25	20	67.96	25.38	36.89
2	Bihar	18	14	0.00	0.00	15.37
3	Delhi	23	12	14.87	47.57	66.50
4	Goa	5	1	0.70	0.00	0.00
5	Gujarat	13	13	0.25	1.49	0.00
6	Haryana	127	117	3.15	20.80	14.90
7	Jharkhand	15	6	0.00	0.00	0.00
8	Karnataka	42	27	2.75	2.25	0.00
9	Kerala	6	0	1.00	1.00	0.00
10	Madhya Pradesh	69	57	6.75	3.35	0.90
11	Maharashtra	31	21	5.21	0.35	7.38
12	Nagaland	6	0	0.00	0.00	0.00
13	Orissa	22	13	7.06	16.44	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14	Punjab	60	50	44.30	0.00	0.00
15	Rajasthan	8	5	0.00	0.00	20.00
16	Sikkim	5	0	4.79	5.00	15.00
17	Tamil Nadu	83	51	18.40	9.52	3.10
18	Uttar Pradesh	257	214	37.66	105.60	112.80
19	Uttrakhand	51	29	3.37	2.50	17.93
20	West Bengal	219	152	23.70	29.60	57.08
	Total	1085	802	241.92	270.85	367.85

[Translation]

Climate Change Evaluation Institute

5290. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has issued or proposes to issue any direction to various State Governments including Bihar for setting up a Climate Change Evaluation institute;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of climate change evaluation centres which have been set up so far, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Government has not issued or proposes to issue any direction to State Governments including Bihar for setting up a Climate Change Evaluation Institute. No such Centre has been setup so far.

[English]

Equity of Carbon Space

5291. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has initiated any study on equity of carbon space;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the study is likely to be completed and the report submitted to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The principle of equity and Common but Differentiated Responsibilities & Respective Capabilities as enshrined in the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) guides the actions of all countries including India in addressing climate change. No specific study of the matter and in particular, equity of carbon space has been undertaken by the Government.

Funds for Mid-scale Industries

5292. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to join Confederation of Indian Industry and Association of Biotech led enterprises for helping mid-scale industries involved in activities such as clinical research, agri-biotech, stem cells etc.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL; PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Madam, Ministry of Science & Technology has no proposal to join Confederation of Indian Industry and Association of Biotech led enterprises for helping mid-scale industries involved in activities such as clinical research, agri-biotech, stem cells etc. However, Department of Biotechnology supports mid-scale industries under the schemes, (i) "Small Business Innovation Research Initiative (SBIRI)" and (ii) "Biotechnology Industry Partnership Programme (BIPP)" to promote public-private partnerships in R&D in biotechnology. The details of the scheme and funding mechanism are displayed on the website www.dbtindia.nic.in

Pagladia Dam Project

5293. SHRIMATI RANEE NARAH: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has given clearance for construction and execution of Pagladiya Dam Project in Assam;

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

(c) the funds allocated by the Union Government for construction of the project during the last three years and the current year, Year-wise;

(d) whether the construction of the project is being delayed;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of the project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Government of India had cleared the construction and execution of Pagladiya Dam project in January 2001 at an estimated cost of Rs. 542.90 crore. Brahmaputra Board had taken up the implementation of the project. The project envisages construction of 26.20 m high and 23 km long earth dam with spillway across river Pagladiya. The project is meant for flood moderation to benefit an area of 40000 hectares, irrigation of an area of 54,160 hectares and generation of power (3 MW). The work for the project is however held up due to non completion of Zirat Survey by State Government of Assam.

(c) Funds allocated by the Union Government during last three years and current year are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Sl. No.	Year	Fund Allocated
1.	2007-08	1.00
2.	2008-09	2.00
3.	2009-10	0.50
4.	2010-11	0.50

(d) to (f) The work for Pagladiya dam project is delayed due to non-completion of Zirat survey (property assessment) and land acquisition by the State Government of Assam. Efforts are on the sort out the issue in coordination with the Government of Assam as well as Bodoland Territorial Council. In a meeting taken by Chief Secretary, Government of Assam on 23.10.2009, it was decided that Brahmaputra Board should take up investigation for alternative project location near Assam-Bhutan Border in view of socio-political problem at present dam site location. The Brahmaputra board has initiated the investigation work at the alternative location.

Child Adoption Leave

5294. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has introduced Child Adoption Leave to female Government employees;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of days of leave permissible in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) The Child Adoption Leave was introduced vide OM No. 13018/4/2004-Estt(L) dated 31.03.2006. At present Child Adoption Leave of 180 days is available to a female Govt. servant with fewer than two surviving children, on valid adoption of a child below the age of one year. During the period of Child Adoption Leave, a female Govt. servant is paid leave salary equal to the pay drawn immediately before proceeding on leave.

[Translation]

Consumer Price Index

5295. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Consumer Price Index of food articles in respect of rural labourers has remained higher than the Wholesale Price Index in 2009:

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in normal circumstances, Wholesale Price Index stays higher than the Consumer Price Index;

(d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto; and

(e) the reasons for higher margin in retail in comparison to wholesale in the country during the year 2009 and last few months of 2010?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Monthly food inflation (on a point to point) based on Consumer Price Index (CPI) for rural labourers is generally higher than that based on Wholesale Price Index(WPI) of Food during 2009. Details for 2009 and also available months of 2010 are given in the Statement-I enclosed.

(c) and (d) Inflation based on WPI is not generally higher than that based on CPI for rural labourers as depicted in the graph in the enclosed Statement-II.

(e) Due to difference in the weights and composition of the commodities included in the CPI and WPI, these two indices when aggregated from the commodities' price indices, differ generally. Therefore, any inference in the movements in the retail and wholesale margin cannot be correctly assessed.

Statement-I

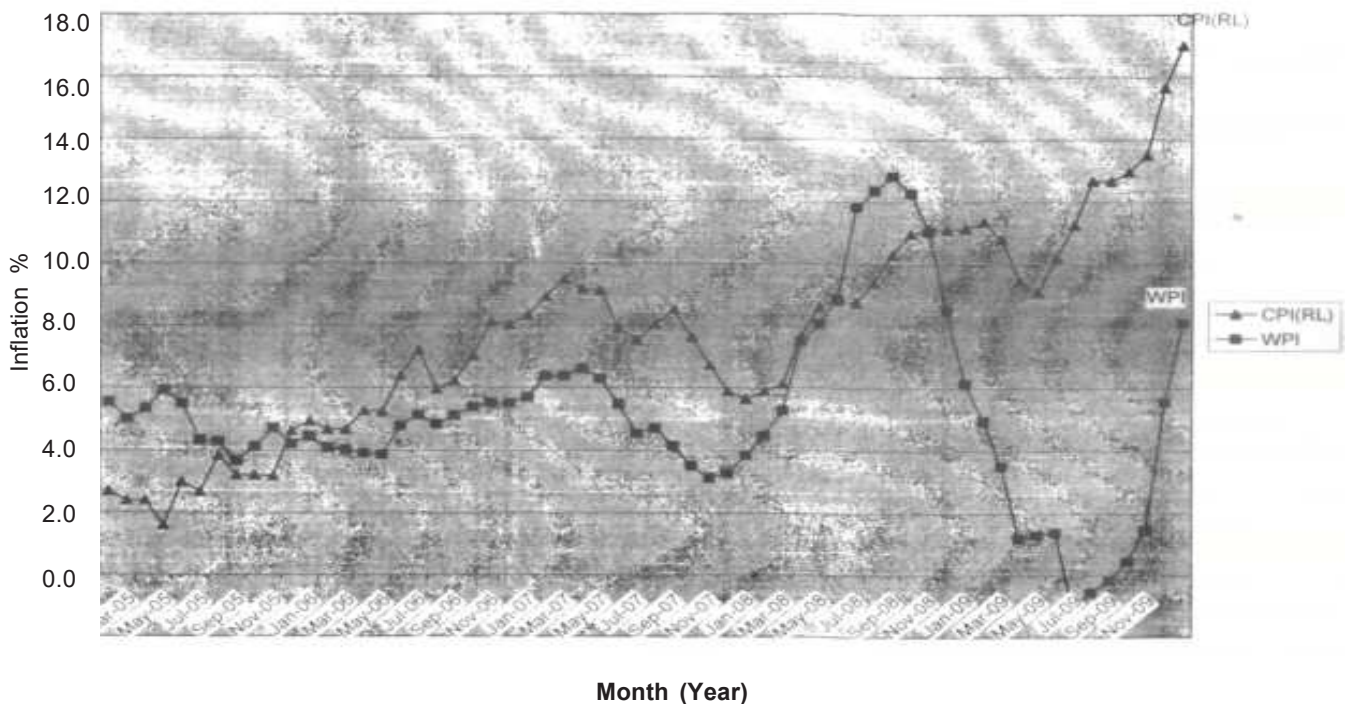
Food inflation based on CPI for rural labourers and WPI (per cent)

Month	Food (CPI-RL)	FOOD (WPI)
1	2	3
January 2009	12.96	9.50
February 2009	11.59	9.07
March 2009	9.98	7.38
April 2009	9.09	9.04
May 2009	11.16	9.56
June 2009	12.44	10.80
July 2009	14.22	12.67

1	2	3	1	2	3
August 2009	14.13	13.32	February 2010	19.26	19.05(P)
September 2009	14.63	14.67	March 2010	NA	17.66(p)
October 2009	15.33	14.24	NA: Not available		
November 2009	18.14	19.33	P: Provisional		
December 2009	20.43	20.47	Notes:		
January 2010	20.78	20.45	i) Food (CPI RL): Food Group of CPI for Rural Labourers		
			ii) Food (WPI): Composite food index which comprises primary food articles and manufactured food products excluding oil cakes and cattle feed		

Statement-II

Inflation based on CPI (RL) and WPI during 2005 to 2009



Admission to KV Schools

5296. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
DR SANJAY JAISWAL:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI M. RAJA MOHAN REDDY:
SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to discontinue the Members of Parliament (MPs) discretionary quota for admission to Kendriya Vidyalaya schools;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government is aware that Kendriya Vidyalayas have in anticipation already stopped, issue of MP's coupon for the academic year 2010-2011; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The special dispensation quota of Members of Parliament for admission in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) has been discontinued with effect from the session 2010-11, with a view to prevent overcrowding of classes and to prevent dilution of quality and mandate of the organisation.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. There has been no issue of coupons to MPs since the special dispensation quota has been discontinued.

Non-sanction of work under MPLADS

5297. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received certain complaints regarding non-sanction of works under MPLADS;

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

(c) whether the Government has also received complaints against certain Members of Parliament demanding commission from MPLADS fund; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The complaints have been received in this Ministry from time to time about non-sanction of works under MPLAD

Scheme within the stipulated period of 45 days. As the matter relates to district authorities, these complaints are sent to them for compliance under the provisions of the guidelines. The reasons for delay in sanctioning, as given by the district authorities, inter-alia, includes technical feasibility, preparation of cost estimates by implementing agencies, availability of land, forest clearance, etc.

(c) and (d) Two complaints from public relating to allegedly seeking of commission by certain Members of Parliament have been received in the Ministry. These were examined by respective district authorities who have informed that the recommended works have been cancelled by the MPs themselves before execution of works, which is permissible under the guidelines. Hence, such complaints have no substance.

[English]

National Pilgrim Centres

5298. SHRI N. PEETHAMBARA KURUP: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of National Pilgrimage Centres in the country;

(b) the norms followed for declaring the centres;

(c) whether the Government has received request from State Government of Kerala for declaring Sabarimala Sastha Temple as a National Pilgrim Centre; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There is no provision for declaration of National Pilgrim Centres under the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958. However, the Central Government has declared 3675 monuments and archaeological sites and remains as of national importance across the country under the Ancient Monuments and

Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, which includes temples, mosques, churches, forts, palaces, caves, inscriptions, etc.

(b) Under the provisions of section 4 of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, monuments/ sites which are of historical, archaeological or artistic interest and have been in existence for not less than 100 years may be declared by the Central Government to be of national importance, through a notification in the Gazette of India.

(c) No such request has been received in the Ministry of Culture, Government of India.

(d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Appointment of Directors/
Professors in IITs**

5299. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the process followed and norms laid down for the appointment of Directors/Professors in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country;

(b) whether the reservation for SCs/STs/OBCs is in force in appointments to such posts in IITs; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) On the recommendation of a Search-cum-Selection Committee, the Chairman of the Council of Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), appoints an eminent academic personality as the Director of an IIT after obtaining prior approval of the Visitor, who is the President of India. The event is ratified in the next meeting of the Council of IITs.

Professors of an IIT are appointed by the Board of Governors of the Institute, on the recommendation of a Selection Committee, headed by the concerned Director

and consisting of one Visitor's nominee, one nominee of the Senate (other than a member of the Senate) and two nominees of the Board of Governors (one being an expert, but other than a member of the Board). The incumbents should have Ph.D. with first class or equivalent with a very good academic record and a minimum of 10 years' experience, of which at least 4 years should be at the level of Associate Professor in IITs, IIMs, IISc, IISERs or NITIE or of an equivalent level in any other Indian or foreign institution/institutions of comparable standards.

(b) and (c) Reservation is applicable to the posts of Assistant Professors and Lecturers in Science and Technology subjects and in all faculty posts for subjects other than Science and Technology in IITs.

Animal Welfare Board

5300. SHRI RAMASHANKAR RAJBHAR:
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the working of Animal Welfare Board of India in view of increasing cruelty against animals;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps Government proposes to take to check the increasing cruelty against animals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH) : (a) to (d) Animal Welfare Board of India (AWBI) is a statutory Body under the aegis of Ministry of Environment & Forests. Government of India provides funds to AWBI to meet its obligations as defined under Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (PCA) Act. 1960 and rules framed thereunder. The performance of AWBI is regularly monitored by the Government as per extant Government Rules and procedures. The Number of cases registered on Cruelty inflicted on Animals during the last three years are as under:

1. 2007-08 (123 cases)
2. 2008-09 (110 cases)
3. 2009-10 (140 cases)

It is the constant endeavor of the Government to fulfil the mandate of PCA Act so that cruelty against animals is minimized.

[English]

**Fund for Micro/Nano
Technological Inventions**

5301. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up any special fund to introduce micro/nano technological inventions in the market;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose; and
- (c) the action taken by the Government to promote micro/nano technological inventions in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) Promotion of research in nanotechnology and development of applications based on nanotechnology form important part of various programmes launched by the Government to promote this emerging technology in the country. It forms an important component of the Mission on Nano Science and Technology (Nano Mission) launched by the Government in 2007 with an allocation of Rs. 1000 crore for 5 years. Under Nano Mission, development of

thermo-regulated textiles, smart textiles with antibacterial, self-cleaning and flame retardant properties, new-generation auto filters based on nanofibres, nanofillers for tyre applications, water purifications systems, nanomaterial-based solar cells, etc. have been undertaken jointly by academic and research institutions and industry. Under the Nano Mission, an Institute of Nano Science & Technology (INST) is also being established at Mohali (Punjab) at a total cost of Rs. 142.45 crore, which will focus on application in agri and bio nanotechnology. Other scientific agencies and institutions of the Government are also engaged in promoting nanotechnology development and inventions in their domain areas. For example, advanced facilities for research and development activities in micro and nano-electronics have been set up. A nano-silver-based water purification system has already been transferred to the industry. A nano-silver-based gel for treatment of burns and wound infections is undergoing clinical trials. Some nanocides, which can control wide spectrum of insects, have been developed and are at various levels of evaluation. A number of projects on nanoparticle-based drug delivery, diagnostic devices, tissue engineering, smart packaging materials, nanofillers for wood applications, etc. are currently under implementation.

Exploration of Saraswati River

5302. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has any plans to explore the underground flowing river Saraswati and exploit its water;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved as a result thereof; and
- (c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) Ministry of Water Resources has no plans to explore the underground flowing river Saraswati and exploit its

water. However, Oil & Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC) has taken up a project named "ONGC Project Saraswati" for exploration of deep ground water resources in drought prone arid/semi arid regions of India with the objective to investigate (a) Existence of situations akin to Libyan Great Manmade River Project and their exploitation in drought prone arid/semi arid regions of India, (b) Alternatively, identification of deeper aquifers for exploitation of groundwater in drought prone arid/semi arid regions otherwise not tapped by agencies such as State Groundwater Boards and central ground water bodies. ONGC has informed that based on vertical electrical sounding survey result, one of the locations identified was taken up for drilling and the well (Saraswati-1) near Jaisalmer town has been drilled up to 554 m and produced reasonably less saline water (3050 milligrams per litres) at the rate of 76000 litres per hour.

Construction of Check Dams

5303. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to construct check dams in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the proposals received by the Union Government from various State Governments in this regard, State-wise, including Gujarat;

(d) the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(e) the funds allocated and released to the State Governments during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Government of India is implementing a Plan scheme for "Ground Water Management and Regulation" under which demonstrative projects on artificial recharge and rain water harvesting are taken up to popularize ground water recharge techniques suitable for various hydrogeological settings. Under these projects various types of artificial recharge structures including check dams, percolation tanks, recharge shafts etc. are constructed. A provision of Rs. 100 crore exists for demonstrative recharge projects during XI Plan.

(c) to (e) 18 proposals having component of check dams have been received in Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) from 8 States. However, no proposal from Government of Gujarat for construction of check dams has been received. Out of 18 projects, 5 projects for construction of 175 check dams at the cost of Rs. 5.30 crore in the States of Kerala, Tamil nadu, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh, have been approved and a sum of Rs. 3.71 crore released to these States. State-wise details of funds allocated and released for construction of check dams are given in the enclosed Statement.

Statement

Details of funds allocated and released by CGWB to States during last three years for construction of Check Dams

(Rs. in Lakh)

Sl.No.	State	Allocated 2007-08	Released 2007-08	Allocated 2008-09	Released 2008-09	Allocated 2009-2010	Released 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Tamil Nadu	0	*66.94	0	0	76.400	53.480
2.	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	*39.120	110.670	77.470

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
3.	Kerala	0	0	4.995	1.498	0	0
4.	Karnataka	0	0	0	*22.110	82.450	57.715
5.	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	260.000	182.00
6.	Madhya Pradesh	0	0	0	*16.267	0	0
Total		0	66.94	4.995	78.995	529.520	370.665

* Spill over of X Plan scheme.

[Translation]

**Financial Assistance
to Madarasas**

5304. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) the details of Madarasas in each State/UT assisted by the Union Government where apart from religious studies, modern education is also provided;

(b) the financial assistance provided to these madarasas during each of the last three years, State/UT-wise; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to provide higher education and employment to the students being educated by these Madarasas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Madarasas provided financial assistance under the Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarasas (SPQEM), during the last three years are given below:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10	
		No. of Madarasas	Amount released	No. of Madarasas	Amount released	No. of Madarasas	Amount released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	81	48.60	73	39.6	-	-
2	Assam	-	-	500	360	-	-
3	Bihar	111	79.92	-	-	-	-
4	Orissa	145	104.4	151	108.72	-	-
5	Madhya Pradesh	889	75.11	979	350.64	329	561.35
6	Maharashtra	-	-	4	2.87	-	-
7	Kerala	-	-	425	291.03	-	-

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
8	Tripura	127	45.72	127	45.72	129	374.18
9	Uttar Pradesh	4178	3010.54	3217	4479.3	1356	3190.47
10	Chattisgarh	-	-	191	112.92	-	-
11	Chandigarh	-	-	1	0.36	-	-
12	Jharkhand	5531	3364.29	5668	5791.1	164	497.18

(c) The SPQEM provides opportunities to students of these institutions to acquire education comparable to the National Education System especially for secondary and senior secondary level. The Scheme encourages the Madarasas to introduce modern subjects like science, Mathematics, Social Studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum, so that the students can attain academic proficiency in these subjects upto senior secondary level. This will enable them to progress to higher levels of learning and also open up better job opportunities for them.

[English]

Filling up of Vacancies

5305. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of provision for filling up vacancies by Government departments as per their requirements subject to extant guidelines and rules in the matter;

(b) whether as a result of these guidelines/rules, Group I and II officers have increased and Group III employees have decreased over the years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the remedial measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (d) All vacancies are filled up by the concerned Ministries/Departments as per their functional requirements in accordance with the respective Recruitment Rules framed for various posts.

As per the Scheme of Optimisation of Direct Recruitment to civilian posts which was in currency upto 31.03.2009, all Ministries/Departments were required to surrender two-thirds of the direct recruitment vacancies and were allowed to fill up on-third of the direct recruitment vacancies. However, a Flexibility clause was provided in the Scheme to the effect that concerned Ministries/Departments can fill up certain posts on grounds of safety/security/operational considerations, depending on the functional need of the posts, in lieu of posts which are less critical. Therefore, within the overall limit on the number of vacancies to be filled in a particular year, Ministries/Departments had the flexibility to fill up the vacancies as per their requirement. As per the information compiled and made available by the Department of Expenditure the group-wise estimated number of regular central government civilian employees (including UTs) during the years 2003-04 and 2007-08 is given below:

Years	Group A	Group B	Group C
2003-04	73,800	1,62,110	20,45,291
2007-08	80,738	1,37,131	21,31,284

The Optimisation Scheme has now been discontinued w.e.f. 01.04.2009 thereby doing away with

the requirement to surrender two thirds of the total direct recruitment vacancies every year. All the vacancies arising after 31.03.2009 can now be filled up by the concerned Ministries/Departments.

Security Facilitation in Indian Ocean

5306. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to play the role of a security facilitator in the Indian Ocean region;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is considering to base permanently a couple of Sukhoi 30 MK Squadrons in Andaman & Nicobar command; and

(d) if so, the reasons and details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) India's maritime interests in the Indian Ocean region, including the defence of island territories, offshore resources and assets and maritime trade routes, form an important input in our defence planning.

(c) and (d) Decisions on deployment of assets are taken by Government on the basis of threat assessments, which is a continuous process.

[Translation]

Irregularities in Supply of Pump and Boring Sets

5307. SHRI HUKMADEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint regarding irregularity in supply of boring sets/pump sets granted for irrigation in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted in this matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (e) Information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Relaxation of SAARC Norms

5308. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether relaxation of SAARC norms can boost Asian economy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Relaxation of SAARC norms in the areas of trade, travel, transportation and visas, among others, can boost regional economic growth. However, such relaxation of norms have to be agreed to by all SAARC Member States.

(b) SAARC Member States have taken several important steps to relax SAARC norms. These include the conclusion and implementation of the South Asian Free Trade Agreement (SAFTA) and the recent decision under SAFTA requiring SAARC Member States to work towards pruning of their existing sensitive lists by twenty percent; the desire expressed by the SAARC Ministers of Transport to increase connectivity in the region, including through agreements in motor vehicles and railways; and periodic review of SAARC visa

arrangements, including SAARC visa exemption scheme for businessmen / industrialists, journalists, senior academics and other identified categories, by SAARC Home Ministers at their meetings.

(c) India shoulders asymmetrical and non-reciprocal responsibility for promoting trade in the SAARC Region, including by unilaterally pruning its sensitive list for the SAARC Least Developed Countries (LDCs) from 744 to 480 items under SAFTA, thereby granting them greater access to the Indian Market.

Dance Festival

5309. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWLE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by the Ministry to promote and bring Nagaland and other North Eastern States in the cultural field and mainstream through Dance Festivals; and

(b) the details of the Foreign Dance Troupes that visited and participated in the Annual Dance Festival of the States in December each year during the last three years and the current year, particularly of the Nagaland State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres (ZCCs) across the country including the North East Zone Cultural Centre (NEZCC) at Dimapur and the Eastern Zonal Cultural Centre (EZCC) at Kolkata with the objective to preserve, promote and disseminate the folk/traditional arts of the different Zones. These Centres endeavour to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the states within their Zone and have been carrying out various activities like organization of dance festivals in accordance with their aims and objectives, both within and outside their zones. While NEZCC caters to all States of the North East, namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Sikkim and Tripura, EZCC also caters to the States of Assam, Manipur, Sikkim and Tripura.

NEZCC during 2009-10, has organized 42 festivals/ programmes on its own, in the North East to promote arts & crafts of the North East. It has organized 31 more programmes in Nagaland and other states of the North East in collaboration with other cultural organizations. The NEZCC, in the year 2009-10, sponsored cultural troupes from North Eastern States to participate in 34 programmes held in the North East region and other parts of the country.

In the year 2006, Ministry of Culture initiated a special programme called 'Octave-the festival of North East' with a view to project the rich culture of North Eastern States in different parts of the country. During 2009-10, 'Octave' was organized at Surat, Amritsar, Lucknow, Surajkund and Kolkata.

In the year 2008, Sangeet Natak Akademi has set up a North East Centre at Shillong for the purpose of preservation of performing art traditions of the entire North East. Sattriya Kendra, the Centre for Sattriya dance, music and theatre traditions was set up in Guwahati in the same year. The Sangeet Natak Akademi and all the ZCCs regularly present individual(s)/groups of artistes from North East States in music and dance festivals organized by them in various parts of the country, and abroad.

The 'Hornbill Festival' is organized by Government of Nagaland to which foreign troupes are also invited by the Government of Nagaland. Details of the foreign troupes that participated in the festival during the last three years are:

- (i) 2007 - NIL
- (ii) 2008 - No foreign participants for Dance, only Korean musicians participated and gave music performances.
- (iii) 2009 - The following troupes from abroad performed:
 - (1) Myanmar Cultural Troupe consisting of 15 members;
 - (2) Thai Cultural Troupe consisting of 26 members;

- (3) Korean Cultural Group consisting of 12 members.

(iv) 2010 - NIL so far.

**Rural Development under Bharat
Nirman Yojana**

5310. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI DATTA MEGHE:
SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the progress and achievements made under various physical components in respect of rural development under the Bharat Nirman Yojana during the last three years and the current year, physical component-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Planning Commission is of the view that while achieving targets, the Bharat Nirman lags behind in sustainability as reported in the media;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the measures taken to achieve utilization with quality on the various physical components of the scheme; and

(e) the funds allocated and expenditure incurred during the last three years and current year, component-wise, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) Bharat Nirman is a business plan for connecting rural India to opportunities -physical connectivity through roads, electricity and telephones; basic services through housing and water supply and improving agricultural productivities and incomes through investments in irrigation within a definite time frame (2005-09).

Three of the six components viz. Rural Housing, Rural Water Supply and Rural Telephony performed

between 85% to 100% of (2005-09) targets. As regards the performance under Rural Roads, Electricity and Irrigation capacity, it although targets had not been achieved, the programme has resulted in making available connectivity in terms of roads to people, electricity for unconnected houses and families and irrigation facility, particularly in remote areas.

The shortfalls in achievement of targets and utilization of facility by the target group is primarily on account of following reasons:

(1) Rural Roads: 90% of the shortfall in the targets is limited to about 5 states primarily due to lack of contracting capacity in states.

(2) Rural Electrification:

(a) Delay in sanction of continuation of scheme in the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(b) Longer time taken in awarding the projects and allotment of land for new sub-stations.

(c) Delay in release of BPL lists by States.

(d) Long time taken by States in settlement of entry tax and way bills.

(3) Irrigation:

(a) Delay in land acquisition for dam, reservoir, and canal system.

(b) Delay in completing Resettlement and Rehabilitation work of project affected persons.

(c) Escalation in cost of construction material as well as labour.

(d) Unsatisfactory infrastructure of States for execution of projects.

(e) Contract management problems and litigations.

(f) Provision of inadequate State share by the State Governments.

The remedial measures taken for improving the pace of implementation of various components include

(i) strengthening of institutional capacity, (ii) augmentation of contracting capacity, (iii) pro-active upfront action for getting forest and environment clearance, (iv) overcoming the constraint of getting the private land through good offices of Gram Panchayats and Local Revenue Administration.

The details regarding State-wise and year-wise physical and financial performance of the components of Bharat Nirman are available with the Administrative Ministries/Departments concerned.

Utilisation of Rain Water

5311. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER:
DR. RAGHUVANS PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has not been able to harvest the rain water properly for its utilization;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the estimated volume of rain water in the country and the quantity of water utilized out of it;

(d) the details of schemes being implemented by the Government for rain water harvesting including the funds allocated and utilized for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(e) the benefits accrued or likely to accrue to the people as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (c) The average annual precipitation is estimated as 4000 Billion Cubic Meters (BCM) in the country. After accounting for the natural process of evaporation etc., the average annual water availability in the country is assessed as 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the

utilizable water is 1123 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water resources. National Water Policy states that "water resources available to the country should be brought within the category of utilizable resources to the maximum possible extent". Due emphasis has been laid on non-conventional methods for utilisation of water such as through inter-basin transfer, artificial recharge to ground water and desalination of brackish or sea water as well as traditional water conservation practices like rainwater harvesting including roof top rainwater harvesting with a view to further increase the utilizable water resources. The present utilization through various measures has been assessed to be about 690 BCM.

(d) The Government of India is supplementing the efforts of States by implementing the schemes for rain water harvesting and ground water recharge as outlined in the Statement-I and details of funds released to States under these schemes are given in the Statement-II. The States may take up projects under these schemes to harvest the rain water for utilization.

(e) The impact assessment of Scheme implemented by Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) during the IX and X Plans has indicated local rise in ground water levels and improved sustainability of dug wells/tubewells, decrease in soil erosion and improvement in socio-economic status of farmers in cropped area.

Statement-I

Details of schemes being implemented by the Government of India for rain water harvesting and ground water recharge

- Government of India has a Plan scheme for "Ground Water Management and Regulation" under which demonstrative projects on artificial recharge and rain water harvesting are taken up aimed at popularizing cost effective techniques suitable for various hydrogeological settings. The scheme covers the entire country with priority attention to Over-exploited/ Critical Blocks/Mandals/Talukas in the country, urban and semi-urban areas showing decline in ground water levels; and areas affected by problems of water quality.

- A scheme for "Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells" was launched by the Government in the year 2008 with a total outlay of Rs. 1798.71 crore. Entire cost of the scheme is borne by the Central Government. The scheme covers 1180 over-exploited/critical/semi critical Blocks/Talukas/ Mandals in seven States namely, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu.
- A pilot scheme for "Repair, Renovation and Restoration(RRR) of Water Bodies directly linked to Agriculture" implemented in 15 States with an

estimated cost of Rs. 299.92 crores during the X Plan. Under this scheme, 1098 water bodies were included, out of which restoration works in respect of 1033 water bodies have been completed. A sum of Rs. 197.30 crores has been released under the scheme till 2007-08. During the XI Plan, there are two schemes for RRR of water bodies. One of these is with external assistance and has outlay of Rs. 1500 crore and the other one is with domestic support and has central outlay of Rs. 1250 crore. Rs. 459.01 crores have been released under the schemes for RRR of Water Bodies during XI Plan.

Statement-II

State-wise details of Funds Released under the Schemes for Rain Water Harvesting and Artificial Recharge to Ground Water

I. Demonstrative projects on rain water harvesting and artificial recharge to ground water:

Sl. No.	States	Funds released under X Plan scheme (Rs. in Lakh)			Funds released under XI Plan scheme (Rs. in Lakh)		
		2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	Andhra Pradesh	91.32	0	39.12	0	0	91.014
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	77.908	181.760
3	Karnataka	64.53	0	22.11	0	0	76.410
4	Kerala	0	0	0	0	11.715	0.00
5	Madhya Pradesh	104.21	0	16.267	0	0	302.302
6	Punjab	0	0	0	0	53.836	0.00
7	Tamil Nadu	156.21	66.94	0	0	33.300	368.445
8	Uttar Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	504.044
9	West Bengal	0	0	0	0	33.327	0.00
	Total	416.27	66.94	77.497	0	210.086	1523.975

II. Artificial Recharge of Ground Water through Dugwells:

Sl. No.	States	IEC (Rs. in crore)			Subsidy (Rs. in crore)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Tamil Nadu	0	2.0	3.75	0	86.97	18.33

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2	Andhra Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Madhya Pradesh	0	2.0	0	0	0	40.15
4	Maharashtra	0	2.0	0	0	9.32	4.73
5	Gujarat	0	2.0	1.25	0	34.71	18.08
6	Karnataka	0	2.0	0	0	0.19	27.39
7	Rajasthan	0	2.0	0	0	0.15	27.75
Total		0	12.0	5.0	0	131.34	136.41

*Rs. 0.2417 crore has also been released for advertisement through DAVP under dugwell scheme.

National Knowledge Network

5312. SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a national knowledge network is being built in the country;

(b) if so, the broad objectives of these initiatives and the benefits that are going to be accrued from this exercise;

(c) whether our universities and libraries would be connected under the proposed network;

(d) if so, the details thereof, State/U.T.-wise;

(e) whether any financial allocation has been made during the current financial year for the purpose; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) Government has approved a Project on 25.3.2010 for setting up of the National Knowledge Network (NKN). NKN is to be implemented by National Informatics Center (NIC), Department of

Information Technology, Ministry of Communication and Information Technology. The objective of the NKN is to interconnect all Universities, Libraries, Laboratories, Hospitals and Agricultural Institutions to share data and resources across the country over the high speed information network. NKN will facilitate creation, acquisition and sharing of knowledge resources among the large participating institutions in the country. It will bridge the existing knowledge gap in the country. It will help the country evolve as a Knowledge Society and spur economic activities in the Knowledge domain. The outlay approved for the project is Rs.5990 crore over a time frame of 10 years. For the financial year 2009-10 an amount of Rs. 240 crore has been released. An amount of Rs.100 crore has been provisioned for the year 2010-11.

[Translation]

Recommendations of National Advisory Council

5313. SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:

SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations made by the National Advisory Council since 2005 till date;

(b) the recommendations accepted by the Government during the said period;

(c) whether any policy, including legal and constitutional position, has been formulated by the Council for the Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS. (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The recommendations made by NAC since 2005 are on Tribal Development, Plight of the Scheduled Tribes in the country, Autonomy of Cooperatives, Decentralisation (Panchayati Raj), Equality of Women, Judicial Reforms, Unorganised Sector Workers' Social Security Bill, Modernisation of Revenue Administration, Revival of Rural Cooperative Credit Institutions, Wasteland Development Programmes, National AIDS Control Effort, Integrated Energy Policy, Revitalisation of Indian Agriculture, Constitutional Amendment of Cooperatives, Gram Nyayalayas Bill 2005, Creation of Energy Security in villages through Biomass, progress of work being done by National Manufacturing Competitiveness Council, Right to Education, National Rehabilitation Policy and various issues pertaining to Governance.

(b) The recommendations of NAC served as significant inputs in several legislations/decisions taken / proposed by the Government including:

- (a) The Unorganised Workers' Social Security Act, 2008,
- (b) The Gram Nyayalayas Act, 2008
- (c) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009
- (d) The Scheduled Tribes and Other Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forests Rights) Act
- (e) Higher quantum of funds for Pradhan Mantri Gramin Sadak Yojana.

(f) Creation of Prarambhik Shiksha Kosh, a non lapsable fund, to credit the proceeds of the Education cess to be spent entirely on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and Mid-Day Meal (MDM) Scheme.

(g) Universalisation of the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) programme.

(h) Higher priority accorded to Sarva Siksha Abhiyan (SSA).

(i) National Rural Health Mission.

(j) National Food Security Mission and Rashtriya Krishi Vikas Yojana.

(k) Introduction of Constitution (111th Amendment) Bill, 2009 in order to make cooperatives autonomous.

(l) Revival of long-term cooperative credit structure.

(m) Finalisation of Terms of Reference of the Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises

(n) National Land Records Modernisation Programme.

(o) Amendment of certain laws to make them more gender-sensitive and gender-friendly.

(p) Formulation of Integrated Energy Policy, National Rehabilitation and Resettlement Policy and National Policy for Farmers 2007.

(q) Constitution of National Rainfed Area Authority and a High Level Committee on Manufacturing.

(r) Service Delivery Excellence Model titled 'Sevottam' for implementation in government organizations.

(s) Notification for providing two years' minimum tenure to the cadre posts of the IAS (except the posts of the Chief Secretaries) for 13 States/Cadres.

(c) and (d) Following policies, including legal and constitutional position, have been formulated by the Council since 2004 for the consideration of Government:

i) Draft Right to Information Act 2004

ii) Draft National Rural Employment Guarantee Act, 2004

- iii) Draft National Policy on Tribals
- iv) Draft of The Local Courts Bill, 2005
- v) Draft of the Unorganised sector Workers' Social Security Bill, 2005
- vi) Draft Gram Nyayalayas Bill, 2005 and amendments therein
- vii) Draft National Development, Displacement and Rehabilitation Policy, 2006

[English]

**Effective Implementation of
MPLAD Schemes**

5314. SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received representation for amendments of the guidelines for effective implementation of MPLAD schemes;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which amended guidelines of MPLAD schemes is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The Ministry has not received any representation for amendments of the Guidelines.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) At present, there is no proposal to amend the Guidelines.

Aid to Pakistan by USA

5315. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the US proposes to hand out a huge economic and military aid package to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and its impact on India;

(c) the total package including military aid given to Pakistan by US since the Obama administration took over; and

(d) the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The President of the United States of America on 15 October 2009 signed on the Enhanced Partnership with Pakistan Act of 2009 which authorizes the US Government to give assistance worth US\$ 1.5 billion per year for the period 2010-2014 to Pakistan to support democratic institutions; Pakistani efforts to expand rule of law; economic freedom and development, counter insurgency efforts and promote control of military institutions by a democratically elected civilian government. The US Administration had announced that it would provide USD 3.2 billion in assistance to Pakistan for fiscal year 2011 including: the above USD 1.5 billion in economic assistance, USD 1.2 billion for Pakistan Counterinsurgency Capability Fund (PCCF) and USD 328 million in Foreign Military Financing. It is not clear how much has actually been approved by Congress or actually provided to Pakistan. For the US Fiscal Year October 1, 2009 to September 30, 2010, the US has given or committed a total of US \$5 billion in assistance to Pakistan. This included US\$2.23 billion in security assistance and US\$2.77 billion in economic assistance. Subsequent to the US-Pakistan Strategic Dialogue in March, 2010, an assistance package was announced including assistance for Pakistan's energy sector, upgradation of significant infrastructure in North West Pakistan, upgradation of three thermal power plants and flight access for PIA flights to Chicago.

(c) Complete or detailed data is not available with GOI since it pertains to a foreign country's military aid to another country.

(d) Government has consistently drawn the attention of the United States and other countries to the need for proper benchmarks and accountability to prevent the diversion of assistance provided to Pakistan for use in its military build up against India. Government has also stressed the need for constant vigilance as also close monitoring of such assistance being provided.

New Museum to Showcase Saga of Independence

5316. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to establish a new museum to showcase the historic saga of independence;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the estimated cost of the project; and

(c) the time by which the new museum is likely to be established?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Details are in the enclosed Statement.

(c) The establishment of new museum may take about one year from the date of appointment of agency for execution of the project through the process of tender.

Statement

Ministry of Tourism has proposed to set up a National Freedom Movement Museum-A Multi Dimensional Digital Museum to highlight the freedom struggle tracing its history from 1857 to 1947 within the premises of Red Fort, a World Heritage Site. The proposed Museum would be housed in one of the colonial building (B-3). It has two components viz. Structural Conservation of the building and establishment of museum. The conservation work is being taken up by the Archaeological Survey of India as a deposit work. Estimates amounting to Rs. 1,69,56,000/- have already been approved and is funded by the Ministry of Tourism.

So far, Ministry of Tourism has deposited/funded Rs.2,37,80,000/- with the Archaeological Survey of India for the conservation of B-3 & B-4 buildings at Red Fort. Out of this an amount of Rs.27,35,436/- has already been spent for the development of the building (B-3). An estimate amounting of Rs.1,91,55,000/- has been sanctioned for Building No.4 (B-4) and expenditure amounting to Rs.34,63,000/- has been incurred. The restoration work is in progress. The proposed museum would be established by Indian Tourism Development Corporation and the estimated cost of the project is Rs.816 lakhs. In addition to this Archaeological Survey of India also has the proposal of extending the existing Swatantrata Sangram Sangrahalaya, Red Fort to cater for a museum in the name of National Freedom Movement Museum. For extending this museum another colonial building (L-6) within the Red Fort has been selected. In this context an estimate amounting to Rs. 1,27,00,000/- has been prepared and is being processed for approval.

Sanskrit Teaching Method

5317. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the grant given to Government or Non-Government Institutes for improving the Sanskrit teaching method, production of text books in Sanskrit during the last three years; and

(b) the number of teachers trained to teach Sanskrit through Sanskrit under the Central Plan Scheme for the Development of Sanskrit during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) During last three years, the Rashtriya Sanskrit Sansthan (RSKS), New Delhi, a Deemed University under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, has given the following grant to various institutions for improving Sanskrit teaching methods:

(Rupees in lakhs)

Sl. No.	Year	Government Institutions	Non-Government Institutions
1.	2007-2008	-	1019.31
2.	2008-2009	6.91	1027.57
3.	2009-2010	21.40	1244.06

No separate information is maintained regarding grants given for production of text books in Sanskrit. However, the RSkS has informed that one book namely "Vidyalaya Prashasanam Sangathanam Cha" has been published and two books namely "Sanskrit Shikshanavidhayah" and "Bharatiya Shikshayah Itihasah Samasamayika Samasyas Cha" are in process of printing in the year 2009-2010. The Rashtriya Sanskrit Vidyapeeth, Tirupati, a Deemed University, has also brought out four text books on Teacher Education, Educational Statistics, Teaching methods of Vyakarana and Teaching methods of Sahitya for students pursuing B. Ed. and M. Ed. courses in the Vidyapeeth.

(b) The teachers trained to teach Sanskrit through Sanskrit during last three years is as under:

Year	Teachers trained to teach Sanskrit through Sanskrit
2007-2008	106
2008-2009	251
2009-2010	174

Modernisation of Premier Institution

5318. SHRI S.S.AHLUWALIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided funds for the modernization of four premier institutions, viz. the Asiatic Society, National Library, Victoria Memorial and Indian Museum located in Kolkata;

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

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints of financial irregularities in these institutions particularly in the Victoria Memorial and Indian Museum;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has conducted any investigations into these complaints;

(f) if so, the outcome of the investigations; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The following amounts were allocated for modernization of four premier institutions:

(Rs. in lakhs)

Organisation	B.E.2009-2010	R.E.2009-2010
Asiatic Society	2100.00	1000.50
National Library	1850.00	1465.00
Victoria Memorial Hall	2100.00	650.00
Indian Museum	2900.00	950.00

The allocation had to be reduced at RE stage, as timely demands were not generated by these organizations, along with requisite details.

(c) to (g) CBI has registered six FIRs on different cases against officers of Indian Museum and charge-sheets have been filed in five cases. These cases are pending before the Hon'ble courts. The officials against whom charge sheets have been filed have since retired, except two who had been placed under suspension.

In the case of Victoria Memorial Hall, CBI undertook verification of certain irregularities and has intimated that same could not be substantiated in the majority of the cases. In 3 cases, CBI has reported evidence of administrative lapses.

[Translation]

Inclusion of Lakes under NLCP

5319. SHRI BHISMA SHANKAR Alias KUSHAL
TIWARI:
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from States including Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka for inclusion of more lakes under the National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP);

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Union Government thereon including funds allocated to these States for the purpose, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has also any proposals to conserve those polluted lakes which are not covered under NLCP such as Bahira lake in Uttar Pradesh and Ganapathi lake in Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Ministry is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme of National Lake Conservation Plan (NLCP) for conservation and management of polluted and degraded lakes in urban and semi-urban areas of the country on 70:30 cost sharing basis between the Central Government and the respective State Governments. Based on the proposals received from different states, the Ministry has so far, sanctioned projects for conservation of 59 lakes in 14 States, at a total cost of Rs. 1008.26 crore.

In the State of Uttar Pradesh, the projects for 'Prevention of Pollution and Revival of Mansi Ganga Lake' in Mathura and 'Pollution prevention & Conservation of Ramgarh Tal' in Gorakhpur have been sanctioned at a cost of Rs.22.71 crore & Rs. 124.32 crore respectively. An amount of Rs.9.22 crore has been released for project implementation. Other proposals

submitted by the State Government for conservation of Laxmi Tal at Jhansi and Madan Sagar at Mahoba were not holistic and as per the requirements of the scheme. For Karnataka, projects for conservation of 16 lakes have been approved at a total cost of Rs.69.18 crore and a sum of Rs.32.67 crore has been released till March, 2010.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has not received any proposal for conservation of Bahira lake in Uttar Pradesh for its consideration under NLCP. The proposal on 'Integrated Development of Ganapathi lake' in Shimoga (Karnataka) did not meet the NLCP guidelines in terms of lake size, pollution potential of its catchment, water quality etc.

The proposals for new lakes are considered for sanction subject to their admissibility as per NLCP guidelines, pollution status, prioritization and availability of funds under the Plan.

New Curriculum for Teachers

5320. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:

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

(a) whether the Government has released new curriculum for teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the new curriculum has been prepared in accordance with the importance on quality of teachers in the Right to Education Act, 2009;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to ensure teacher training to be more child oriented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) has prepared the new National Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education

(NCFTE) which was released in March 2010. The document inter-alia provides a new framework for preparation of various programmes for teacher preparation, continuous professional development of in-service teachers and for teacher educators.

(c) to (e) The NCFTE deals with preparing and re-orienting teachers for enabling the child to learn through activities, discovery and exploration of his environment and surroundings in a child friendly and child-centred manner, inclusive education, perspectives for equitable and sustainable development, gender perspectives, role of community knowledge in education and ICT in schooling as well as e-learning and incorporates the guiding principles laid down in the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009. The focus of this Framework is towards preparing professional and humane teacher who becomes a reflective practitioner of educational thought and practice.

Shortage of Faculty

5321. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether lack of research facilities, open environment and uncertain carrier prospects dissuade people from taking up teaching/faculty positions in Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs), National Institute of Technology (NITs) and other premium technology and Management Institutes of higher learning;

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

(c) the number of vacancies in teaching/faculty in those institutes for the last three years; and

(d) the action taken to fulfil the vacancies in time?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The number of vacancies in IITs, IIMs & 12 NITs during the last three years are as under:

Name of Institutes	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10
IITs	971	877	345
IIMs	81	97	121
NITs	766	783	985

Information in respect of remaining 8 NITs is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the Houses.

Recruitment of faculty is a continuous process and all out efforts are made by the Institutes to fill up the vacant posts. Institutions have been employing suitable strategies to attract and retain quality faculty which include attractive pay structure, provision of good residential accommodation, medical facilities, initial research grants, financial support for participation in National/International conferences, suitable scheme for sharing of consultancy charges, etc.

[English]

Funds to State

5322. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received any proposals from various State Governments for forest development in their States;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred for the purpose; and

(d) the time by which these proposals are likely to be accorded sanction by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam. This Ministry has not received any proposal from various State Governments for forest development. However, under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Intensification of Forest Management, proposals for financial assistance for the year 2010-11 for the purpose of strengthening of forest

protection and certain area-specific management interventions have been received from various State Governments.

the proposal and the estimated expenditure likely to be incurred is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) and (c) The details of the activities covered in

(d) These proposals are likely to be accorded sanction by the end of June 2010.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the States	Main activities covered by the proposals	Estimated expenditure (Rs. in crores)
1	2	3	4
States			
1	AndhraPradesh	1. Forest Fire Control & Management	
2	Bihar	2. Strengthening of Infrastructure for Forest protection	
3	Chhattisgarh	3. Working Pan Preparation/ Survey & Demarcation	43.00
4	Goa	4. Protection and conservation of Sacred Groves	
5	Gujarat	5. Conservation and Restoration of Unique Vegetation & Ecosystem	
6	Haryana	6. Control and Eradication of Forest Invasive Species	
7	Himachal Pradesh	7. Preparedness for meeting Challenges of Bamboo Flowering and improving Management of Bamboo Forests	
8	Jammu & Kashmir		
9	Jharkhand		
10	Karnataka		
11	Kerala		
12	Madhya Pradesh		
13	Maharashtra		
14	Orissa		
15	Punjab		
16	Rajasthan		
17	Tamil Nadu		
18	Uttar Pradesh		
19	Uttarakhand		
20	West Bengal		
NE & Sikkim			
1	Assam		
2	Arunachal Pradesh		

1	2	3	4
3	Manipur		
4	Meghalaya		20.80
5	Mizoram		
6	Nagaland		
7	Sikkim		
8	Tripura		
Union Territories			0.40
1	A & N Islands		
2	Chandigarh		
3	D&N Haveli		
4	Daman & Diu		
5	Lakshadweep		
6	New Delhi		
7	Pondicherry		
Total			64.20

[Translation]

Development of Zoological Parks

5323. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

SHRI NATHUBHAI GOMANBHAI PATEL:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Zoo Authority (CZA) has prepared any plan for the development and maintenance of Zoological parks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated by CZA for the purpose during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Union Government has received any proposal from any State Government including Madhya Pradesh for revamping of Zoological parks in the State;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon; and

(f) the time by which these proposals are likely to be cleared by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Central Zoo Authority has prepared a concept paper viz. Ex-Situ Wild Life Conservation and Zoos in India, Vision 2020. This document envisages achieving the objectives of zoos as indicated in National Zoo Policy, 1988 to compliment and strengthen the national efforts in the conservation of rich biodiversity of country particularly the wild fauna. Following are the important components of the Vision-2020.

Master Plan, Construction of appropriate animal housings in zoos, Conservation Breeding Programme, Rescue and Rehabilitation, Animal Health care in zoos, Development of other infrastructure in zoos, Research,

Training of in-service zoo personnel, Record keeping and International Co-operation.

(c) The details of the financial assistance provided to the zoos State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) Central Zoo Authority provides financial assistance to recognized zoos in the country for better upkeep and maintenance of animals in the zoos. Central

assistance is released after processing the proposals and as per availability of funds. During the last financial year (2009-2010), Central Zoo Authority has received proposals for financial assistance from 19 States including Madhya Pradesh as detailed in Annexure. In the current financial year (2010-2011), proposals have been received only from 3 States namely Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat and West Bengal.

Statement

State-wise details of the financial assistance provided to the zoos

Sl.No.	Name of State	Amount released (In Rs.)		
		2007-08	2008-09	2009-2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	17435000	11322000	20500000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh		15870400	5147000
3.	Assam	5219000	5198000	1780000
4.	Chhattisgarh		80000	
5.	Delhi	18953000	7041500	
6.	Gujarat	9382761	240000	130000
7.	Haryana		40000	
8.	Himachal Pradesh		9571000	
9.	Jharkhand	1064900	4210000	440000
10.	Karnataka	12255000	17985000	14810000
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16449000	3093000	8064000
12.	Maharashtra	7324000	480000	18244000
13.	Manipur	425000	3000000	2498000
14.	Mizoram	11049000	1040000	15902000
15.	Nagaland	8906000		
16.	Orissa	5600000	2610000	2000000

1	2	3	4	5
17.	Punjab	2586000	5930000	130000
18.	Rajasthan	6876000	6600000	7840000
19.	Sikkim			353000
20.	Tamil Nadu	16641000	22709000	27230000
21.	Tripura		7323000	4045000
22.	Uttar Pradesh	394000	1444000	510000
23.	Uttarakhand			1062000
24.	West Bengal	6085500	13305000	13322000
	Grand Total	146645161	139091900	144007000

[English]

**Performance Monitoring and
Evaluation System**

5324. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister has approved a "Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System" to monitor the performance of Ministries/Departments during each financial year;

(b) if so, the salient features of the evaluation system; and

(c) the composition, tenure and terms of reference made to Committee monitoring the performance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Copy of Outline of the Performance Monitoring and Evaluation System, is enclosed, as Statement-I.

(c) A High Power Committee has been set up. The composition and terms of reference of the committee is as per Statement-II.

Statement-I

*Outline of Performance Monitoring and
Evaluation System for Government Departments -
As proposed now (Version 2)*

A. Beginning of the Year

- At the beginning of each financial year, with the approval of the Minister concerned, each Department will prepare a Results-Framework (RF) document consisting of the priorities set out by the Ministry concerned, agenda as spelt out in the manifesto if any, President's Address, announcements/agenda as spelt out by the Government from time to time. The Minister incharge will decide the inter-se priority among the departmental objectives.
- To achieve results commensurate with the priorities listed in the Results-Framework document, the Minister incharge will also approve the proposed activities and schemes for the Ministry/Department.

The Ministers incharge will also approve the corresponding success indicators (Key Result Area - KRAs or Key Performance Indicators - KPIs) and time bound targets to measure progress in achieving these objectives. Cabinet Secretariat will lay down broad guidelines for the format of the RF document and the methodology for evaluation, keeping in mind the variation in the tasks performed by various Ministries/Departments.

- Based on the proposed budgetary allocations for the year in question, the drafts of RFs will be completed by 5th of March every year. To ensure uniformity, consistency and coordinated action across various Departments, the Cabinet Secretariat will review these drafts and provide feedback to the Ministries/Departments concerned. This process will be completed by March 31 of each year.
- The final versions of all RFs will be put up on the websites of the respective Ministries by the 15th of April each year.
- The Results Framework of each Department/Ministry will be submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat, by the 15th of April each year. It will take into account budget provisions and in particular the Outcome Budget. The Results Framework will be drawn up in such manner that quarterly monitoring becomes possible. Quarterly reports will be submitted to the Cabinet Secretariat.

B. During the Year

- After six months, the results Framework as well as the achievements of each Ministry/Department against the performance goals laid down, will be reviewed by a Committee on Government Performance consisting of the Cabinet Secretary, Finance Secretary, Expenditure Secretary, Secretary (Planning Commission, Secretary (Performance Management) and the Secretary of the Department Concerned. At this stage, the Results Framework may have to be reviewed and the goals reset, taking into account the priorities at that point of time. This will enable to factor in unforeseen circumstances such as drought conditions, natural calamities or

epidemics. The report of the Committee on Government performance may be submitted to the PM, through the concerned Minister, for further action as deemed necessary.

C. End of the Year

- At the end of the year, all Ministries/Departments will review and prepare a report listing the achievements of their Ministry/Department against the agreed results in the prescribed format. This report will be expected to be finalized by the 1st of May each year.
- After scrutiny by the Cabinet Secretariat, these results will be placed before the Cabinet for information by the 1st of June each year.

Proposed Time Table for the Results Framework Exercise

Beginning of each year

March 5 - Prepare final draft of Results-Framework (RF) document

March 31 - Finalise Results - Framework document

April 15 - Place Results-Framework document on departmental websites

During the year

October 15 - Prepare mid year progress report and place it before the Committee on Government Performance

November 1 - Place the progress report on the website of the Ministry/Department

End of the year

May 1 - Prepare year-end evaluation report on progress during the year

June 1 - Place the Evaluation Results before the Cabinet

June 1 - Place the Evaluation Results on the websites of the Ministry/Department

Statement-II

(a) Composition of the High Power Committee:

1. Cabinet Secretary - Chairman
2. Secretary (Finance)
3. Secretary (Expenditure)
4. Secretary (Planning Commission)
5. Secretary (Performance Management)
6. Secretary of the department concerned.

(b) The terms of reference of the High Power Committee are as under:

- i) To vet the drafts of the Results Framework Documents prepared by the ministries/departments.
- ii) To review after six months the achievements of each ministry/department and if required, reset the goals taking into account the priorities at that point of time.
- iii) Submit its half-yearly report to the Prime Minister through the concerned Minister.
- iv) Scrutinize the year-end evaluation results of ministries/departments and submit the same before the Cabinet for information by 1st June each year.
- v) Any other matter decided to be referred to the Committee.

Loss of Revenue to States

5325. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI JAYARAM PANGI:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether coal companies execute any kind of contract with the State Governments;

(b) if so, the details thereof and if not, the revenue loss suffered by the State Governments towards stamp duty and registration fee as a result thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to repeal the Coal Bearing Area (Acquisition and Development) Act, 1957 for the purpose;

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

(e) the other remedial steps taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Land under the Coal Bearing Areas (Acquisition & Development) Act, 1957 (CBA (A&D) Act, 1957) is acquired by the Central Government and transferred to Government companies for coal projects after complying with all the provisions of the said Act. There is no provision in the said Act to execute any kind of contract with the State Governments by the coal companies. The question of any loss of revenue on account of registration and stamp duty to the State Governments does not arise.

(c) and (d) At present there is no proposal before the Government to repeal the CBA (A&D) Act, 1957 on this account.

(e) As the land is acquired by complying with all the provisions of the CBA (A&D) Act, 1957, no other remedial steps are required.

Fast Breeder Reactors

5326. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's first Fast Breeder Reactor (FBR) for commercial nuclear energy generation is likely to be delayed;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay; and

(c) the time by which this will be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE

OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam, it is likely to be delayed by about one year.

(b) Due to tsunami in December 2004, the raft which support the civil structures got severely affected and needed to be reconstructed. Also, the Indian industries carried out a number of mock up both on civil and mechanical works so as to meet the stringent technical specifications with confidence. Many of the activities of PFBR construction are first of a kind for the industries.

(c) The commissioning is likely to start by March 2012.

[Translation]

**Scheme to Keep Cultural Heritages
at Rural Areas Intact**

5327.DR. SANJAY JAISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is implementing or proposes to implement any scheme with the cooperation of the State Governments for keeping cultural heritages intact in rural areas of the country, state-wise including in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Ministry of Culture through Archaeological Survey of India receives proposals for assistance in conservation from State Governments from time to time.

Some proposals received from the State Government of Bihar for conservation/beautification of cultural heritage in rural areas have been taken up with the cooperation of the State Government of Bihar and are at different stages of implementation:

1. Buddhist Stupa at Kesariya, District East Champaran
2. Tomb of Makhdoom Shah Daulat & Ibrahim Khan, Maner, District Patna
3. Rohatas Garh Fort at Rohtas, District Rohtas
4. Tomb of Sher Shah Suri, Sasaram, District Rohtas.

In addition to the above, maintenance and conservation of following monuments in Bihar have been taken up on deposit work basis:

1. Golghar at Patna, Distt. Patna
2. Kameshwar Singh, Darbhanga Sanskrit University, Dist. Darbhanga
3. Mahobodhi Temple, Bodhgaya, Dist. Gaya.

**Entry of Corporate Sector
in Education**

5328. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI ADAGOORU H. VISHWANATH:

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

SHRI ARJUN RAY:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering a proposal to allow corporate sector to set up educational institutions;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has constituted any Committee to study the feasibility of such a proposal;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether due to privatisation of education, the needy and the brilliant poor students of SC/ST/OBC categories are unable to proceed for higher education;

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

(g) the steps being taken by the Government to effectively monitor the private educational institutes in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) Government favours the active support and involvement of the not-for profit private participation for funding and management of educational institutions subject to reasonable surplus earned being ploughed back into the development of institutions. The 11th Plan document as approved by the National Development Council, also mentions the need to explore private sector initiatives and various forms of public-private-partnerships (PPPs) in the education sector. There is a phenomenal growth in higher education with active participation by private peers.

Government had recently convened a Round Table on Higher Education on 21st October,2009 to advise on important areas of growth in the education sector including the finances to meet the demands of expansion and quality of higher education. During discussion, it was felt that in the matter of skill development and vocational education, a different model needs to be evolved which grants a greater role to the private sector and where the structural requirements of setting up institutions are far more flexible than that for other higher educational institutions. It was decided that alternative models that provide structural flexibility and financial freedom need to be evolved

The Right of Children to Free & Compulsory Education Act, 2009, which has become effective from 1.4.2010, provides for Free & Compulsory Education at elementary level.

Semester System

5329. SHRI DHANANJAY SINGH:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to introduce semester system in various universities of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Universities have autonomy in academic matters including the introduction of the Semester System. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has written to Vice Chancellors of all Universities and institutions deemed to be universities to implement a slew of academic reforms in higher education including the introduction of semester system. Section 6(2) of the Central Universities Act, 2009, makes it obligatory on the new Central Universities to implement certain academic reform measures including the Semester System. The introduction of the semester system in conjunction with other reform resources would ensure greater choice in learning besides enabling student mobility across institutions.

[English]

MoU/Agreement on Climate Change

5330. SHRI TATHAGATA SATPATHY:
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU)/Agreement on Climate Change and Clean Energy Security;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the salient features of the MoU;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to both the countries as a result thereof;

(d) whether a Ministerial level meeting was held with China recently; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) India and China have signed an Agreement on Cooperation on addressing climate change that covers, inter-alia, cooperation in observation and monitoring of climate change and undertaking mutually cooperative activities and programmes, as appropriate. The Agreement covers the areas of energy efficiency, renewable energy, clean energy technologies, sustainable agriculture and afforestation. This Agreement seeks to enhance cooperation with China, promoting mutual understanding and coordination on international issues relating to climate change and cooperation in the area of research development and diffusion of technologies.

(d) and (e) Minister for External Affairs had a Meeting with the Foreign Minister of the Republic of China during 5-8 April 2010 in China. The Meeting was in the larger context of global developments. The two countries exchanged views, inter-alia, on cooperation in finding a solution to global issue of climate change.

**Biotech Research for Development
of New Crops**

5331. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to give special impetus for research in bio-technology to develop new variety of crops which consumes less water;

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

(c) whether the Government has allocated special funds for the purpose; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved in developing such crops?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The Government is promoting research in Biotechnology to develop crops that can sustain limited water conditions or consume less water. Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other institutions are engaged primarily to develop transgenic rice, mustard and tomato with improved resistance to drought. Recently, few other crops have been added namely cotton, groundnut, chickpea and pigeon pea and transgenic as well as molecular breeding approaches are being used under these efforts. A programme has also been initiated on Allele Mining for discovery of new genes useful for developing improved crop genotypes.

(c) No special allocation of funds has been made for this purpose. Such research is being supported under various schemes related to Agricultural Biotechnology.

(d) Few Genes responsive to water deficit conditions have been identified and institutions are making efforts to transfer them into crops and assess their utility. Preliminary studies on rice pyramided with Quantitative Trait Loci for root traits and water use efficiency showed that it could be grown using reduced quantity of water. Such material has been developed by integrating conventional approaches with marker assisted breeding. In some cases, transgenics have also been developed which are at different stages of testing.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Foreign Universities
Campus in India**

5332. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI P.K. BIJU:
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
SHRI RAKESH SINGH:
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAIISI:
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:
SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:
SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:
SHRI S S. RAMASUBBU:
SHRI MILIND DEORA:
SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:
SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:
SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA:
DR MANDA JAGANNATH:
SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:
SHRI ANANTHA VENKATARAMI REDDY:
SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY:
SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:
SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to allow foreign universities to set up campus in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard;

(d) whether the Indian students are likely to be benefited and foreign exchange likely to be saved by the Government in the education field;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the indigenous infrastructure in education is likely to be affected after allowing foreign universities to set up campus in the country; and

(g) if so, the details of terms and conditions laid down by the Government for setting up campus in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) A legislative proposal for regulating the entry and operation of foreign educational institutions in India has been approved by the Government and a notice thereof has been sent to Parliament. Possible benefits arising out of regulating foreign educational institutions in India include among others, facilitating the participation of globally renowned and quality academic institutions in our higher education sector, and for bringing in foreign education providers for vocational training and skill development to narrow the gap between demand and supply, access to Indian students in innovative areas of studies, enhanced research opportunities, increase in investment and to some extent in the Gross Enrolment Ratio in higher education.

Provisions of the Bill can take effect only subject to approval by Parliament.

Illegal Sand Mining in Yamuna

5333. SHRI RADHA MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether illegal sand mining on large scale is being carried out in Yamuna river-bed;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith ecological and environmental effects thereof;

(c) whether pilferage of sand by mechanized mining machines in Yamuna river has resulted in change of course of the river that can be catastrophic; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Recovery of Outstanding Dues

5334. SHRI PAKAURI LAL:
SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount is outstanding from various State Electricity Boards and power companies against the coal supplied to them by Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiary companies;

(b) if so, the subsidiary-wise amount not paid by each of the State Electricity Boards and power companies;

(c) the reasons for such a large outstanding amount; and

(d) the efforts made to recover the outstanding amount alongwith the progress made in this regard till now?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) The outstanding dues from various State Electricity Boards and Power Companies against the coal supplied to them by the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) was Rs.1771 Crores (Provisional) as on 31.3.2010, which is equivalent to approximately 17 days value of coal supplied on the average.

(b) A Statement showing the subsidiary company-wise and State Electricity Board/Power Company-wise details is attached.

(c) The outstanding dues payable also includes an amount of Rs.802 Crores, disputed by the consumers. Once such disputes are resolved, the dues are likely to be reduced. The undisputed dues as on 31.3.2010 was Rs.969 Crores, which is equivalent to about 9 days value of coal supplied and is by and large in keeping with the normal billing cycle for coal supply.

(d) As per the New Coal Distribution Policy payments against coal supplies, as per the terms and conditions of Fuel Supply Agreement (FSA), are made in advance or through Letter of Credit, there is now limited scope for accumulation of dues against coal supplies.

Statement

Outstanding coal sale dues of State Electricity Boards and Power Companies as on 31.03.2010 (provisional)

(Figures in Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Name of the State Electricity Board	ECL	CCL	BCCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	NCL	NEC	Coal India Limited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Bihar State Electricity Board (BSEB)	23.22	155.48	9.64						188.34

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
2.	Jharkhand State Electricity Board (JSEB)		210.84							210.84
3.	Uttar Pradesh Rajya Vidhyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (UPRVUNL)	4.74	1.52	-28.25	-8.93		1.91	8.89		-20.12
4.	Punjab State Electricity Board (PSEB)	6.07	-32.76	13.48	6.49	18.79				12.07
5.	Tamilnadu Electricity Board(TNEB)	29.44		1.14	-0.03		16.76			47.31
6.	Haryana Power Generation Corporation Limited (HPGCL)		36.65	28.38	1.10			-91.52		-25.41
7.	Rajasthan Rajya Vidhyut Utpadan Nigam Limited (RRVUNL)		0.86	8.50		77.70		8.09		93.15
8.	Maharashtra State Power Generation Company Limited (MSPGCL)				-4.18	-10.12	-18.30			-32.60
9.	Madhya Pradesh Power Generation Corporation Limited (MPPGCL)				117.32	175.21				292.53
10.	Chhattisgarh State Electricity Board (CSEB)					19.54				19.54
11	Gujarat Urja Vidhyut Nigam Limited (GUVNL)				-6.26	-64.26				-70.52
12.	West Bengal State Electricity Board (WBSEB)			1.29						1.29
13.	West Bengal Power Development Corporation (WBPDC)	264.78		8.67			15.38			288.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
14.	Andhra Pradesh Generation Corporation (APGENCO)				-0.44		-8.80			-9.24
15.	Assam State Electricity Board (ASEB)								-0.01	-0.01
16.	Karnataka Power Corporation Limited (KPCL)				-12.11	-0.24	-1.36			-13.71
17.	Durgapur Projects Limited (DPL)	17.30		9.31			-5.30			21.31
18.	Damodar Valley Corporation (DVC)	64.22	-2.96	173.85			5.48			240.59
19.	Delhi Vidhyut Board (DVB)		4.26			0.15	-3.17			1.24
20.	Badarpur Thermal Power Station (BTPS)	6.10	20.40	6.97						33.47
21.	National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC)	128.78	49.97	47.80		-31.16	33.24	21.87		250.50
22.	Bharat Aluminum Company Limited (BALCO)					1.97				1.97
23.	Calcutta Electricity Supply Company Limited (CESC)	8.08		11.02						19.10
24.	AEC					0.87				0.87
25.	BSES					-6.65				-6.65
26.	Disergarh Power Supply Co. Ltd. (DPSC)	1.46								1.46
27.	Tenughat Vidhyut Nigam Limited (TVNL)		256.10							256.10
28.	Orissa Power Generation Corporation (OPGC)						2.99			2.99

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	BOKARO		-19.30	-3.52						-22.82
30.	ROSA		-9.64							-9.64
31.	TATA Hydro				-0.02					-0.02
Total		564.19	671.42	286.28	92.94	180.06	42.00	-55.884	-0.01	1771.02

[English]

Heritage Building

5335. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government is aware that many Heritage Buildings are not in proper condition and they are on the verge of collapse at any time due to poor maintenance;

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

(c) the steps taken by the Government to preserve such heritage buildings in the country along with the professional management/modern technology proposed to be adopted in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY) : (a) to (c) The centrally protected monuments under Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) are in good state of preservation. Every year conservation programmes are drawn up for conservation and maintenance of the protected monuments and implemented, as per conservation principles in vogue. Modern conservation methods are used to maintain originality and authenticity of the monuments during all conservation interventions. Scientific studies and investigations are carried out for assessing damages, documentation and survey of monuments.

Legislation on Dam Safety

5336. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to bring a legislation on dam safety;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has sought opinion of the various State Governments in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the response of the State Governments thereon; and

(e) the time by which the legislation is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The proposed Dam Safety Legislation will provide for proper surveillance, inspection, operation and maintenance of all dams of certain parameters in India to ensure their safe functioning and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The proposed Legislation seeks to enjoin responsibility on Central Government, State Governments and owners of specified dams to set up an institutional mechanism for ensuring safety of such dams and reporting the action taken. It defines the duties and functions of these institutions in relation to perpetual surveillance, routine inspections, operation and maintenance, maintenance of log books, instructions, funds for maintenance and repairs, technical documentation, reporting, qualifications and trainings of concerned manpower, etc.

(c) The recommendation for enactment of such legislation was originally given by a Standing Committee, under the chairmanship of Chairman, Central Water Commission (CWC), in its report titled "Report on Dam Safety Procedures" in July 1986. The need for legislation

was also repeatedly emphasized by the National Committee on Dam Safety (NCDS) in its several meetings. Extensive consultation have been held by CWC with States on Dam Safety Legislation. The first draft of the proposed Bill was prepared by CWC in 1987 and was discussed with the representatives of State Governments in many meeting of the NCDS. Comments on the draft Bill were also received from twelve states (i.e. Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Gujarat, Karnataka, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal) which were incorporated in the Daft (2002) Bill circulated to all states for enactment by respective State Assemblies.

(d) The Central Government has received requests for enactment of this legislation by the Parliament of India from the two states, namely the States of Andhra Pradesh and West Bengal. The Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly has adopted a Resolution on 24.3.2007 that the Dam Safety Legislation should be regulated in the State of Andhra Pradesh by an Act of Parliament. The West Bengal Legislative Assembly has also passed a Resolution (West Bengal Legislative assembly Bulletin Part-I dated 24.07.07) empowering the Parliament of India to pass the necessary Dam Safety Act under Article 252 of the Constitution of India

(e) The introduction of the legislation on dam safety (The Dam Safety Bill, 2010) has been listed in the tentative list of Government Business, expected to be taken up during the Fourth Session of Fifteenth Lok Sabha, 2010.

**Restriction on New
Development Projects**

5337. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI SUKHDEV SINGH :
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has imposed any restrictions on new development projects coming up in various districts of the country including Gujarat;

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

(c) whether the terms of reference for the study assigned to the Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Delhi was circulated to all the State Governments and they were consulted before putting such restrictions;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether such restrictions are applied to the entire districts of the area and the cases under pipeline for environmental clearance and pending at various stages like issuance of the terms of reference, appraisal and issuance of the environmental clearance etc; and

(f) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Based on the identification of industrial clusters/areas by Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) as critically or severely polluted, Ministry of Environment & Forests vide Office Memorandum dated 13.1.2010 have imposed a temporary restriction for a period of 8 months up to August, 2010, on consideration of developmental projects for environmental clearance in such critically polluted clusters including those clusters which are located in Gujarat. However, projects of public interest such as projects of national importance, pollution control, defence and security have been kept outside the purview of these restrictions, with prior approval of the Competent Authority, on a case to case basis. During this period, the Central Pollution Control Board along with the respective State Pollution Control Boards/UT Pollution Control Committees will finalize a time bound action plan for improving the environmental quality in these identified industrial clusters/areas.

(c) and (d) The terms of reference for the study assigned to IIT, Delhi for evolving criteria for identification of critically polluted areas using Comprehensive

Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) was presented to the State Pollution Control Boards (SPCBs)/UT Pollution Control Committees (UTPCCs) at the conference of Chairmen/Member Secretaries of SPCBs/UTPCCs on August 17, 2009, wherein it was proposed that permission for further establishment/expansion of polluting activities in critically polluted areas should not be granted.

(e) and (f) The restrictions are applicable to the specific industrial clusters/areas as specified in the Office Memorandum dated 15.3.2010 issued by Ministry of Environment & Forests and cover all such projects which are presently in pipeline for environmental clearance or which would be received after the date of issue of the said Office Memorandum imposing such restrictions i.e. 13.1.2010. It is for the reason that addition of any further pollution load, how so ever small it may be, in already critically polluted area, would aggravate the problem from environmental angle.

Enhancing Decision Making Process

5338. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has embarked on a series on measures to bring decision making process on fast track by stipulating time frame to complete procedure;

(b) if so, whether the Ministries/Departments have been asked to finalize and communicate their response on draft note to Ministry which has mooted proposal within 15 days;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Cabinet Secretariat has asked the Ministries that if comments of the Ministries were not received within the permitted time limit, sponsoring Ministries should bring the fact to the notice of Secretary concerned; and

(e) if so, the extent to which this decision has helped to implement proposals?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE

OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) With a view to ensuring faster decision making and expeditious implementation of its policies/programmes, the Government continuously strives to improve the relevant processes and procedures. The Government had, keeping in view this, circulated the revised time-frames for completion of inter-Ministerial consultations concerning notes for the Cabinet/Cabinet Committees and also for appraisal/consideration of proposals by other concerned bodies.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The time-frame for finalization of comments of the Ministries/Departments required to be consulted on notes for Cabinet/Cabinet Committees, and appraisal/consideration of issues by appraising bodies/ Committee of Secretaries etc., has been compressed. Accordingly, the outer time limits for completion of these processes has been stipulated. Depending upon the class of cases, these time-frames range from 15 days to two months.

(d) Yes, Madam. However, the Ministries/Departments consulted can, in complex cases, request for additional time for forwarding their comments/views.

(e) The new procedure has become effective from 3.12.2009. The Ministries/Departments, are by and large, complying with the revised procedure.

Scientific Research and Development

5339. SHRI S. SEMMALAI:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA:

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

(a) whether India ranks low in the field of scientific research and development in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of patents for new investments applied for by the Indian

scientists in comparison to the developed and developing countries;

(c) whether India's investment in science and technology is also low as compared to the other developing countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) India's global position in the field of scientific research, as measured by the number of research papers published has improved from 13th position in 1996 to 10th position in 2009 as per the Scopus International database. The number of patent applications for new inventions filed at Indian Patent Office by the Indian scientists and the scientists of other developed and developing countries during 2007-08 was 6040 and 21978 respectively.

(c) and (d) According to the available official statistics, India's investment on R&D in science and technology as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is lower compared to that of China, but it is higher compared to several developing countries. The R&D expenditure of various countries as a percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is annexed as Statement.

(e) The Government have taken various measures to increase the expenditure on Science & Technology in the Country. These measures include higher allocation of Rs.75,304.00 crores in XI Plan as compared to Rs. 25,301.35 crores in X Plan for setting up of new institutions for science education and research, creation of centres of excellence and facilities in emerging and frontline areas in academic and national institutes,

induction of new and attractive fellowships such as Junior Research Fellowships (JRF), Senior Research Fellowships (SRF) and INSPIRE, strengthening of infrastructure for R&D in universities, grants for industrial R&D projects, and national awards for outstanding R&D etc, encouraging public-private R&D partnerships and tax incentives for R&D.

Further, the Government have proposed to enhance the weighted deduction on expenditure incurred on in-house R&D and the weighted deduction on payment made to National Laboratories, research associations, colleges, universities and other institutions, for scientific research.

Statement

Expenditure on R&D as percentage of GDP for Selected Countries, 2004-2006

Sl. No.	Country	R&D Exp. as % GDP
1	2	3
1	Argentina	0.49
2	Australia	1.78
3	Austria	2.46
4	Brazil	0.82
5	Canada	1.97
6	China	1.42
7	Czech Rep.	1.54
8	Denmark	2.44
9	Finland	3.43
10	France	2.12
11	Germany	2.52
12	Hungary	1.00
13	India	0.88

1	2	3
14	Israel	4.53
15	Italy	1.10
16	Japan	3.40
17	Korea, Rep.	3.23
18	Mexico	0.50
19	Netherlands	1.69
20	Norway	1.49
21	Pakistan	0.44
22	Russian Fed.	1.08
23	Singapore	2.39
24	Spain	1.21
25	Sri Lanka	0.19
26	Sweden	3.82
27	United Kingdom	1.80
28	United States	2.61
29	Venezuela	0.23

Source: UIS, UNESCO (Website accessed on 15th October, 2008)

World Development Indicators (various issues), The World Bank India - Research & Development Statistics, 2007-08 DST (Gol)

Note: China excludes Hong Kong

Revenue from Forests

5340. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the forests are a source of revenue earning;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the revenue earned from the forests during the last one year in the country, State-wise including Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF

ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) As per National Forest Policy, 1988, the principal aim is to ensure environmental stability and maintenance of ecological balance including atmospheric equilibrium which are vital for sustenance of all life forms, human, animal and plant. Hence revenue earning is not the main objective from forests. Being a State matter, data on revenue from forests is not collated by Ministry of Environment & Forests.

[Translation]

Funds for Relocation of Villages

5341. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:

SHRI VIJAY BAHUGUNA:

SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received proposals from the State Governments including Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand for relocation of villages from wildlife sanctuaries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the proposals have been cleared;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the funds sanctioned and released for the purpose, State-wise; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which the proposals are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The Union Government has received proposals from various states, including Madhya Pradesh and Uttarakhand for relocation of villages from Protected Areas including sanctuaries. The details of the amount proposed by States and the funds released for relocation of villages during the last 2 years are given in the enclosed Statement.

(e) Does not arise.

Statement*Relocation for villages for 2008-2009*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the State	Name of the Protected Areas	Amount proposed by State for relocation of villages	Amount released
1	Rajasthan	Sariska	1912.00	1979.50
		Ranthambhore	500.00	464.00
2	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha	1390.00	1390.00
		Satpura	1024.00	1024.00
		Panna	1811.00	1824.00
		Bandhavgarh	2890.00	1580.00
3	Assam	Manas	1000.00	646.0945
4	Orissa	Similipal	350.00	350.00
5	Tamil Nadu	Mudumalai	100.00	100.00
Total			28048.49	9258.7145

Release for relocation of villages (2009-10)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl. No.	Name of the state	Name of the Protected Areas	Amount proposed by State for relocation of villages	Amount released
1	Chhattisgarh	Achanakmar	1000.00	1000.00
		Barnawapara	3933.73	540.00
2	Madhya Pradesh	Kanha	140.00	3.12
		Satpura	1150.00	1035.00
3	Mizoram	Dampa	2043.00	2043.00
4	Rajasthan	Ranthambhore	13000.00	10400.00
Total			21266.73	15021.00

*[English]***Education Norms for NRIs' Wards**

5342. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop education norms for NRIs' wards in India; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

Vacancies in Civil Services

5343. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to increase the number of vacancies in Civil Services for the coming years;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the number of vacancies to be filled through the UPSC in Civil Services, especially in IPS and IAS posts;

(c) whether the Government has considered the one man Commission headed by retired IPS officer Kamal Kumar's recommendations for a hike in IPS post due to the internal security requirement;

(d) if so, the details of the recommendations in this regard; and

(e) the time by which the Government is likely to consider the recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The details of number of vacancies to be filled up in Civil Services Examination (CSE), 2009 and CSE, 2010 in respect of IAS and IPS are as under:-

CSE Year	IAS	IPS
2009	131	130
2010	150	150

(c) to (e) Ministry of Home Affairs had engaged the services of Shri Kamal Kumar, IPS (Retired) for making a realistic assessment of shortage of IPS officers in State Cadres in view of growing needs of internal security. It was recommended by him that for determining the

Cadre Strength a realistic scientific approach be followed by revisiting the guidelines for Cadre review. Accordingly guidelines have been revised and circulated to the States for needful. The revised guidelines are as under:

- While reviewing the cadre, the posts which are in existence in ex-cadre having long term requirement will be encadred;
- New posts, which do not exist as ex-cadre will be included in cadre if their requirement is functionally justified and they are needed for a long period;
- In determining the strength of a cadre of IPS, special problems of State like border security, coastal security, mega city policing, LWE/insurgency/Terrorism, organized/high-tech crime, etc. will be duly considered;
- The proposed cadre structure as far as possible should be in the ratio of 2:7.5 20.5:20:50 for the post of DG, ADG, IG, DIG and SP respectively.
- The posts which already exist in the cadre but have been kept vacant or in abeyance, as they are not required, will be considered for de-cadrement;
- The increase in cadre of a State should be such that it would be reasonably practicable to fill the existing/additional vacancies within a period of 3 to 5 years.

Issue of Visa in Embassies

5344. SHRI MANISH TEWARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any criterion is followed by Indian Embassies for processing passport renewal applications of asylum seekers in the U.S., Canada, U.K., Germany or various other Countries who after getting asylum now hold green card and such other quasi-citizenship instruments in various countries around the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of criterion followed for processing

visa applications from erstwhile Indian nationals who sought political or other asylum and are now foreign nationals;

(d) the details of audit processes deployed at Indian Embassies to minimize the scope of corruption in the processes of granting visas;

(e) whether there is any proposal to bring the processing of visa applications online for remote monitoring from India to ensure that applicants are not harassed;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the implementation schedule;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor;

(h) whether any complaints of corruption have been received during the period from 1 April, 2004 to 1 January, 2010 about corrupt practices in the Visa/Counselor section of Indian Consulates in San Francisco (USA) and Vancouver (Canada); and

(i) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Once an Indian national has been granted asylum by a foreign country, passport facilities are not given to the individual and he/she is advised to approach the receiving country for a travel document. Only in an extreme and compassionate case of death of an immediate family member, viz. father, mother, brother or sister in India and the refusal of the receiving country to issue a travel document for India, a passport is issued with a limited validity of six months and valid for the country which has accepted the individual as a asylee/refugee.

(c) Erstwhile Indian nationals who have obtained asylum abroad and have now become citizens of a foreign country are placed in prior approval category. Visas are given to them on humanitarian basis only.

(d) Indian Missions/Posts abroad which handle large number of visa applications, collection of visa

application forms and delivery of passports with visas have been outsourced. As there is no contact between the applicant and the staff members of the Mission/Post, there is no scope for corruption in the process of granting visas. Most other Missions/Posts in which outsourcing is not warranted because of small number of visas issued by them, visa fees are accepted by banker's cheque, cashier's cheque or debit card only. The Missions/Posts which, due to local conditions, are constrained to accept visa fees in cash, deposit the day's collection into the Mission's bank account on the same day or the next working day. A senior officer supervises the functioning of the Visa Section. Audit Teams visit Missions/Posts periodically and scrutinize their accounts minutely. The monthly cash accounts sent by the Missions/Posts to the Ministry are also audited by the Controller of Accounts.

(e) to (g) A system for online filing of visa applications in our Mission in Pakistan has been operationalized. Further, requisite action has been initiated for operationalization of the system for online filing of visa applications in major Missions like those in Bangladesh, UK, USA, Germany, etc. in a planned and phased manner.

(h) No.

(i) Does not arise.

Dalit and Minorities Studies

5345. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to provide financial assistance to the universities for research in the area of dalit and minorities studies;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) is contemplating to launch any scheme in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) According to the information provided by University Grants Commission (UGC), UGC is implementing a number of Schemes aimed at promoting research in Humanities & Social Sciences including Major and Minor Research Projects, Research Awards to Teachers, and strengthening of Social Science and Humanities teaching and Research Activities. Therefore, scholars interested in pursuing research in "dalit" and "minority" studies can avail of the fellowship and research schemes by submitting appropriate proposals and which meet the eligibility conditions under the Schemes. UGC is also implementing a scheme aimed at reduction in regional imbalances, social gaps and promotion of inclusiveness in higher education.

[Translation]

Simplification of Forest Act

5346. SHRI MANSUKH BHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether proper exploitation of the mineral resources in the country including in Madhya Pradesh is not taking place on account of the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and the rules framed thereunder;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government proposes to simplify these rules;

(c) if so, the time by which these rules are likely to be simplified;

(d) whether the Union Government proposes to make provisions under these rules to grant required sanction within a maximum period of 6 months under the Forest Conservation Act, 1980; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The exploitation of mineral resources in the country including in the Madhya Pradesh on forest land is taken up after seeking prior approval of the Central Government for the diversion of forest land for non-forestry use including mining under the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003. So far, 2663 proposals of mining have been received in the Ministry and 1666 proposals of mining have been accorded approval under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. In case of Madhya Pradesh, only 9 proposals of mining are pending for approval. As the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and Forest (Conservation) Rules, 2003 are yielding desired results, no proposals to modify rules for according approval is under consideration of the Ministry.

[English]

Promotion and Protection of Heritage Sites in Punjab

5347. SHRI PRATAP SINGH BAJWA:

SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to promote and protect numerous heritage sites in Punjab, especially in Anandpur Sahib; and

(b) the amount of fund allocated by the Government during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Thirty two monuments/sites have been declared as of national importance in Punjab. These are conserved, preserved and maintained by way of structural repairs, on need basis, as per archaeological norms subject to availability of resources. There is at present no Centrally Protected monument in Anandpur Sahib.

(b) The expenditure incurred on the monuments/sites in Punjab during the last three years as well as allocation for the current financial year is as under:

	(Rupees in lakhs)
2007-08	237.45
2008-09	193.33
2009-10	243.28
2010-11 (Allocation)	200.23

Pending Cases of RTI

5348. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a growing number of pending cases under Right to Information Act in the country over the years;

(b) if so, the State-wise details of the cases pending and the period of pendency; and

(c) the reasons for delay in disposal of cases and the remedial measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) The information is not centrally maintained. Nevertheless, the Right to Information Act, 2005 has an inbuilt mechanism to ensure that the applications under the Act are disposed off in time. The Act, inter-alia, provides that if a Public Information Officer does not furnish information in time, a penalty of upto Rs. 25,000/- may be imposed on him by the Central/ State Information Commission.

Norms for Environmental Clearance

5349. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will be Minister of ENVIROMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether various power projects are pending for approval;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to amend environment clearance norms for thermal power projects in the country;

(d) if so, the details in this regard; and

(e) the time by which new norms will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Nineteen thermal power and three hydro power projects are pending for environmental clearance, the state-wise break-up of which is enclosed as Statement.

(c) The Environment Impact Assessment Notification 2006 as amended in December, 2009 provides for appraisal of projects including thermal power plants. There is no proposal to amend it further.

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

Statement

State-wise Break-up of Power Projects pending for Environmental Clearance

Sl. No.	State	Thermal Power	Hydro Power
1	2	3	4
1	Andhra Pradesh	5	-
2	Chhattisgarh	4	-

1	2	3	4
3	Gujarat	2	-
4	Himachal Pradesh	-	1
5	Karnataka	1	1
6	Madhya Pradesh	1	-
7	Maharashtra	3	-
8	Orissa	2	-
9	Tamil Nadu	1	-
10	Sikkim	-	1

[Translation]

Indo-Bangla Agreement on Terrorism

5350. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Bangladesh have signed any agreement to set up mechanism for taking up action against terrorism and organised crimes; and

(b) if so, the conditions of the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) During the visit of Prime Minister Sheikh Hasina to India from January 10-13, 2010, India and Bangladesh had signed an Agreement on Combating International Terrorism, Organized Crime and Illicit Drug

Trafficking. This Agreement facilitates cooperation in combating international terrorism, illicit drug trafficking in narcotic drugs and psychotropic substances including their precursor chemicals and provides each other with mutual legal assistance in the investigation, prosecution and suppression of crime, subject to their domestic laws and regulations.

[English]

New Coal Mines

5351. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of new coal mines proposed to be started in the country during the -year 2009-10, State-wise/mine-wise/company-wise;

(b) the details of such coal mines proposed to be started in private/Government sector; and

(c) the details of target fixed for production of coal by these coal mines during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI PRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Four new coal projects of Coal India Limited (CIL) and captive block of Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) have started contributing in the year 2009-10. The details of these projects State-wise/Company-wise/Mine-wise are as under:

Sl. No.	Company	Name of project	Type	State	Sanctioned capacity (MTY)
1.	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	Karma	Opencast (OC)	Jharkhand	1.00
2	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	Seam III Anjan Hill	Under-ground (UG)	Chhattisgarh	0.42
3	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Amadand	Opencast	Madhya Pradesh	1.15
4	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Mahan II	Opencast	Chhattisgarh	1.00
5	Steel Authority India Limited	Tasra	Opencast	Jharkhand	4.00

(c) Details of target fixed for production of coal from the aforesaid projects are as under:

Sl.No.	Company	Name of project	Type	Actual 09-10 (MTY)	Projected target 10-11 (MTY)	Projected target 11-12 (MTY)
1.	Central Coalfields Limited (CCL)	Karma	Opencast (OC)	0.19	0.30	0.40
2.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited (SECL)	Seam III Anjan Hill	Under-ground (UG)	0.38	0.40	0.42
3.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Amadand	Opencast	0.13	0.60	1.05
4.	South Eastern Coalfields Limited	Mahan II	Opencast	0.34	0.60	1.00
5.	Steel Authority India Limited	Tasra	Opencast	0.063	0.50	0.75

Privatization of Passport Offices

5352. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

DR. K.S. RAO:

SHRI P. VISWANATHAN:

SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to privatize the passport offices;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken any policy decision in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the reaction of the employees in this regard; and

(f) the manner in which privatization would be beneficial to a common man?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PREMEET KAUR): (a) to (d) No. The Government does not propose to privatize

the passport offices. The Government has embarked on a Mission-Mode Project titled "Passport Seva Project", approved by the Cabinet, to comprehensively transform passport service delivery under the network of existing Passport Offices. The basic design involves outsourcing of non-sensitive front-end activities to a service provider and retaining sovereign and sensitive functions with the Government. Under the Project, 77 Passport Seva Kendras (PSKs) are proposed to be set up across the country. Each PSK will be headed by an officer from the Central Passport Organization. There will be dedicated Data Centre, Disaster Recovery Centre, Central Passport Printing Facility and Network Operations Centre for the Project. These assets in addition to Application Software and System Software will be owned by the Government to have the strategic control over the Passport Seva System.

(e) The Central Passport Organisation employees have conveyed their no objection with certain observations.

(f) Implementation of the Project is expected to result in delivery of passport-related services to the citizens in a timely, transparent, more accessible and reliable manner and in a comfortable environment through streamlined processes and a committed, trained and motivated workforce.

Infrastructural Growth for Development

5353. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH Alias LALAN SINGH:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made an assessment of the need for infrastructural growth for the development of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the estimate of the funds required to meet this need has also been made;

(d) if, so, the total funds required; and

(e) the amount spent on the development of infrastructure like power, road, irrigation, ports and railway during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI.V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) to (d) The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisages a total investment of Rs. 20, 56,150 crore in development of Physical Infrastructure. The sector-wise projected

investment for the Eleventh Five Year Plan is as given below:

(Rs. in Crore at 2006-07 prices)

Sl.No.	Sector	Eleventh Five Year Plan (Projected Investment)
1	Electricity (incl. NCE)	6,66,525
2	Roads and Bridges	3,14,152
3	Telecommunication	2,58,439
4	Railways (incl. MRTS)	2,61,808
5	Irrigation (incl. Watershed)	2,53,301
6	Water Supply and Sanitation	1,43,730
7	Ports	87,995
8	Airports	30,968
9	Storage	22,378
10	Gas	16,855
Total		20,56,150

(e) According to the preliminary figures compiled by the Planning Commission, the Actual/Projections of investment in the last three years are as follows:

(Rs. in Crore at 2006-07prices)

Sector	2007-08 (Actual)	2008-09 (Actual/ Est.)	2009-10 (RE/BE/Proj.)
Power	1,11,134	1,17,093	1,25,958
Road	42,741	48,108	54,638
Irrigation	38,789	44,858	49,093
Ports	4,942	7,148	8,323
Railway	31,182	39,095	42,830

[English]

Expenditure on Education

5354. SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product in India and other countries, each separately; and

(b) the comparative figure of expenditure on education in India and other countries, each separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the data available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the expenditure on education in India out of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 3.64 % (Provisional) during 2006-07. Similar data for other countries is not being maintained by this Ministry. However, as per the figures published by UNESCO Institute of Statistics (UIS) in its publication titled, "Global Education Digest 2009", contribution of education in Gross Domestic Product in some of other countries were Egypt (3.8%), Belarus (5.2%), Ukraine (5.4%), Tajikistan (3.4%), Cambodia (1.6%), Hong Kong SAR of China (3.5%), New Zealand (6.3%), Thailand (3.9%), Peru (2.5%), Jamaica (6.5%), Pakistan (2.9%), Bangladesh (2.6%), Ethiopia (5.5%), South Africa (5.4%) and Zambia (1.5%) during 2007.

(b) The expenditure on education in India was Rs. 137383.99 crore (provisional) during 2006-07. However, expenditure on education for other countries is not maintained by this Ministry.

Definition of Forest

5355. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a standardized definition of forests in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is working to finalize such a definition which has been mandated by the Hon'ble Supreme Court; and

(d) if so, the time by which "Forests" will be defined in a way which would be legally-ecologically-socially acceptable in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) No, Madam.

(b) In view of reply to part (a), question does not arise.

(c) and (d) Ministry of Environment and Forests had entered into a Consultancy Contract with Ashok Trust for Research in Ecology & Environment (ATREE), New Delhi for providing Technical services for Defining Forests in an Indian Context. ATREE has submitted its Report and a definition of forests has been proposed that is under consultation and process for finalisation.

Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission

5356. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indo-Bangladesh Joint River Commission has met recently in New Delhi;

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

(c) whether Teesta water sharing issue has also come up at the discussion;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the progress made in regard to resolving the difference between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Indo-Bangladesh Joint Rivers Commission (JRC) led by Ministers of Water Resources from both sides has met in New Delhi and held 37th meeting of JRC on March 17-20, 2010. The two sides discussed all issues of bilateral cooperation in water resources including sharing of waters on common rivers, river bank protection works, drinking water supply to Sabroom town of south Tripura & minor irrigation schemes proposed

on river Feni, co-operation in flood forecasting, etc.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) and (e) During the JRC meeting, the Bangladesh side proposed to have an early agreement on interim sharing of Teesta river waters during dry season (October-April) and presented a draft on interim sharing arrangements for consideration. In this regard, the Indian side suggested that principles on sharing of Teesta water based on joint hydrological observations, to assess the total water availability in the river, may be decided first to arrive at mutual understanding on the sharing of water and presented a draft statement thereof. After discussion, it was agreed that the Secretaries (Water Resources of both the countries would examine the aforesaid documents towards an expeditions conclusion on interim agreement in the spirit of mutual cooperation as reflected in the Joint Communique issued during Bangladesh Prime Minister's visit to India.

Vocational Education for Women

5357. R. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme to provide vocational education for women, especially to weaker sections of the society in the country, particularly in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the funds allocated for the above scheme during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(d) the details of progress made in this regard, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI: (a) and (b) Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education, women and the weaker sections of the society in all States including Tamil Nadu have the opportunity to pursue Vocational Education at the senior

secondary stage.

(c) and (d) There is a Plan allocation of Rs.2000 crore for the scheme during the Eleventh Five Year Plan. However, there has been no expenditure during the last three years due to non - revision of the scheme.

Relaxation in Standards

5358. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has issued any guidelines to all departments to provide relaxed standards in direct recruitments to SC and ST candidates in respect of written examinations and interview in order to fulfil the quota earmarked for them;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether similar guidelines have been issued to provide relaxed standards to OBC candidates also; and

(d) if so, the details of relaxation extended to OBC candidates?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The instructions provide that in case of direct recruitment, whether by examination or otherwise, if sufficient number of Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe candidates are not available on the basis of the general standard to fill all the vacancies reserved for them, candidates belonging to these communities may be selected by relaxed standard to fill up the remaining vacancies reserved for them subject to their fitness for such post/posts.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The instructions provide that in order to fulfil the quota earmarked to OBCs,

relaxation of standards may be provided to OBC candidates as in the case of SC/ST candidates.

Impact of Receding Glaciers

5359. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:

SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of receding glaciers on water flow in Himalayan rivers, floods in various parts of the country and rising sea level;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether the Government proposes to establish indigenous research institutes to study the impact of climate change and receding of glaciers as flawed data were released by Inter-Governmental panel on Climate Change (IPCC);

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard;

(e) whether India has turned down the request of International Centre for Mountain Development and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) for conducting detailed study on Himalayan Glaciers; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The studies carried out by Geological Survey of India have revealed that the run off in the Himalayan river may increase marginally due to enhanced melting of ice consequent upon faster recession. This may ultimately lead to some reduction of water in the Himalayan rivers. Studies conducted by the National Institute of Oceanography indicate that the sea-level has risen by 1.06-1.75 milliliters per year in

the past century. Government has not undertaken any specific studies to assess or to correlate the river discharge, flood and sea level rise with the recession of the glaciers.

(c) and (d) The Government is sensitive to the need for comprehensive and long term studies to determine the causes of recession of glaciers including the impact of global warming on Himalayan glaciers. Government is also aware of the statement of the IPCC in which they have recognized that the Fourth Assessment Report of Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), 2007, suggesting disappearance of Himalayan glaciers by 2035, was based on poorly substantiated estimates of recession.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has published a discussion paper titled "Himalayan Glaciers: A state -of-Art Review of Glacial Studies, Glacial Retreat and Climate Change authored by Shri V.K. Raina, Ex. Deputy Director General, Geological Survey of India. A new research centre on Himalayan Glaciology has been established at Wadia Institute of Himalayan Geology, Dehradun.

(e) and (f) No such request received from International Centre for Mountain Development and United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) has been turned down.

[Translation]

Indian Students Abroad

5360. SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:

SHRI P. BALRAM:

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:

SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:

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

(a) the number of Indian students studying abroad, State-wise and country-wise;

(b) whether the country leads in the number of students studying in U.S.A. at present;

(c) if so, the estimated funds spent annually by these students for continuing their education in other countries; and

(d) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken to ensure these students do not migrate abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Specific information is not maintained within this Ministry regarding Indian students studying abroad or the funds spent by them on this account. Reports from USA indicate that India continues to lead in the number of foreign students in higher education institutions in the United States of America (USA) with 1,03,260 Indian students in the academic year 2008-09.

(d) During the Eleventh Five Year Plan (2007-2012), a number of new higher educational institutions have already been established to expand and improve access to higher education within the country. However seeking higher education within the country or abroad is a matter of individual choice.

[English]

Engineering Colleges

5361. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:

SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

SHRI KADIR RANA:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:

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

(a) whether there is no uniformity in availability of engineering colleges for higher studies in the country;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the majority of engineering colleges in the country are located in Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Maharashtra;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) the number of engineering colleges in each State/Union Territory at present; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to have uniformity in the availability of engineering colleges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. Engineering Colleges are set up by the State Government and through private enterprise after approval of the All India Council for Technical (AICTE). Since the decision of setting up the institutions rests either with the State Government or the self-financed institutions, there is no uniformity in the availability of engineering colleges.

(e) The number of engineering colleges in each State/Union Territory is given in the enclosed Statement.

(f) For removing regional imbalance, the AICTE has allowed establishment of new Engineering Institutions with at least three conventional branches as a mandatory requirement in the States where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population is more than the All India average, whereas in the States where the number of seats available in engineering colleges per lakh of population is less than the all India average, no such restriction is applicable.

Statement

Central	Madhya Pradesh	203
	Chhattisgarh	53
	Gujarat	89
Eastern	Andaman & Nicobar	1
	Assam	14
	Manipur	1
	Mizoram	1
	Nagaland	1

Region	State	Number	Remarks
Eastern	Tripura	3	[Translation]
	Arunachal Pradesh	1	Calculation of Gross Domestic Products
	Meghalaya	2	5362. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO: SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:
	Sikkim	1	Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:
	Orissa	88	(a) whether decrease or increase in national resources is taken into account while calculating Gross Domestic Product of the country;
	Jharkhand	13	(b) if so, the details thereof;
	West Bengal	79	(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and
Northern	Bihar	17	(d) the quantum of increase or decrease registered in the national resources from the years 2004-05 to 2008-09?
	Uttar Pradesh	313	
	Uttarakhand	27	
North-West	Chandigarh	5	THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) In the computation of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), increase or decrease in produced assets, which form a part of national resources, is taken into account. There is a continuous increase in the produced assets, which is measured as gross fixed capital formation (GFCF). The decrease in the produced assets is measured as consumption of fixed capital (CFC). The details of GFCF and CFC for the years 2004-05 to 2008-09 are given below:
	Haryana	140	
	Jammu & Kashmir	8	
	New Delhi	24	
	Punjab	83	
	Rajasthan	97	
	Himachal Pradesh	14	
South Central	Andhra Pradesh	593	<i>Estimates of Gross Fixed Capital Formation (GFCF) & Consumption of Fixed Capital (CFC) at current prices</i>
Southern	Tamil Nadu	433	(Rs. in crore)
	Pondicherry	11	
South-West	Karnataka	170	
	Kerala	114	
Western	Maharashtra	270	
	Goa	3	
	Daman & Diu	0	
	Grand Total	2872	Protection of Forts and Historical Buildings
			5363. SHRI RATAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to strengthen, protect and maintain Bharatpur Fort, Jal Mahal Deeg, Deeg Fort, Fort of Banasur, Bayana, Phoolwari and Vair Fort, Kumhair Palace and Chourasi Khambe of Kaman located in district Bharatpur of Rajasthan in view of being famous places of tourist interest and historical heritage;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which this scheme is likely to be approved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) At present there is no such scheme. These monuments are not centrally protected monuments. ASI takes up the conservation, preservation and maintenance of those monuments/sites declared as of national importance including those in the District Bharatpur, by way of regular structural repairs on need basis, as per archaeological norms and subject to availability of resources.

However, the Tourism Department, Government of Rajasthan has submitted a proposal amounting to Rs.5 crores under 'Dang Tourist Circuit'(Sawai Madhopur-Karoli-Bharatpur) to the Ministry of Tourism, Government of India on 22.3.2010 for approval.

[English]

Permission to Bt. Cotton

5364. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRI HARIBHAU JAWALE:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of second generation of Bt. Cotton has been approved;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether field trials of this product are successful;

(d) if so, the details of this trial; and

(e) the time by when this crop will be released for commercial production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Three new varieties of insect resistant cotton containing (i) cry1Ac & cry1F (WideStrike = Event 3006-210-23 and Event 281-24-236) developed by M/s Dow AgroSciences India Pvt. Ltd; (ii) cry1Ac (Event-1) and cry1EC (Event-24) developed by JK Agrigenetics Ltd.; and (iii) cry1Ac & cry2Ab (MON 15985) and CP4EPSPS (MON 88913) developed by M/s MAHYCO have been approved by the Genetic Engineering Approval Committee for conduct of confined field trials for generation of biosafety data.

(c) to (e) As per the existing rules and guidelines, it is expected that completion of field trials and other biosafety studies would take a minimum of two seasons. Success of the product can be established only after reviewing the data on safety, efficacy and agronomic performance.

[Translation]

Command Area Development

5365. SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:
SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of proposals under Command Area Development and Water Management (CAD & WM) programme received from the State Government of Rajasthan for command area development in various parts of the State including Gang Command;

(b) the action taken by the Union Government on each of the proposals;

(c) the funds allocated for command area

development to the State during the last three years and the current year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Two project proposals namely, Gang canal project amounting to Rs. 538.00 crore and Bhakra canal phase-I project amounting to Rs. 267.00 crore were received from the State Government of Rajasthan for inclusion under Command Area Development and Water Management Programme (CADWM). These projects have been approved for inclusion under Command Area Development, and Water Management Programme subject to the condition that orders for inclusion of these projects will be issued only after submission of completion reports of equal number of on-going CADWM projects by the Government of Rajasthan. The Government of Rajasthan has so far not submitted the completion report of any of the ongoing projects.

(c) A central assistance of Rs. 9415.543 lakh was released to the Government of Rajasthan during the last three years. The proposal for release of central assistance during the current financial year (2010-11) has not been received from the Government of Rajasthan so far.

(d) The issuance of sanction order for inclusion of the Gang canal and Bhakra canal phase-I projects would depend on submission of completion reports of two of the ongoing CADWM projects by the Government of Rajasthan to the Ministry of Water Resources.

Funding Projects in Afghanistan

5366. SHRI NIKHIL KUMAR CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the funds provided by the Government of India to Afghanistan for various projects during the last three years;

(b) the number of projects being undertaken by the Government of India through Indian Embassy situated in Kabul for social work; and

(c) the nature of assistance likely to be provided by the Government of India to Afghanistan in the coming days?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) India has undertaken projects in all parts of Afghanistan, in a wide range of sectors, including hydro-electricity, power transmission lines, road construction, industry, telecommunications, information and broadcasting, and capacity building, which have been identified by the Afghan Government as priority areas for reconstruction and development. In addition, India has undertaken community level small development projects in the field of agriculture, rural development, education and health throughout Afghanistan that have direct and visible impact on community life and with a focus on local ownership and management. Moreover, free medical treatment is provided by the five Indian Medical Missions in Afghanistan. The year-wise expenditure incurred on various projects since 2007 is as under:

- (i) 2007 -08: Rs. 467.55 Crore
- (ii) 2008 -09: Rs. 410.41 Crore
- (iii) 2009 -10: Rs. 208.49 Crore

India's assistance programme in Afghanistan is aimed at helping Afghanistan in its reconstruction efforts as a means to bring about peace and stability in that country. India is fully committed to assisting our Afghan partners in the process of reconstruction, economic development and human resource development as they build a prosperous, democratic and pluralistic Afghanistan.

[English]

Special Cell to Tackle Corruption

5367. SHRIMATI J. HELEN DAVIDSON: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has established a special cell in all the Ministries/Departments to keep tracks of corruption;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the cases registered so far in each cell, Ministries/Department-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Each Ministry/Department of the Government has its own vigilance set up. The Secretary of the concerned Ministry/Department assisted by the Chief Vigilance Officer has been made directly responsible for ensuring integrity and probity in that Department.

(c) This information is not centrally maintained.

National Register of Martyrs

5368. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is preparing National Register of Martyrs;

(b) if so, the authority responsible for taking decisions on selection of names;

(c) the details of the High Power Committee formed for this purpose;

(d) the policy of the Government about those persons who fought against British imperialism since 1846;

(e) whether the Government is aware of the historic Martyrdom of General Sham Singh Attariwala in the battlefield; and

(f) if so, the details thereof including the names of Martyrs of Kuka Movement in the said Register?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.

NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Indian Council of Historical Research (ICHR) has been assigned the project of a research based compilation of a National Register of Martyrs of India's Freedom Struggle, entitled "Dictionary of Martyrs: India's Freedom Struggle 1857-1947".

(b) An Advisory Committee comprising of historians from different parts of the country as well as representatives of Ministry of Culture and National Archives of India advise on the principles of selection. This has been done with a view to ensuring that the identification of martyrs and the biographical notes on them are authentic and based on primary or archival sources as far as feasible.

(c) The Advisory Committee of representative historians from different parts of India as well as representatives of the Ministry of Culture and National Archives of India has the following members:

- (1) Professor S. Bhattacharya (Ex-Officio as Chairman, ICHR)
- (2) Concerned Joint Secretary, Ministry of Culture, Government of India
- (3) Professor Arjun Dev, Coordinator, Towards Freedom Project, ICHR
- (4) Professor V. Raghottam, Chairman of History Department, University of Pondicherry
- (5) Professor Swaraj Basu, Professor of History, IGNOU
- (6) Professor T.R. Ghoble, Professor of History, University of Mumbai
- (7) Professor R. Subhas Chakraborty, Professor of History, University of Calcutta
- (8) Professor Indu Banga, Professor of History, Punjab University, Chandigarh
- (9) Professor V. Ramakrishna, Professor of History, Hyderabad University
- (10) Professor N. Rajendran, Dean of Arts & Professor & Head, Department of History, Bharathidasan University

- (11) Dr. Sunita Pathania, Professor of History, Kurukshetra University (advisor Northern Zonal Committee)
- (12) Professor K.L. Tuteja, Professor of History, Kurukshetra University (advisor Northern Zonal Committee)
- (13) Professor Amit K. Gupta, Jamia Millia Islamia University (advisor Northern Zonal Committee)
- (14) Shri S.M.R. Baqar, Acting Director-General, National Archives of India, Ministry of Culture, Government of India
- (15) Dr. Pramod Mehra, Assistant Director (Archives), National Archives of India, Ministry of Culture, Government of India

(d) As per decision of the Advisory Committee at their meeting on 09.02.2009 the present Project covers period from 1857 to 1947. Separate Projects on pre-1857 period are under consideration by Indian Council of Historical Research and proposals received will be referred to the Advisory Committee.

(e) It is a matter of general knowledge that the famous Sikh General Sham Singh Attariwala, son of Sardar Nihal Singh of Atari, attained martyrdom in the battlefield in February 1846.

(f) The names of Martyrs of the Kuka Movement within the period 1857 and 1947 will be included.

Dumping of Coal at Mormugao Port Trust

5369. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the huge dump of coal near the berthing jetties at Mormugao Port Trust has been causing large scale dust pollution in Goa;

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

(c) the quantity of imported coal dumped in Goa as on 31 March, 2010;

(d) the reasons for the delay in clearance of unloading sites by the importers; and

(e) the details of the measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) The quantity of imported coal stacked in Goa as on 31 March, 2010 was about 1.74 lakh tonnes.

(d) 85% of imported coal/coke is evacuated by road and balance 15% by rail. In the absence of the by-pass road the movement of trucks is through the city and the restrictions imposed by the Road Transport Organization on the movement of trucks through city during the day time is affecting the timely evacuation of cargo. During night time, movement of coal trucks is being objected to by the local residents. Further, financial constraints of the importers are also adding to delay in evacuation of coal stacks from the port.

(e) The coal stacks are being covered with Tarpaulins and continuous water spraying is being done to contain the dust generation. The Goa State Pollution Control Board as well as Mormugao Port Users Association have set up stations to monitor ambient air quality and the readings are within the permissible limits. The Port Trust is also pursuing with National Highway Authority of India and State Government to complete the by-pass road expeditiously to restrict the movement of trucks through the city. To avoid the overstaying of cargo at the port, steep demurrage charges have been introduced since June 2009. New berthing guidelines for coal vessels have also been issued to ensure timely evacuation of coal from vessels.

[Translation]

Separate Technical University

5370. SHRI ARJUN MUNDA:

SHRI RAMEN DEKA:

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

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to set up a separate Central Technical Universities in the country especially for the development of tribal students:

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

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) In order to take care of the development needs of the tribal students, the Central Government has set up Institutions of National Importance, namely, Indian Institute of Technology (IIT), Indian Institute of Management (IIM) and National Institute of Technology (NIT) in areas populated by tribal students. These include IIT, Guwahati, IIM Shillong NITs which have been sanctioned in Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Sikkim and IIM in the state of Jharkhand.

[English]

Compensation to Fishermen

5371. SHRI RAJENDRASINH RANA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India gives any compensation to the fishermen who are released from Pakistan without their boats;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reason therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) According to the information provided by the concerned authorities, in order to ameliorate the hardship caused due to continued detention of Indian fishing vessels by Pakistani authorities and to address its negative impact on the livelihood of fishermen, Hon'ble Prime Minister had, in September 2007, announced a relief package, which envisages (a) One time ex-gratia amount of Rs.

3.0 lakh to the next of kin of each person held in captivity in Pakistan; and (b) an outright grant of Rs. 30,000/- for smaller fishing boats and a grant of Rs. 5.0 lakh for trawlers, to the owners of each boat/trawler seized by Pakistan. The Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) had been asked to implement the package. While announcing the package, it was directed that the Ministry of Finance would liaise with the implementation agency, and the Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries, in order to develop a suitable soft loan package for replacement of fishing boats.

(b) and (c) In accordance with the decision of the Government of India, the concerned department had, in March 2009, launched a scheme of soft loan package for Replacement of Fishing Vessels held in captivity in Pakistan at a total cost of Rs. 19.56 crore. Under this scheme, capital subsidy of 30% cost of each vessel subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6 lakh will be provided to each vessel owner for replacement of fishing vessels seized by Pakistan. Fishing vessels of size up to 20 meters having valid fishing license/registration from the State Government will be eligible to get the benefit under the scheme. The scheme is implemented by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA). The concerned Department has also provided first the instalment of Rs. 100 lakh to MPEDA in March 2009 for implementation of this scheme.

Multiple Shifts

5372. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to run education institutes, colleges and schools in multiple shifts for optimum utilization of the education infrastructure available and increasing the literacy ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Setting up TACTIC and MYSTIQUE Telescopes

5373. SHRI PURNMASI RAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether despite an expenditure of Rs. 16.18 crore on setting up of TACTIC and MYSTIQUE telescopes by the Department of Atomic Energy, they have not been able to establish them so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the reasons for shifting it from Mount Abu to Hanle, in Ladakh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The TACTIC telescope has been set up and upgraded at Mt. Abu. Useful data collected from galactic and extragalactic objects by the TACTIC telescopes has been published in high impact journals. The prototype MYSTIQUE comprising of an array of 30 detectors was installed during 1995-96 and operated with various configurations till 1999. Useful data on the polarization characteristics of the atmospheric Cherenkov events were collected during this period. Upgradation of MYSTIQUE was not taken up due to global developments in gamma-ray astronomy.

(c) It was envisaged to set up four telescopes (TACTIC, MYSTIQUE, BEST and MACE) at one single location. However, on a review of the programme by a National Committee of experts, it was recommended to set up the large diameter MACE (Major Atmospheric Cherenkov Experiment) telescope at Hanle in the

Ladakh region of J&K. The high altitude (4200m asl) and year round clear sky conditions at Hanle are the important considerations for change in the location.

[Translation]

Archaeological Exvacation works

5374. SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to strengthen the archaeological excavation works in the country, State-wise, including Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of archaeological excavation works carried out, State-wise including in Bihar during the last three years and the current year;

(d) the stage of excavation taken up near Fatehpur Sikri; and

(e) the mechanism to monitor the progress of such excavation, State-wise, including in Rajasthan and Maharashtra at Vidharbha in particular?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has been working to strengthen the archaeological excavation works in the country, including Bihar.

(c) The details of the excavations carried out by the ASI during the last three years and current field season is enclosed as Statement.

(d) No excavation work has been taken up near Fatehpur Sikri, recently.

(e) Wherever the excavation work is taken up, technical officials are deputed to the respective excavation sites for constant monitoring of the excavation and submit periodic reports.

Statement

Sl.No.	Name of the site	State	Field seasons
1.	Submergence area of the Pulichintala irrigation project in Nalgonda and Guntur Districts	Andhra Pradesh	2008-09
2.	Kondapur Distt. Medak	Andhra Pradesh	2009-10
3.	Ambari District Kamrup	Assam	2008-09
4.	Jufardih Distt. Nalanda	Bihar	2006-07
5.	Ghorakatora Distt. Nalanda	Bihar	2007-08, 2008-09
6.	Kushi, Distt. Muzaffarpur	Bihar	2007-08
7.	Nindaur, Distt. Bhabhua	Bihar	2009-10
8.	Malhar District Bilaspur	Chhattisgarh	2009-10
9.	St. Augustine Complex, Old Goa District North Goa	Goa	2007-08, 2008-09
10.	Netra Khirasara Distt. Kachchh	Gujarat	2009-10
11.	Ancient Stupa remains along with adjacent area Malangpora Distt. Pulwama	Jammu & Kashmir	2009-10
12.	Tibba Name Shah, Marh Block Distt. Jammu	Jammu & Kashmir	2007-08, 2008-09, 2009-10
13.	Daultabad Fort, Daultabad	Maharashtra	2006-07 and 2009-10
14.	Barabati Fort, District Cuttack	Orissa	2006-07, 2007-08
15.	Ancient site Bara, Distt. Ropar	Punjab	2007-08
16.	Modikuppam Distt. Vellore	Tamil Nadu	2009-10
17.	Sengallur & Vadakipatti Tiruchirappalli	Tamil Nadu	2009-10
18.	Ahichhatra, Ramnagar Distt. Bareilly	Uttar Pradesh	2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10
19.	Lathiya Distt. Gajipur	Uttar Pradesh	2009-10
20.	Urnah Dih and Kot Distt. Allahabad	Uttar Pradesh	2007-08
21.	Bangarh Distt. South Dinajpur	West Bengal	2006-07, 2008-09, 2009-10

Funds for Education Sector

5375. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of expenditure of the total GDP incurred separately on primary, secondary and higher education during the last three years;

(b) the expenditure for this purpose in Delhi in comparison to other States during the said period;

Sl. No.	Sector	2006-07	2007-08 (Revised Estimates)	2008-09 (Budget Estimates)
1.	Elementary Education	1.64	1.73	1.71
2.	Secondary Education	0.85	0.86	0.94
3.	Higher Education	0.70	0.64	0.57
4.	Adult Education	0.01	0.01	0.01
5.	Technical Education	0.44	0.49	0.55
	Total	3.64	3.74	3.78

(b) to (d) State wise allocations are not made by this Ministry. Grants are, however, released to the State Governments/institutions keeping in view the proposals received, availability of resources and progress of utilization of funds earlier released under each scheme.

National Scholarship Scheme

5376. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government has started a National Scholarship Scheme based on income and merit in various States including in the State of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the norms prescribed for this scheme;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase this allocation for Delhi in coming years; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The expenditure on Elementary Education, Secondary Education & Higher Education as percentage of GDP (Estimated) by centre and States/UTs during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 is as under:

(c) the funds allocated and utilised during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise; and

(d) the number of beneficiaries under the said scheme, especially in rural areas, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development launched the "Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students", w.e.f. 2008-09. Under this scheme, up to 82,000 fresh scholarships are awarded every year to the students who score 80% and above marks in the Class XII or equivalent exam, belonging to the 'non-creamy layer', pursuing higher studies from a recognized institute. Scholarship is paid @ Rs. 1,000/- per month at the graduation level for first

three years and Rs.2,000/- per month thereafter. The scholarship is credited into the bank accounts of the students. The number of scholarships have been

allocated to the States/UT's based on the ratio of their population in the age-group of 18-25 years.

(c) and (d) A Statement is annexed.

Statement

Sl.No.	State/Board	Amount Sanctioned 2008-09	Amount Sanctioned 2009-10	No. of Beneficiaries 2008-09	No. of Beneficiaries 2009-10
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	1280000	2760000	128	276
2.	Bihar	20000	20000	02	02
3.	CBSE	8950000	75520000	4835	7552
4.	Goa	470000	1300000	80	130
5.	Gujarat	38830000	72800000	3883	7280
6.	Haryana	15910000	18910000	1591	1891
7.	Himachal Pradesh	2300000	6910000	109	691
8.	CISCE	1010000	4260000	291	426
9.	J&K	60000	430000	06	43
10.	Kerala	15360000	29960000	1536	2996
11.	Madhya Pradesh	25580000	51980000	2558	5198
12.	Maharashtra	9110000	17670000	911	1767
13.	Mizoram	30000	40000	03	04
14.	Nagaland	20000	130000	02	13
15.	Punjab	6530000	14850000	678	1485
16.	Rajasthan	260000	40040000	1167	4004
17.	Tamil Nadu	40290000	---	4883	Not yet informed by State Board
18.	Uttrakhand	1390000	---	158	-do-
19.	Andhra Pradesh	23242286	48437451	5246	-do-

1	2	3	4	5	6
20.	Chattisgarh	5287362	---	Not Informed by the State Board	-do-
21.	Jharkhand	7159096	---	19	-do-
22.	Karnataka	16151807	73580000	3794	
23.	Manipur	689988	220000	21	22
24.	Meghalaya	632806	180000	26	18
25.	Orissa	10429866	2390000	157	239
26.	Tripura	899651	1430000	75	143
27.	Uttar Pradesh	43686504	15160000	39	1516
28.	West Bengal	22647602	19740000	1974	Not yet informed by the State Board

States not included above are covered under CBSE

Utilization Certificates yet to be received from State Boards, etc.

[English]

Vocational Educational Institutions

5377. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO

DUDHGAONKAR:

SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:

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

(a) whether any State Government has sent any proposals to the Central Government for setting up of various vocational educational institutions on the basis of Public Private Partnership (PPP) particularly from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals and the Government's response thereto, State-wise;

(c) whether the Government has made any guidelines for setting up and to run vocational educational institutions on the basis of PPP; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No such proposal has been received from the State Governments of Maharashtra and Uttar Pradesh under the existing scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education. However under the Sub-Mission on Polytechnics, 300 Polytechnics are to be set up in public-private partnership (PPP) mode, but no proposal has been received from Maharashtra and U.P States under this scheme. A proposal for 53 polytechnics in PPP mode has been received from Andhra Pradesh.

(c) and (d) No such guidelines have been issued under the scheme of vocationalisation of secondary education or Sub-Mission on Polytechnics.

Self-disclosure of Fee Structure

5378. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering any proposal for enforcing every educational institute to make a self-disclosure of its fee structure, infrastructure availability, faculty and their qualifications in their prospectus and any mismatches in claims and actual availability to students;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. A legislative proposal for prohibition and punishment of unfair practices adopted by technical and medical educational institutions and universities has been finalized for introduction in Parliament. The legislation aims to hold institutions accountable on admission policy, fee structure, infrastructure availability, faculty and their qualifications and other such matters relevant to students and others through self-disclosure made in their prospectus. Civil monetary and criminal penalties have been proposed for breach of mandatory disclosure requirements or violation of matters disclosed in the prospectus.

Satellite Phone Services

5379. SHRI DUSHYANT SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not having India's own Satellite to provide services of Satellite phones in the country; and

(b) the details of the contract entered by the Government with the foreign company(ies) in this regard alongwith its date of expiry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) India has realized an operational satellite phone system using Mobile Satellite Service (MSS) on INSAT-3C for selected users in an optimal configuration.

(b) Government have not entered into any contract with a foreign agency/company for providing services of satellite phones.

Protected Monuments in Junagarh

5380. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of protected monuments in Junagarh (Gujarat) and the amount spent on each of them during the last three years;

(b) whether any religious organization or any other body has sought permission to undertake repairs and maintenance work of the aforesaid monuments;

(c) if so, whether permission has been granted in this regard;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the role and responsibility of the State Government in respect of these monuments;

(f) whether there are complaints over the indifferent and partisan attitude of the administration resulting in practical denial of the right of unobstructed worship and prayer by a section of devotees;

(g) if so, whether the Central Government has advised the State Government to ensure unhindered exercise of fundamental right of freedom to worship and offer prayer in accordance with the traditions of those devotees; and

(h) if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V.

NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of the protected monuments in Junagadh(Gujarat) under the control of Archaeological Survey of India and the expenditure incurred on their maintenance during the last three years is given in the Statement.

(b) to (d) No, Madam. However, Baitulmal Fund, Mangrol, District Junagadh(Gujarat) have requested for undertaking repair, etc., of Jami Masjid at Manglore, Junagadh and the Archaeological Survey of India has accordingly taken up the special repairs of the Masjid on need basis as per archaeological norms.

(e) Though no direct role is played by the State Government on conservation, preservation and maintenance of the centrally protected monuments, the State Government is expected to provide infrastructure support, maintenance of law and order situation and

implementation of various provisions of the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958.

(f) to (h) No such complaint about the indifferent and partisan attitude of the administration has been reported so far.

In so far as revival of worship at the monuments, where the practice was in vogue at the time of protection, the provisions of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 allows continuance of worship or prayer without any hindrance. But in respect of those monuments where worship or prayer was not in practice at the time of protection as of national importance, the provision of Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958 does not allow revival of worship or prayer.

Statement

List of centrally protected monuments in Junagadh (Gujarat) under the control of Archaeological Survey of India and the expenditure incurred on their maintenance during the years 2006-07, 2007-08, 2008-09 & 2009-10 (upto January, 2010)

Sl. No.	Name of Monument/Site	2006-07 (Rs.)	2007-08 (Rs.)	2008-09 (Rs.)	2009-10 (Upto January, 2010) (Rs.)
1.	Monuments at Mangrol (Jami, Raveli, Rahmat Bibi's Mosque)	-	-	57,966	11,00,028
2.	Buddhist Caves at Junagardh	39,123	97,441	1,31,624	2,25,802
3.	Khapra Kodia Caves, Junagadh	1,17,471	-	34,029	30,878
4.	Baba Pyare Caves, Junagadh	6,443	-	34,063	34,857
5.	Ashokan Rock Edict, Junagadh	26,482	1,66,072	40,949	71,715
6.	Ancient mound(Buddhist) Site, Intwa	2,167	-	-	-
7.	Ranchhold Raiji Temple, Mul Dwarka	-	-	5,000	2,93,807
	Total:	1,91,686	2,63,513	3,03,631	17,57,087

US Arms used against India

5381. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Ex-President of Pakistan has disclosed in London that arms supplied to Pakistan by USA for combating Talibans have been diverted against India;

- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto; and
- (d) the measures taken or being taken by the Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) Government has seen reports that former President of Pakistan General Musharraf admitted in September 2009 that US aid to Pakistan for fighting terror was used during his tenure to strengthen Pakistan's 'defences' against India. Government has consistently conveyed its concerns to the US Government regarding the diversion of US military aid meant for counter-insurgency operations by Pakistan towards acquisition of weapons for deployment against India. The US Government has noted our concerns. Government remains fully vigilant and takes all necessary steps to safeguard India's security and national interests.

Civilian Nuclear Agreements

5382. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Government has formally agreed to provide access to the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) of its civilian nuclear reactors;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the IAEA can conduct inspection of the military facilities;
- (d) if so, the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (e) whether any hurdles are being faced in the implementation of civilian nuclear co-operation agreements with various countries;
- (f) if so, the details thereof; and
- (g) the details of the decisions arrived at during the last round of negotiations with USA on nuclear fuel reprocessing?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) In accordance with India's Separation Plan tabled in Parliament on 11.05.2006, 10 nuclear power reactors have so far been placed under safeguards under the agreement between the Government of India and International Atomic Energy Agency for the Application of Safeguards to Civilian Nuclear Facilities signed on 2 February 2009.

- (c) No Madam.
- (d) Does not arise.
- (e) Agreements between India and various other countries on peaceful use of nuclear energy are to be implemented as per the agreed terms and no hurdles are foreseen in their implementation.
- (f) Does not arise.
- (g) Article 6(iii) of the Agreement for Cooperation between the Government of India and the Government of the United States of America concerning Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy, inter-alia, states that India agreed to establish a new national reprocessing facility dedicated to reprocessing safeguarded nuclear material under IAEA safeguards, Article 6(iii) of the agreement calls for consultations on arrangements and procedures within one year.

In March 2009 the US responded to India's request invoking Article 6 (iii) of the Indo-US Agreement on arrangements and procedures confirming that the first round of formal consultations, would commence no later than 3 August 2009 and that final agreement on arrangements and procedures is to be reached no later than 3 August 2010. The text has been finalized in the last round of negotiations held from 2-4 March 2010.

[Translation]

Ghaggar Standing Committee

5383. SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:

SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has constituted Ghaggar Standing Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the terms of reference of the Committee; and

(c) the initiatives taken by the said Committee so far to accord clearance to different schemes in the Ghaggar basin?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Ghaggar Committee was set up initially in 1968 to approve the schemes of flood control and drainage in the Ghaggar basin. It was reconstituted as a Standing Committee in May 1978, and further modified/reconstituted in February 1990 with the following terms of reference:

(i) To examine and co-ordinate irrigation, flood control and drainage works in the Ghaggar basin and lay down priority for their implementation.

(ii) To accord clearance to individual schemes in the Ghaggar basin from the inter-state angle.

(c) The Committee has held 23 meetings so far including the last one held on 25.3.2010 discussed various issues/schemes of the States of Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan in Ghaggar basin. In the last ten years, it has cleared from inter-state angle, six schemes of Punjab, two of Haryana and one of Rajasthan in Ghaggar basin.

[English]

Primary Schools in Muslim Dominated Areas

5384. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken any steps to set up primary schools in muslim dominated areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the specific plans of the Government to provide education in Urdu alongwith the steps taken to put in place to ensure that the dropout rates are brought under control?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 9501 primary schools and 10875 upper primary schools have been sanctioned in Minority Concentration Districts from 2006-07 to 2009-10.

(c) Under the Scheme of Financial Assistance for Appointment of Language Teachers, the Central Government provides financial assistance to State Governments for appointment of Urdu teachers in schools.

Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV) Scheme provides for appointment of two Urdu teachers in the KGBVs located in the educationally backward blocks with Muslim population above 20%.

The main schemes being implemented to reduce dropout rates and universalize elementary education are the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and the Mid-day Meal Scheme, which have been provided with central budgetary support of Rs. 13100 crore and Rs. 7359 crore respectively in 2009-10.

Students of Ladakh Region

5385. SHRI HASSAN KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students of Ladakh region would be entitled for admission in the Central Universities set up for Jammu and Kaslunir;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The admission of students in the two Central Universities being set up in the Kashmir Division and Jammu Division in the State of Jammu and Kashmir would be made on merit, without any special provision on the ground of domicile and, therefore, the students of Ladakh would also be eligible for admission in the two Universities.

Technique for Reclamation of Crude Oil

5386. SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat has developed a technique for reclamation of crude oil contaminated soil by biological means with Oil Development Board (OIDB) funding;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to ensure extensive use of this technique for productive purposes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The technology developed involves introduction of vegetation, induced by innovative bio and phyto remediation means, as a solution to reclaim the soil rapidly and restore the environment. The technology has been tested successfully at ONGC sites namely, Amguri, Borholla and Geleky. The results of the findings were found to be highly satisfactory by the Oil Industries Development Board (OIDB).

(c) The technology was disseminated amongst various oil sector companies. As a result, ONGC with the help of the Institute has applied the technology in six of their contaminated sites.

[Translation]

Commercialisation of Primary Education

5387. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating to abolish the commercialization of primary education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government has consistently held the view that education in India is not regarded as commercial activity and all educational institutions of India necessarily have to be set up in the "not for profit" mode. Section 13 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides that no school or person shall, while admitting a child, collect any capitation fee and subject the child or his or her parents or guardian to any screening procedure. The RTE Act has come into force from 1st April, 2010.

[English]

Availability of Water in Command Area

5388. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up inter-disciplinary teams giving equal weightage to the ground water geologist and hydro-geologist in regard to conservation and exploitation of ground water;

(b) if, so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken any initiative to assess both short term and long term impact of Climate Change scenario on water storages and reservoirs in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) Central Ground Water Board (CGWB) under the Ministry of Water Resources is a multi-disciplinary apex scientific organization in the country in the field of ground water consisting of technical personnel from various disciplines including Hydrogeologists, Hydrologists, Engineers, Geophysicists, Hydrogeochemists and Hydrometeorologists.

(c) and (d) Studies have been undertaken from time to time by the government to assess the impact of climate change on water resources. Findings of a study have been summarized in "India's Initial National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" which states that the hydrological cycle, a fundamental component of climate, is likely to be altered due to climate change and that preliminary assessments have revealed that the severity of droughts and intensity of floods in various parts of India is likely to increase. The report further states that the projected climate change resulting in warming, sea level rise and melting of glaciers will adversely affect the water balance in different parts of India and quality of ground water along the coastal plains. Climate change is likely to affect ground water due to changes in precipitation and evapo- transpiration. Rising sea levels may lead to increased saline intrusion into coastal and island aquifers, while increased frequency and severity of floods may affect ground water quality in alluvial aquifers. Increased rainfall intensity may lead to higher runoff and possibly reduced recharge". Research studies have also been taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources through National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee and Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bangalore. The studies by NIH indicate recession trend for glaciers and decrease in their areal extent. It has also been observed that during ablation period, snowmelt runoff increases with increases in temperature. The IISc has observed that a large number of uncertainties exist in climate change impact assessment. In view of importance and urgent need, in-depth studies based on observed data have been initiated to assess

the impact of climate change on water resources by Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board, Brahmaputra Board and National Institute of Hydrology. Reputed academic institutions have been actively associated with the studies.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change envisages institutionalization of eight national missions which inter-alia includes "National Water Mission". Ministry of Water Resources has prepared the draft Mission Document through consultative process with active participation of States, concerned central Ministries, professionals, experts, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations. The draft Mission Document has identified various measures for addressing the issues related to impact of climate change on water resources including adaptation measures. The main objective of National Water Mission are conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources management. The five goals of National Water Mission identified in the draft Mission Document are: (a) Comprehensive Water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; (b) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; (c) Focused attention to over-exploited areas; (d) Increasing water use efficiency by 20%; and (e) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

Climate change cells have been established in Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board, Brahmaputra Board and National Institute of Hydrology for carrying out and coordinating research and studies on the impact of climate change on water resources.

Concession to Private Schools under RTE Act

5389. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

DR. G. VIVEKANAND:

SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:

SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR:

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

(a) whether the Right to Education Act, 2009 gives certain relaxation/concession to private schools;

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

(c) whether the private schools are free to increase the tuition fee arbitrarily as per the Act;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has any proposal to amend the said Act in order to regulate the fee charged by the private schools;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which these amendments are likely to be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Section 12 of "The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education(RTE) Act, 2009 inter alia provides that an unaided school not receiving any kind of aid or grants to meet its expenses from the appropriate Government or the local authority shall admit in class 1 to the extent of at least twenty-five per cent of the strength of that class, children belonging to weaker section and disadvantaged group in the neighbourhood and provide free and compulsory elementary education till its completion.

The school shall be reimbursed expenditure so incurred by it to the extent of per-child-expenditure incurred by the State, or the actual amount charged from the child, whichever is less subject to certain terms & conditions.

(c) and (d) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 does not contain any provision empowering the private unaided schools to increase the tuition fees arbitrarily.

(e) There is no such proposal under consideration.

(f) and (g) Does not arise.

Development of Historical Tombs

5390. SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any development plan for important historical tombs in Hyderabad and Amaravati area in Guntur district in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated and spent therefrom during the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Archaeological Survey of India does not have any tomb under its protection either in Hyderabad or Amaravati area in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh.

At present, no proposal for their development is under consideration.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Setting up of Nuclear Power Plant

5391. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a 250 MW Nuclear Power Plant on an island of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the current status of the Plant; and

(c) the time by which such plant is likely to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF

PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

Infrastructure in Delhi Colleges

5392. SHRI M. ANANDAN:

SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSHI LAKSHMI:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that the existing infrastructure in the colleges of Delhi University is in a deplorable condition;

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

(c) the details of funds sanctioned and spent on infrastructure upgradation of such colleges during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESHWARI): (a) to (d) According to the information furnished by the University of Delhi, the existing infrastructure in the colleges of the University is not in a deplorable condition. The University Grants Commission (UGC) has, however, informed that for capacity expansion under Central Educational Institutions Act, 2007, it has allocated an amount of Rs. 1319.99 crores for five years for release to the UGC maintained Delhi colleges through the University of Delhi. Against Rs. 474.37 crores released upto 31st March, 2010 to these colleges, the University has since submitted utilization report to the extent of Rs. 243.99 crores.

[Translation]

Soil Erosion Caused by Rivers

5393. SHRI MOHD. ASRARUL HAQUE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether arable land is being lost due to soil erosion caused by rivers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken the required measures to check the soil erosion by rivers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Union Government to compensate the farmers who have suffered loss due to the said erosion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) Yes Madam. The arable (cultivable) land located in the flood plains or the land falling in the course of meandering rivers are subjected to erosion by rivers during floods. The subject of flood management including protection measures against land erosion, however, falls within the purview of the State Governments. The schemes for flood and erosion control are therefore, planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities, out of their State plan funds which are made available to them through Planning Commission. In order to provide additional financial support to the State Governments, the Government of India also assists the flood prone States in flood management and anti-erosion works for critical reaches. During XI Plan period, central assistance is being provided to all the flood affected states for river management, flood control and anti-erosion works under a state sector scheme, namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)". A total of 311 works from 19 states with a total estimated cost of Rs. 3232.77 crore have been included under "FMP" and the central assistance amounting to Rs. 1571.06 crore has been released to the States as on 31.03.2010.

(e) Relief to the States affected by natural calamities is provided under Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) and National Calamity Contingency Fund (NCCF). As reported by MHA, the erosion of land by rivers has not been identified as a natural calamity by 12th Finance Commission for assistance under CRF and NCCF. As such, there is no provision of compensating the farmers

who have suffered loss due to the land erosion by rivers, under CRF and NCCF.

Pollution by MNCs

5394. SHRI ANTO ANTONY:

SHRI MAHESHWAR HAZARI:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Multi-National Companies (MNCs) are polluting environment and water in the country especially in the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry into this matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) Operation of an industry or a process has a tendency to cause pollution, depending upon its nature and technology used, irrespective of ownership pattern. The Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and State Pollution Control Boards/Pollution Control Committees in Union Territories monitor the compliance of effluent and emission standards in industries, particularly in the case of 17 categories of highly polluting industries.

As per information made available by the Kerala State Pollution Control Board (KSPCB), legal action and steps for closure of polluting industries are taken against persistent defaulters. For example, in case of a factory of M/s. Hindustan Coca Cola Beverages Pvt. Ltd., a MNC, directions for closure were issued by the KSPCB. The High Court of Kerala ruled that the said industry can start functioning without the consent of the Board against which KSPCB has filed a Special Leave Petition in the Supreme Court of India.

The Central Government has made it mandatory for the identified categories of industrial and infrastructural projects, whether promoted by a MNC or not, to obtain prior 'environmental clearance' as per the Environment Impact Assessment Notification, 2006.

[Translation]

Climate Change

5395. DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI JOSE K. MANI:

SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

SHRI MADAN LAL SHARMA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the various mission documents under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) has been finalized to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of climate change;

(b) if so, the salient features thereof, mission-wise;

(c) whether separate budgetary outlay had been made for the purpose under Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the budgetary allocations made to each of the missions; and

(e) the funds allocated to various States under the NAPCC, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) Out of eight National Missions envisaged under the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC), the National Solar Mission and the National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency have been finalized and approved by the Prime Minister's Council.

The Jawaharlal Nehru National Solar Mission, launched by Prime Minister on 11.1.2010, has a target of creating a capacity of 20,000 MW grid solar power, 2000 MW off-grid solar applications and 20 million square metre of solar thermal collectors by the year 2022. The mission has the objective, inter-alia, of

reducing the cost of solar panels with a view to reach grid parity by the end of the Mission period.

National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency comprises of 4 initiatives, namely, Perform, Achieve and Trade (PAT), market transformation for energy efficiency (MTEE), energy efficiency financing platform (EEFP) and framework for energy efficient economic development (FEEED). By 2015, the Mission has the objective of achieving about 23 million tons of oil-equivalent of fuel savings - in coal, gas, and petroleum products, with an expected avoided capacity addition of 19,598 MW. The consequential carbon dioxide emission reduction is around 98.55 million tons per annum from 2014/15.

(c) and (d) Funds to the tune of Rs. 4,337 crores have been approved for the first phase of National Solar Mission. Rs. 235.35 crores have been earmarked for the implementation of National Mission for Enhanced Energy Efficiency for the period 2010-12.

(e) Under NAPCC, no funds have been allocated to States.

[English]

Irregularities in Distribution of Haj Quota

5396. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there have been irregularities and malpractices in distribution of Haj quota to Private Tour Operators (PTOs) in the year 2009;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of complaints received in this regard;

(c) whether any inquiry was conducted into the matter;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether there is any proposal to transfer this subject to the Ministry of Minority Affairs;

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

(g) the details of coordination being made with different agencies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) No. Quota to Private Tour Operators during Haj - 2009 was allocated strictly according to the policy framed for the matter which was widely publicized. The distribution of PTOs quota for Haj-2009 was done as per the following policy:

(i) All the old PTOs who got quota in 2008 and had been found eligible for the year were allocated quota of minimum 50 seats provided their quota allocation during 2008 was 50 seats or more.

(ii) Those PTOs who were applying since last three Haj seasons but no quota had been allocated to them in the previous year were allocated a quota of minimum 50 seats provided they were otherwise eligible.

(iii) Those PTOs who were applying since last two Haj seasons but no quota had been allocated to them in the previous year were allocated a quota of minimum 50 seats provided they were otherwise eligible.

(iv) The PTOs who had applied only in Haj 2008 and those fresh applicants who have applied in 2009 were not considered for allocation of quota for Haj-2009.

(v) The effort was to make the distribution and release of private tour operators quota in a more rational and transparent manner by applyVn& pattcy decided by the government uniformly among the old and new Private Tour Operators (PTOs) in order to ensure that there is a healthy competition among the old and new PTOs and the Haj pilgrims travelling through PTOs have a choice. All information in this regard was made public through the websites of the Haj Committee of India & Ministry of External Affairs.

(e) to (g) No. The Haj Committee Act 2002 has made the Ministry of External Affairs the nodal Ministry for Haj related work.

**UGC Nominee in Selection Board
for Proper Assessment**

5397. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the selection board for appointment of faculty in Colleges/Universities in Kerala include a nominee from University Grants Commission (UGC) to ensure proper assessment of the applicants;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether in the absence of a UGC nominee on selection board there have been reports of lapses/shortcomings in the process of selection;

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

(e) whether the minimum qualification laid down for lecturership is either Ph.D. or NET;

(f) if so, whether the Government has any proposal to revise existing qualification norms for lecturership; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) According to the information provided by University Grants Commission (UGC), there is no provision to have a UGC nominee in the Selection Committee for direct appointment of faculty in colleges/university as per UGC Regulation 2000 on Minimum Qualification for teachers and other academic staff. However, UGC appoints an observer to oversee the selection process for the promotion from Reader to Professor under Career Advancement Scheme (CAS).

(c) and (d) UGC has no information regarding shortcomings in the process of selection in the University of Kerala.

(e) Qualifying National Eligibility Test/State Level Eligibility Test (NET/SLET) is the minimum eligibility condition for appointment of teachers in universities and colleges subject to the condition that candidates, who have been awarded Ph.D degree in compliance with standards and rigour prescribed in the "University Grants Commission (Minimum standards and procedure for award of Ph.D Degree), Regulation 2009", shall be exempted from the requirement of the minimum eligibility condition of NET/SLET.

(f) and (g) There is no proposal with UGC to revise existing qualification norms for appointment as Assistant Professor.

[Translation]

Illegal Catching of Snakes

5398. SHRI DANVE RAO SAHEB PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the snake charmers community is engaged in catching snakes and violating the Wildlife Protection Act;

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

(c) whether the rules for banning of snakes catching are not implemented properly;

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

(e) the steps taken by the Government for implementation of these rules;

(f) whether the Government has any policy for rehabilitation of snake charmers; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 prohibits collection and possession of 8 species and 14 families of snakes that are listed in various Schedules

of the Act, but capturing of snakes for derivation, collection or preparation of snake-venom for the manufacturing of life saving drugs can be permitted by the State/Union Territory Chief Wildlife Wardens as per the provisions of the Act. However, possibility of illegal catching of snakes cannot be ruled out. Wherever such cases come to the notice of the Government, action against the offenders is taken as per the provisions of the Act.

(e) The steps taken by the Government for implementation of the rules are as follows:

- i) Stringent penalties have been provided in the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 for violation of provisions of the Act.
- ii) Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has been empowered under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 to apprehend and prosecute wildlife offenders.
- iii) The Wildlife Crime Control Bureau has been established for control of illegal trade in Wildlife, its parts & products.
- iv) Wide publicity is given on provisions of the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972 against poaching.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

[English]

Impact of Rising Sea Level

5399. SHRI M. K. RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has assessed the impact of rising sea level on coastal areas including Kerala and Lakshadweep coast;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard including the monitoring station established to check the rising sea level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The holistic data of sea level reveals a high variability along the Indian coast line. The analysis of past tide gauge records for the Indian coastline regions gives an average sea level rise of 1.29 mm/year for the last 40 years. The local sea level rise at various places from the Indian Tide gauge data indicated the observed trends during the past century, details of which are given below:

- i. Cochin (1939-1991) = 1.2 mm/year
- ii. Vishakhapatnam (1937-1991) = 0.9 mm
- iii. Mumbai (1870-1990) = 0.8 mm/year
- iv. Sunderban (1985-2000) = 3.14 mm/year

Sea level rise is a relatively slow phenomenon occurring in the background of more dramatic manifestations like storm surges and tidal variations, normal deltaic subsidence, coastal erosion and siltation of river channels along the coastline. The Kerala coast and Lakshadweep islands have been facing coastal erosion. However, it has not been established that this erosion is only due to rise in sea level.

(c) Survey of India has established 26 tide gauges that includes 2 gauge stations respectively along the Kerala coast and the Lakshadweep Islands. All of these tide gauge stations are transmitting data in real time to the Indian National Centre for Ocean Information Services (INCOIS), Hyderabad under the Ministry of Earth Sciences (MoES). Appropriate protection measures arising out of the coastal erosion are addressed jointly by respective state governments and the Central Water Commission.

[Translation]

Fund for Flood Control

5400. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:
SHRI ARJUN RAY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the funds allocated for flood control in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether the Government has made any assessment of flood water going waste;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government for proper utilization of flood water and the funds spent in this regard during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the success achieved as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) Flood Management being a State subject, the schemes for flood control are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments, as per their own priorities, out of their State plan funds which are made available to them through Planning Commission. The Government of India provides central assistance to State Governments to take up flood management works through centrally sponsored schemes. During XI plan, a state sector scheme namely, "Flood Management Programme (FMP)" at an estimated cost of Rs. 8000 Cr. has been approved 'in principle' by the Cabinet in its meeting held on 02.11.2007 in order to provide financial assistance to the State Governments. The XI Plan outlay for FMP was restricted to Rs. 2715 crore by the Planning Commission.

A total of 311 proposals from 19 states with a total cost of Rs. 3233 crore have been included under FMP for providing central assistance amounting to Rs. 2634 crore. During XI Plan, central assistance amounting to Rs. 1571.06 crore has been released to States (including Rs. 85.15 crore for spilled over works of X Plan) upto 31.03.2010.

Additionally, a central sector scheme namely "River Management Activities and Works related to Border Areas" estimated to cost Rs.601 crore; has been approved for implementation during XI plan. Under this scheme, bank protection/anti erosion works along common border rivers with Bangladesh and Pakistan, maintenance of flood protection works of Kosi and Gandak Projects in Nepal, flood management/anti-erosion works being executed by Brahmaputra Board, joint observations on rivers common to Bangladesh and other neighboring countries, etc. are being carried out. It also includes provision of funds required for continuation of Ganga Flood Control Commission and Brahmaputra Board in XI plan.

Besides, for taking up non-structural measures for flood control a Central Sector Scheme namely, "Flood Forecasting" estimated to cost Rs.130 crore; has been approved for implementation during XI plan.

(b) and (c) No specific assessment of flood water going waste have been made. However, as per the Central Water Commission report on "Reassessment of Water Resources Potential of India(1993), the average annual water resources potential of the country is assessed as about 1869 BCM. It is estimated that owing to topographic, hydrological and other constraints, the utilizable water is 1123 BCM which comprises of 690 BCM of surface water and 433 BCM of replenishable ground water resources.

(d) and (e) The Ministry of Water Resources (MOWR) (erstwhile Ministry of Irrigation) formulated a National Perspective Plan (NPP) for Water Resources Development in 1980 envisaging inter-basin transfer of water from surplus basins to deficit basins/areas which comprises two components, namely, Himalayan Rivers Development Component and Peninsular Rivers Development Component. National Water Development Agency (NWDA) was set up under the MoWR in 1982 for carrying out various technical studies. Based on various studies conducted, NWDA has identified 30 links (16 under Peninsular Component and 14 under Himalayan Component) for preparation of feasibility report (FRs).

NWDA has incurred an expenditure of Rs.283.17 crore from 1982-83 upto March, 2010 for preparation of Pre-feasibility Reports (PFRs) Feasibility Reports (FRs/ Detailed Project Reports (DPRs) of link proposals under NPP. The Government has provided a budget outlay of Rs. 182.80 crore for NWDA during XI Plan (2007-12) against which NWDA has incurred an expenditure of Rs.81.98 crore upto March, 2010.

[English]

India-Iran Relations

5401. SHRI SANJAY BHOI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the relations between India and Iran are reportedly strained as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government proposes to have talks at the Ministerial level with Iran; and

(d) if so, the details thereof including the agenda for such talks?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) No. India and Iran share a civilisational and historical relationship that spans many millennia. These elements underpin a rich and multi-faceted contemporary relationship with an emphasis on trade, investment, regional cooperation, cultural and educational exchanges, and an exchange of high level visits.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) India and Iran have frequent high-level exchanges, including consultation at Ministerial level. Foreign Minister of Iran H.E. Mr. Manouchehr Mottaki paid an official visit to India on November 16-17, 2009. Foreign Secretary visited Iran for the 7th round of Foreign Office Consultations on February 2-3, 2010. The next meeting of Joint Commission between India and Iran, which is co-chaired on the Indian side by External Affairs Minister and by the Minister of Finance and

Economy on the Iranian side, is likely to be held later this year in New Delhi. Among the issues discussed during bilateral exchanges with Iran are cooperation in the areas of energy, power, surface transport and infrastructure projects, cultural and educational exchanges, trade and the economy, and the regional situation including Afghanistan, as well as the menace of cross border terrorism

[Translation]

Jan Shikshan Sansthan

5402. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has opened 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan' in the country to increase literacy rate;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the criteria adopted by the Government to open 'Jan Shikshan Sansthan'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. 271 Jan Shikshan Sansthans have been set up in the country to provide vocational training to adults having no or rudimentary level of education by identifying skills as would have a market in the region of their establishment. A registered voluntary society or a public trust or a not for profit company, that is in existence for three or more years, with an annual turn over of Rs 5 lakhs for each of the last 3 years, is eligible for assistance under the Scheme.

[English]

Violation in Environmental Clearance to Narmada Project

5403. SHRIMATI MANEKA GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Committee, headed by the Director, Forest Survey of India, has found several violations in the environmental clearance given to the Narmada project in 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Committee has recommended not to permit further raising of the dam height; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) A Committee was constituted in July, 2008 under the Chairmanship of Dr. D. Pandey, Director General, Forest Survey of India, Dehradun for assessment of survey/studies/planning and implementation, of the plans on environmental safe guard measures for Sardar Sarovar & Indira Sagar Projects.

(c) The Committee submitted two interim reports, one in February, 2009 and the other one in February, 2010. The Committee, observed certain shortfalls in compliances of stipulated environment safe guard measures.

(d) The report of the Committee was presented in the 47th meeting of the Environment Sub-Group (ESG), held on 26th March, 2010. The proposed construction of piers, overhead bridge and installation of gates, (to be kept in raised position) was discussed in the 48th meeting of the ESG held on 1st April, 2010. The ESG concluded that the Central Water Commission should submit a clear written assurance that there would be no additional submergence due to proposed construction and pari passu compliance of environmental safe guard measures be ensured. Further, the construction works would be stopped in the event of any additional submergence or non-compliance of the action plan by the State Governments and this conclusion for further work on Sardar Sarovar project is only a step in the process of obtaining permission of the Narmada Control Authority.

Subernrekha Multi-purpose Projects

5404. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Subernrekha Multi-purpose Irrigation Project which is likely to benefit the most economically backward areas in the State of Jharkhand, Orissa and West Bengal having large tribal population has been under construction since 1970 and is still incomplete;

(b) if so, the present status thereof and total amounts spent-till date out of AIBP, the funds granted under, State-wise and year-wise;

(c) the reasons for the delay in timely execution and completion of the projects; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government for timely completion of the-projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (d) Irrigation is a State subject and planning, execution and funding of the irrigation projects is within the purview of the respective state governments. The works of Subernrekha project started in the V Plan. The works are in progress by the State Government of Jharkhand and Orissa. The actual works are not started on project by the State Government of West Bengal and only infrastructural works are in progress. The status of joint components of works are as under:

1. Galudih Barrage: 98% works completed and out of 18 gates, 13 gates are erected partially.
2. Gludih Right Bank Canal: 96% of canal excavation and 76% structures have been completed.
3. Ichha Dam: 30% works have been completed

At present, only Orissa component of the project is availing central assistance under the AIBP. West Bengal component of the project was included in the AIBP in 2001-02. Central assistance of Rs.2.05 crore in 2001-02 and 11.238 crore in 2002-03 were released for the project. On the request of State Government of West Bengal, central assistance of Rs. 10.25 crore released for Subernrekha project was transferred to the Teesta Barrage project. Since then, no proposal for central assistance as per guidelines of AIBP is received from

Govt. of West Bengal. The year wise details of central assistance provided to the Govt. of Orissa for Subernrekha project are given in enclosed Statement.

The main reason for delay in completion of the project is land acquisition problems. Delay has also

occurred due to delay in forest clearance, labour problems in Jharkhand and resettlement and rehabilitation problems in Orissa. The Orissa component of the Subernrekha project is likely to be completed by 2012-13.

Statement

Subernrekha Multipurpose Project Central Assistance released under AIBP during 1996-97 to 2010-11

Sl. No.	Name of State/ Project (Started in Plan)	1996-97 to 2001-2002 Loan	Amount (Rs. in crore)									Grand Total
			2002- 03	2003- 04	2004- 05	2005- 06	2006- 07	2007- 08	2008- 09	2009- 10	2010- 11	
Major and Medium irrigation Projects												
Orissa												
1	Subernrekha Multipurpose (VII)	119.6600				12.4272	8.9600	179.9500	178.7654	341.7710		841.5336

[Translation]

.....??? PI heading type

5405. SHRI DATTA MEGHE: Will the Minister of Coal be pleased to state:

(a) whether Coal India Limited has formulated any scheme for providing scholarships to students of poor families every year for studying in government engineering and medical colleges;

b) if so, the details thereof;

c) the details of the procedure for the selection of students for the scholarships;

d) whether the number of students for providing such scholarships would be increased in future; and

e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) and (c) Coal India Limited has decided in

principle for providing scholarship to the students of poor families every year for studying in Government Engineering and Medical Colleges whose details are as under:

(i) Payment of 100 Nos. of Coal India Scholarship to the students belonging to BPL category and 25 Nos of Coal India Scholarship to the wards of land oustees/'displaced persons' every year who are pursuing degree course (Graduation Course) in IITs, NITs and in other Government colleges where CIL is conducting recruitment through Campus Selection and Government Medical Colleges (MBBS Course) for meeting the reimbursement of tuition fee, hostels fee (accommodation charges) and incidental charges of Rs. 10,000/- as mess charge or actual mess charge whichever is less per academic session from the academic session 2010-2011 and onward.

(ii) The Scholarships would be awarded to only those students who obtain admission in the first year of the above courses:

(iii) Applications will be invited by release of

advertisement in all leading newspapers throughout the country in this regard.

(d) and (e) The scheme would be reviewed whenever required in future depending upon the circumstances/requests etc.

[English]

**Central Assistance for Higher
Educational Institutions**

5406. SHRI SOMEN MITRA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is contemplating any scheme to provide Central assistance to the State Governments for setting up of new higher educational institutions in the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether engineering colleges are also eligible to get Central assistance under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) A new Scheme with Central State funding for establishment of one model degree college at an estimate of Rs. 8.00 crore, in each of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts having Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) for higher education lower than the national GER has been approved by the Government. A list of the 374 identified higher educationally backward districts is enclosed as statement. While the Central assistance is 50% of the capital cost excluding cost or land to be provided by State Governments in Special Category States, for colleges to be set up in districts not falling in Special Category States, the Central Government shall bear one-third of the capital cost (excluding the cost of land which shall be provided by the State Government). Engineering colleges are not eligible to get assistance under this scheme.

Appropriate instructions have been issued to University Grants Commission on 9.2.2010. During the remaining period of the 11th Five Year Plan assistance shall be provided for establishing 200 model degree colleges in identified districts, with priority being given to special category States and districts having concentration of weaker sections and minorities as well as other districts in schedule V and schedule VI areas.

Statement

List of 374 identified Higher Educationally Backward Districts

1. A&N Islands	Medak	East Kameng
Andamans	Nizamabad	Lohit
Nicobars	Prakasam	Lower Subansiri
2. Andhra Pradesh	Srikakulam	Tawang
Adilabad	Vizianagaram	Tirap
Anantapur	West Godavari	Upper Siang
East Godavari	3. Arunachal Pradesh	Upper Subansiri
Kurnool	Changlang	West Kameng
Mahbubnagar	Dibang Valley	West Siang

4. Assam	W. Champaran	Daman
Bongaigaon	E. Champaran	Diu
Cachar	Purnia	9. Gujarat
Darrang	Saharsa	Amreli
Dhubri	Samastipur	Banas Kantha
Goalpara	Sheohar	Bharuch
Hailakandi	Sitamarhi	Bhavnagar
Karbi Anglong	Siwan	Dohad
Karimganj	Supaul	Jamnagar
Marigaon	Vaishali	Junagad
Nagaon	6. Chhatisgarh	Kachchh
Sonitpur	Bastar	Kheda
Tinsukia	Bilaspur	Mahesana
5. Bihar	Dantewada	Narmada
Araria	Dhamtari	Panch Mahals
Aurangabad	Durg	Patan
Banka	Janjgir - champa	Porbandar
Begusarai	Jashpur	Rajkot
Darbhanga	Ranker	Sabar Kantha
Gopalganj	Kawardha	Surat
Jamui	Koriya	Surendranagar
Kaimur	Mahasamund	The Dangs
Katihar	Raigarh	Valsad
Khagaria	Raipur	10. Haryana
Kishanganj	Rajnandgaon	Fatehabad
Lakhisarai	Surguja	Gurgaon
Madhepura	7. D & N Haveli	Jind
Madhubani	D & N Havelli	Kaithal
Nawada	8. Daman & Diu	Karnal

Panipat	Palamu	16. Lakshdweep
Sirsa	P. Singhbhum	Lakshadweep
11. Himachal Pradesh	Sahibganj	17. Madhya Pradesh
Chamba	14. Karnataka	Balaghat
Kinnaur	Bagalkot	Barwani
Lahul & Spiti	Bangalore Rural	Betul
Sirmaur	Belgaum	Bhind
12. J&K	Bellary	Chhatarpur
Anantnag	Bijapur	Chhindwara
Badgam	Chamarajanagar	Damoh
Baramula	Chikmagalur	Datia
Doda	Chitradurga	Dewas
Kargil	Dakshina Kannada	Dhar
Kathua	Gadag	Dindori
Kupwara	Hassan	East Nimar
Leh	Haveri	Guna
Punch	Kodagu	Harda
Rajauri	Kolar	Jhabua
Udhampur	Koppal	Katni
13. Jharkhand	Mandya	Mandla
Chatra	Raichur	Mandsaur
Deoghar	Tumkur	Morena
Dumka	Udupi	Narsimhapur
Garhwa	Uttara Kannada	Neemuch
Giridih	15. Kerala	Panna
Godda	Kasaragod	Raisen
Gumla	Malappuram	Rajgarh
Kodarma	Palakkad	Ratlam
Pakaur	Wayanad	Sagar

Satna	Kolasib	24. Punjab
Sehore	Lawngtlai	Amritsar
Seoni	Lunglei	Bathinda
Shahdol	Mamit	Faridkot
Shajapur	Saiha	Fatehgarh Sahib
Sheopur	Serchhip	Firozpur
Shivpuri	21. Nagaland	Gurdaspur
Sidhi	Mon	Kapurthala
Tikamgarh	22. Orissa	Mansa
Ujjain	Anugul	Moga
Umaria	Balangir	Muktsar
Vidisha	Bargarh	Mawanshahr
West Nimar	Baudh	Patiala
18. Maharashtra	Debagarh	Sangrur
Buldana	Dhenkanal	25. Rajasthan
Gadchiroli	Gajapati	Ajmer
Hingoli	Ganjam	Alwar
Jalna	Kalahandi	Banswara
Raigarh	Kandhamal	Baran
Ratnagiri	Kendujhar	Barmer
Sindhudurg	Koraput	Bharatpur
19. Meghalaya	Malkangiri	Bhilwara
East Garo Hills	Nabarangapur	Bikaner
Jaintia Hills	Nayagarh	Bundi
Ri Bhoi	Nuapada	Chittaurgarh
South Garo Hills	Rayagada	Churu
West Khasi Hills	Sonapur	Dausa
20. Mizoram	23. Pondicherry	Dhaulpur
Champhai	Yanam	Dungarpur

Ganganagar	Kanniyakumari	Barabanki
Hanumangarh	Karur	Bareilly
Jaisalmer	Madurai	Basti
Jalor	Nagapattinam	Bijnor
Jhalawar	Perambalur	Budaun
Jhunjhunun	Pudukkottai	Bulandshahar
Jodhpur	Ramanathapuram	Chitrakoot
Karauli	Salem	Etah
Nagaur	Sivaganga	Farrukhabad
Pali	Thanjavur	Fatehpur
Rajsamand	The Nilgiris	Gonda
Sawai Madhopur	Theni	Hamirpur
Sikar	Thiruvallur	Hardoi
Sirohi	Thiruvarur	Hathras
Tonk	Thoothukkudi	Jyotiba P. Nagar
Udaipur	Tirunelveli	Kannauj
26. Sikkim	Tiruvannamalai	Kanpur Dehat
East	Vellore	Kaushambi
North	Viluppuram	Kheri
South	Virudhunagar	Kushinagar
West	28. Tripura	Lalitpur
27. Tamil Nadu	North Tripura	Maharajganj
Ariyalur	South Tripura	Mahoba
Coimbatore	West Tripura	Mathura
Cuddalore	Dhalai	Moradabad
Dharmapuri	29. Uttar Pradesh	Muzaffarnagar
Dindigul	Bahraich	Pilibhit
Erode	Balrampur	Rae Bareli
Kancheepuram	Banda	Rampur

Saharanpur	Chhatisgarh	Maldah
Sant Kabir Nagar	31. W. Bengal	Medinipur
Shahjahanpur	Bankura	Murshidabad
Shrawasti	Bardhaman	Nadia
Siddharthnagar	Birbhum	North 24 Parganas
Sitapur	Dakshin Dinajpur	Puruliya
Sonbhadra	Darjiling	South 24 Parganas
Sultanpur	Haora	Uttar Dinajpur
Unnao	Hugli	Total Districts = 374
30. Uttaranchal	Jalpaiguri	
Bageshwar	Koch Bihar	

[Translation]

**Mausoleum and Fort
of Firozshah**

5407. PROF. RAM SHANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of conservation work of Mausoleum and Fort of Firozshah situated in Agra district in U.P.;

(b) whether Archaeological Survey of India has taken any steps / efforts to popularise the memorial; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Mausoleum and Fort of Firozshah situated in Agra District of Uttar Pradesh is not a centrally protected monument.

(b) Archaeological Survey of India does not have any authority to intervene in those monuments which are not under its protection.

(c) Does not arise.

[English]

Quality of Engineering Education

5408. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to improve the quality of engineering education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has received any requests from the State Governments particularly from Maharashtra for allocation of funds for upgradation of engineering colleges in their States; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) has various schemes for improvement of quality of engineering education in the country, namely, Quality Improvement Programme (QIP) scheme for improvement

of faculty for Diploma & Degree level institutions and the Research Promotion Scheme(RPS) for promoting research in the field of engineering. Moreover, the National Board of Accreditation (NBA) has been set-up to regulate and monitor the quality of engineering education in the country through a revised accreditation system which is outcome based.

(c) and (d) Eight proposals have been received from the State Government of Maharashtra under the scheme for upgradation of engineering colleges. The process of formulation of the scheme and determination of the criteria for selection has been initiated.

[Translation]

RBI Projection on Inflation and Growth

5409. SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:

SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware of the recent projection, made by the Reserve Bank of India (RBI) that the rate of inflation is likely to remain at 8.5 per cent and the growth rate at 7.5 per cent during the year 2009-2010;

(b) if so, whether the Government agrees with the said assessment;

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

(d) the likely impact of the annual growth rate being lower than the rate of inflation on the economy of the country; and

(e) the special action plan proposed in view of the above projection?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The Reserve Bank of India in its Third Quarter Review of Monetary Policy (January 29, 2010) had placed the baseline projection for Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth in 2009-10 at 7.5% and

the Wholesale Price Index (WPI) inflation for end March 2010 at 8.5%.

The RBI in its Annual Monetary Policy Statement of April, 2010 has noted that the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) in its Advance Estimates for 2009-10 had placed the real GDP growth during 2009-10 at 7.2%. The RBI has further mentioned that in its assessment the final real GDP growth for 2009-10 may settle between 7.2% and 7.5%. In respect of inflation, the RBI has noted that the WPI inflation data (as released by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry) stood at 9.9% for the month of March, 2010 over the corresponding month of the previous year.

While the assessment of the RBI represents its views, the Advance Estimates of GDP and the data on WPI are released by the official sources. The growth rate of real GDP is measured at constant prices and hence independent of any change in the general price level, whereas inflation measures the upward increase in the general price level.

The Eleventh Five Year Plan envisaged an annual average growth target of 9%. During the first year of the Plan (2007-08), the growth rate was well on the mark and estimated at 9.2%. However, the growth rate decelerated to 6.7% in 2008-09 on account of global slowdown and low growth rate in the agriculture sector. The three successive fiscal stimulus packages announced by the Government coupled with active monetary policy support have led to a recovery of the economy. The fiscal expansion by way of reduction in taxes and increased public expenditure has had an impact on the economy. The Advance Estimates of National Income released by the Central Statistical Organisation (CSO) indicate that during 2009-10 a growth rate of 7.2% will be achieved and is expected to accelerate further in the next financial year.

[English]

Appointment of Vice-Chancellor

5410. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to change the existing system of appointment of Vice-Chancellors of the various Central Universities in country;

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

(c) whether the appointment of Vice-Chancellors as per the new dispensation will be more transparent;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is also a proposal to introduce a database centralized info-system for Professors eligible for appointment as Vice-Chancellors; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The establishment of an overarching authority in higher education other than agricultural and medical education, based on the recommendation of the National Knowledge Commission and the Committee to advise on Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher Education under Prof. Yash Pal, is one of the priority areas of Government. A Task Force has been constituted for the purpose, which has prepared a draft legislation and which has been placed in the public domain for wider consultations. The draft legislation proposes to establish a National Registry of

persons eligible and qualified to be appointed as Vice-Chancellors of a University. The Task Force is yet to finalise its recommendations in respect of the draft legislation after taking a view on the suggestions and comments received during the consultations process.

[Translation]

Foreign Visit by CIL Officers

5411.DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of senior officers of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries who have visited foreign countries during each of the last three years alongwith the amount spent on their visits;

(b) whether the Government proposes to restrict the foreign trips of the officers of C1L given the economic down swing in the country; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI PRAKASH JAISWAL) : (a) The number of senior officers (officers of the rank of M-2 and above including Board level) of Coal India Limited (CIL) and its subsidiaries who have visited foreign countries during each of the last three years is as under:

Year	ECL	BCCL	CCL	NCL	WCL	SECL	MCL	CMPDI	CIL	Total
2007-08	7	13	10	11	6	12	5	13	25	102
2008-09	6	7	7	7	10	14	5	23	32	111
2009-10	13	11	7	7	9	11	5	16	24	103

Information regarding the amount spent on the above visits is being collected.

(b) and (c) The Government has issued instructions on economy measures and rationalization of expenditure in Central Public Sector Enterprises in September, 2009, inter alia, stipulating that where travel is unavoidable, it will be ensured that officers of the appropriate level

dealing with the subject are sponsored instead of those at higher levels. The size of delegation and the duration of visit will be kept to the absolute minimum. Proposals for participation in study tours, workshops/conferences/seminars/presentation of papers abroad at Government cost will not be entertained except those that are fully funded by sponsoring authority.

[English]

Annual Growth Rate of GDP

5412. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the annual growth rate of gross domestic product for the year 2009-10 has been negative;

(b) if so, the projected estimates at the beginning of the current year and the estimates finally achieved;

(c) the details of contribution made by agriculture, infrastructure and service sectors respectively to GDP; and

(d) the growth rate of employment during the current year based on revised GDP growth?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) No, Madam. The annual growth rate of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost at constant (2004-05) prices during 2009-10 is estimated to be 7.2 percent as per the Advance Estimates of Annual National Income released by the Central Statistical Organization on 8th February, 2010. The contribution made by agriculture, industry and service sector to GDP during the year 2009-10 is envisaged at 14.6%, 28.2% and 57.2% respectively. The Planning Commission has not conducted any survey to estimate the growth rate of employment during the current year.

Smart Water Management

5413. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to adopt smart water management;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action plan prepared in this regard; and

(c) the manner in which it is likely to be beneficial for providing irrigation facilities in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) No, Madam. At present, Ministry of Water Resources has no proposal to adopt "Smart Water Management System".

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Setting up of Sub-centres of IGNTU

5414. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: 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 Maharashtra open sub-centres of Indira Gandhi National Tribal University in the tribal dominated districts of the state;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of places identified for the same; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Action Plan of NGRBA

5415. SHRI VARUN GANDHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of action plan initiated by National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) since its inception;

(b) whether the NGRBA has received priority projects from all the concerned States in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the success achieved by the Authority in management and conservation of river Ganga?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) The first meeting of the National Ganga River Basin Authority (NGRBA) held on 5th October, 2009 resolved that by the year 2020, it will be ensured that no untreated municipal sewage or industrial effluent flows into Ganga. Currently, sewage treatment capacity of 1025 million litres per day (mld) is available against about 3000 mld being generated in the towns along Ganga. The investments required to create the necessary treatment and sewerage infrastructure, are to be shared suitably between Centre and States.

An Empowered Steering Committee has been constituted to appraise and sanction project proposals on fast track mode. States have been requested to prepare priority projects for critical pollution hotspots and major towns on Ganga and fast track the implementation of ongoing projects.

In the first phase, project proposals of around Rs 1400 crores have been sanctioned under the NGRBA, which include sewer networks, sewage treatment plants and sewage pumping stations, electric crematoria, dhobi ghats, community toilets, development and beautification of river front, etc in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, West Bengal and Uttarakhand.

Tripartite Memorandum of Agreements (MoA) are being signed between Centre, States and Urban Local Bodies (ULBs) for the projects under NGRBA to ensure improvement in implementation to avoid time and cost overruns, and to ensure proper operation and maintenance of assets by the States/ULBs. The State Ganga River Conservation Authorities have been constituted in the States of Uttar Pradesh, Jharkhand, Bihar and West Bengal for coordination of river conservation efforts in the States.

Conservation of rivers is a collective effort of Central and State Governments. Creation of civic infrastructure for sewage management and disposal are also being implemented under other central schemes, such as Jawaharlal Nehru National Urban Renewal Mission, Urban Infrastructure Development Scheme for Small and Medium Towns, as well as under state schemes.

Under Utilization of MPLADS Funds

5416. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:
SHRI RAJAJIAH SIRICILLA:
SHRI P. BALRAM :
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:

Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the utilization/spending of funds under MPLADS during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the details of the funds released but remained unutilized during the above period; and

(c) the details of demands from State Governments regarding amendment of guidelines pending during the above period and the action taken so far in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) A statement of the State-wise and year-wise details of fund released and expenditure incurred in the last three years is placed in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The cumulative unspent balance for the last three years is as under:

Sl.No.	Cumulative unspent balance (Rs. in crores)
1	2136.64 (as on 31.3.2008)
2	1788.00 (as on 31.3.2009)
3	2307.03* (as on 31.3.2010)

* Provisional

(c) There is no demand from the State Governments regarding amendment of MPLADS guidelines. However, instructions/clarifications are issued on specific issues raised by them as and when required.

Statement*Statement of release/expenditure*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	State	2007-08		2008-09		2009-10*		2010-11
		Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	Released	Utilized	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Nominated	21.00	21.94	29.00	29.29	18.00	17.64	
2.	Andhra Pradesh	101.00	132.96	126.00	148.74	117.00	68.28	Data yet to be compiled for the current year
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	6.0	4.14	5.00	4.67	6.00	5.90	
4.	Assam	39.00	38.46	41.00	47.61	37.00	24.56	
5.	Bihar	98.50	91.77	121.00	183.71	100.50	62.85	
6.	Goa	4.00	3.37	8.00	10.02	6.00	2.00	
7.	Gujarat	66.00	61.91	69.00	93.58	74.00	58.30	
8.	Haryana	31.00	26.62	31.00	50.01	25.00	17.27	
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15.00	17.84	14.00	16.30	12.00	9.30	
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	23.00	33.96	25.00	30.68	17.00	7.43	
11.	Karnataka	71.00	71.38	61.50	64.68	84.50	50.07	
12.	Kerala	43.00	38.16	36.00	54.58	85.00	61.33	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	75.00	79.20	89.00	96.14	78.00	56.08	
14.	Maharashtra	120.00	124.36	135.00	147.54	154.00	121.35	
15.	Manipur	6.00	1.78	6.00	16.99	6.00	3.45	
16.	Meghalaya	5.00	4.59	6.00	9.45	5.00	4.38	
17.	Mizoram	4.00	3.04	4.00	5.22	4.00	3.73	
18.	Nagaland	3.00	2.00	5.00	6	5.00	4.00	
19.	Orissa	63.05	72.91	68.00	73.26	47.00	36.54	
20.	Punjab	40.00	57.52	43.00	50.16	43.00	30.66	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
21.	Rajasthan	75.00	76.36	60.00	70.95	53.00	31.56	
22.	Sikkim	4.00	4.54	4.00	5.57	4.00	3.47	
23.	Tamil Nadu	117.00	139.14	116.00	131.01	107.00	66.71	
24.	Tripura	5.00	3.63	5.00	7.42	6.00	3.41	
25.	Uttar Pradesh	207.00	174.77	246.00	331.82	190.00	124.35	
26.	West Bengal	117.00	113.60	114.00	137.94	133.00	97.47	
27.	A & N Islands	0.00	0.00	3.00	3.87	2.00	0.00	
28.	Chandigarh	3.00	1.79	2.00	3.08	1.00	1.26	
29.	D & N Haveli	2.00	2.23	1.00	0.61	1.00	0.24	
30.	Daman & Diu	2.00	2.27	3.00	3.48	1.00	0.00	
31.	Delhi	4.00	8.94	11.00	17.25	20.00	14.82	
32.	Lakshdweep	1.00	0.57	2.00	1.74	2.00	2.73	
33.	Puducherry	4.00	5.47	1.00	1.37	7.00	5.16	
34.	Chhattisgarh	36.00	24.44	36.00	38.74	30.00	22.74	
35.	Uttarakhand	17.00	15.90	15.00	14.42	13.00	9.75	
36.	Jharkhand	42.00	44.88	38.50	54.75	37.50	18.58	

* Note- Provisional figures.

Revision of School Fees

5417. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas have recently revised the school fees;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend fee concession to the families of poor and downtrodden and also to simplify the procedures for fee concession; and

(d) if so, the details thereof;

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The tuition fees in Kendriya Vidyalayas have been revised with effect from 1.10.2009. The details of revision are as under:

Tuition Fee

Class	Pre-Revised Monthly Fee	Revised Monthly Fee
IX-XII	Rs.45/-	Rs.250/-

Computer Fund

Class	Pre-Revised Monthly Fee	Revised Monthly Fee
III - XII	Rs.20/-	Rs. 50/-

(c) and (d) Exemption from paying fee is already extended to families below poverty line. The procedure for seeking fee concession involves the production of the relevant documents.

Funds to Study Climate Change

5418. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has assured the nodal Ministry for allocating substantial funds to study climate change impact on India as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Kasturirangan Committee, which was constituted to look into various aspects of climate change has submitted its report;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the main features of the recommendations made by the Committee; and

(e) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) According to the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) unveiled in 2008, the 8 National Missions represent a multi-pronged, long term and integrated approach for addressing climate change. The NAPCC also outlines other initiatives which aim at promoting technologies and action that will address Climate Change. The Draft Mission documents have been prepared by the Nodal Ministries and are at various stages of approval. These Mission Documents are expected to outline not only the Way Forward and Time Line but also funds required. When the Reports are received in Planning Commission, these will be considered for appropriate financial support.

(c) to (e) There is no Committee under the chairmanship of Dr. K. Kasturirangan to study impact of climate change in India. However, an Expert Group on

Low Carbon Economy under the chairmanship of Dr. Kirit S. Parikh, former Member (Energy) of Planning Commission has been set up on 7th January, 2010. The Group is expected to present an interim report by end, April, 2010 and a final report by September, 2010.

Scheme for NRIs and PIOs

5419. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of schemes being run for Non-Resident Indians and Person of Indian Origin citizens in different countries;

(b) whether any get-together programme for them is organised in Embassies;

(c) if so, the names of the countries where such programmes are organised; and

(d) the names of the festivals which are organised in the Embassies for the said purpose?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Ministry operates the following Schemes for NRIs/PIOs, besides organizing an annual conference, Pravasi Bharatiya Divas on 7-9 January each year:

(i) Overseas Citizenship of India.

(ii) Know India Programme.

(iii) Scholarship Programme for Diaspora Children.

(iv) Scheme for giving legal/financial assistance to women deserted by their overseas Indian spouses.

(v) Indian Community Welfare Fund

(b) to (d) On the occasion of Independence day and Republic day the missions invite the Overseas Indian Community Members for a get together.

Unspent MPLADS Funds

5420. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN : Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) the unspent MPLADS funds accumulated during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for the accumulation;

(c) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the unspent funds in a time bound manner;

(d) whether the Government proposes to create a separate technical wing to undertake MPLADS fund works order to decentralise the work burden on the public works department and the civil wing to the zila parishads; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Since inception of the scheme, the cumulative unspent balance in the last three years is as under:

Sl. No.	Cumulative unspent balance (Rs. in crore)
1	2136.64 (as on 31.3.2008)
2	1788.00 (as on 31.3.2009)
3	2307.03 * (as on 31.3.2010)

* Provisional

(b) Under the MPLAD Scheme, funds are directly sent to nodal district authorities of the MPs, who examine and implement the eligible developmental works recommended by the Members of the Parliament. The main reason for accumulation of funds are: delay in recommendations by MPs, delay in sanction & execution of works by district authorities, release of advances for on going works and works yet to be started, as advances are not treated as expenditure, etc.

(c) The Ministry has directed all the district authorities in the country to expedite timely sanction & execution of works just after the recommendation by MPs and further they have been asked to complete

pending works recommended by Members of Parliament up to the 14th Lok Sabha by 30th September, 2010.

(d) No Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

Conservation of Wetlands

5421. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has estimated 38 percent of fresh water wetlands, which are our national assets have been lost during current decade in the country;

(b) if so, whether many wetlands are being used for dumping of waste which also causes serious environment threat;

(c) if so, the details of the action proposed by the Government to protect country's wetlands and prohibit the conversion of wetlands to other use; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) No authentic data is available regarding the loss of fresh water/wetlands in the country. However, many of the wetlands are shrinking in size due to anthropogenic pressures, uncontrolled siltation, weed infestation, discharge of sewage and industrial effluents, surface run-off, chemical pesticides and fertilizers.

(c) and (d) The Ministry has been implementing a 100% centrally sponsored National Wetland Conservation Programme under which 115 wetlands covering 26 States/Union Territories have been identified for undertaking conservation activities to arrest their further degradation. The activities include survey and demarcation, protection, siltation control, pollution abatement, catchment area treatment, de-weeding,

biodiversity conservation, supplementary and alternate livelihood support for people dependent on wetlands, community participation, and education and awareness. An amount of Rs. 86.98 crores has been released from 1987-88 to 2009-10 for conservation of identified wetlands in the country for undertaking various conservation activities.

[Translation]

Uniformity in Science Curriculum

5422. SHRI RAJU SHETTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for bringing uniformity in science curriculum of all universities in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Universities have autonomy in academic matters and have the freedom to define the curriculum on any course or programme of study.

Diplomats Visiting Indians in Jail

5423. SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:
SHRI VITTHALBHAI HANSRAJBHAI
RADADIYA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Officials and Diplomats of Indian Diplomatic Missions in Arab countries visit the Indians detained in jails from time to time and as and when required to know their conditions;

(b) if so, the total number of such visits made by the officials during the last three years;

(c) the various facts that came to light after making the said visits to these jails; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Cases of Disproportionate Assets Registered by CBI

5424. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of corruption and disproportionate assets registered by the CBI under the Prevention of Corruption Act and Indian Penal Code, during the last three years;

(b) the number of cases against Gazetted Officers and Non-Gazetted Officers, category-wise;

(c) the number of them challenged, and the challenged percentage, category-wise;

(d) the number of challenged cases which have resulted in conviction and the conviction percentage, category-wise; and

(e) out of total number of convicted Gazetted Officers, the break-up in servicewise (IAS, IPS, IRS etc.)?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The number of corruption cases, including cases relating to possession of disproportionate assets registered by CBI under Prevention of Corruption Act during the last three years and the current year is as under:

Year	Number of corruption cases including DA cases registered under PC Act.
2007	688
2008	744
2009	795
2010*	212

* (upto 31.03.2010)

(b) The number of gazetted and non-gazetted officers of the Government involved in the cases registered by CBI during the said period is as under:

Year	Number of cases	
	Gazetted	Non-Gazetted
2007	580	700
2008	660	1634
2009	775	532
2010*	193	126

*(upto 31.3.2010)

(c) Year-wise number of corruption cases charge sheeted and charge sheet percentage is as under:

Year	No. of corruption cases charge sheeted	%age of corruption cases charge sheeted
2007	507	77.28
2008	521	77.52
2009	269	82.76
2010*	5	83.33

*(upto 31.3.2010)

(d) Year-wise number of cases that ended in the conviction and conviction percentage is as under:

Year	Cases ended in conviction	Conviction rate (%)
2007	426	67.7
2008	382	66.2
2009	719	64.4
2010*	149	72.71

*(upto 31.03.2010)

(e) This information is not maintained centrally.

Technical Education

5425. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched any scheme to impart technical education in the remote Adivasi regions;

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

(c) the names of technical schools/institutions which have been either set up or proposed to be set up during the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Maharashtra?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There is no separate scheme in this Ministry for imparting technical education in remote Adivasi regions.

(c) The names of technical schools/institutions which have been either set or proposed to be set up State-wise is follows:

Sl. No.	Name of the Institution set up/proposed to be set up	States
1	2	3
1.	Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs)	Gujarat, Punjab, Rajasthan, Orissa, Andhra Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh.
2.	Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs)	Meghalaya, Chhattisgarh, Haryana, Jharkhand, Tamil Nadu, Uttarakhand and Rajasthan.
3.	National Institutes of Technology (NITs)	Arunachal Pradesh, Delhi, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Goa, Puducherry, Uttarakhand and Sikkim.

1	2	3
4.	Indian Institutes of Science Education & Research (IISERs)	Maharashtra, West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh and Kerala.
5.	School of Planning & Architecture (SPA)	Madhya Pradesh and Andhra Pradesh.

Core Committee on Central Universities

5426. SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed a seven member Core Committee of Vice-Chancellors to focus on Central Universities lagging behind in benchmarks in academic and research performance recently;

(b) if so, the terms of reference, tenure and composition of the Committee; and

(c) the time by which the report is likely to be submitted by the Committee to the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) A seven member Core Committee has been constituted, recently at a meeting of Vice-Chancellors of Central Universities, wherein the representatives from the Ministry of Human Resource Development as well as the University Grants Commission would also be associated. The Committee is expected to meet every four months and to discuss various issues relating to higher education and to come up with detailed recommendations with the objective of ensuring more autonomy to the Universities with greater accountability. The composition of the Committee is given in the Statement.

Statement

Core Committee of Vice-Chancellors

1. Sh. Najeeb Jung, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi
2. Professor Rajasekharan Pillai, Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi

3. Professor Pramod Tandon, North Eastern Hill University, Shillong

4. Professor B. Hanumaiah, Dr. Babasaheb Bhimrao Ambedkar University, Lucknow

5. Professor Seyed E. Hasnain, University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad

6. Professor B.B. Bhattacharya, Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi

7. Professor DP Singh, Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi, and

Representatives from the Ministry of Human Resource Development and University Grants Commission

Indian Statistical Strengthening Project

5427. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new scheme "India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP)" has been approved recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the composition, terms of reference, aims and objectives and functions of the ISSP?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The Cabinet Committee on Economic Affairs (CCEA) approved the implementation of the India Statistical Strengthening Project (ISSP), on 19th March, 2010, as a new Centrally Sponsored Scheme, with a total budget of Rs. 650.43 crores of which, 80% would be funded through a World Bank loan, and 20% would be borne by the Government of India. However, in so far as, the 20% component is concerned, the cost on account of the civil infrastructure (except for that on regional training centres) would be shared by the

participating States/UTs to the extent of 25% of the expenditure on account of construction activities under the Project, while the Government of India shall bear the remaining 75% of the expenditure on this account. In case of the North-Eastern States and Jammu & Kashmir, the sharing pattern of expenditure on construction activities would be 10:90. This commitment would be besides the other relevant committed obligations of the implementing States/UTs that the States/UTs would need to provide if, when and wherever required the necessary land and/or buildings, manpower and also meet all the associated recurring expenditure for implementation of the State Strategic Statistical Plan (SSSP) and the specific provisions of the MOU.

(c) The project is designed to help strengthen the capacity and operations of the State Statistical System and improve the coverage and quality of statistics generated by the States. This will help both in compiling national level statistics and in improving State level planning and policy formulation.

It is not a location-specific project. All the States and Union Territories (UTs) of the country are eligible to participate in the project.

The project will be implemented in each participating State according to the State's Strategic Statistical Plan to be formulated based on the overall guidelines contained in the National Strategic Statistical Plan (NSSP). The Project will be implemented in the following broad areas:

- (i) Improving the Coordination and Management of Statistical Activities in the States/UTs.
- (ii) Human Resource Development.
- (iii) Development of Statistical Infrastructure.
- (iv) Investment in physical infrastructure, including IT; and
- (v) Improving statistical operations.

Setting up of SAARC University

5428. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government has agreed to set up a South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) University in Delhi on international standards to cater the needs of the students from eight SAARC countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether land has been acquired in Delhi for the said purpose;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the likely date by which the above SAARC University would start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The Member States of SAARC signed an Inter-governmental Agreement for the establishment of the South Asian University (SAU) at the 14th SAARC Summit in New Delhi on April 3-4, 2007.

(b) At the Thirteenth SAARC Summit held in Dhaka, in November 2005, Hon'ble Prime Minister had proposed the establishment of a South Asian University in New Delhi to provide world class facilities and professional faculty for students and researchers from SAARC Member States. SAARC Member States established an Inter-governmental Steering Committee to fast track the process of setting up the SAU. It was also decided that a Project Office for the University would be set up and funded by India for two years, inter alia, to oversee the construction of the University and draw up its Charter, Statutes, Bye-Laws, Business Plan, Governance Structure, Course Curricula etc. It was also decided that India would fund 100% of the capital cost of establishing the University.

(c) and (d) Land (85.65 acres) has been acquired for the SAU by the Ministry of External Affairs from the Delhi Development Authority (DDA) in Maidan Garhi, New Delhi.

(e) Member States agreed that the first session of the University should commence from August 2010.

**Power to Restrain Public Authority
to Divulge Information**

5429. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the RTI Act does not have a provision that gives a public authority powers to restrain an applicant from passing on such information to anyone;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the Government's stance in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCE, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) There is no provision in the Right to Information Act, 2005 enabling the public authorities to restrain the applicants from passing on the information received by them to others.

Zonal Cultural Programmes

5430. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether zonal level cultural programmes have been conducted at Avinashi in Tamil Nadu;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Government proposes to conduct such cultural programmes all over India periodically to display the country's ancient culture; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) No, Madam.

(c) and (d) Government has set up seven Zonal Cultural Centres having headquarters at Patiala, Udaipur, Allahabad, Kolkata, Dimapur, Nagpur and Thanjavur. The main objective of these Centres is preservation, promotion and dissemination of the traditional/folk arts of the country. These Centres endeavour to develop and promote the rich diversity and uniqueness of various arts of the Zone and to upgrade and enrich; consciousness of the people about their cultural heritage. These Centres have been carrying out various activities and organizing programmes at the national, zonal and local levels in accordance with their aims and objectives. Besides, Sangeet Natak Akademi, New Delhi also works for preservation and promotion of India's traditional performing arts and periodically organizes festivals of music, dance, theatre, puppetry etc. in different parts of the country.

Quota for Sports Persons

5431. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any quota or bonus marks has been fixed for sports persons in recruitment for Group 'C' and 'D' posts under the Central Government;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the details of sports discipline for which the sports persons would be playing to avail the above quota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) A Scheme exists in the Central Government for appointment of meritorious sports persons to Group 'C' and 'D' categories in the Civil Posts/Services. Under this Scheme, the Ministries/

Departments can appoint meritorious sports persons playing any of the 43 Games/Sports listed in the Scheme as given in the Statement, to the extent of 5% of the direct recruitment vacancies to be filled in a year.

Statement

Details of Sports Discipline for which the Sportspersons would be playing to avail the Sports Quota

- | | |
|--|-------------------|
| 1 Archery | 24 Kho-Kho |
| 2 Athletics (including Track and Field events) | 25 Polo |
| 3 Atya-Patya | 26 Power lifting |
| 4 Badminton | 27 Rifle Shooting |
| 5 Ball-Badminton | 28 Roller Skating |
| 6 Basketball | 29 Rowing |
| 7 Billiards and Snooker | 30 Soft Bal |
| 8 Boxing | 31 Squash |
| 9 Bridge | 32 Swimming |
| 10 Carom | 33 Table Tennis |
| 11 Chess | 34 Taekwondo |
| 12 Cricket | 35 Tenni-koit |
| 13 Cycling | 36 Tennis |
| 14 Equestrain Sports | 37 Volleyball |
| 15 Football | 38 Weight lifting |
| 16 Golf | 39 Wrestling |
| 17 Gymnastics (including Body-Building) | 40 Yatching |
| 18 Handball | 41 Ice-Skiing |
| 19 Hockey | 42 Ice-Hockey |
| 20 Judo | 43 Ice-Skating |
| 21 Kabaddi | |
| 22 Karate-DO | |
| 23 Kayaking and Canoeing | |

Pay Anomalies

5432. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether consequent upon taking the decision to upgrade the grade-pay of Asstt./Personal Asstt. of the Central Secretariat Service and other allied offices, the gap in the grade-pay between Upper Division Clerks has been widened and it also narrowed the gap in grade-pay of Section Officers/Private Secretaries of this service;

(b) if so, whether the Government has received representations to resolve this anomaly;

(c) if so, whether the Government has considered the representation;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) With the increase in the Grade pay of Assistants/Personal Assistants of the Central Secretariat Services from Rs. 4200/- to Rs. 4600/- vide Office Memorandum 16th November 2009, the gap between the grade-pay of Upper Division Clerks/Stenographers Grade D and the Assistants/Personal Assistants has increased. This has also led to the narrowing of the gap in the grade-pay between the Assistants/Personal Assistants and the Section Officers/Private Secretaries.

(b) Representations from different Service Associations of Central Secretariat demanding increase in the Grade Pay of Upper Division Clerks (UDCs) and Stenographer Grade 'D' from Rs. 2400 to Rs. 4200/- have been received. Representations have also been received to upgrade the Grade Pay of Section Officers.

(c) to (e) The matter regarding grade pay of UDCs/Stenographers Grade 'D' is under examination.

Foreign Policy for Gulf

5433. SHRI P. BALRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India's foreign policy gives special importance to the countries in Gulf region;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to have cordial relations with all the countries in Gulf region?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) India's historically friendly and multifaceted relations with the countries in the Gulf region have been further expanded and strengthened in recent years. India and the countries in the Gulf region have significantly enhanced high level exchanges and institutional linkages. The Region has emerged as our frontline trading partner and collectively hosts the largest expatriate Indian community.

English Proficiency

5434. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India enjoys any advantage over China in English proficiency;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Supreme Court has raised any scare about China being poised to overtake India in English proficiency;

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

(e) whether it is a fact that only 43.8 per cent of class-I kids in the country could read alphabets as compared to China;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the performance of States in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken or being taken by Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) Yes, Madam. The Hon'ble Supreme Court has made certain observations while hearing a petition relating to vacancies of teachers in the schools of the National Capital. As regards the teaching of English language till recently, English was introduced at class-IV, V or VI level. However, in recent years, English has been introduced from class I in 24

States/UTs viz. Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Andhra Pradesh, Arunachal Pradesh, Chandigarh, Chhattisgarh, Delhi, Goa, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir, Jharkhand, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Madhya Pradesh, Nagaland, Puducherry, Punjab, Rajasthan, Sikkim, Tamil Nadu, Tripura and West Bengal. In six States viz. Assam, Bihar, Kerala, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Uttarakhand, English is introduced at class-III level and in three States/UTs viz. Daman, Diu and Dadra & Nagar Haveli (DDH), Gujarat and Karnataka, English is introduced at class-V level. Testing of English has not been included in the Achievement Surveys conducted by NCERT. However, the Annual Status of Education Report (ASER), 2009 brought out by a NGO Pratham has reported that 43.8% children can read English letters.

Bilateral Relations

5435. SHRI S. S. RAMASUBBU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether any discussions were held recently between India and Sri Lanka, on various bilateral issues;
- (b) if so, the outcome thereof; and
- (c) the steps taken by the Government to improve the ties between the two countries?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) In March 2010 Foreign Secretary visited Sri Lanka. During her visit Foreign Secretary had meetings with the President of Sri Lanka, Foreign Minister of Sri Lanka, Foreign Secretary and other senior officials of Sri Lanka. She also met representatives of leading political parties.

While emphasizing the need to ensure the safety and security of the Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs), Foreign Secretary expressed the hope that the resettlement process could be expedited so that the IDPs could resume normal lives. The Foreign Secretary reiterated the need to arrive at a peacefully negotiated political settlement acceptable to all communities in Sri Lanka. President of Sri Lanka appreciated India's substantial assistance for the rehabilitation and

reconstruction of Northern and Eastern Sri Lanka and for the resettlement of Internally Displaced Persons. Both sides noted the decrease in incidents of apprehending Indian fishermen after the October 2008 Understanding.

India announced contribution of Rs. 1.5 crores to the India-Sri Lanka Foundation, assistance to restore Thiruketeeshwaram Temple in Mannar, and sanctioned 55 buses to various educational, social and cultural organisations and locally elected bodies in northern, eastern and central Sri Lanka with a view to supporting the transportation sector and strengthening connectivity in these areas.

During her visit Foreign Secretary inaugurated the Sri Lanka-India Centre for English Language Training in Peradeniya, Kandy. The centre has been set up with the assistance of the Government of India has a state-of-the-art digital language laboratory.

Education to Tribal Students

5436. SHRI RAMESH RATHOD: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the enrichment of school syllabi is in the offing to suit the present changes especially the tribal people;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the comments received from the States in this regard; and
- (c) the action plan prepared for the remaining 11th and coming 12th Five Year Plan for tribal students in the scheduled areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Curriculum Framework for school education (NCF 2005), states that improvement in quality of education will succeed only if it goes hand in hand with steps to promote equality and social justice. In order to make learning a joyful experience for children, NCF 2005 proposes five guiding principles for curriculum development.

- (i) Connecting knowledge to life outside the school;
- (ii) Ensuring that learning is shifted away from rote methods;
- (iii) Enriching the curriculum to provide for overall development of children rather than remain textbook centric;
- (iv) Making examination more flexible and integrated into classroom life and;
- (v) Nurturing an overriding identity informed by caring concerns within the democratic polity of the country.

NCF 2005 was prepared after wide consultation with stake-holders including the State Governments.

Based on NCF 2005, National Council of Educational Research & Training (NCERT) has developed syllabi and textbooks for all subjects and for all stages of schooling. Central Board of Secondary Education has adopted and adapted syllabi prepared by NCERT.

States have been requested to revise their curriculum and syllabi in accordance with the provisions of NCF 2005 by bringing in changes to the curricular contents, teaching learning materials, methods and assessment systems, keeping in view the local needs of the people. Eighteen States have revised their syllabi in the light of NCF 2005.

Coastal Pollution

5437. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry is implementing a nationally coordinated research programme on "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System" (COMAPS) to assess the pollutants of water and the level of pollution of sea coasts in the Indian sub-continent;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has found any chemical changes, other than increase in nutrients like nitrate and has taken action to reduce such pollution level; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The Ministry of Earth Sciences is implementing a Nationally coordinated research programme on "Coastal Ocean Monitoring and Prediction System" (COMAPS) to assess the health of the Indian coastal waters. Under COMAPS programme, the levels of pollutants are monitored at 76 locations along the Indian coast including the Andaman and Nicobar and the Lakshadweep Islands.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The chemical changes, other than the nutrients, observed were: (i) Dissolved Oxygen (DO) and (ii) pH at several locations. The level of DO has decreased at Porbandar, Mangalore, Tuticorin, Mandapam, Ennore and Visakhapatnam. The data collected under COMAPS programme are periodically submitted to the Central Pollution Control Board and concerned State Pollution Control Boards. The Sewage Treatment Plants and Common Effluent Treatment Plants are being setup to treat the municipal waste and industrial effluents in order to contain pollution in the sea. Along Veli in Kerala, the pH was initially very low due to discharge of industrial effluent has now increased to reach normal level. The concentration of mercury in the sediment, at all the locations along the shore, has shown a decreasing trend over the years, indicating decrease of mercury in the industrial effluents discharged into the sea.

Google Mapping on Sensitive Institutions

5438. SHRI K.C. VENUGOPAL: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sensitive institutions/locations of the country are available on google mapping on internet;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to address the security aspect of the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. Some installations are shown on the Google Site. In the interest of National Security, the details cannot be given.

(c) The Government is already seized of the matter.

[Translation]

LTC to Employees

5439. SHRIMATI BHAVANA PATIL GAWALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has proposed to extend the time limit fixed for the Central Government employees to avail LTC to North East Region by air; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The time limit to visit NER by air in relaxation of LTC Rules, 1988 has been extended further for two years beyond 01.05.2010.

Poverty Alleviation Programme

5440. SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Poverty Alleviation Programmes have not been fully successful in the absence of sufficient funds;

(b) if so, whether the benefits of Poverty Alleviation Programmes are not reaching to the poor people in the country especially in rural areas; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government for the effective implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programme so that the targets and objectives set for poverty alleviation could be achieved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) An outlay of Rs. 1,94,933.28 crore was made in respect of the Department of Rural Development for implementation of its Plan schemes in rural areas during the Eleventh Five Year Plan period. As against the Eleventh Five Year Plan outlay of Rs. 1,94,933.28 crore in respect of Department of Rural Development, the Plan outlay for the first four years is as under:

Financial Year	Plan Outlay (Rs. in Crore)
2007-08 (RE)	28,500
2008-09 (RE)	56,854
2009-10 (RE)	62,160
2010-11 (BE)	66,100
Total	2,13,614

As may be seen from the above, that adequate Plan funds have been made available for the implementation of Poverty Alleviation Programmes, especially in the rural areas of the country.

In order to achieve the targets and objectives set for poverty alleviation programmes in the rural area,

Ministry of Rural Development has developed a comprehensive system of monitoring the implementation of the programmes including utilisation of funds through periodical progress reports, Performance Review Committee Meetings, Area Officer's Scheme, Vigilance and Monitoring Committees at the State and District Levels with greater involvement of Members of Parliament, National Level Monitors, etc with a focus to monitor quality of work and adherence to implementation of schemes as per programme guidelines.

[English]

Facelift of Heritage Sites

5441. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether heritage sites in other parts of the country, other than Delhi, are proposed to be considered for giving facelift in view of the ensuing Commonwealth Games, 2010;

(b) if so, the heritage sites considered for giving facelift including in Kolkata, State-wise; and

(c) the details of funds earmarked in this regard and the time schedule fixed for completion of the said facelift work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No Madam. Only centrally protected monuments in Delhi have been identified for giving facelift in view of the ensuing Commonwealth Games-2010.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Ill-effect of Emission of Green House Gases

5442. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a meeting was held in Bangkok on 4th May, 2007 regarding the ill-effects of emission of

green house gases and the danger caused to environment by global warming;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the consensus reached therein;

(c) whether a unanimity was achieved in the meeting to take immediate steps to bring down the temperature by 2 degree Centigrade across the world; and

(d) if so, the measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The 9th session of Working Group III of the Inter Governmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) were held in Bangkok from 30th April to 4th May 2007. The Working Group III contribution to IPCC Fourth Assessment Report (AR4) focuses on new literature on scientific, technological, environmental, economic and social aspects of mitigation of climate change published since the IPCC III Assessment Report.

The Working Group Meeting broadly agreed, inter alia, global greenhouse gas emission have grown since pre-industrial times with an increase of 70% between 1970-2004. The Group recognized the substantial economic potential for the mitigation of global GHG emissions over the coming decades and expressed a view that the concentration of GHGs in the atmospheric emissions would need to peak and decline thereafter in order to stabilize. The Group underscored the necessity of sustainability of development but agreed that this required identification of the relevant gaps in available knowledge regarding some aspects of mitigation of climate change, and adequate resources to overcome the barriers involved.

(c) The Working Group Report summaries the required emission levels for different groups of stabilization concentrations and the associated equilibrium global mean temperature increase. However, the group did not try to achieve any consensus to limit the temperature rise of the world to 2°C when compared with the pre-industrial levels.

(d) As a part of voluntary domestic actions for mitigation, India has stated that it will endeavor to reduce the emissions intensity of its GDP by 20-25% by 2020 in comparison with the 2005 level. The Government of India has constituted an expert group to outline the roadmap for India's low carbon growth. The National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) also identifies measures that promote India's development objectives while yielding co-benefits for addressing climate change. Two of the eight missions relate to enhanced energy efficiency and solar mission. Both these Missions aim to reduce carbon emissions while following a path of sustainable development and economic growth.

[Translation]

Genome to Drug Initiative Laboratory

5443. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any programme named Genome to Drug Initiative Laboratory in System Biology;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the objectives of such programme; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the funds allocated for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) to (c) No Madam, there is no programme named Genome to Drug Initiative Laboratory in Systems Biology. However, the Department of Biotechnology (DBT) has sanctioned a project entitled "Identifying the host-dependent survival axis of Mycobacterium tuberculosis: an approach towards Systems Pharmacology" at a total cost of Rs. 101.59 lakhs on 30.06.2008 for a period of three years at International Centre for Genetic Engineering and Biotechnology (ICGEB), New

Delhi. The Institute of Life Sciences (ILS), Hyderabad has also contributed an amount of Rs. 195.40 lakhs to the above project. The goal of the project is to explore a novel approach to tuberculosis therapy by targeting molecules of the host cell that mycobacteria infect. The objective of the project is to identify the key host molecules that support Mycobacterium tuberculosis survival and inhibit some of them with drugs, which may lead to the elimination of the infection.

Water Projects Funded by World Bank

5444. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:
SHRI JOSEPH TOPPO:
SHRI GHANSHYAM ANURAGI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of completed and ongoing water sector projects funded by foreign financial institutions including World Bank in the country, State-wise alongwith the funds allocated to each of the projects;

(b) the status of each of the ongoing projects:

(c) whether World Banks had put any condition for grant of loan to some projects:

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any special consideration had been given to SC/ST dominated States; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) and (b) The details of completed water sector projects funded by foreign financial institutions including World Bank in the country, State-wise is at Statement-I. The details of ongoing water sector projects and its status funded by foreign financial institutions including World Bank in the country, State-wise alongwith the fund allocated to each of the projects is at Statement-II.

(c) World Bank has not put any specific condition for grant of loan to some projects.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

Statement-I*The Details of Water Sector Projects closed/completed upto 31/03/2010*

Sl.No.	Loan No	Donor	Project Name	State Name
1	2	3	4	5
1	1251-IN	IBRD	A.P.Irrigation Project	Andhra Pradesh
2	4166-IN	IBRD	Andhra Pradesh Irrigation Project	Andhra Pradesh
3	2115-IN	IDA	Hyderbad Watersupply & Sanitation Project	Andhra Pradesh
4	2952-IN	IDA	Third A.P. Irrigation Project	Andhra Pradesh
5	IDP-113	Japan	Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernisation Project	Andhra Pradesh
6	NLGG001011	Netherlands	APWELL Project Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
7	NLGG01011E	Netherlands	APWELL Project Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh
8	TF057071	IDA	Bihar Flood Management Info System	Bihar
9	FRGL4001	France	Installation of Fuse Gates in GU(376Mdt.30.1.96)	Central Govt.
10	FRGL4001E	France	Installation of Fuse Gates in GU(376Mdt.30.1.96)	Central Govt.
11	1937197E	Germany	DM 23 M RWS M.P.	Central Govt.
12	27057-IN	IBRD	Water Research Innovation & Trg. Project	Central Govt.
13	TF053745	IBRD	Prepn.of Slum upgrading & National Sanitation Prj.	Central Govt.
14	TF056284	IDA	DFID Grant for Capacity Buildg at the Min. of W.R.	Central Govt.
15	IDP-079	Japan	Urban City Water Supply Project	Central Govt.
16	IDP-084	Japan	Yamuna Action Plan	Central Govt.
17	JPGG008	Japan	Import of Cable Percussion Type Drilling	Central Govt.
18	NLGG003	Netherlands	Grant India 1996-04 Training &Documentation Cent	Central Govt.

1	2	3	4	5
19	IND/97/946	U. N. D.P.	Small Grant Facility for Water Sector	Central Govt.
20	FRGL4008	France	Fusegates System on Dams in GU-376M	Gujarat
21	FRGL4008E	France	Fusegates System on Dams in GU-376M	Gujarat
22	1280-1N	IDA	Gujarat Water Supply and Sew. Project	Gujarat
23	NLGG001013	Netherlands	Water Resources Dev.&Mgt. Prog.Phase I	Gujarat
24	NLGG020E	Netherlands	Community Managed Dev. of Water & Sanitation-GI	Gujarat
25	2592-IN	IDA	Haryana Water Resources consolidation	Haryana
26	305205	Germany	Karnataka Watershed Development Program	Karnataka
27	305205E	Germany	Karnataka Watershed Development Program	Karnataka
28	P368-0-1N	IBRD	Karnataka Water Supply Management & MS Project	Karnataka
29	2483-IN	IDA	Karnataka RWS&ESP Project	Karnataka
30	IDP-059	Japan	Mysore Paper Mill Project	Karnataka
31	NLGG001014	Netherlands	Tungbhadra Irrigation Pilot Project Phase-Und	Karnataka
32	SCGG001	Switzerland	Indo-Swiss Participative Watershed Dev.Karnataka	Karnataka
33	UKGG014	United Kingdon	UK/India Karnataka Watershed Dev Project Grant 97	Karnataka
34	ECGG011	E.E.C.	Kerala Minor Irrigation Project.	Kerala
35	1622-IN	IDA	Kerala Water Supply & Sanitation Project	Kerala
36	IDP-123	Japan	Kerala Water Supply Project	Kerala
37	NLGG001006	Netherlands	Kerala Commuunity Irrigation	Kerala
38	NLGG001017	Netherlands	Kerala Water Supply, Pavartty	Kerala
39	NLGG001018	Netherlands	Kerala Water Supply, Kundara	Kerala

1	2	3	4	5
40	NLGG001019	Netherlands	Kerala Water Supply, Malapura	Kerala
41	NLGG01006E	Netherlands	Kerala Commuunity Irrigation	Kerala
42	3413667	Germany	DM 45 M Dt.20.8.87 MP Rural Water Supply	Madhya Pradesh
43	3413667E	Germany	DM 45 M MP Rural Water Supply	Madhya Pradesh
44	1DP-126	Japan	Raj ghat Canal Irrigation Program	Madhya Pradesh
45	ECGG002	E.E.C.	Water control system for Dev.of Crop., Maharashtra	Maharashtra
46	FRGG3614	France	Dynamic Regulation of Majalgaon Irrigation Pr.- Mi-	Maharashtra
47	FRGL3614	France	Dynamic Regulation of Majalgaon Irrigation Pr. MH	Maharashtra
48	FRGL3614E	France	Dynamic Regulation of Majalgaon Irrigation Pr. MH	Maharashtra
49	7649867	Germany	Rural Water Supply Maharastra	Maharashtra
50	7649867E	Germany	Rural Water Supply Maharastra	Maharashtra
51	9361337	Germany	Rural Water Supply & Sanitation-MH	Maharashtra
52	0390-IN	IDA	Bombay Water Supply and Sewarage Project	Maharashtra
53	0842-IN	IDA	IInd Bombay Water Sup & Sew Project	Maharashtra
54	0899-IN	IDA	Mahrashtra Water Supply and Sewage Project	Maharashtra
55	1383-1N	IDA	Maharastra Water Utilization Project	Maharashtra
56	1750-IN	IDA	Third Bombay Water supply and Drinage Project	Maharashtra
57	2234-IN	IDA	Maharashtra Rural Water Supply Program	Maharashtra
58	UKGG020	United Kingdon	Maharastra Rural Drinking Water & Sanitation	Maharashtra
59	FRGL4106	France	Ground Water Exploration Project - Imphal-125M	Manipur
60	FRGL4106E	France	Ground Water Exploration Project - Imphal-125M	Manipur

1	2	3	4	5
61	2100-1N	IDA	Integrated Watershed Development (H) Project	Multistates
62	2241-IN	IDA	Dam Safety Project	Multistates
63	2774-IN	IDA	Hydrology Project	Multistates
64	ECGG014	E.E.C.	Minor Irrigation in Orrisa	Orissa
65	99350	Germany	Orissa Lift Irrigation Project	Orissa
66	99350E	Germany	Orissa Lift Irrigation Project	Orissa
67	2801-B-IN	IDA	Orissa Water Res. Consolidation-Part-H.	Orissa
68	2801-IN	IDA	Orissa Water Resources Consolidation	Orissa
69	TF057792	IDA	Orissa Community Tanks Management Project	Orissa
70	1DP-135	Japan	Rengali Irrigation Project	Orissa
71	FRGL4010	France	Narmada Water Resources, Govt, of Gujarat.	Others
72	2186-IN	IBRD	Kallada Irrigation and Tree Crop Project	Others
73	2295-IN	IBRD	Himalyan Watershed Management Project	Others
74	2497-IN	IBRD	Narmada River Development Sardar Sarovar Project	Others
75	3050-IN	IBRD	Upper Krishna Irrigation.II Project	Others
76	0014-IN	IDA	Salandi Irrigation Project	Others
77	JPGGU06	Japan	Grant Aid for Exploitation of Ground Water in Ru.a	Others
78	JPGGU07	Japan	GA-Exploration of Ground Water	Others
79	ECGG017	E.E.C.	ALA 95/16Tank Rehabilitation Proj.Pondicherry	Puducherry
80	0848-IN	IDA	Punjab Water Supply & Sewerage	Punjab
81	2076-IN	IDA	Punjab Irrigation & Drainage Project	Punjab

1	2	3	4	5
82	29473-IN	IDA	Punjab Water Resources MG Project	Punjab
83	TF054594	IDA	Punjab Rural Water Supply & Sanitation Pj.	Punjab
84	CAGG002	Canada	Rajasthan Agri. Drainage	Rajasthan
85	ECGG012	E.E.C.	EEC Sidhmukh & Nohar Irrigation Project, Rajastan	Rajasthan
86	119975	Germany	Rajasthan Rural & Water supply	Rajasthan
87	119975E	Germany	Rajasthan Rural Water supply & drainage	Rajasthan
88	2253720	Germany	DM 2.70 M.Raj.Minor Irrgn. Pj.Ph.I.	Rajasthan
89	2253720E	Germany	DM 2.70 M.Raj.Minor Irrgn. Pj.Ph.I.	Rajasthan
90	3420922	Germany	DM 12.3 M Dt.29.4.88 Rajastan Minor Irrigation	Rajasthan
91	3420922E	Germany	DM 12.3 M Rajastan Minor Irrigation Programme	Rajasthan
92	1046-IN	IDA	Rajasthan Water Supply & Sewerag Project	Rajasthan
93	SEGG002	Sweden	Dungarpur Integrated Waterland Dev.Project.	Rajasthan
94	ECGG004	E.E.C.	Tank Irrigation System(Ph.II) in Tamil Nadu	Tamil Nadu
95	2846-IN	IBRD	Madras Water Supply & Polution Control Program	Tamil Nadu
96	3907-6-1N	IBRD	Second Chennai Water Supply Pj	Tamil Nadu
97	3907-IN	IBRD	Second Madras Water Supply Project	Tamil Nadu
98	1454-IN	IDA	Tamil Nadu Water Supply & Sanitation Project	Tamil Nadu
99	1822-IN	IDA	Madras Water Supply and Sanitation Project	Tamil Nadu
100	2745-1N	IDA	T.N.Water Resources Consolidation	Tamil Nadu
101	SF12-IN	IDA	Tamil Nadu Water Supp&Sanitation Project	Tamil Nadu

1	2	3	4	5
102	TF052426	IDA	T N Rural Water Supply & Environmental Sanitation	Tamil Nadu
103	0124-IN	IFAD	Second U.P.Tubewell Project	Uttar Pradesh
104	JPGG035	Japan	Ground Water Development in U.P	Uttar Pradesh
105	NLGG001003	Netherlands	UP Sub Project VI	Uttar Pradesh
106	NLGG002	Netherlands	Grant India 1995.04 Bundel Khand Integrated Water	Uttar Pradesh
107	NLGG002E	Netherlands	Grant India 1995.04 Bundel Khand Integrated Water	Uttar Pradesh
108	NLGG01003E	Netherlands	UP Sub Project VI	Uttar Pradesh
109	TF053147	IBRD	Uttaranchal Rural Water Supply & Envio. Sani Proj	Uttarakhand
110	FRGL42002	France	FF 105 Million French Protocol dt.23.11.98.LA-1	West Bengal
111	IDP-040	Japan	Teesta Canal Hydro Electric Project	West Bengal
112	IDP-098	Japan	Purulia Pumped Storage Project	West Bengal
113	NLGG001012	Netherlands	North Bengal Terai Dev.Project Phase III	West Bengal
114	NLGG01012E	Netherlands	North Bengal Terai Dev.Project Phase III	West Bengal

IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development
IDA	International Development Association
IFAD	International Fund for Agricultural Development
EEC	European Economic Community
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme

Statement-II*Details of ongoing Water Sector Projects*

As on 23-04-2010			LC in Million and			Rs. in crores	
Loan/Grant	Agreement Date	Loan/Grant Amount	Terminal Disbursement Date	Currency	Cumulative Drawals	% of utilisation with respect to Loan/Grant Amount	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
WRMN (Water Resources Management)							
GODE	Germany						
7649867E	28/12/2000	EUR 1.38	17/04/2009	LC	0.00	0.96	69.42
Rural Water Supply Maharastra				INR	0.00	5.34	
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development							
TF094443	26/08/2009	USD 7.49	31/08/2013	LC	0.00	0.87	11.66
Watershed Management Directorate-Uttarkhand				INR	0.00	4.04	
4730-IN	18/02/2005	USD 39.50	31/03/2011	LC	0.00	32.74	82.90
Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project				INR	0.00	144.15	
4750-IN	30/11/2004	USD 387.40	31/03/2011	LC	0.00	123.28	31.82
Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project				INR	0.00	589.12	
4796-IN	19/08/2005	USD 325.00	31/03/2012	LC	0.00	129.39	39.81
Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Pr.				INR	0.00	629.78	
4846-IN	12/02/2007	USD 335.00	31/03/2013	LC	0.00	46.13	13.77
Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water				INR	0.00	203.38	
4857-IN	08/06/2007	USD 94.50	31/12/2012	LC	0.00	10.88	11.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh Commun.Based Tank Management Project				INR	0.00	48.05
4872-IN	17/01/2008	USD 32.00	31/01/2012	LC	0.00	0.76 2.38
Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project				INR	0.00	3.52
7576-IN	27/01/2009	USD 56.00	31/12/2014	LC	0.00	2.41 4.30
Orissa Community Tanks Management Project				INR	0.00	12.02
GOJP Japan						
IDP-149	31/03/2003	JPY 13,333.00	31/07/2010	LC	0.00	5,746.78 43.10
Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)				INR	0.00	268.69
IDP-154	31/03/2004	JPY 6,342.00	31/05/2011	LC	0.00	6,142.63 96.86
Rengali Irrigation Project (II)				INR	0.00	251.37
IDP-155	31/03/2004	JPY 4,773.00	18/06/2012	LC	0.00	2,946.96 61.74
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernization Project-II				INR	0.00	118.48
IDP-174	31/03/2006	JPY 7,729.00	24/07/2016	LC	0.00	1,090.19 14.11
Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Proj				INR	0.00	52.47
IDP-210	31/03/2010	JPY 3,052.00	20/04/2015	LC	0.00	0.00 0.00
Rengali Irrigation Project				INR	0.00	0.00
IDP-210A	31/03/2010	JPY 20.00	20/04/2015	LC	0.00	0.00 0.00
Rengali Irrigation Project (III)				INR	0.00	0.00
OPEC Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries						
1251-P	12/03/2009	USD 30.00	31/10/2013	LC	0.00	0.00 0.00
Orissa integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water				INR	0.00	0.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
ADB	Asian Development Bank					
2159-IND	20/03/2006	USD 46.11	31/03/2013	LC	0.00	31.38
Chhattisgarh Irrigation Dev. Project				INR	0.00	67.20
2444-IND	25/02/2009	USD 16.50	31/03/2013	LC	0.00	4.21
Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management				INR	0.00	3.18
IDA	International Development Association					
Q6120	19/05/2008	USD 2.94	30/06/2010	LC	0.00	14.59
WestBengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation				INR	0.00	1.91
3602-IN	08/03/2002	XDR 90.47	31/10/2010	LC	0.00	67.22
UP Water Sector Restructuring Project				INR	0.00	41912
3603-IN	15/03/2002	XDR 93.45	31/03/2013	LC	0.00	76.12
Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project				INR	0.00	472.84
4255-in	12/02/2007	XDR 99.80	31/07/2013	LC	0.00	48.93
Tamilnadu Irrigated Agri Modernization & Water Bodies				INR	0.00	369.32
4291-IN	08/06/2007	XDR 63.00	31/12/2012	LC	0.00	10.71
Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project				INR	0.00	46.87
4499-IN	27/01/2009	XDR 34.50	31/12/2014	LC	0.00	4.35
Orissa Community Tanks Management Project				INR	0.00	11.31
Sector Total (INR)					5.34	3,722.17
State Total (INR)					0.00	3,722.17
MH (Maharashtra)						
WRMN (Water Resources Management)						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
GODE	Germany					
7649867E	28/12/2000	EUR 1.38	17/04/2009	LC	0.00	0.96
Rural Water Supply	Maharashtra			INR	0.00	5.34
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	24.00
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	105.45
4796-IN	19/08/2005	USD 325.00	31/03/2012	LC	0.00	129.39
Maharashtra Water Sector Improvement Pr.				INR	0.00	629.78
Sector Total (INR)					5.34	740.57
State Total (INR)					0.00	740.57
UR (Uttarakhand)						
WRMN (Water Resources Management)						
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
TF094443	26/08/2009	USD 7.49	31/08/2013	LC	0.00	0.87
Watershed Management Directorate-Uttarkhand				INR	0.00	4.04
Sector Total (INR)					3.26	4.04
State Total (INR)					0.00	4.04
CN (Central Govt.)						
WRMN (Water Resources Management)						
GOJP	Japan					
IDP-149	31/03/2003	JPY 13,333.00	31/07/2010	LC	0.00	5,746.78
Yamuna Action Plan Project (II)				INR	0.00	268.69

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development						
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	125.04	119.11
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	568.39	
Sector Total (INR)					268.69	837.09	
State Total (INR)					0.00	837.09	
OR (Orissa)							
WRMN (Water Resources Management)							
GOJP	Japan						
IDP-154	31/03/2004	JPY 6,342.00	31/05/2011	LC	0.00	6,142.63	96.86
Rengali Irrigation Project (II)				INR	0.00	251.37	
IDP-210	31/03/2010	JPY 3,052.00	20/04/2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rengali Irrigation Project				INR	0.00	0.00	
IDP-210A	31/03/2010	JPY 20.00	20/04/2015	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00
Rengali Irrigation Project (III)				INR	0.00	0.00	
OPEC	OPEC						
1251-P	12/03/2009	USD 30.00	31/10/2013	LC	0.00	0.00	0.00
Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water				INR	0.00	0.00	
ADB	Asian Development Bank						
2444-IND	25/02/2009	USD 16.50	31/03/2013	LC	0.00	0.69	4.21
Orissa Integrated Irrigated Agriculture and Water Management				INR	0.00	3.18	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development						
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	20.30	19.34
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	89.56	
7576-IN	27/01/2009	USD 56.00	31/12/2014	LC	0.00	2.41	4.30
Orissa Community Tanks Management Project				INR	0.00	12.02	
IDA	International Development Association						
4499-IN	27/01/2009	XDR 34.50	31/12/2014	LC	0.00	1.50	4.35
Orissa Community Tanks Management Project				INR	0.00	11.31	
Sector Total (INR)					251.37	367.44	
State Total (INR)					0.00	367.44	
AP (Andhra Pradesh)							
WRMN (Water Resources Management)							
GOJP	Japan						
IDP-155	31/03/2004	JPY 4,773.00	18/06/2012	LC	0.00	2,946.96	61.74
Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal Modernization Project-II				INR	0.00	118.48	
IDP-174	31/03/2006	JPY 7,729.00	24/07/2016	LC	0.00	1,090.19	14.11
Hussain Sagar Lake and Catchment Area Improv. Proj				INR	0.00	52.47	
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development						
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	12.39	11.80
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	55.78	
4857-IN	08/06/2007	USD 94.50	31/12/2012	LC	0.00	10.88	11.51

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh Commun.Based Tank Management Project				INR	0.00	48.05
IDA	International Development Association					
4291-IN	08/06/2007	XDR 63.00	31/12/2012	LC	0.00	10.71
Andhra Pradesh Community-Based Tank Management Project				INR	0.00	46.87
Sector Total (INR)					118.48	321.68
State Total (INR)					0.00	321.66
CG (Chhattisgarh)						
IWRMN (Water Resources Management)						
ADB	Asian Development Bank					
2159-IND	20/03/2006	USD 46.11	31/03/2013	LC	0.00	31.38
Chhattisgarh Irrigation Dev. Project				INR	0.00	67.20
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	9.83
India: Hydrology Project-Phase-II				INR	0.00	46.77
Sector Total (INR)					66.51	113.97
State Total (INR)					0.00	113.97
KN (Karnataka)						
WRMN (Water Resources Management)						
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4730-IN	18/02/2005	USD39.50	31/03/2011	LC	0.00	82.90
Karnataka Urban Water Sector Improvement Project				INR	0.00	144.15

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	20.71	19.73
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	90.59	
4872-IN	17/01/2008	USD 32.00	31/01/2012	LC	0.00	0.76	2.38
Karnataka Community Based Tank Management Project				INR	0.00	3.52	
Sector Total (INR)					144.15	238.25	
State Total (INR)					0.00	238.26	
GO (Goa)							
WRMN (Water Resources Management)							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development							
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	14.47	13.78
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	65.86	
Sector Total (INR)					65.86	65.86	
State Total (INR)					0.00	65.86	
GU (Gujarat)							
WRMN (Water Resources Management)							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development							
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	12.51	11.91
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	56.56	
Sector Total (INR)					56.56	56.56	
State Total (INR)					0.00	56.56	
HP (Himachal Pradesh)							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
WRMN (Water Resources Management)						
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	49.27
						46.93
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	221.99
Sector Total (INR)					221.99	221.99
State Total (INR)					0.00	221.99
PO (Puducherry)						
WRMN (Water Resources Management)						
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	5.68
						5.41
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	25.39
Sector Total (INR)					25.39	25.39
State Total (INR)					0.00	25.39
PU (Punjab)						
WRMN (Water Resources Management)						
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	25.52
						24.31
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	115.93
Sector Total (INR)					115.93	115.93
State Total (INR)					0.00	115.93
TN (Tamil Nadu)						
WRMN Water Resources Management)						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	22.38
						21.32
	India: Hydrology Project-Phase II			INR	0.00	101.15
4846-IN	12/02/2007	USD 335.00	31/03/2013	LC	0.00	46.13
						13.77
	Tamil Nadu Irrigated Agriculture Modernisation and Water			INR	0.00	203.38
IDA	International Development Association					
4255-IN	12/02/2007	XDR 99.80	31/07/2013	LC	0.00	48.84
						48.93
	Tamilnadu Irrigated Agri Modernization & Water Bodies			INR	0.00	369.32
	Sector Total (INR)				101.15	673.85
	State Total (INR)				0.00	673.85
	KR (Kerala)					
	WRMN (Water Resources Management)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	19.92
						18.98
	India: Hydrology Project-Phase II			INR	0.00	89.92
	Sector Total (INR)				89.92	89.92
	State Total (INR)				0.00	89.92
	MP (Madhya Pradesh)					
	WRMN (Water Resources Management)					
IBRD	International Bank for Reconstruction and Development					
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.00	7.05
						6.72

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	31.49	
4750-IN	30/11/2004	USD 387.40	31/03/2011	LC	0.00	123.28	31.82
Madhya Pradesh Water Sector Restructuring Project				INR	0.00	589.12	
Sector Total (INR)					31.49	620.61	
State Total (INR)					0.00	620.61	
MS (Multistates)							
WRMN (Water Resources Management)							
IBRD International Bank for Reconstruction and Development							
4749-IN	19/01/2006	USD 104.98	30/06/2012	LC	0.0	0.00	0.00
India: Hydrology Project-Phase II				INR	0.00	0.00	0.00
Sector Total (INR)					0.00	0.00	
State Total (INR)					0.00	0.00	
WB (West Bengal)							
WRMN (Water Resources Management)							
IDA International Development Association							
Q6120	19/05/2008	USD 2.94	30/06/2010	LC	0.00	0.43	14.59
West Bengal Accelerated Development of Minor Irrigation				INR	0.00	1.91	
Sector Total (INR)					1.91	1.91	
State Total (INR)					0.00	1.91	
UP (Uttar Pradesh)							
WRMN (Water Resources Management)							

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
IDA	International Development Association					
3602-IN	08/03/2002	XDR 90.47	31/10/2010	LC	0.00	60.82
UP Water Sector Restructuring Project				INR	0.00	419.12
Sector Total (INR)					419.12	419.12
State Total (INR)					0.00	419.12
RJ (Rajasthan)						
WRMN (Water Resources Management)						
IDA	International Development Association					
3603-IN	15/03/2002	XDR 93.45	31/03/2013	LC	0.00	71.14
Rajasthan Water Sector Restructuring Project				INR	0.00	472.84
Sector Total (INR)					471.49	472.84
State Total (INR)					0.00	472.84
Grand Total (INR)					0.00	9,109.17

EUR: Euro, INR: Indian Rupees, USD: United States Dollar, LC: Loan Currency, SDR: Spe JPY: Japanese Yen

[English]

Mid-term Appraisal of Eleventh Plan

5445. SHRI PRABODH PANDA:
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH Alias LALAN
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has issued the Mid-Term Review of the Eleventh Five Year Plan wherein the Commission has felt that there is a need to sort out the shortcomings in the implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, MGNREGA, Indira Awas Yojana, etc.;

(b) if so, the details of the shortcomings noticed by the Planning Commission;

(c) the steps taken/being taken to overcome the said shortcomings; and

(d) the various measures proposed to be taken to implement the schemes in various sectors and the extent to which it is likely to achieve the targets in the remaining part of the Eleventh Plan Period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of the 11th Five Year Plan including appraisal of various Central Schemes was discussed in the Full Planning Commission meeting held on 23.03.2010. The draft for the Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) is being finalized for the meeting of the National Development Council (NDC). Any recommendation of MTA would be available only after its approval by the NDC.

[Translation]

Impact on Developmental Activities

5446. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the inordinate delay in granting environmental clearance is adversely affecting the developmental activities of the various States in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such States have demanded financial assistance from the Union Government to compensate the cost overruns of the developmental projects of their States;

(d) if so, the details of such States alongwith the assistance provided to them by the Union Government, State-wise;

(e) whether the Government proposes to provide a special package to the States which are actively involved in conservation and development of environment and forests; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The developmental projects are appraised for environment clearance as per the provisions of the Environment Impact Assessment (EIA) Notification -2006 and its amendments. The Notification provides certain time schedule for consideration of projects for timely decisions. Further, to streamline the clearance mechanism, regular meetings of the Expert Appraisal Committees are held, the pendency of the projects is reviewed and the status of projects is posted on Ministry's web site for information of all stake holders.

(c) and (d) The cost of environmental mitigation measures are included in the total project cost. The Ministry cannot provide financial assistance to the developmental projects and activities for this purpose.

(e) and (f) Do not arise in view of response given to item (c) and (d).

[English]

Teachers Absenteeism

5447. SHRI MADHU GOUD YASKHI:
SHRI EKNATH MAHADEO GAIKWAD:

SHRI BHASKARRAO BAPURAO PATIL
KHATGAONKAR:

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

(a) whether as per the study conducted by the Educational Consultant India Limited (ECIL), teachers in various States miss schools for more than two months in a year;

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

(c) the fees charged by the ECIL for conducting the study and time taken for the same; and

(d) the corrective steps taken or likely to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Educational Consultants India Limited (Ed.GIL), which constitutes the Technical Support Group (TSG) for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan had organized the conduct of a study on "Student and Teachers attendance" through eleven agencies in 2006-07 in 20 States. As per the findings of the study, the average attendance rate of teachers was 81.7% at primary stage and 80.5% at upper primary stage. The findings have been shared with the States, with a request to take steps to monitor teachers' and students' attendance. Measures taken by the State governments, interalia, include close supervision of schools by Block and Cluster Resource Centres and Village Education Committees, and discouraging officers from using the services of teachers for non-teaching work.

The cost of the Study was Rs.1.68 crore (Rs. 1,68,27,500) excluding service Tax as per government norms. The duration of the study was initially 7 months, however owing to problems faced by the agencies at field level the time period for completion was extended by MHRD for a duration of three - four months in some cases.

**Amendment of Ancient Monument and
Archaeological Remains Act**

5448. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to amend The Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) Government has recently amended the Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains Act, 1958, vide Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Sites and Remains (Amendment and Validation) Act, 2010 which has been enacted on 30 March, 2010, and published in Gazette of India No. 13, in the Gazette of India on 30.3.2010. The Principal Act was amended in order to make provision for validation of certain actions taken by the Central Government and for better protection and preservation of the ancient monuments and archaeological sites and remains declared as of national importance, by imposing strict prohibition on construction activities in the prohibited area (100 metres from protected monument and protected area) and regulation on constructions in the regulated area (200 metres from the limit of prohibited area).

E-waste

5449. PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

SHRI UDAY SINGH:

SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:

SHRI BADRUDDIN AJMAL:

DR. SANJAY SINH:

SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:
 RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:
 SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
 SHRI SANJAY BHOI
 SHRI S. ALAGIRI:
 SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY:
 SHRI P.T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether hazardous and e-waste are posing a great threat to public health and environment;
- (b) if so, the details thereof including the quantum of hazardous/e-waste generated annually;
- (c) whether e-waste so generated is recycled or re-used by the agencies/units authorised by the Government;
- (d) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor;
- (e) whether a UN report has also pointed out that developing countries are the worst affected;
- (f) if so, the salient features of the report and the reaction of the Government thereto;
- (g) the mechanism in place to monitor the units which generate hazardous wastes; and
- (h) the remedial action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (h) The Ministry of Environment and Forests has not notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008, for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes including e-waste. As per information provided by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), there are 36,165 hazardous waste generating industries in the country, generating about 6.2 million MT hazardous waste every year, of which Landfillable waste is 2.7 million MT, Incinerable million 0.41 MT and

Recyclable Hazardous Waste million 3.08 MT. Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1.47 lakh MT of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to about 8.00 lakh MT by 2012.

The UNEP report of July 2009 titled "Recycling-From E-waste to Resources" has analysed issues related to e-waste including market potential of recycling of e-waste and transfer of innovative technologies for selected 11 countries, including India.

As per these Rules, units handling hazardous wastes including e-waste are required to register with CPCB. The segregated waste is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor or re-user having environmentally sound facilities for recovery of metals, plastics, etc. Industries involved in recycling or reprocessing the hazardous waste are required to obtain Consent to Operate as per the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and an authorization under the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 from the respective State Pollution Control Board (SPCB) or the Pollution Control Committee (PCC). The compliance status for conditions laid down in the authorization is monitored by the respective SPCB/PCC.

[Translation]

Capitation Fees/Donation for Admission in Schools

5450. SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:
 SHRI ARJUN RAY:

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

- (a) whether the Government has received complaints against certain schools affiliated to Xentral Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) demanding capitation fees or donation for admission in their schools;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) the relevant provisions of Act/Rules which

allow the Government to take action against these schools in such cases; and

(d) the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) receives sporadic complaints against its affiliated schools regarding various irregularities including demand of capitation fee and donation for admission. During the year 2009-10, CBSE received 3 complaints about schools demanding capitation fee or donation for admission.

(c) and (d) The Affiliation Bye-Laws of Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) inter-alia, prescribe the following:

"Fees charges should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution. Fees should normally be charged under the heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State / U.T. for schools of different categories. No capitation fee or voluntary donations for gaining admission in the school or for any other purpose should be charged / collected in the name of the school. In case of such malpractices, the Board may take drastic action leading to disaffiliation of the school."

CBSE has issued circulars from time to time reiterating the above provisions for strict adherence. CBSE takes appropriate action on the complaints and in case of severe violation, drastic action leading to disaffiliation is also possible.

[English]

Revamping of Education System

5451. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to revamp

and innovate the education system specially in the rural areas of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to involve all stakeholders in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete steps taken by the Government to provide education to all in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Educational reforms are a continuous process and 11th Five Year Plan seeks to carry them forward through expansion, inclusion and rapid improvement in quality through institutional and policy reforms and by enhancing public spending. There will be no Class X Board examination w.e.f. 2011 for students studying in CBSE's Senior Secondary Schools and who do not wish to move out of the CBSE system after Class X. The students studying in CBSE's Secondary Schools will, however, be required to appear in Board's external examination if they intend to leave the Secondary School after Class X. The Continuous and Comprehensive Evaluation has been strengthened in all CBSE affiliated schools w.e.f. October, 2009 in Class IX. The new Grading System has been introduced at Secondary School Level (for Class IX and X) effective from 2009-10 academic session. During various meetings with stakeholders, survey etc. the CBSE has received encouraging response.

Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) follows a holistic approach to improve the quality of elementary education, and subject to certain norms provides for opening of new primary schools, up gradation of primary schools to upper primary school, construction of school buildings, construction of additional classrooms to improve the students classroom ratio, recruitment of additional teachers to improve the pupil teacher ratio, in-service training of the teachers and training of the teachers and training of untrained teachers, provision of text books, learning enhancement programme, remedial teaching, school and teacher grant and regular

academic support to the school through Block Resource Centres and Cluster Resource Centres to improve the quality of classroom practices.

Model Degree Colleges are being established one each in 374 education backward districts with low GER. These predominantly serve rural areas and with concentration of population of SC/ST/Minorities and have female GER.

The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2010 has been enacted which envisages significant reforms in the Elementary Education sector specially with reference to admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by all children in schools which conform to specified norms and standards.

Bt. Brinjal

5452. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken a final decision on commercial cultivation/consumption of Bt. Brinjal in the country;

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

(c) the details of the body or agency which have been entrusted to evaluate the safety of Bt. Brinjal; and

(d) the time by which a final decision will be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The Government has imposed a moratorium on commercialization of Bt brinjal event EE-I till such time independent scientific studies establish, to the satisfaction of both the public and professionals, the safety of the product from the point of view of its long-term impact on human health and environment, including the rich genetic wealth existing in brinjal in our country.

(c) The Genetic Engineering Approval Committee, established under MoEF is the apex body notified under the 'Rules for the Manufacture, Use/Import/Export and Storage of Hazardous Micro Organisms (HMOs) / Genetically Engineered Organisms (GMOs) or Cells, 1989 of the 'Environment (Protection) Act', 1986, in consultation with eminent scientists would draw up fresh protocols for specific tests to evaluate the safety of Bt. Brinjal.

(d) The moratorium on commercial release of Bt brinjal event-EE-I will last till such time independent scientific studies establish that Bt brinjal is safe for the human health and environment.

[Translation]

Indian Doctors Serving in Foreign Countries

5453. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER Alias KUSHAL TIWARI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Doctors, Scientists and Computer professionals serving in foreign countries, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government has formulated any scheme to bring them back to the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No such data is available.

(b) to (d) No such Scheme is under consideration of the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs.

[English]

Funds for Implementation of RTE Act

5454. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:
DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether certain States have sought fund for implementation of Right to Education (RTE) Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the names of those States who have demanded funds for implementation of the Act;

(c) the response of the Union Government thereto; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Section 7 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 provides that the Central Government and the State Governments shall have concurrent responsibility for providing funds for carrying out the provisions of the Act. While endorsing the provisions of the Act, various states, including Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar & Arunachal Pradesh have requested for allocation of adequate funds for implementation of the Act.

(c) and (d) The 13th Finance Commission has awarded Rs.24,068 crore as grant-in-aid specifically for elementary education. A Central budget allocation of Rs. 15,000 crore has been presented to Parliament for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyari (SSA) programme.

Assessment of RTI Act, 2005

5455. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:

DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof and the measures recommended in the study; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government on the basis of the said study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) and (b) A study has been conducted through an independent organization to assess the key issues and constraints in implementation of the Right to Information Act, 2005. The study points out that there is inadequate planning by the public authorities in regard to supply of information; awareness about the Act in rural areas is much less than in urban areas; awareness amongst women is much less than men; the gap in implementation of the Act is because of lack of clear accountability in respect of various functions, etc. In this regard, the study recommended measures for improving awareness on right to information; improving convenience in filing information requests; improving efficiency of the Information Commissions, enhancing accountability and clarity of various stakeholders, etc.

(c) The Government, in order to create awareness, has launched awareness generation drives through television and radio. Rural areas have been reached by display of RTI posters in post offices located in rural areas. Assistance for capacity building has been provided to the Information Commissions under a centrally sponsored scheme. The Government is imparting training to public information officers, first appellate authorities and other stakeholders. It has issued several memoranda clarifying various provisions of the Act and has also published five guides on the Right to Information Act.

[Translation]

Heads of Educational Councils/Institutions

5456. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN:

SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:

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

(a) whether a number of educational councils/institutions are not headed by the people related to the field of education;

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

(c) the adverse impact on quality of education imparted by these institutions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No, Madam. Most of the educational councils/institutions are headed by persons related to the field of education except for Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, which is headed by Shri Vibhuti Narain Rai, Vice-Chancellor, an IPS officer.

Extradition Treaty with Foreign Countries

5457. SHRI JAYWANT GANGARAM AWALE:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:

DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:

SHRI GANESH SINGH:

SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to sign extradition treaty with Pakistan, Bangladesh, Saudi Arabia and other countries;

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

(c) the names of the countries with which India, at present, has extradition treaty; and

(d) the number of wanted criminals/terrorists brought back to India after signing the said treaty with these countries?

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

and (b) It is the policy of the Government of India to conclude extradition Treaties with as many countries as possible to ensure availabilities of fugitive criminals for trial. The extradition Treaty with Saudi Arabia was signed on 28th February, 2010 during the visit of Hon'ble Prime Minister of India to Saudi Arabia. India has no extradition treaty with Pakistan and Bangladesh.

(c) India has Extradition Treaties in force with 31 countries/region, namely, Belgium, Nepal, Canada, The Netherlands, United Kingdom, Switzerland, Bhutan, Hong Kong, United States of America, the Russian Federation, United Arab Emirates, Uzbekistan, Spain, Turkey, Mongolia, Germany, Tunisia, Republic of Korea, Oman, France, South Africa, Bahrain, Poland, Ukraine, Bulgaria, Kuwait, Belarus, Mauritius, Portugal, Mexico and Tajikistan. In addition, India has Extradition arrangement with 9 countries namely Australia, Fiji, Italy, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Tanzania and Thailand.

(d) Since 2002 till date 42 fugitive criminals were handed over by the foreign countries to India.

Damage Caused by Coal Mining

5458. DR. CHARAN DAS MAHANT: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study to assess the damage caused to the environment, ground water level and human beings inhabited in the area as a result of coal mining particularly in major coal producing States like Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the outcome of the study, including the cities/towns affected by the coal mining as on date; and

(c) the corrective measures taken/proposes to be taken by the Government to address the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) to (c) No, Madam. However, in a recent study carried out by Central

Pollution Control Board (CPCB) and Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi (IITD) under the aegis of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF) to assess the environmental pollution of 88 industrial clusters (indicating combined effect of all industries in the area) in different parts of the country. The internally generated Comprehensive Environmental Pollution Index (CEPI) indicate that the pollution level of the coal mines are much lower compared to the total pollution level of the clusters identified by CPCB.

It is pertinent to mention here that Management Plan (EMP) for each project is prepared taking into account the likely impact on environment, ground water, human beings etc which involves the holding of Public Hearing with the stake holders and the officials of State Government concerned. EMP is finalized addressing the issues raised by the Stake holders and placed for approval of Ministry of Environment and Forests (MoEF). Project proponents have to comply with the conditions laid by MoEF while according environment clearance.

Innovation Universities

5459. SHRIMATI YASHODHARA RAJE SCINDIA:
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:
SHRI JOSE K. MANI:
SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:
SHRI NAMA NAGESWARA RAO:
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:
SHRI C.R. PATIL:
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

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

(a) whether the concept for the establishment of innovation universities aiming at world class standards has been finalized;

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

(c) the time by which the proposed concept is likely to be finalized;

(d) whether the requisite piece of land has been provided by the respective State Government's including Madhya Pradesh for establishment of these universities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Union Government to establish these universities expeditiously at the locations identified for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The concept for establishment of 14 Innovation Universities aiming at world class standards have been placed in the public domain at <http://www.education.nic.in/uhe/Universities-conceptnote.pdf>.

(d) to (f) The States Governments of Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and West Bengal have offered certain sites for the establishment of the innovation universities. Close proximity to a large urban agglomeration with good connectivity and transport facilities are essential features of a site to be considered suitable for locating in innovation university. The Site Selection Committee has commenced the task of visiting the locations offered by State Governments for identifying suitable sites.

Nuclear Power Project

5460. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:
SHRI M.B. RAMESH:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with which agreements have been signed for setting up of nuclear power plants in the country after the approval of international community alongwith the locations identified for these plants including their capacity to generate power; and

(b) the time by which these nuclear power plants are likely to commence the production.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS, AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ

CHAVAN): (a) Consequent to the clearance of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG), enabling intergovernmental agreements (IGA) outlining the framework of cooperation including setting up nuclear power reactors have been signed with Russian Federation, France and the USA. Commercial agreements for setting up of reactors are presently under discussion. The government has accorded 'in principle' approval of sites for setting up reactors in cooperation with foreign countries as follows:

Country	Sites Designated	Nominal Capacity (MW)
Russian Federation	Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	4 x 1000*
	Haripur, West Bengal	6 x 1000
France	Jaitapur, Maharashtra	6 x 1650
United States of America	Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	6 x 1000
	Chhaya Mithi Viridi, Gujarat	6 x 1000

* Additional capacity, 2 x 1000 MW capacity is already under construction at the site.

(b) Pre-project activities are currently in progress at these sites. The planning is to start work on the first set of twin units at the above, sites in 2012 subject to land acquisition. The commercial generation will start after 6 years from the first pour of concrete.

[English]

Compensatory Afforestation Programme

5461. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any mechanism to monitor the activities under the Compensatory Afforestation Programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has recently reviewed the performance of Compensatory Afforestation Programme in the country;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the funds allocated for Compensatory Afforestation Programme to various agencies during each of the last three years and the current year, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (e) The Supreme Court of India approved the guidelines dated 2nd July, 2009 on State Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (State CAMPA) vide its order dated 10th July, 2009. Accordingly, 29 State CAMPAs have been established so far in various States/UTs. Funds to the tune of 10% of the amount deposited by each State/UTs in the accounts of Adhoc Compensatory Afforestation Fund Management and Planning Authority (Adhoc CAMPA), as on 30th June, 2009, have been released to 28 of 29 State/UTs which have established State CAMPA. Funds will be released to the remaining States/UTs after they establish the State CAMPA.

The guidelines on State CAMPA contain the

mechanism for monitoring of the works undertaken by State CAMPAs. The Steering Committees constituted under the State CAMPAs are interalia required to monitor progress of the utilization of funds released by the State CAMPA; approve the Annual Plan of Operation (APO) prepared by the respective Executive Committees and approve the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts of the State CAMPAs. Besides the Steering Committees of the State CAMPAs, the National CAMPA Advisory Council (NCAC) established in the Ministry of Environment and Forests will also regularly monitor and evaluate, in consultation with States, projects being undertaken by the State CAMPAs.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests reviewed the progress of establishment of State CAMPAs with the Principal Chief Conservator of Forests of States/UT Governments on 3rd March, 2010.. It was noted that the progress in this direction was satisfactory. The release of funds to the State CAMPAs commenced during 2009-10 in accordance with the order of the Supreme Court dated 10th July, 2009. Details of the funds released to the State CAMPAs is placed at enclosed Statement.

Statement

(Amount in Rs.)

Sl.No	Name of States/UTs	Fund released to States/UTs
1	2	3
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	1,09,90,000.00
2	Andhra Pradesh	89,78,32,000.00
3	Arunachal Pradesh	16,36,76,000.00
4	Assam	6,71,74,000.00
5	Bihar	7,73,00,000.00
6	Chandigarh	17,65,000.00
7	Chhattisgarh	1,23,21,35,000.00
8	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	16,82,000.00

1	2	3
9	Daman & Diu	-
10	Delhi#	1,84,71,000.00
11	Goa	12,11,97,000.00
12	Gujarat	24,96,47,000.00
13	Haryana	19,11,41,000.00
14	Himachal Pradesh	36,67,71,000.00
15	Jammu & Kashmir	-
16	Jharkhand	95,00,28,000.00
17	Karnataka	58,55,73,000.00
18	Kerala	1,75,09,000.00
19	Lakshadweep	-
20	Madhya Pradesh	53,04,82,000.00
21	Maharashtra	89,35,49,000.00
22	Manipur	74,56,000.00
23	Meghalaya	9,67,000.00
24	Mizoram	-
25	Nagaland	-
26	Orissa	1,31,06,18,000.00
27	Pondicherry	-
28	Punjab	33,05,47,000.00
29	Rajasthan	32,59,08,000.00
30	Sikkim	8,00,92,000.00
31	Tamilnadu	1,97,13,000.00
32	Tripura	3,54,18,000.00
33	Uttar Pradesh	-
34	Uttarakhand	81,65,32,000.00
35	West Bengal	5,29,57,000.00
Total		9,35,71,30,000.00

* Amount rounded of Rs. '000.00

Cultural Organisations

5462. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of cultural organizations and the assistance provided by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(b) the basis on which such assistance has been provided to these organizations;

(c) whether the Government has also received any applications from these organizations for assistance; and

(d) if so, the total number of applications received and the action taken by the Government thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[Translation]

Standard of Higher Education

5463. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

SHRI RAKESH SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently proposed any academic reforms in the higher education in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has also envisaged any scheme aimed at increasing the standard of higher education system;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the schemes being implemented during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(e) the details of the schemes which are still to be finalized and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The University Grants Commission (UGC) has written to all universities to implement academic reforms including introduction of semester system, choice based credit system, curriculum development, reforms in admission procedures and reforms in examination and evaluation systems. UGC has also notified regulations specifying that qualifying National Eligibility Test (NET) or State-Level Eligibility Test (SLET) shall be the minimum eligibility criteria for appointment as Assistant Professor with exemption to those who have obtained a Ph.D degree in accordance with standards and rigour prescribed under regulations.

(c) and (d) UGC has formulated several schemes aimed at increasing the standards of higher education. These include the Scheme to strengthen basic science research in universities and colleges through grants provided for upgradation of research infrastructure, increase in rates of fellowship for Junior Research Fellowship and Senior Research Fellowship, Support to universities and colleges declared fit to receive grants under Section 12B of the UGC Act. 1956, for their development and infrastructure improvement, Scheme for construction of women's hostels, new schemes offering post doctoral fellowships for further studies and research i.e. the Dr. D. S. Kothari Post-Doctoral fellowship and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan Post-Doctoral Fellowship for research in sciences social sciences and humanities establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQAC) in universities and colleges, Scheme of grants to universities and colleges with potential for excellence and autonomous colleges.

(e) The Scheme for incentivising State Governments for establishment of new universities and colleges and expansion of higher educational institutions and the Scheme for one-time support to universities and colleges recognized under section 2(8) of the UGC Act but not declared fit to receive grants under Section 12(B) of the UGC Act are yet to be implemented.

[English]

Agro-Meteorological Advisory Service

5464. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:
SHRI A. GANESHAMURTHI:
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of EARTH SCIENCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has launched a new agro-meteorological advisory service to offer more precise advice to farmers on weather forecast with a view to improve agricultural productivity in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the existing agro-meteorological service is being operated from the agro-climatic zones; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the achievements made through this service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) Realizing the need of more accurate weather information for agricultural management at smaller geographical scale, the Agro-meteorological Advisory services (AAS) rendered till 2008 by the National Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting (NCMRWF) and the India Meteorological Department (IMD) are now integrated for its expanded outreach. The service is operated through the 130 agro-meteorological units covering all agro-climatic zones of the country.

(c) Yes Madam.

(d) Currently, AAS is operated twice a week (Tuesdays & Fridays) by disseminating day-to-day mean weather conditions for next 5-days, comprising forecast information on rainfall, cloud cover, maximum and minimum temperatures, wind speed and direction, to its 23 State Agro-meteorological Centres. At the agro-meteorological unit level, crop specific farmers advisories, based on the district level forecasts received from the state centres, are generated and disseminated by a duly constituted panel of experts through mass media communication systems. Agro-meteorological units are also provided with cumulative weekly rainfall.

In addition, a weekly National Agro-meteorological Advisory Bulletin is issued to the Ministry of Agriculture and other users with state-wise crop specific and region specific advisories based on the prevailing rainfall scenario and the coming week's rainfall forecast outlook for planning appropriate agronomic policy options.

[Translation]

Contribution of Infrastructure Enterprises in GDP

5465. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the increasing profit and turnover of basic infrastructure related enterprises has led to the increase in its contribution to the National GDP as compared to information technology sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the estimated contribution of both the above sectors during the years 2004-2005 and 2008-2009;

(d) whether the swelling profit of the basic infrastructure related enterprises leads to basic amenities becoming dearer which may leave an adverse effect on manufacturing sector; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) The basic infrastructure sector comprising electricity, gas & water supply and transport, storage & communication accounted for about 9.6% of GDP in 2008-09 as against 10.5% of GDP in 2004-05, while the contribution of information technology sector to GDP increased from 2.3% in 2004-05 to 3.2% in 2008-09.

Infrastructure projects generally entail long gestation periods and high capital costs. As lack of infrastructure would have an adverse impact on the manufacturing sector, the Government emphasizes speedy development of quality infrastructure including through public private partnership.

Time and Cost Overruns of Irrigation Projects

5466. SHRI PAKAURI LAL:

SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI DEVJI M. PATEL:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of irrigation projects funded under Accelerated Irrigation Benefits Programme (AIBP) are running behind the schedule/have not yet been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor including the time and estimated cost overruns of each of these projects, project-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the task force set up by the Planning Commission has submitted a report in this regard which *inter-alia* examined the rehabilitation work of the displaced persons;

(d) if so, the salient features of the report; and

(e) the corrective steps taken/being taken by the Government for timely completion of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) So far, 281 major/medium projects have been funded under the AIBP of which, 110 projects are completed and further 15 projects are reported to have been completed by the State Governments during 2009-10. The details of ongoing projects which have been delayed indicating year of inclusion of the project under the AIBP, their present status and number of years by which the project has been delayed are given in the Statement enclosed.

(b) In general, irrigation projects get delayed due to land acquisition problems, contractual problems, resettlement and rehabilitation problems, technical problems, geological surprises during project execution, litigation, law and order problems i.e., naxalite problems etc, specific problems of North Eastern States such as short working season, law and order problems, specific problems of hilly states such as short working season, site location and its condition etc. The details of time overrun and estimated costs are also given in the enclosed Statement.

(c) and (d) Task Force set up at Planning Commission did not examine the rehabilitation works of displaced persons.

(e) The Ministry of Water Resources consistently monitors performance of irrigation projects through Central Water Commission. The bottlenecks in project implementation are pointed out in the monitoring report and remedial measures are also suggested for implementation by the state government. Secretary (WR) and other senior officers of the Ministry also take review meeting with the Senior Officers of the state government from time to time. These measures are found to be quite encouraging.

Statement*Status of delayed ongoing projects under the AIBP*

Sl. No.	Name of State/Project	Present status under AIBP	Year of inclusion in the AIBP	No. of years beyond 5 years by which project is delayed up to 2009-10	Likely year of completion by State government	Approved cost by Planning Commission for delayed projects	Latest estimated cost of the delayed projects
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Major and Medium Projects							
Andhra Pradesh							
1	Kanupur Canal	Deferred					
2	Yerrakalva	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2011	46.52-1993	*
Assam							
3	Dhansiri	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2012	15.83-1975	371.46
4	Champamati	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2011	15.32-1980	309.22
5	Borolia	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2011	6.78-1980	142.88
6	Burhi Dihang LIS	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2011	46.08	*
Bihar							
7	Western Kosi Canal	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2010	13.49-1961	1307.21
8	Durgawati	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2012	25.30-1975	968.47
9	Batane	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2012	4.01-1974	113.81
Chhattisgarh							
10	Koserteda	Ongoing	2002-03	2	2011	6.01-1981	154.64
Goa							
11	Tillari	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2011	217.22-1990	1281.22
Gujarat							
12	Sardar Sarovar	Ongoing	1996-97	8	6406	.04-1988	35045

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
13	Aji-IV	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2013	75.16-1997	123.95
14	Ozat-II	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2013	43.037-2000	93.52
15	Brahamini-II	Ongoing	2000-01	Project is being replanned by the state government			
16	Bhadar- II	Ongoing	2002-03	2	2013	73.086-1997	138.55
Haryana							
17	JLN Lift Irri.	Deferred					
Himachal Pradesh							
18	Shahnehar Irrgn. Project	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2012	143.32-1997	278.36
19	Sidhata	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2012	33.62-2000	54.51
20	Changer Lift	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2012	28.37-2000	75.3
Jammu and Kashmir							
21	Mod. of Ranbir Canal	Ongoing	1999-2000	5	2012	84.40-1998	175.57
22	Tral Lift	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2011	6.13-1979	140.76
23	Rafiabad Lift Irrigation	Ongoing	2001-02	3	2012	35.60 2001-02	63.62
Jharkhand							
24	Gumani	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2012	3.89-1976	85.55
25	Torai	Deferred					
26	Kansjore	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2012	20.91-1992	52.97
27	Sonua	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2012	8.92-1981	82.65
28	Surangi	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2012	2.15-1982	41.17
Karnataka							
29	Malprabha (PMP)	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2011	19.91-1963	1383.48
30	Ghatprabha (PMP)	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2011	90.54-1976	1210.51
31	Karanja	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2011	98.00-1992	532
32	UKP Stage-II	Ongoing	2001-02	3	2011	2358.86-2000	3959.8

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
33	Gandorinala	Ongoing	2001-02	3	2010	7.70-1978	240
34	UKP St I Phase III	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2011	58.20-1963	6891.59
Kerala							
35	Muvattupuzha	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2012	48.08-1983	684
Madhya Pradesh							
36	Indira Sagar	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2012	1993.67-1989	2642.53
	Bansagar (Unit-II)	Ongoing	2003-04	1	2012	344.66-2001	751.02
37	Sindh Phase-II	Ongoing	1998-99	6	2012	607.67-1998	2002.2
38	Mahi	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2012	61.52-1985	490.39
39	Bariarpur	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2012	18.40-1978	328.89
40	Bawanthadi	Ongoing	2003-04	1	2011	161.57-1999	1000.32
41	Mahan	Ongoing	2003-04	1	2011	140.51-2003	140.51
42	Omkareshwar Ph-I	Ongoing	2003-04	1	2012	1784.29-2001	2504.8
Maharashtra							
43	Waghur	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2011	12 28-1975	842.22
44	Upper Manar	Ongoing	2002-03	2	2011	26.18	502.99
45	Upper Pen Ganga	Ongoing	2004-05	1	2015	84.48-1976	3038.42
-	Bawanthadi	Ongoing	2004-05	1	2010	161.57-1999	1000.32
Manipur							
46	Khuga	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2010	15.00-1980	381.28
47	Thoubal	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2011	47.25-1980	982
48	Dolaithabi Barrage Project	Ongoing	2002-03	2	2011	18.86-1992	215.52
Meghalaya							
49	Rongai Valley	Deferred					
Orissa							
50	Upper Indravati(KBK)	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2013	136.67-2003	564.77

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51	Subernrekha Multipurpose	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2013	790.32-1995	4049.93
52	Rengali	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2012	208.16-1996	1290.93
53	Anandpur Barrage	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2013	581.40-2003	617.47
	Integrated Anandpur Barrage (KBK)	Ongoing					
54	Titlagarh	Ongoing	1998-99	6	2010	21.12-1993	126.37
55	Lower Indra	Ongoing	1999-2000	5	2013	211.70-1999	1182.23
56	Lower Suktel	Ongoing	1999-2000	5	2013	217.13-1999	1041.81
57	Telengiri Irr. Project (KBK)	Ongoing	2003-04	1	2013	106.18-2003	474.05
58	Ret Irr. Project (KBK)	Ongoing	2003-04	1	2012	86.14-2003	273.81
59	Kanupur	Ongoing	2003-04	1	2012	428.32-2002	1067.51
60	Chheligada Dam	Ongoing	2003-04	1	2012	52.96-2003	201.01
	Punjab						
61	Irr. to H.P. below Talwara	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2010	*	*
62	Shahpur Kandi	Ongoing	2001-02	3	2015	1324.18-2001	2339
63	Kandi Canal Extension St-II	Ongoing	2002-03	2	2011	147.13-2002	326.3
	Rajasthan						
64	IGNP Stage-II	Ongoing	1997-98	7	-	3398.99	3398.99
65	Narmada Canal	Ongoing	1998-99	6	2012	467.53-1993	1541.357
66	Mod. of Gang Canal	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2011	445.79-2000	490.36
	Tripura						
67	Gumti	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2011	5.88-1979	83.01
68	Manu	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2011	8.18-1981	98.71
69	Khowai	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2010	7.10-1980	83.01
	Uttar Pradesh						
70	Saryu Nahar	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2011	570.35-2004	7330.68

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
71	Bansagar	Ongoing	1997-98	7	2012	2053.60-2007	3164.4
72	Lakhwar Vyasi	Deferred	1997-98				
73	Eastern Ganga Canal	Ongoing	1999-2000	5	2010	48.46	892.44
West Bengal							
74	Teesta Barrage	Ongoing	1996-97	8	2013	69.72-1975	2486
75	Tatko	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2011	0.9875-1975	12.56
76	Patloi	Ongoing	2000-01	4	2011	0.90-1976	13.341
77	Subernarekha Barrage	Deferred					

[English]

National Institute for Epigraphy

5467. SHRI P.THAMARAISELVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a National Institute for Epigraphy;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the State Government of Tamil Nadu has offered land for setting up of the Institute; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) Government of Tamil Nadu has recommended for the establishment of Indian National Institute for Epigraphy and expressed its willingness to allocate land for the same. However, no decision has been taken, yet, in this regard.

[Translation]

Special Package for Forest

5468. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has provided incentives to States whose forest cover is more than national average;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which the incentive is likely to be given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) Yes, Madam. An amount of Rs.5000 crores has been allocated as "Forest Grants" to different States in accordance to the three factors namely (i) share of the total forest area in the country falling in any particular State, (ii) share enhanced for those States where the share of forested area in the total area of the State is more than the national average and (iii) the quality of forest in each State. The details of allocation. State-wise, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) The allocation as "Forest Grants" has been given for the period of five years from 2010-11 to 2014-2015.

Statement*Forests Grants*

(Rs. Crore)

Sl. No.	State	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13	2013-14	2014-15	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	Andhra Pradesh	33.58	33.58	67.16	67.16	67.16	268.64
2	Arunachal Pradesh	90.98	90.98	181.96	181.96	181.96	727.84
3	Assam	23.08	23.08	46.16	46.16	46.16	184.64
4	Bihar	4.80	4.80	9.60	9.60	9.60	38.40
5	Chhattisgarh	51.39	51.39	102.78	102.78	102.78	411.12
6	Goa	4.61	4.61	9.22	9.22	9.22	36.88
7	Gujarat	10.24	10.24	20.48	20.48	20.48	81.92
8	Haryana	1.10	1.10	2.20	2.20	2.20	8.80
9	Himachal Pradesh	12.58	12.58	25.16	25.16	25.16	100.64
10	Jammu & Kashmir	16.63	16.63	33.26	33.26	33.26	133.04
11	Jharkhand	18.93	18.93	37.86	37.86	37.86	151.44
12	Karnataka	27.63	27.63	55.26	55.26	55.26	221.04
13	Kerala	16.94	16.94	33.88	33.88	33.88	135.52
14	Madhya Pradesh	61.29	61.29	122.58	122.58	122.58	490.32
15	Maharashtra	38.70	38.70	77.40	77.40	77.40	309.60
16	Manipur	18.79	18.79	37.58	37.58	37.58	150.32
17	Meghalaya	21.01	21.01	42.02	42.02	42.02	168.08
18	Mizoram	21.40	21.40	42.80	42.80	42.80	171.20
19	Nagaland	17.32	17.32	34.64	34.64	34.64	138.56
20	Orissa	41.37	41.37	82.74	82.74	82.74	330.96
21	Punjab	1.15	1.15	2.30	2.30	2.30	9.20
22	Rajasthan	11.04	11.04	22.08	22.08	22.08	88.32

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23	Sikkim	5.07	5.07	10.14	10.14	10.14	40.56
24	Tamil Nadu	17.81	17.81	35.62	35.62	35.62	142.48
25	Tripura	11.94	11.94	23.88	23.88	23.88	95.52
26	Uttar Pradesh	10.06	10.06	20.12	20.12	20.12	80.48
27	Uttarakhand	25.68	25.68	51.36	51.36	51.36	205.44
28	West Bengal	9.88	9.88	19.76	19.76	19.76	79.04
Total		625.00	625.00	1250.00	1250.00	1250.00	5000.00

[English]

(d) if so, the details thereof?

Development of Abandoned Coal Mines

5469. SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to develop abandoned coal mines in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the mines identified for the purpose, location-wise and State-wise;

(c) whether the Government proposes to appoint certain companies to develop such mines; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes Madam, Coal India Limited (CIL) has proposed to develop certain identified abandoned coal mines under its jurisdiction.

(b) The details of 18 identified abandoned underground mines estimated to be having more than 10 Million Tonnes of coal each, in different subsidiary companies of CIL, are given below:

Sl.No.	Name of the identified mine	Coalfield	District/State
1	2	3	4
1.	Samgramgarh	Ramgarh Coalfield	Burdwan, West Bengal
2.	Seetalpur	Ramgarh Coalfield	Burdwan, West Bengal
3.	Kapasara	MCF	Dhanbad/Jharkhand
4.	Shampur A	MCF	Dhanbad/Jharkhand
5.	Sripur	Ramgarh Coalfield	Burdwan/West Bengal
6.	Girmint	Ramgarh Coalfield	Burdwan/West Bengal
7.	Dharmaband	Jharia Coalfield	Dhanbad/Jharkhand
8.	Gasbtand	Jharia Coalfield	Dhanbad/Jharkhand

1	2	3	4
9.	Industry	Jharia Coalfield	Dhanbad/Jharkhand
10.	Kendwadih	Jharia Coalfield	Dhanbad/Jharkhand
11.	Kustore	Jharia Coalfield	Dhanbad/Jharkhand
12.	Kujama	Jharia Coalfield	Dhanbad/Jharkhand
13.	Victoria	Raniganj Coalfield	Burdwan/West Bengal
14.	Begunia	Raniganj Coalfield	Burdwan/West Bengal
15.	Associated Karanpura	South Karanpura	Hazaribagh/Jharkhand
16.	Hindegir	South Karanpura	Hazaribagh/Jharkhand
17.	Pipradih	East Bokaro	Bokaro/Jharkhand
18.	Khas Karanpura	South Karanapura	Hazaribagh/Jharkhand

(c) and (d) Coal India Limited (CIL) proposes to select Joint Venture partner(s) to develop each of these 18 abandoned mines through tendering process and the Notice Inviting Tenders (NIT) document has been sent by CIL to the subsidiary companies for issuing tenders amongst the parties short listed by CIL through a Global Expression of Interest.

[Translation]

Information Regarding Illegal Assets

5470. SHRI RAVINDRA KUMAR PANDEY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the instructions issued by the Government to various investigating agencies particularly CB.I. to gather information regarding illegal assets;

(b) the details of money amassed in illegal manner during the last three years in the country including Jharkhand States;

(c) whether the Ombudsman of Karnataka Government has stated that 316.37 crore rupees, illegally amassed by the officers, were unearthed during the last three years in 196 raids conducted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to make the functioning of Ombudsman more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS; AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) CBI has a well established procedure for gathering information regarding illegal assets and regularly conducts raids to unearth disproportionate assets amassed by public servants as part of its mandate to combat corruption.

(b) Though the precise amount of money amassed in disproportionate assets cases is decided only after completion of trial, the details of alleged total disproportionate assets amassed as per FIRs in cases under investigation, and as per charge sheet in cases under trial is annexed as Statement.

(c) and (d) The institution of Ombudsman (Lokayukta) falls within the jurisdiction of the State Governments concerned and data in this respect is not maintained centrally.

Statement

Year	No. of DA Cases Regd.	Out of Col.2 no. of cases under investigation	Total disproportionate assets amassed as per FIRs in the cases mentioned in Col. 3 (in Rs.)	Out of Col. 2 no. of cases under trial	Total disproportionate assets amassed as per charge sheet in the cases mentioned in Col.5 (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5	6
2007	86	5	8,00,83,121	54	70,44,63,074
2008	87	13	14,19,47,031	55	49,68,10,964
2009	84	78	72,44,51,903	3	90,88,917
2010(upto 31.03.10)	25	25	19,82,22,895	0	0
Total	282	121	1,14,47,04,950	112	1,21,03,62,955

[English]

Planning to Dismantle PDS**Cancelling Visit to Iran**

5471. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that he had to cancel the proposed visit to Iran in the last week of March this year; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) EAM had received an invitation from the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran to attend a celebration to be organized in Tehran and Shiraz on the occasion of the celebration of the Nowruz Festival. Dignitaries from other countries were also invited for the celebration. The Iranian side subsequently changed the dates for the celebration twice. After the first change of dates, EAM had conveyed to the Foreign Minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran that he would be delighted to join in the Nowruz celebration. Unfortunately his prior commitments precluded his attending the event when the dates were changed a second time.

5472. SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission is planning to dismantle the Public Distribution System (PDS) and start cash transfers as reported in the media;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the corruption in PDS is being touted as the principal reason for advocating cash transfers;

(d) if so, whether the Government is aware that there are many examples of how other Government cash transfer schemes have resulted in linkages;

(e) if so, the reasons for scrapping PDS; and

(f) the method by which grain promised under the Food Security Bill be provided to the poor in the absence of the PDS network?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (e) No, Madam. The Planning Commission has not planned to dismantle the Public Distribution System (PDS).

(f) The Government in the Department of Food and Public Distribution is currently seized of enactment of the statute for national food security, after consultation with stakeholder Ministries/Departments and for improvements in the PDS deliveries.

Funds Allocated for Peripheral Schemes

5473. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:
SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:
SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL), particularly Eastern Coalfields Limited (ECL), have posted profits during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof, subsidiary-wise, year-wise and mine-wise;

(c) the details of the funds earmarked/allocated for programmes/projects undertaken by these

subsidiaries under Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) during the above period, subsidiary-wise, mine/area-wise and year-wise;

(d) the percentage of funds of the total profit earned by the company allocated for CSR programmes;

(e) whether the funds allocated for the said purpose have fully been utilized during the above period;

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

(g) the corrective steps taken to ensure optimum utilization of funds?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) The position of profit and loss (Profit Before Tax - PBT) made during 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 by CIL subsidiaries is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Company	2008-09	2007-08	2006-07
Eastern Coalfields Limited.	-2105.70	-1026.66	118.12
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	-1376.99	97.05	52.30
Central Coalfields Limited	763.80	1035.75	1020.30
Northern Coalfields Limited	3131.01	2763.22	2177.61
Western Coalfields Limited	516.12	930.22	1054.44
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	1817.93	2067.37	1777.83
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	2580.25	2504.79	2081.39
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Ltd.	6.74	5.00	4.47
Overall	5744.10	8738.46	8602.46

(c) Subsidiary-wise details of funds earmarked/allocated for the programmes/projects under Community

Development, Medical, Water Supply and grant-in-aid for the year 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are as under:

(Rupees in Crores)

Company	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
Eastern Coalfields Limited	26.70	23.36	28.81
Bharat Coking Coal Limited	18.82	50.59	48.59
Central Coalfields Limited	50.89	35.70	30.07
Western Coalfields Limited	37.14	36.56	41.24
South Eastern Coalfields Limited	72.21	76.80	92.68
Mahanadi Coalfields Limited	23.71	22.65	27.13
Northern Coalfields Limited	47.03	48.52	42.26
North Eastern Coalfields	1.41	1.36	1.19
Central Mine Planning & Design Institute Limited	4.05	4.54	4.36
Total	281.96	300.08	316.33

(d) The percentage of allocation of fund for CSR programmes and related items out of total profit earned (PBT) by Coal India Ltd. for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Profit before tax	Allocation of fund for CSR Programme	Percentage of allocation of total profit
2006-07	8602.46	281.96	3.28%
2007-08	8738.46	300.08	3.43%
2008-09	5744.10	316.33	5.51%

(e) and (f) Funds earmarked/allocated were utilized to a large extent. However, certain amount could not be utilized due to the following reasons:

- (i) Proposal were not received in time & in proper manner.
- (ii) Late clearance from agencies like State Government, Village Sarpanch/Panchayet etc.

(iii) Enforcement of code of conduct due to holding of various general elections to Parliament and State Assembly and Panchayat and Municipal election at different times.

(g) The corrective steps taken to ensure optimum utilization of funds are as under:

- (i) Early finalisation of Action Plan.
- (ii) Monitoring of Action Plan on regular interval.
- (iii) Close liaison with State Government/Village Sarpanch/Panchayet etc.
- (iv) Identifying and encouraging Govt. Organisation and agencies to take up the developmental works by which the complication of tendering process may be avoided and minimized.
- (v) Entire CSR activities have been clubbed in different groups depending upon the nature of work so that implementation becomes faster within scheduled time.

[Translation]

Impact of Climate Change on Economic Growth

5474. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the impact of the climate change has affected the economic growth of the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether any Expert Advisory Committee has been constituted/proposed to be constituted to assess the impact of global warming on Indian economy;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Committee has submitted its report;

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

(g) if not, the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (g) India has always faced adverse impacts of climate variability which will be enhanced by climate change. Climate Change has the potential of affecting livelihoods and various sectors of society through exposure to extreme weather events, floods, droughts, sea level rise and natural disasters, etc.

Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change was constituted in June 2007 to coordinate national action for assessment, adaptation and mitigation of climate change.

The Prime Minister released the National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on 30th June 2008 to outline India's strategy to meet the challenge of Climate Change. NAPCC lays down steps that would enable the country to adapt to climate change and enhance ecological sustainability of India's development path. The NAPCC includes eight missions out of which five relate to adaptation, two to mitigation and one relates to strategic knowledge on climate change. The National Solar Mission and the Enhanced Energy

Efficiency Mission have been approved by the Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change.

Prime Minister's Council on Climate Change meets from time to time to oversee and guide the approach to climate change policy including formulation and approval of specific initiatives relating to implementation of India's National Action Plan on Climate Change.

[English]

Illegal Mining of Coal

5475. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:

SHRI VARUN GANDHI:

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:

SHRI PRABODH PANDA:

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether a huge amount of coal is being siphoned off from coal-mine pits and also through illegal mining resulting in great loss of revenue to the country, every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether such illegal mining lead to various accidents resulting in the loss of life of poor workers;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures taken by the Government to stop such activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no reporting of such illegal activities from mines located in leasehold areas of CIL and its subsidiaries. However, in areas not in the leasehold areas of CIL and its subsidiaries, theft is carried out stealthily and clandestinely. As such, it is not possible to specify the exact quantum of coal stolen and losses incurred on account of theft/pilferage/illegal mining of coal.

As per raids conducted by security personnel as well as joint raids with the law and order authorities of the concerned State Government, the quantity of coal

recovered and its approximate value during 2007-08, 2008-09 and 2009-10 (till Jan'2010) (prov.) are as under:

Theft/Pilferage of Coal

Company	2009-10 (till Jan'10)		2008-2009		2007-2008	
	Qty. recovered (in tones)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tones)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tones)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	3428.00	34.280	9152.00	91.52	13117.00	131.170
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	6351.09	135.480	9714.54	189.66	11071.52	186.895
Central Coalfields Ltd.	306.75	3.296	2524.00	27.60	1803.07	23.095
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0
Western Coalfields Ltd.	191.31	3.180	353.15	5.99	250.01	4.078
South Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	371.17	5.453	843.98	15.04	1910.57	32.030
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	1329.80	10.785	607.10	4.42	343.55	2.761
North Eastern Coalfields	15.00	0.330	2.80	0.08	0	0
Coal India Ltd.	11993.12	192.804	23197.57	334.31	28495.72	380.03

Illegal Mining of Coal

Company	2009-10 (till Jan'10)		2008-2009		2007-2008	
	Qty. recovered (in tones)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tones)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)	Qty. recovered (in tones)	Value (in Rs. Lakhs)
Eastern Coalfields Ltd.	6892.00	66.920	6529.00	65.290	2497.00	24.970
Bharat Coking Coal Ltd.	1970.31	32.502	2050.96	35.920	131.00	2.034
Central Coalfields Ltd	5.00	0.050	93.00	0.855	429.90	7.549
Northern Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0
Western Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	0.00	11.00	0.110	41.00	0.800
South Eastern Coalfield Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	40.00	0.600
Mahanadi Coalfields Ltd.	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0
North Eastern Coalfields	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0	0
Coal India Limited	8867.31	99.472	8683.96	102.175	3138.9	35.953

(c) Illegal mining has the following adverse effects:

1. Leads to accidents and loss of life
2. Safety Hazard to the person engaged in illegal mining.
3. Creates unsafe conditions in adjoining working mines.

(d) No such details are maintained by the coal companies.

(e) Since, law and order is a State subject, primarily it is the responsibility of State/District administration to take necessary deterrent action to stop/curb illegal mining. Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries are also associated closely with the concerned State and District authorities to deal with this menace. Following measures have been taken by the Government with the help from coal PSUs. to prevent illegal coal mining:

- (i) Rat holes created by illegal mining are being dozed off and filled up with stone and debris wherever possible.
- (ii) Trenches have been dug to isolate the illegal mining sites.
- (iii) Concrete walls have been erected on the mouth of the abandoned mines to prevent access and illegal activities in these areas.
- (iv) Fencing of illegal mining sites and displaying of sign boards mentioning "Dangerous and Prohibited Place".
- (v) Dumping of overburden is being done on the outcrop zones.
- (vi) Erection of barbed-wire/wall fencing around pithead depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.
- (vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to. Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.

(viii) Training of existing security personnel, refresher training of CISF personnel and basic training to new recruits in security discipline are arranged for strengthening the security set up.

(ix) Engaging of lady security guard for preventing women and children indulging in theft/pilferage of coal, strengthening of the security discipline by reassessing the requirement of security personnel, horizontal movement of executives with aptitude for security work and inducting qualified security personnel at junior, middle and senior levels.

(x) Ministry of Coal has been urging from time to time the Coal Producing States to check illegal mining. The State Governments were also advised to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 curbing illegal activities.

(xi) The Ministry of Coal has written to the Chief Secretaries of the coal producing States requesting them to put in place effective mechanism to check illegal mining. The States were also asked to give appropriate direction to the concerned authorities to take effective steps to check such illegal activities at places where large scale illegal mining was believed to be taken place. The State Governments were also advised to consider framing of suitable Rules, if not already done, under the provisions of the Mines and Minerals (Development and Regulation) Act, 1957 to strengthen the hands of District authorities in curbing such illegal activities.

(xii) Based on the decisions taken in the meeting held on 17.05.2005 between Secretary (Coal) and Chief Secretary (Jharkhand), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL) have taken up action to check illegal mining. Joint action for prevention of illegal mining has been initiated by the management of coal companies and District Administration. Government of Jharkhand has constituted State as well as District level Task Forces for this purpose.

- (xiii) Minister of State (EIC) for Coal also had meetings with the Chief Minister, West Bengal on 24.06.2009 and with His Excellency, the Governor of Jharkhand on 26.05.2009 to request the concerned State Government to check/curb the illegal mining activities under their respective States.
- (xiv) In September 2009, Ministry of Coal again requested Chief Secretaries of coal bearing States to instruct their State law enforcing authorities to take stringent action under the provisions of the MMDR Act, 1957 to check illegal mining activities.
- (xv) Chairman, CIL has written on 13.02.2010 to all its subsidiary companies to take steps to curb illegal mining activities.
- (xvi) Chairman, CIL also wrote the Director, CBI on 18.02.2010 for involvement of CBI to bring much needed close coordination between the coal companies, State police and Administration to take up the matter seriously to curb the theft of coal and illegal mining activities.

[Translation]

**National Commission for Higher
Education and Research**

5476. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:
SHRI SARVEY SATYANARAYANA:
SHRI R. DHRUVANARAYANA:
SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
SHRI UMASHANKAR SINGH:
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:
SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN:
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:
SHRI S. SEMMALAI:
SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:

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

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to set up National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) subsuming the existing functions of regulators like University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teachers Education (NCTE), etc.;

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

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to accommodate employees of such organisations in the NCHER;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether all stakeholders have also been consulted in the matter;

(f) if so, the reaction of each of these stakeholders;

(g) whether the NCHER will also subsume the regulatory powers of the existing sector regulators like Medical Council of India, Dental Council of India and Nursing Council of India in the new set up;

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

(i) the time by which NCHER is likely to be set up; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (f) The need for an overarching authority in higher education other than agricultural and medical education subsuming the existing regulatory bodies such as University Grants Commission (UGC), All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) and National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE) based on the recommendations of the National Knowledge Commission and the Committee to advise on the Renovation and Rejuvenation of Higher

Education under Prof. Yash Pal has been accepted by the Government as one of its priorities. a Task Force constituted by the Government to aid and assist in the establishment of the overarching authority has prepared a draft legislation which was placed in the public domain for wide consultations. The Task Force has visited various locations in the country to interact with academicians educational administration, Vice-Chancellors, representatives of teachers unions, and State Government representatives. The Task Force is revisiting the provisions of the draft legislation based on the suggestions and comments received during the consultations. The Government is constituting a Working Group to deliberate and provide recommendations on the adjustment of the employees of the existing regulatory bodies in the proposed overarching authority or in other bodies in higher education.

(g) and (h) The draft legislative proposal envisages that fields of knowledge in medical education currently regulated by authorities such as the Medical Council of India (MCI), Dental Council of India (DCI) and Nursing Council of India (NCI) would be kept outside the purview of the proposed NCHER. The President's address to Parliament on 4th June, 2009 outlining the agenda for the Government had expressed an intent to establish the National Council for Human Resources in Health (NCHRH). The NCHRH has been envisaged to the overarching authority in health and medical education.

(i) and (j) As the legislative proposal for establishment of the NCHER requires Parliamentary approval, it would not be possible for Government to indicate any time frame for the same.

Five Year Plans

5477. SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH Alias LALAN SINGH:

DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether ten five year plans have been completed for development in the country;

(b) if so, the details of funds spent on the Union

Government sponsored schemes with regard to the development of the rural areas of the country during the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans;

(c) the funds allocated for expenditure under the said head during the Eleventh Five Year Plan; and

(d) the funds spent till March, 2009 out of the allocation made during the Eleventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) The actual expenditure incurred on Rural Development in Central Plans under Head of 'Development' during the Eighth, Ninth and Tenth Five Year Plans has been Rs. 25,372 crore, Rs. 27,271 crore and Rs. 65,935 crore respectively.

(c) and (d) The funds allocated/spent during first four years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan on Rural Development in Central Plans under the Head of 'Development' are as under:

Financial Year	(Rs. in Crore)	
	BE	AE/RE
2007-08	16,706	19,897
2008-09	18,972	39,767*
2009-10	43,851	43,642 (RE)
2010-11	46,194	NA

Note: BE = Budget Estimates; RE = Revised Estimate; AE = Actual Expenditure

* Provisional Actual Expenditure, NA - Not Available

[English]

Impact of Climate Change on Water Bodies

5478. SHRI CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any study on the impact of climate change on water resources in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken by the Government to mitigate the impact of climate change on water resources;

(d) whether the Government has established research and data management centres in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): (a) to (e) Studies have been undertaken from time to time by the Government to assess the impact of climate change on water resources. Findings of a study have been summarized in "India's Initial National Communication to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change" which states that the hydrological cycle, a fundamental component of climate, is likely to be altered due to climate change and that preliminary assessments have revealed that the severity of droughts and intensity of floods in various parts of India is likely to increase. The report further states that the projected climate change resulting in warming, sea level rise and melting of glaciers will adversely affect the water balance in different parts of India and quality of ground water along the coastal plains. Climate change is likely to affect ground water due to changes in precipitation and evapotranspiration. Rising sea levels may lead to increased saline intrusion into coastal and island aquifers, while increased frequency and severity of floods may affect ground water quality in alluvial aquifers. Increased rainfall intensity may lead to higher runoff and possibly reduced recharge". Research studies have also been taken up by the Ministry of Water Resources through National Institute of Hydrology (NIH), Roorkee and Indian Institute of Sciences (IISc), Bangalore. The studies by NIH indicate recession trend for glaciers and decrease in their area! extent. It has also been observed that during ablation period, snowmelt runoff increases with

increases in temperature. The IISc has observed that a large number of uncertainties exist in climate change impact assessment. In view of importance and urgent need, in-depth studies based on observed data have been initiated to assess the impact of climate change on water resources by Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board, Brahmaputra Board and National Institute of Hydrology. Reputed academic institutions have been actively associated with the studies.

The National Action Plan on Climate Change envisages institutionalization of eight national missions which inter-alia includes "National Water Mission". Ministry of Water Resources has prepared the draft Mission Document through consultative process with active participation of States, concerned central Ministries, professionals, experts, academic institutions and non-governmental organizations. The draft Mission Document has identified various measures for addressing the issues related to impact of climate change on water resources including adaptation measures. The main objective of National Water Mission are conservation of water, minimizing wastage and ensuring its more equitable distribution both across and within States through integrated water resources management. The five goals of National Water Mission identified in the draft Mission Document are: (a) Comprehensive water data base in public domain and assessment of the impact of climate change on water resources; (b) Promotion of citizen and state actions for water conservation, augmentation and preservation; (c) Focused attention to over-exploited areas; (d) Increasing water use efficiency by 20%; and (e) Promotion of basin level integrated water resources management.

Climate change cells have been established in Central Water Commission, Central Ground Water Board, Brahmaputra Board and National Institute of Hydrology for carrying out and coordinating research and studies on the impact of climate change on water resources.

Norms for Opening of Kendriya Vidyalaya

5479. SHRI A. SAMPATH:

SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:

SHRI DEVENDRA NAGPAL:

SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI:
 SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:
 SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:
 SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:
 SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:
 SHRI RAMESH RATHOD:
 SHRI RAMASHANKER RAJBHAR:
 SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has any proposal under consideration to amend the existing norms for opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government is also considering any proposal to set up one Kendriya Vidyalaya in each district of the States in the country;

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

(e) the time by which the Government is likely to be taken a final decision in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) There is no such proposal at present.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) to (e) Opening of new KVs depends on the viability of the proposals, sanction by the competent authority and availability of funds.

Copenhagen Accord on Climate Change

5480. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:
 SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE:
 SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and China have formally agreed to back Copenhagen accord on climate change;

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

(c) the benefits which are likely to accrue to India as a result therefrom?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (c) The Copenhagen Accord was not adopted by the Parties to United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and was only 'noted' by them. However, various countries, including India and China have communicated their support for the Accord on the basis of an understanding that the Accord is a political document and is not legally binding. The Accord is meant to facilitate the ongoing negotiations in the two tracks in accordance with the principles and the provisions of the UNFCCC, the Kyoto Protocol and the Bali Action Plan. The Accord could have value only if the areas of convergence reflected in the Accord are used to help the Parties reach agreed outcomes under the UN multilateral negotiations in the two tracks i.e., the Adhoc Working Group on Long Term Cooperative Action and the Adhoc Working Group on Kyoto Protocol.

Annual Plan Outlay for Tamil Nadu

5481. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Annual Plan Outlay for Tamil Nadu for the last three years of the Eleventh Five Year Plan, year-wise;

(b) whether the allocations include funds for inter-linking of rivers within the State;

(c) if so, the details of proposals under which the money was spent, project-wise; and

(d) the mechanism of monitoring the same by the Union Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The details of the Annual Plan Outlay for Tamil Nadu are as under:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Sl. No.	Annual Plan	Total Outlay
1.	2007-08	14,000
2.	2008-09	16,000
3.	2009-10	17,500

(b) to (d) Water is a State subject and Planning, Implementation, Development, Maintenance, and Monitoring of water resources projects including inter linking of rivers within the State is the responsibility of the State Government concerned. Government of Tamil Nadu has incurred the following expenditure under the Major and Medium Irrigation & Flood Control sector during the first three years of 11th Five Year Plan as given below:

(Rs. in Crore)		
Sl.No.	Year	Expenditure
1	2007-08	220.42
2	2008-09	384.12
3	2009-10	531.37

This expenditure includes money spent by the State Government for intra linking of river projects namely:

- I. Cauvery-Agniar-South Vellar-Manimuthar-Vaigai-Gundar
- II. Tambiraparani-Karumeniar-Nambiar
- III. Pennaiyar-Cheyyar

The Union Government monitors the centrally assisted projects.

Availing Relax Standards

5482. SHRI T.R. BAALU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether candidates belonging to OBC, SC and ST who have availed relaxed standards are to be counted against reserved vacancies only;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware of the Supreme Court judgement (CA 74 of 2010 dated 08.01.2010) that reserve category candidates who have availed relaxed standards should be allowed to get selection to open category posts also;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken steps to modify the existing Government Order of 01 August, 1998 in line with the Supreme Court judgement dated 08 January, 2010;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The instructions provide that when a relaxed standard is applied in selecting an SC/ST/OBC candidates, for example in the age limit, experience qualification, permitted number of chances in written examination, extended zone of consideration larger than what is provided for general category candidates etc., the SC/ST/OBC candidates are to be counted against reserved vacancies.

(c) The Supreme Court in the light of the provisions of the U.P. Public Services (Reservation for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) Act, 1994 has, inter-alia, observed, "the relaxation in age limit is merely to enable the reserved category candidate to compete with the general category candidate, all other things

being equal. The State has not treated the relaxation in age and fee as relaxation in the standard for selection, based on the merit of the candidate in the selection test i.e. Main Written Test followed by Interview. Therefore, such relaxations cannot deprive a reserved category candidate of the right to be considered as a general category candidate on the basis of merit in the competitive examination."

(d) to (g) The Government is examining the matter.

[Translation]

Impact of Climate Change on Women

5483. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the United Nations Report on World Population has stated that women are worst affected by the climate change;

(b) if so, the effects thereof;

(c) whether the Government has prepared any action plan in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) and (b) The United Nations Population Fund (NUFPA) report on World Population, 2009 has indicated that women, particularly in poor countries are more vulnerable to the effects of climate change as they are more dependent for livelihood on natural resources, threatened by climate change. Drought and erratic rainfall force women to work harder to secure food, water and energy for their homes.

(c) and (d) Government is aware of the implications of climate change and released National Action Plan on Climate Change (NAPCC) on June 30 2008. The NAPCC includes eight National Missions, of which the National Mission on Water, Solar Energy, Sustainable Agriculture and Green India address issues relating to women.

[English]

Nuclear Liability Bill

5484. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:

SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:

SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to bring civil nuclear liability bill which will allow the foreign nuclear companies to set up nuclear reactors in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any provision for compensation to victims, if any, in case of nuclear accident;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the proposed bill is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY; MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE; MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI PRITHVIRAJ CHAVAN): (a) The Government intends to introduce a Bill in the Lok Sabha to provide for civil liability for nuclear damage. The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 does not permit any foreign company to set up nuclear reactors in India. Nuclear power plants can only be set up either by the Central Government itself or through any authority or Corporation established by it or a Central Government Company.

(b) The proposed legislation provides for prompt compensation to the victims of a nuclear incident. The Bill facilitates payment of compensation by enforcing no-fault liability on the operator of a nuclear installation. The Bill lays down the liability of the operator at rupees

five hundred crores per nuclear incident and a maximum amount of liability at rupee equivalent of three hundred million Special Drawing Rights (at present exchange rate Rs 2163 crores) for a nuclear incidence. It also empowers the Government to increase or decrease the amount of liability of the operator depending on the risk involved.

(c) and (d) The Atomic Energy Act, 1962 does not address the issue of civil nuclear liability. The Public Liability Insurance Act, 1991 (enacted in the aftermath of the tragedy caused by an accident in Bhopal in 1984) is not applicable to nuclear incidents. Thus, at present there is no law to provide compensation to the victims of a nuclear incident.

(e) The Bill will be enacted into a law after completing all required procedures. The Act will enter into force after the notification by the government.

12.00 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now Papers to be laid on the Table of the House.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COAL AND MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STATISTICS AND PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Neyveli Lignite Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Coal for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2256/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): I beg to lay on the Table:

(1) A copy of the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Third Amendment Rules, 2010 (Hindi and English

versions) published in the Notification No. S.O. 710(E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 2010, under Section 26 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2257/15/10]

- (2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Padmaja Naidu Himalayan Zoological Park, Darjeeling, for the year 2007-2008.
- (3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2258/15/10]

- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Central Zoo Authority, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2259/15/10]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun. for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the Working of the Wildlife Institute of India, Dehradun, for the year 2008-2009.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2260/15/10]

- (8) A copy of the Recognition of Zoo Rules, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 807(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11th November, 2009. under sub-section (1) of Section 63 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, 1972.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2261/15/10]

- (9) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 619(E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th March, 2010, making certain amendments in the Notification No. S.O. 1174(E) dated 18th July, 2007, issued under Sections 12 and 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2262/15/10]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Plywood Industries Research and Training Institute, Bangalore, for the year 2008-2009.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2263/15/10]

- (12) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal, for the year 2008-2009.

- (13) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2264/15/10]

- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Uttarakhand, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education, Uttarakhand, for the year 2008-2009.

- (15) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2265/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) 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 Minister during various sessions of Tenth, Eleventh, Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Lok Sabha:

Tenth Lok Sabha

1. Statement No. XXVIII Fourteenth Session, 1995

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2266/15/10]

Eleventh Lok Sabha

2. Statement No. XXXIX Third Session, 1996

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2267/15/10]

Thirteenth Lok Sabha

3. Statement No. XLI Fourth Session, 2000

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2268/15/10]

4. Statement No. XXVIII Eleventh Session, 2002
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2269/15/10]

5. Statement No. XXV Fourteenth Session, 2003
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2270/15/10]

Fourteenth Lok Sabha

6. Statement No. XXII Second Session, 2004
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2271/15/10]

7. Statement No. XX Third Session, 2004
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2272/15/10]

8. Statement No. XX Fourth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2273/15/10]

9. Statement No. XVIII Fifth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2274/15/10]

10. Statement No. XVII Sixth Session, 2005
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2275/15/10]

11. Statement No. XVI Seventh Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2276/15/10]

12. Statement No. XIV Eighth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2277/15/10]

13. Statement No. XIII Ninth Session, 2006
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2278/15/10]

14. Statement No. XII Tenth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2279/15/10]

15. Statement No. X Eleventh Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2280/15/10]

16. Statement No. IX Twelfth Session, 2007
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2281/15/10]

17. Statement No. VII Thirteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2282/15/10]

18. Statement No. V Fourteenth Session, 2008
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2283/15/10]

19. Statement No. IV Fifteenth Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2284/15/10]

Fifteenth Lok Sabha

20. Statement No. III Second Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2285/15/10]

21. Statement No. II Third Session, 2009
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2286/15/10]

22. Statement No. I Fourth Session, 2010
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2287/15/10]

(2) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kalakshetra Foundation, Chennai, for the year 2008-2009.

(3) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.
[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2288/15/10]

(4) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lalit Kala Akademi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (5) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2289/15/10]

- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sahitya Adademi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sahitya Adademi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (7) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2290/15/10]

- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mualana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies. Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mualana Abul Kalam Azad Institute of Asian Studies, Kolkata, for the year 2008-2009.

- (9) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2291/15/10]

- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Centre for the Arts, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (11) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2292/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Guwahati, Guwahati, for the year 2008-2009.

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2293/15/10]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar. for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Srinagar, for the year 2008-2009.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2294/15/10]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of

Technology, Hamirpur. for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technology, Hamirpur, for the year 2008-2009.

- (6) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2295/15/10]

- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Jabalpur, for the year 2008-2009.

- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2296/15/10]

- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing, Kancheepuram, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing Kancheepuram, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Information Technology, Design and Manufacturing Kancheepuram, for the year 2008-2009.

- (10) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2297/15/10]

- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Delhi, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

- (12) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2298/15/10]

- (13) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Allahabad. Allahabad, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.

- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2299/15/10]

- (15) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the University of Delhi, for the year 2008-2009 within

the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2300/15/10]

(16) A copy of the Statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Audited Accounts of the University of Allahabad, for the year 2008-2009 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the accounting year.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2301/15/10]

(17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Tripura University, Suryamaninagar, for the year 2008-2009.

(18) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (17) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2302/15/10]

(19) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Jawaharlal Nehru University, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(20) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2303/15/10]

(21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University of Hyderabad, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.

(22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2304/15/10]

(23) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, Mumbai, for the year 2008-2009.

(24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2305/15/10]

(25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the State Project Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Raipur, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the State Project Rajiv Gandhi Shiksha Mission, Raipur, for the year 2008-2009.

(26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2306/15/10]

- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Lakshadweep, for the year 2007-2008, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Lakshadweep Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Lakshadweep. for the year 2007-2008.
- (28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2307/15/10]
- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers' Training and Research, Chandigarh, for the year 2008-2009.
- (30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2308/15/10]
- (31) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the UT Mission Authority Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Port Blair, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the UT Mission Authority Andaman and Nicobar Islands (Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan), Port Blair, for the year 2008-2009.
- (32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2309/15/10]
- (33) A copy of the National Council for Teacher Education (Recognition Norms and Procedure) Regulations, 2009 (Hindi and English versions) published in the Notification No. F. 51-1/2009-NCTE (N&S) in Gazette of India dated the 31st August, 2009, under Section 33 of the National Council for Teacher Education Act. 1993.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2310/15/10]
- (34) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (35) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (34) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2311/15/10]
- (36) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Kendriya Hindi Shikshan Mandal, Agra, for the year 2008-2009.
- (37) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (36) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2312/15/10]

- (38) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Council for Promotion of Sindhi Language, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (39) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (38) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2313/15/10]
- (40) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad, for the year 2008-2009.
- (41) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (40) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2314/15/10]
- (42) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Rashtriya Veda Vidya Pratishthan, Ujjain, for the year 2008-2009.
- (43) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (42) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2315/15/10]
- (44) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Mahatma Gandhi Antarrashtriya Hindi Vishwavidyalaya, Wardha, for the year 2008-2009.
- (45) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (44) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2316/15/10]
- (46) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Science Education and Research, Pune, for the year 2008-2009.
- (47) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (46) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2317/15/10]

(48) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Project of History of Indian Science, Philosophy and Culture, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.

(49) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (48) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2318/15/10]

(50) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority of Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority of Meghalaya, Shillong, for the year 2008-2009.

(51) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (50) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2319/15/10]

(52) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2008-2009, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Authority Punjab, Chandigarh, for the year 2008-2009.

(53) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing

reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (52) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2320/15/10]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VINCENT H. PALA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions):-

(1) Memorandum of Understanding between the National Projects Construction Corporation Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2321/15/10]

(2) Memorandum of Understanding between the WAPCOS Limited and the Ministry of Water Resources for the year 2010-2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2322/15/10]

12.01 hrs.

PARLIAMENTARY COMMITTEES (OTHER THAN FINANCIAL AND DRSCs)

Summary of Work

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL: I beg to lay the publication (Hindi and English) versions) - Parliamentary Committees (Other than Financial and DRSCs) Summary of Work (1st June, 2008 to 18th May, 2009).

[Placed in Library, See No. L.T. 2323/15/10]

12.01½ hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

7th Report

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): Madam, I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English

versions) of the Standing Committee on Agriculture on Demands for Grants (2010-2011) of the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Animal Husbandry, Dairying and Fisheries).

12.02 hrs.

STANDING COMMITTEE ON HEALTH
AND FAMILY WELFARE

39th to 42nd Reports

[English]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Madam, I beg to lay the following Reports (Hind and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Health and Family Welfare:

- (1) Thirty-ninth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Health and Family Welfare.
- (2) Fortieth Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of AYUSH.
- (3) Forty-first Report on Demands for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of Health Research.
- (4) Forty-second Report on Demand for Grants (2010-11) of the Department of AIDS Control.

12.02½ hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Re: Status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on Demands for Grants (2009-10) pertaining to the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): Madam, I beg to lay the statement under Direction 73A of the Speaker on the

* Laid on the Table and also placed in Library. See No. L.T. 2324/15/10.

status of implementation of the recommendations contained in the 1st Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs.

The 1st Report of the Standing Committee on External Affairs on the Demands for Grants 2009-2010 was presented to the Lok Sabha on 3rd December, 2009 and laid in Rajya Sabha on 3rd December, 2009. Action Taken Replies (ATR) of the Government on the recommendations/observations of the Committee were sent to the Committee on 10th March, 2010.

As required, the present status of implementation of the recommendations of the 1st Report of the Standing Committee is detailed at the Annexure which is laid on the Table of the House.

I hope that the hon. Members will be satisfied with the action taken by my Ministry.

12.03 hrs.

MOTION RE: FIFTEENTH REPORT OF
BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

[English]

SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE (Beed): I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 26th April, 2010."

MADAM SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do agree with the Fifteenth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on 26th April, 2010."

The motion was adopted.

12.04 hrs.

RE: NOTICE OF QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, we all have given notices of breach of privilege against the Prime Minister and the breach of privilege takes precedence over everything ...(*Interruptions*)

MADAM SPEAKER: Yes. I just have to say something.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have received a notice.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have received a notice of question of privilege dated 27th April, 2010 given by Shri Gopinath Munde and 44 other Members against the Prime Minister under Rule 222 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha. The matter is under my consideration.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. We are not going into the merits of the case now.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: I have said that it is under my consideration.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, we will take up 'Zero Hour' and Dr. Jyoti Mirdha to speak.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Dr. Jyoti Mirdha says.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA (Nagaur): Madam, today I want to raise the issue related to MCI and Ketan Desai. From time to time in this manner. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Madam, give me an opportunity. ...(Interruptions)

*Not recorded.

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. I have said that.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: It is under my consideration. Please take your seats. If something is under my consideration, you must respect that.

[Translation]

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, recently I read in the newspapers regarding the irregularities concerning MCI and Ketan Desai. I would like to draw the attention of the House that Ketan Desai was involved in an earlier incident also. ...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Kindly sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: Madam, Ketan Desai was recently arrested. He was alleged to have been involved in irregularities to give recognition to a private medical college in Punjab. Such complaints were highlighted in the House earlier also. The main function of the MCI is to oversee the maintenance of education standard in medical colleges, to regularize and to de-recognize them. The private medical colleges get prior information of inspection. These colleges arrange required staff on payment. Everything is found to be in order and the colleges continue to function whether found upto the mark or sub-standard. The government medical colleges can not indulge in such practices. Recently, in a medical college in Rajasthan, perhaps after getting advance information about the inspection, ...(Interruptions) the waiters and the cleaners were made to pose as doctors. I want to say that such autonomous Bodies, considering

the functioning of the Head of such Bodies, should be dissolved from time to time. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I will call you. Please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

DR. JYOTI MIRDHA: So that their autonomous nature can be maintained. Because the same person is at the helm for twenty years. *...(Interruptions)*

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: The following hon. Members associated themselves with the matter raised by Dr. Jyoti Mirdha:

1. Shri P.K. Biju
2. Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan
3. Dr. Tarun Mondal
4. Dr. Anup Kumar Saha

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except the submission of Dr. Thambidurai.

*...(Interruptions)**

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Madam, I would like to bring to your notice a very important matter of urgent public importance which is also a matter of propriety of this House and of the Government *...(Interruptions)*. The whole country knows that because of the wrong policy of the hon. Minister, the country has lost Rs. 1 lakh crore. Whenever we are raising this issue, the Minister used to just say *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not make allegations.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am not making allegations. I am only telling that the country has lost Rs. 1 lakh crore. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: Please do not make allegations.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: This is what I am raising. *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: I am telling him not to make allegations.

...(Interruptions)

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: I am not making any allegations *...(Interruptions)*. I am telling that the country has lost Rs.1 lakh crore because of wrong policy. Whenever we had raised this matter, the Minister used to tell that he had followed the policy of first-come-first-served.

Madam, even the Delhi High Court has observed that because of the wrong policies *...(Interruptions)*

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.11 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Fourteen of the Clock.*

14.00 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock

(MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*)

[English]

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI (Karur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, before the House got adjourned, I raised an important matter with the permission of the Chair. *...(Interruptions)*

SHRI T.R. BAALU (Sriperumbudur): Hon. Deputy-Speaker, are you going to take up the 'Zero Hour' again? *...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Hon. Speaker has given her ruling in this matter. There will be no further discussion on this.

14.00 hrs.

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

14.01 hrs.

[English]

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377 *

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Hon. Members, the Matters under Rule 377 shall be laid on the Table of the House. Members who have been permitted to raise matters under Rule 377 today and are desirous of laying them, may personally hand over slips at the Table of the House within 20 minutes. Only those matters shall be treated as laid for which slips have been received at the Table within the stipulated time and the rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

(i) Need to ensure implementation of Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act, 2006 by all the States in a time bound manner

SHRI R. DHURVANARAYANA (Chamrajanagar): I rise to express my concern on the very slow pace of implementation of the Scheduled Tribes and other Traditional Forest Dwellers (Recognition of Forest Rights) Act 2006 enacted by the UPA Government during its first tenure in some States including Karnataka.

Many States have already gained on the Centre's initiative by speedy screening and processing the claims to identify the bona-fide beneficiaries and distribution of title deeds to those settlers who were in occupation of forest lands on or before the specified cut-off date i.e. 13.12.2005.

I urge the Centre to prevail upon those states lagging behind in the implementation of the Act to ensure that this well-intentioned initiative by the Centre is given effect in a time bound manner to bestow the rights on forest dwellers in true spirit of the enactment.

*Treated as laid on the Table.

(ii) Need to provide financial relief to the people affected due to heavy storm and rain in Kerala.

SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH (Mavelikkara): I would like to draw the kind attention of the Union Government towards heavy storm and rainfall, which has adversely affected four talukas, i.e. Mavelikkara, Chenganur, Kuttanad and Karthikapalli of Allaphey District in Kerala during the first week of April, 2010. Due to storm and rain, more than 2,000 houses are totally damaged and more than 5,000 houses are partially damaged. Many people also got injured. The entire agricultural crops were also destroyed and thousands of acres of paddy fields got damaged. Different kinds of valuable trees had collapsed. Total electricity and electric posts in these areas disturbed and still it is not rectified and people of these areas are living without power. Because of this natural calamity, the water supply in these talukas is badly affected and the people are facing great difficulties in getting drinking water.

According to the initial assessment, total loss comes to more than Rs. 100 crore. But the State Government has not announced any calamity relief so far.

I, therefore, urge upon the Union Government to send a high-level team to assess the total loss suffered and release substantial amounts for the immediate relief works for these talukas at the earliest.

(iii) Need to release funds for early completion of Multi Model Transport System, Phase-2 projects in Andhra Pradesh.

SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR (Zaheerabad): I would like to draw the kind attention of the august House regarding the need to allocate sufficient funds to complete the second phase of MMTS projects in Andhra Pradesh.

Hyderabad has become a very populated city due to the high growth-of population in the last decade and the commuters are facing a lot of difficulties in their day to day journeys. To provide comfortable journey

and to meet the genuine demands of the local people, there is an urgent need to complete the MMTS Phase-2 project in the vicinity of Hyderabad. Under MMTS-Phase-2, I request the Government to introduce diesel multiple units for Hyderabad-Secunderabad-Miryalagunda, Hyderabad-Secunderabad-Mahabubnagar routes. The other routes identified are Secunderabad-Bollaram-Medchal for 28 kms, Falaknuma-Umdanagar-Shamshabad for 20 kms, Secunderabad-Ghatkesar for 19 Kms, Moulali-Sanatnagar through chord line for 21 kms., Kachiguda-Sitaphalmandi, Malkajgiri-Moulali chord line for 10 kms., Tellapur-Patancheru for 9 Kms. To complete these projects, Rs. 641 crore are required from the Ministry of Railways.

I, therefore, request the Hon'ble Minister of Railway to release the required funds to complete the MMTS Phase-2 projects in the remaining Eleventh Five Year Plan by announcing a Special Package for Andhra Pradesh.

(iv) Need to expedite the construction of the railway bridge across the river Bhagirathi between Nashipur and Azimganj in Murshidabad Parliamentary Constituency, West Bengal.

SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY (Bahrampur): Nashipur-Azimganj Railway Bridge across the river Bhagirathi was a dream of the people of Murshidabad which had been cherished since the Independence. During the regime of UPA, the bridge was sanctioned.

The single Railway bridge can bring about a radical change in the economic horizon of my district as it may render a new railway route by opening an access to the North and North East India. With much fanfare, the construction of the Railway Bridge was set off much to the exuberance of the common people of my district.

But very recently it is observed that due to land acquisition problem, the construction work on the western part of river is impeded.

I would request the concerned Minister to intervene into the matter and resolve it if any grievances are found and ensure early completion of the construction of the bridge.

(v) Need to implement welfare schemes for the benefit of weavers in Ambedkar Nagar district, Uttar Pradesh

[Translation]

DR. NIRMAL KHATRI (Faizabad): I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the problems of the weavers residing at Jalalpur, Tanda, Bhoolepur, Iltifaatganj etc. falling under district Ambedkar Nagar Uttar Pradesh. The prices of yarn have increased steeply during the last two months despite the fact that no tax has been imposed by the Government.

My request is that spinning mills may be set up so as to ensure that yarn is locally available to the weavers in Uttar Pradesh and the Government outlets should also be opened for the sale of items manufactured by the weavers.

The supply of electricity to the weavers should be regularized and the loans of the weavers should be waived off in a similar manner as has been done in the case of agricultural loans.

(vi) Need to allocate LPG Agencies under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana to all the states as per their population.

SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA (Amreli): The Rajiv Gandhi Gramin LPG Vitrak Yojana is one of the special Schemes of the Union Government which aims at providing employment to the unemployed youth. However the Government has, under this scheme, decided to allocate 306 agencies in Andhra Pradesh, 134 agencies in Tamil Nadu, 48 in Karnataka and 41 agencies in Gujarat.

Madam, I would like to request the hon'ble Minister that the agencies may be allocated in the said states as per their population and new agencies may also be allocated in those states where agencies have not been allocated so far.

(vii) Need to construct a dam on Dhadar and Tilaiya rivers in Nawada district Bihar with a view to provide irrigation facilities in the region.

DR. BHOLA SINGH (Nawada): The livelihood of people of 200 villages of Hisua and Narhat blocks under Nawada district of Bihar State is dependent on the irrigation facility provided by Tilaiya and Dhadar rivers. Implementation of an irrigation project by constructing a dam on each of these two rivers is desirable. The Ministry of Water Resources, Government of India had initiated the process of making an estimate in the mid 1980-85 but it never saw the light of the day. Hence, I demand from the Union Government to implement the irrigation project by constructing a dam on the said rivers at the earliest.

(viii) Need to trace the whereabouts of Captain Kalyan Singh Hari Singh Rathod of Assam Regiment missing since Indo-Pak war of 1971.

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Captain Kalyan Singh Hari Singh Rathod, resident of village Chandrani under Tehsil Himmat Nagar of my Parliamentary Constituency Sabarkantha (Gujarat), I.C No. 23148 belonging to Assam Regiment lost his trace while fighting against enemy in the war against Pakistan on 5 December, 1971 at Balsara Point of Chhumb Sector. Nobody knows about his present condition or whether he is alive or not as his body has not been recovered till date. It is just possible that he was made a prisoner of war.

Therefore, my request is that proper investigation should be conducted in this matter. In case the Government fails to find his whereabouts then he may be declared a martyr while decorating him with all gallantry honour as per rule and thereby he should be honoured so that his soul is at peace and our area is also honoured. Besides, economic assistance should also be provided to his family as per the rules for which they are entitled.

(ix) Need to re-introduce Jodhpur mail connecting Jodhpur and Delhi via Churu and extend

express train between Sarai Rohilla (Delhi) and Sadulpur upto Ratangarh.

SHRI RAM SINGH KASWAN (Churu): The Jodhpur mail, running between Jodhpur and Delhi via churu, was an important train of my parliamentary constituency. However its service was discontinued some 15 years ago due to gauge conversion of railway line from Degana to Delhi *via* Churu. Since then my Parliamentary constituency has remained cut off from Delhi. Now, the work of gauge conversion has also been completed. Despite the demand made by the people of my constituency and myself repeatedly, and announcement regarding re-introduction of the said train, has not been made in the Railway Budget. Only announcement regarding introduction of passenger train from Rewari to Degana has been made. Besides this, an announcement has also been made regarding running of express train 6 days a week which is at present running thrice a week between Sarai Rohilla (Delhi) and sadulpur. My request is that it may be extended upto Ratangarh without any delay.

Through you, my request to the Government is that while considering the urgent need of this region, the said trains may be made operational without any delay.

(x) Need to provide necessary funds under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana for electrification works in Kaushambi Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Rajiv Gandhi Rural electrification Scheme is a very effective measures in the country. Thousands of villages and hamlets have been surveyed in Kaushambi and Pratapgarh districts of my Parliamentary Constituency Kaushambi and the estimate of the same has been sent by the electricity department to the Union Government but it has not provided any funds to the State Government for this scheme.

I would like to request the Union Government to immediately provide the aforesaid funds for implementation of Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme in my Parliamentary Constituency, Kaushambi.

(xi) Need to speed up electrification works under Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Viduytikaran Yojana in Deoria and Kushinagar districts in Uttar Pradesh.

SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL (Deoria): Electrification work under the Rajiv Gandhi Rural Electrification Scheme is going on at a very slow pace in Deoria and Kushinagar districts of my Parliamentary Constituency Deoria and the Union Government is unable to meet its targets. There are nearly 1600 villages in my Constituency out of which only 700 villages have been electrified so far and this is adversely affecting the studies of students as well as the agriculture. Electrification is not being done in Diyara area and villages on the banks of rivers. Right now solar power can be provided in this area.

Through this House I would like to request the Government to expedite electrification work under the aforesaid scheme in Deoria and Kushinagar districts of my Parliamentary Constituency so that rural electrification targets can be met in these aforesaid districts and additional funds may also be provided for the said works.

(xii) Need to accord special status to the State of Bihar and provide adequate funds for its overall development.

SHRI ARJUN ROY (Sitamarhi): A few years back Bihar state was divided into two parts and Bihar and Jharkhand states were created. At the time when Jharkhand was a part of Bihar, maximum industries etc. were set up in the Central Bihar, which is now in Jharkhand. Most of the previous Governments of Bihar invested major part of Bihar's revenue into Jharkhand and due to this, Northern part of Bihar remained deprived of any investments, and as a result of this employment could be only generated in Jharkhand. As a result of this today Bihar does not have adequate sources of income and it is unable to carry out development and relief works at the time of floods. Government of Bihar has been continuously demanding financial assistance for itself under special status but the Union Government has not accepted that so far.

Through this August House I would like to request the government to accord special status to Bihar and provide financial assistance so that Bihar may also develop on the lines of other states and the migration of people of Bihar to other states may be checked.

(xiii) Need to take steps to revive 'Krishi Vikash Shilpa Kendra', an organization serving common people in West Bengal.

[English]

SHRI GOBINDA CHANDRA NASKAR (Bangaon): I am raising matter of an organization started in 1979 by an Ex-Serviceman serving the common people, downtrodden, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes mainly the women folk and children. The organization was immensely praised by our late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. In fact, she once mentioned the name of the 'Krishi Bikash Shilpa Kendra' as an exemplary organization serving the common people in one of her speeches at the Red Fort in 1983.

Encouraged by her appreciation, this organization wanted to regularize the services of its workers totaling about 4200 to 6500 at least in group 'D' category. After the sad demise of our beloved Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, they went from pillar to post, knocked every door, but all their efforts were in vain. Their activities in the field of rural education, health care and awareness for drinking water spread almost all over the State of West Bengal in 204 blocks which are praiseworthy. The organization even impressed the Late Prime Minister who recommended it to be recognized as a national organization vide order No. F-2-39(4)83 PMPI dated 16/4/83. However, after her death the activities of this organization gradually dwindled due to the uncertainty in future job prospects of the workers.

I, therefore, request the Central Government that such a vibrant organization should not be allowed to die and every effort should be taken for its revival by its take over by the Central Government. I am sure the Government will also agree to this proposal and take necessary action for its take over.

(xiv) Need to exempt the match industry from excise duty.

SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI (Thoothukkudi): The Union Government has set apart Rs. 40,100 crore to create and provide job at least for 100 days in a year through Employment Guarantee Programme.

But the labour intensive match industries have been levied heavy duty at an enhanced rate of 10% increased from 8%. This has been levied even on semi-mechanised match units that employ lakhs of people as manual labour thereby providing job opportunities. These units now face closure due to heavy tax. About 5 lakh people in Tamil Nadu of which about 1 lakh people in my Thoothukudi constituency alone shall have to lose jobs. This danger is looming large now.

There used to be uniform 8% duty on matches manufactured either ways both mechanized and semi-mechanised. Since the smaller match units manufacturing entirely manually, have not been able to face the stiff competition, switched over to semi-mechanised manufacturing of match boxes.

I had urge upon the Finance Ministry to either reduce the duty from 8% or fully remove this from levy of duty. But in this year's Budget, this duty has been enhanced from 8% to 10%.

As the smaller semi-mechanised match units provide job opportunities to may, I urge upon the Union Finance Ministry to reduce the duty from 10 to 8% immediately and later on, semi-mechanised units may be fully exempted from this duty.

(xv) Need to issue a commemorative stamp honouring the Birth Centenary of 'Kerala Kaumudi' - a popular Malax alam Newspaper

SHRI A. SAMPATH (Attingal): The famous and prominent Malayalam daily 'Kerala Kaumudi' was started in 1911 and hence the coming year 2011 is its

Centenary celebrations Year. This daily newspaper has been first published from Thiruvananthapuram and its founder Editor was Shri K. Sukumaran, BA, who personally as well as with the help of 'Kerala Kaumudi' has steadfastly fought for social and political rights of the oppressed and the downtrodden. The history of the daily is also the history of struggle for social justice and communal harmony along with national integration. It has also played a major role for the state reorganization and for Kerala's social, political and economic development. Hence, I urge upon the Government of India to issue a commemorative postal stamp honouring the Birth Centenary of 'Kerala Kaumudi'.

(xvi) Need to open new LPG Agencies at Balurghat in Dakshin Dinajpur district, West Bengal

SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR (Balurghat): My constituency is Balurghat in West Bengal. Balurghat is the district Headquarters of the Dakshin Dinajpur. Balurghat is a big business place having a population of more than 2 lakhs but there is only one LPG gas dealership for last 25 years. In 2004 an advertisement for allotment of New LPG dealership was published, but it was cancelled. In 2007 another advertisement had appeared for a new dealership but no action was taken. I have also written a letter to the Hon'ble Minister stating all the facts. There is an acute shortage of LPG supply in my Parliamentary Constituency of Balurghat. I again request the Hon'ble Minister to look into the shortage of LPG and take appropriate action in the matter.

(xvii) Need to undertake renovation work of Ernakulam Railway Station in Kerala

SHRI CHARLES DIAS (Nominated): The Ernakulam Railway Junction is the largest railway station in Kerala and every day thousands of passengers are using this station for their daily commute from the far and near areas as Cochin is situated close to this railway station. This station lacks the adequate basic facilities for

passengers, such as proper waiting rooms and toilets. The passenger lobby is more than fifty years old and small. The ticket counter is so small that even during ordinary hours it is difficult for passengers to stand in the queue and during peak hours this area becomes congested and become unhealthy as it is not properly ventilated and not adequate for the large number of passengers.

On a memorandum from the Ernakulam Railway Passengers' Association in 2002-03, the then Railway Minister ordered for the renovation of this station and a Committee headed by the Ernakulam district collector was formed for the renovation of this station and they brought out a plan for the station but nothing concrete has happened after that. Last year again, this Association brought this matter to the attention of the hon. Minister for Railways as well as to the hon. Minister of State for Railways. As a result, in the interim Railway Budget of July, 2009, it was announced that Ernakulam Railway Junction will be renovated to world standard, but it is learnt that sufficient funds have not been allocated. Before, the Railway Budget for 2010-11, I had again brought the matter of renovation for the attention of hon. Minister for Railways and again there was mention in this year's Railway budget about the renovation of the above station.

I, therefore, urge upon the hon. Railway Minister to start the renovation work of Ernakulam Railway Station at the earliest.

14.02 hrs.

[English]

DEMANDS FOR EXCESS GRANTS
(GENERAL), 2007-2008

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 14.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): This is an important financial matter. You can raise your issue at any time you like. ...(Interruptions) The Government is not keeping mum. Everybody is hearing you. Nobody can afford not to listen to you. But this is financial matter. ...(Interruptions)

My respectful submission to the hon. Members is that we have decided to pass the Demands for Excess Grants (General) without discussion. I am deeply indebted to the Leader of Opposition and leaders of other political parties as they have agreed to pass the Demands for Excess Grants (General) without discussion. It is a constitutional requirement also and it has been recommended by the BAC. Therefore, as has been suggested, I am moving the Appropriation Bill with the permission of the Chair. If you permit, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, then I will move it. ...(Interruptions)

I will consider it and I will inform you tomorrow. ...(Interruptions) Let me look into it. I cannot give any blanket assurance. I will look into whatever points you have raised. I will consider them along with my colleagues. Thereafter, I will respond to them tomorrow. ...(Interruptions) Let me look into it. I have heard you. Let me examine the papers. Let me consult my colleagues. The Government has a way of taking a decision. Making a statement in the Parliament is not a simple thing. Therefore, I shall look into it. ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I shall now put the Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2007-08 to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the respective excess sums not exceeding the amounts shown in the third column of the Order Paper be granted to the President of India, out of the Consolidated Fund of India, to make good the excess on the respective grants during the year ended the 31st day of March, 2008, in respect of the heads of Demands entered in the second column thereof against Demand Nos. 22, 39, 59, and 95."

LOK SABHA*Demands for Excess Grants (General) for 2007-08
submitted to the Vote of Lok Sabha*

No. and Name of Demand	Amount of Demand submitted to the Vote the House	
	Revenue Rs.	Capital Rs.
22. Defence	71,18,78,075	--
Services-Army		
39. Pensions	98,23,60,536	--
59. Ministry of Labour and Employment	--	1,79,64,968
95. Chandigarh	4,77,412	--
Total	169,47,16,023	179,64,968

The motion was adopted.

14.05 hrs.

APPROPRIATION (NO. 3) BILL, 2010*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House will now take up item no. 15.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2008 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

*Published in the Gazette of India, Extraordinary. Part -II, Section 2, dated 28.4.10

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2008 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I introduce** the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up the Motion for consideration of the Bill.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2008 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to provide for authorization of appropriation of moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of India to meet the amounts spent on certain services during the financial year ended on the 31st day of March, 2008 in excess of the amounts granted for those services and for that year, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House shall now take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

The question is:

"That clauses 2 and 3 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clauses 2 and 3 were added to the Bill.

The Schedule was added to the Bill.

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

** Introduced with the recommendation of the President

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: I beg to move:

"That the Bill be passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill be passed."

The motion was adopted.

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Next item is consideration of the Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* Most respectfully I appeal to you to please go to your seats. This is Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)* Only ten Members are taking the House of 543 Members to ransom. This is Finance Bill. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Dr. Thambidurai, tomorrow you give a notice again. Hon. Speaker will take appropriate decision tomorrow. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I, once again, appeal to my colleagues to go back to their seats because the most important business of this Session, the discussion on the Finance Bill, is going to be taken up and few hon. Members are disrupting the House by standing between me and the Members of the Opposition. This is not fair. I request them to go back to their seats. ...*(Interruptions)*

14.11 hrs.

SUBMISSIONS BY MEMBERS

Re: Demand for Constitution of JPC to examine the irregularities and malpractices in Indian Premier League (IPL) and alleged phone tapping of political leaders

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious issue. It is an issue which is linked to the IPL also. There are phone tappings which show that Cricket betting has also taken

place and, therefore, we revert to our original demand that there must be a JPC to investigate the IPL and all related matters. ...*(Interruptions)* We want the Government to respond to this. We have given a notice on breach of privilege against the Prime Minister that he has spoken outside on this issue. Now, the Leader of the House must respond and say as to what is the Government's response to our demand for a JPC.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Sir, this issue has been raised already. The question of formation of a JPC in respect of IPL has also been raised. I said the Government will consider and the Government will inform the House. In the same statement, as the hon. Members will recollect, I said that the House is continuing and the House will continue. But we have some time-bound business to be completed and that is the financial business which ought to be transacted. With the cooperation of hon. Members, we have transacted one item just now. I have talked to the Leader of the Opposition and other leaders that by tomorrow evening we hope to complete the third leg of the budgetary process by passing the Finance Bill.

Thereafter definitely we will be addressing all the issues which the hon. Members have raised, the IPL issue and even the issue which has been raised today and what appropriate steps the Government will take, I will inform the House. I am not running out of the House. The House is going to continue up to 7th of May. There is time. Let them have some patience and allow the financial business to be transacted now.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ (Vidisha): Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, the leader of the House has talked about passing the Finance Bill and I have assured him both outside and inside the House that we will not create problem in any financial matter. Finance Bill will get passed by tomorrow and we will not prolong it for day after tomorrow. If it is required for us to sit till late evening then also we will do that but will certainly pass the Finance Bill. It is the duty of not just the Government

but the Opposition also to pass the Finance Bill and we will play our role.

I would only like to know with regard to the question raised by Yashwant Sinha Ji that the leader of the House had reacted to my demand by saying that he was considering my demand of holding a JPC on IPL and would convey it to the Prime Minister. He had given this reaction and I sat down but we were hurt to know that instead of putting our demand before the House, he rejected the same and which is why our people have moved a Privilege Motion. I am saying that you are again saying that you will consider this. After consideration you might accept it or reject it, that is your right. Your spokesperson has said that the Opposition may make a demand and they can reject it for sure, but it should be rejected inside the House and not outside.

Therefore, I only have to say this to you that.
...(Interruptions)

DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please sit down. Why are you interrupting in between.

SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: My humble submission is that the Hon'ble leader of the House is well versed with the Parliamentary traditions and he is the senior most Member of this House at this time therefore he is aware that at the time when Parliament Session is going on, Prime Minister's first responsibility is towards the House and not outside. On the demand raised by the Leader of Opposition in the House the Leader of the House said that he would convey her thoughts to Hon'ble Prime Minister but, then, why did I get to read the reply in Newspaper and why not inside the House? Will the Prime Minister come to the House and reply to our statement? This is our question to him. Do not worry about the Finance Bill we all will sit together and get it passed ...(Interruptions). Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would request that ...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: This should not be an issue for debate, otherwise it will not get passed.

SHRI SHARAD YADAV (Madhepura): Sir, I will be brief. I only want to point out that phone tapping, IPL and corruption are all related. When the issue of phone tapping was raised, the leader of the House said the prime minister will reply. In the meantime the Chair said the reply would come only after hearing the Opposition. The Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Chidambaram stood up and read the entire statement. ...(Interruptions). I humbly want to state that we took our seats as per your direction. But he read his statement and the country was apprised of the issue. I do not want to target any party. Nor, I want to take sides. All these are inter-linked. The last conversation in the new tape is concerned with IPL also. Hence my assertion that the phone tapping issue is not isolated. It is related to that. And we should be allowed to raise it in the House.
...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now it is over. Do not make an issue out of it.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: He has said it. please sit down.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Mr. Deputy-Speaker. Sir, I can assure the hon. Members that three or four important issues, the IPL issue, then the issue which has appeared in a section of the media in respect of some phone tapping, the statement which the hon. Home Minister made in connection with phone tapping etc., we will have the opportunity of discussing with the leaders of various political parties. The Government will consider as to what approach it will take and thereafter either myself or the Prime Minister will come to the House and inform the House. But it will be done after the financial business is transacted by tomorrow in this House.

14.18 hrs.

FINANCE BILL, 2010*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: We will now take up item no. 17. Hon. Finance Minister.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir, I beg to move**:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2010-2011, be taken into consideration."

The normal practice is that the Finance Bill is introduced as soon as the Budget is placed before the House. The Finance Bill was introduced on 26th of February, the last working" day of February. Today, when I am speaking in this House, it is almost the end of April and in between certain developments had taken place. I will go into all those details after listening to the Members of the House who will participate in this discussion on the Finance Bill. But I would now just like to give some broad parameters of the developments which have taken place during this interregnum.

As I just moved the Finance Bill, 2010 for consideration of this august House, it is with some satisfaction that I report the positive developments in the Indian economy in the last few months. The turnaround of the economy which started in the second quarter of 2009-10 is likely to result in a growth of 7.2 per cent for the full year 2009-10 as indicated in the Advance Estimates of the Central Statistical Organisation.

The upward shift in India's growth trajectory has been anchored strongly in robust growth in consumption. The salutary impact of the fiscal stimulus, along with the monetary measures implemented by the RBI, facilitated the growth recovery by regenerating the investment impulses and private spending.

In the Budget for 2010-11, I have initiated a partial roll back of stimulus measures and a resumption of the fiscal consolidation process with fiscal deficit at 5.5 per cent of GDP. The Medium Term Fiscal Policy Statement 2010-11 provides the roadmap with fiscal deficit declining to 4.8 per cent of GDP in 2011-12- and further to 4.1 percent of GDP in 2012-13.

A focus on bringing down the level of public debt as envisaged in the Thirteenth Finance Commission's Report, perhaps for the first time, and as announced in the Budget for 2010-11 would anchor the fiscal consolidation process in a sustainable debt framework.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, what is most worrisome feature of the economy is the inflation which agitates the entire House and the people outside the House. I share the concern of the hon. Members.

The year 2009 started with low WPI inflation of 1.3 per cent in April 2009, which relapsed to the negative zone during June, July and August, 2009. The WPI inflation turned positive in September 2009; thereafter it moved upward, an upward trend has been observed continuously. Clearly, the current levels of inflation are elevated and more generalized and the WPI inflation in March 2010 stood at just below the mark of double-digit at 9.9 per cent. What has led to deep concern is the double-digit food inflation. The gradual increase in food inflation observed till December 2009 was due to expectations of the supply-side constraints on food items, especially due to unfavourable south-west monsoon. As per the Second Advance Estimates of production of food grains for 2009-10, the total food grains production has been estimated at 216.85 million tonnes, which is about five per cent lower than the Second Advance Estimates of last year.

The Government has utmost concern about the current price situation. We have taken a number of short-term and medium-term measures to improve the domestic availability of essential commodities and to moderate inflation. These include: reducing the import duties for rice, wheat, pulses, crude edible oils and sugar to zero; allowing import of raw sugar at zero

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** Moved with the recommendation of the President.

[Shri Pranab Mukherjee]

duty under the Open General Licence; removing levy obligation for imported raw sugar and white/refined sugar; banning export of non-basmati rice, edible oils and pulses and imposing stock limit orders in the case of paddy, rice, pulses, sugar, edible oils and edible oil seeds. A Core Group of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers has been constituted on 15th March, 2010 to discuss the issues related to the prices of essential commodities. Besides, to protect the interests of the poor and vulnerable sections of the society, in order to protect the interests of the poor families, the Central Issue Prices for rice and wheat have been kept unrevised at 2002 levels.

We have sufficient stocks of wheat and rice to meet the demands of the Public Distribution System and other welfare schemes. As on 15.4.2010, 25.4 million tonnes of wheat in RMS 2009-10 and 25.9 million tonnes of rice have been procured in Kharif Market Season of 2009-10, that is October to September. The Central Pool stock of wheat is at a high of 183.88 lakh tonnes and of rice at 269.50 lakh tonnes as on 1.3.2010.

In the case of pulses, the shortfall of domestic production has been made up by higher imports. Considerable support has been provided to the Public Distribution System. For pulses and edible oil, the Government is bearing a subsidy of Rs.10 per kilogram and Rs. 15 per kilogram respectively for distribution through PDS and Fair Price Shops. The Core Group of Chief Ministers and Central Ministers held its first meeting on 8l April, 2010. Three Working Groups consisting of Chief Ministers of various States are now engaged in drawing up recommendations on agricultural production, consumer affairs, and food and public distribution. The Reports are expected by the middle of June, 2010.

Indications of softening of food inflation are clearly visible. There has been a significant decline from the peak food inflation of over 20 per cent recorded in December, 2009 to 17.7 per cent in March 2010. The inflation in essential commodities also declined from the

peak of 23.8 per cent in January, 2010 to 19.8 per cent in March, 2010. It is expected that this decline would continue in the coming months uninterruptedly.

From the monetary side also we have taken certain steps in the recent policy statements by the Reserve Bank of India on 20th April, which have been gradually fine-tuned by the RBI to face the inflationary challenges. The Repo Rate has been increased from 5 per cent to 5.25 per cent and the Reverse Repo Rate from 3.50 per cent to 3.75 per cent. The CRR has also been increased from 5.75 per cent to 6 per cent. These measures are expected to anchor the inflationary expectations.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker Sir. I would now like to say a few words on the growth prospects. While the slowdown in agriculture, inflicted by the monsoon failure, poses concern on the food and food prices front, the impressive recovery achieved by the Indian industry in the recent months is heartening. The Index of Industrial Production recorded a growth of 10.1 per cent during April-February 2009-10, compared to three per cent during April-February 2008-09. While both manufacturing and mining grew around 10 per cent, electricity grew at 5.8 per cent during April-February 2009-10. All the major segments of industry except consumer non-durables staged a strong recovery. The intermediate goods grew at 13.7 per cent and consumer durables recorded an appreciable 25.5 per cent growth in April-February 2009-10. The growth of capital goods at 18.2 per cent in April-February 2009-10, on top of their reasonable growth in the previous year, is indicative of the pickup in investments.

I have already informed the House that the Government is firmly committed to the goal of comprehensive tax reform through the introduction of the Direct Taxes Code as well as the Goods and Services Tax. I am happy to inform the hon. Members that in the case of DTC, the process of consultation with the stakeholders for revising the first draft is almost over. We expect to place a revised Discussion Paper in the public domain by next month. After a quick round of consultations with

some of the major stakeholders, we expect to submit the Draft Legislation to Parliament in the Monsoon Session.

I have indicated my intent to introduce the GST in the country with effect from 1st April, 2011. The Central Government is closely engaged with the Empowered Committee of the State Finance Ministers in finalizing the GST design. Some of the States apprehend that they may lose some revenue in the initial years of the GST regime. The Central Government is willing to provide compensation to the States for these initial years, provided there is an agreement on the broad framework for a common threshold for Goods and Services between the Centre and the States; common exemption lists between the Centre and the States; mechanism to check deviations and acceptable level of overall GST rates. The design and modalities of providing this compensation would be worked out in consultation with the State Governments and the Empowered Committee; and I am expecting the support and cooperation from my colleagues from different parties, who are having their Governments in different States because these should be the most effective tax reforms so that we can successfully implement the GST. So, this is the area where the cooperation of all sections of the House is absolutely necessary.

I am confident that we will be able to harness that cooperation.

Looking from this perspective, the final outcome for the year 2010-11, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I feel there are several factors that have emerged from the performance of the economy in the recent period which augur well for the Indian economy. Attesting the impressive recovery of the industrial sector, there is a revival in investment and private consumption demand, though demand recovery is yet to attain the pre-2008 momentum. The favourable capital market conditions with improvement in capital flows and business sentiments are also encouraging. There is also a significant pickup in corporate earnings and profits.

The outlook is further brightened by the fact that a

normal monsoon is predicted this year, and I hope this prediction comes true.

Going by these indications and considering that agriculture had a set-back in 2009-10 and is only gradually getting back to the projected path, the Indian economy is expected to grow around 8.5 per cent during 2010-11 and to breach the nine per cent mark in 2011-12.

Since the presentation of the Budget on 26th February, 2010, we have received a large number of representations and suggestions both from trade and industry as well as my colleagues sitting in this august House. While some seek modifications to the existing proposals, others have urged for fresh reliefs. Some valuable suggestions were also made by the hon. Members during the general discussion on the Budget in the first phase of this Session. I expect to receive some more suggestions in the course of the discussion which will take place right now. I shall cover the reliefs we propose to grant, the amendments that we seek in the Bill and our response to the issues that are raised in discussions during my reply, as per the practice.

With these words, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I move for consideration of the Finance Bill, 2010.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Motion moved:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 2010-2011, be taken into consideration."

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad East): Sir, as the Leader of Opposition said under Article 110 and 112 it is our responsibility. While performing our role of Opposition we are willing to cooperate. If the opposition desires, it can call for a vote and bring down the government. But our leader of opposition knows her responsibility and we will ensure our responsibility.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before, speaking on the Finance Bill. I wanted to say something else. I heard

[Shri Harin Pathak]

the Hon. Minister of Finance, come out with some figures gave all the facts presenting the Finance Bill. I want to express what ever little economic knowledge I have and my feelings. He said tax reforms would give huge benefits. And that tax reforms will solve all our problems. I want to begin with tax reforms. I think we all know our priority. The priority of everyone is to see the common man prosper. We all are aware of the condition of the common man 62 years after independence in democracy of Minister of Finance, in his speech talked of available national and other resources, you have expressed the intention of the government. I want to say that it is also the desire of all of us to see the common man prosper. The Minister of Finance in his budget speech on page 29, para 188 has made an important point. I want to quote it. You use it in all elections and emerge victorious. I want to quote para 188 of the budget speech 2010-11, of the Minister of Finance.

[English]

This Budget belong to 'Aam Aadmi'

[Translation]

This budget caters to the common man.

[English]

"It belongs to the farmer, the agriculturist, the entrepreneur and the investor.

The opportunity is great."

[Translation]

It is quite a lengthy paragraph. I will not be able to read it. Since the past two-three days I have a problem in my throat. We all accept that our the common man is our primary concern. ...*(Interruptions)* Lal Singh ji why are you so much agitated? I have just begun my speech. Perhaps the government is unaware of the condition of the common man today. Yesterday, I made an attempt to raise the problems of the common man

and the farmers through cut motions. I raised the issues related to 90 per cent of the population. Hence we raised the issues related to the common man in the House yesterday through cut motions. I should not take your name Lajuji, but I do not know whether under the pressure of the government or the CBI, you and some other colleagues, turned your back on the poor, due to which this government was saved yesterday. Otherwise the problem of the common man would have been highlighted yesterday. We introduced cut motions against raising the prices of petroleum products. Had we shown unity it would have benefited the farmers also. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): It is not so. We have given the government 15 days to bring down the prices. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mulayam singh ji, please sit down.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, through you I would like to draw the attention of the entire House, specially the Minister of Finance. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD (Saran): Since you took my name, therefore I want to say that yesterday you wanted to bring down the government here. But in Jharkhand your government fell. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA (Hazaribagh): On the altar of public interest, we would sacrifice our government not once but thousand times.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, keeping in mind the sentiments of the entire House I would like to say. ...*(Interruptions)* That is what I am saying. You are perturbed since yesterday night. But, now I will not take your name. You are my intimate friend and a senior Member.

I want to say one thing about the tax reforms which you mentioned. It was mentioned in the budget. I am not an economist.

But, I would say that I am a simple activist who is connected with the common people and has got elected 7 times to the Parliament. My father was an eminent Scholar of Sanskrit and I also got the opportunity to learn Sanskrit language. I wanted to bring the literature of Chanakya's Nitisutra, Kautilya's Arthashastra and Vishnugupta's Dharmashastra and quote from there but then, rest of the issues would have got delayed. The tax structure, which you have formulated, is not in the interest of common man, but it is for the benefit of rich people, if you get this structure reversed, then only it will benefit. What is the situation now? The one who will earn more than Rs. 8 lakhs or who has an income of Rs. 8 lakhs, will benefit the most. A person earning Rs. 80 thousand will have the benefit of Rs. 51,500. Rs. 51,500 means Rs. 45,00 per month. Now a person earning Rs. eighty thousand per month won't mind whether he gets Rs. 45,00 or not. A person earning Rs. five lakh will have the benefit of Rs. 20 thousand and those earning only Rs. 12 thousand, 15 thousand, 16 thousand. ...*(Interruptions)* 90 crores of people are in a pitiable condition. You have provided them the least benefit. Chanakya policy advises to take more from the rich and give more to the poor and not to take much from the poor people. There are thousands of government servants earning from one-lakh sixty thousand rupees to three lakh rupees. There are Central Government employees, State government employees, employees working in small corporations who have 15 thousand or 16 thousand of income. The persons earning from one-lakh sixty thousand rupees to three lakh rupees have no benefit and the common man comes in this category. I would not call a person earning five lakh rupees, a common man. My party does not consider a person earning 50 thousand rupees per month or 8 lakh rupees per annum to be a common man. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would humbly like to know as to how many persons out of the 3 crore 80 lakhs tax payers are there who earn more than 8 lakhs of rupees. ...*(Interruptions)* The common citizens among our middle class and poor class people are getting no benefit. Those earning from 3 lakhs to 5 lakhs of rupees have less benefit compared to those earning eight lakhs

of rupees. I would like to say that if you come out of the grip of IAS and World Bank and think about the common man, then, you will come to know that we should give more concessions and more relief to common people who needs it more.

You may increase the limit and it will be so because the common men are not counted among the rich class as well as the middle class. The person working in Gujarat Bhawan earning 15 thousand rupees per month. He is included in the category between one-lakh sixty thousand rupees to three lakh rupees. He has three children and one out of them remains ill, so, he has to spend on his medicines send them to school also. But, he has to pay ten percent now. I would like to request to ponder over it seriously. All the hon. members of the House will agree with me that the only solution in this regard is to reverse the tax structure. If the rich people get the benefit of Rs. 500 instead of Rs. 4500, it will be okay. But you should give more concession to the extremely poor people compared to Rs. twelve hundred. You have forgotten the senior citizens. The old age homes will continue to open up following western culture. You have forgotten the women. The senior citizens have the same limit of Rs. two lakhs and forty thousand. Don't they feel the pinch of price rise? The issue of senior citizens plays a major role in forming the government in America. We speak loftily in favour of women in the Parliament here. But they have been omitted. Therefore, I would humbly request you to consider it taking into account the common man, the continuous price rise and the situation of senior citizens in the society today. Shri Luluji, Shri Mulayamji and our party rightly say that the adoption of western culture in our country today is leading to the fragmentation of joint families. Everyday, I read news about coming of more old age homes for the senior citizens. Their children throw them out of the house. In such a situation, my humble request is that you please rethink about the tax-structure, which is creating problems for the common people. The poor people have been talked about a lot, so I won't speak much in this regard. All of us know as to what is the condition of the poor in the country today. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet and let the hon. Member speak.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please address the chair.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Had I not been concerned of the poor people, I would have not been in Parliament for Seven times. What do you know about my constituency where the poor people live? I represent that constituency of Ahmedabad where poor reside and those farmers too who are poor. I do not represent any rich class. What care you will show towards the poor. Being the son of a poor teacher, I have seen poverty. ...*(Interruptions)* I have taught the poor. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You please address the chair and don't look elsewhere.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: You have been elected for the first time and you talk of the poor. I am talking about you all, you should talk of poor. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please don't interrupt each other.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I haven't cast any aspersion. I have not spoken any unparliamentary language for the last twenty years. I am only speaking, what is there in my mind. You have also said that we should think of poor and middle class and if we increase the limit by modifying this pyramid a little bit, it will provide them some relief from the price rise. I want to tell you this main thing.

The second issue, which I want to highlight is that in the budget we. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet, you please speak when you get the chance to do so.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I will speak only on four or five issues. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. member, you please address the Chair.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: They take it lightly. I want to talk about those poor people. ...*(Interruptions)* if it will not be so, I will sit quietly. I haven't cast aspersion on anyone nor said anything that will hurt someone. If someone puts forth some good suggestion, you don't even like it. I am giving suggestion for the poor people. I haven't ill spoken against the government. I speak only about the poor. Don't I have the right to speak about the poor?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, my second issue on the finance bill is regarding the housing sector. I have spoken about the technical issue. Now this red book of Finance bill contains *[English]* Memorandum explaining the provisions in the Finance bill, 2010. *[Translation]* I have to speak on the Finance bill and don't have to make a speech. *[English]* There is a difference between Budget and the Finance bill. I am speaking on the Finance bill. *[Translation]* I would like to point out the technical aspects and I will not criticize anybody. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister towards the housing sector. On page 21 at II point-5 in the Finance bill when you have said that one percent interest will be waived off up to the loan of Rs. ten lakhs. So far as I know and I have seen that 10% tax will be applicable up to the loan of Rs. 10 lakhs to 20 lakhs. If a person has to spend Rs. 20 lakhs on the construction of his house and if he takes a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs, then, on the basis of one percent waiver he will have a benefit of merely rupees ten thousand. What used to take place till now? When he used to construct his house, he used to pay his instalments gradually but so far as I understand and you may be right in pointing out that now anyone who will construct his house on the basis of a loan of Rs. 20 lakhs, whose two-third amount attracts relief in your budget and is free from the tax but the remaining one-third amount will invite 3.4 % of tax and that will amount to Rs. 66,666. You have given him a benefit of Rs. ten thousand but taken

away from him Rs. 66,666. He will have to pay that much of tax which was not there earlier. The Finance Minister has said that the housing sector will get three thousand crores rupees more. In my opinion, you are going to take away more money from them. You have brought 25 new services under the service tax. It comes as a surprise to me that it will function with retrospective effect, one from the year 2003 and the other from the year 2007. I think, the tax is never levied with retrospective effect. You should implement it from the next year. You have said that out of 25 new services, 5 services are new. These should not be subjected to tax from retrospective effect. As you have said that if anyone takes a house on rent or gives his house on rent and if the rent exceeds Rs. ten lakhs, then it will invite tax. That too will be with retrospective effect. Now, if a tenant has already left the house, then from whom the tax will be taken retrospectively? Hon. Delhi High Court has ruled that,

[English]

"The Delhi High Court gave a very bold verdict that renting of property is not rendering any kind of service."

[Translation]

If you give your house on rent to somebody, it is not a kind of service but ignoring the judgement of High court, we have silently inserted this provision that if you give your house on rent, it will invite tax. I would request you to consider this provision of retrospective effect. Another main thing which I would like to highlight is regarding charitable institutions. I would like to earnestly put forth this issue before the House. *[English]* Memorandum explaining the provisions of Finance Bill, 2010 *[Translation]* page 21.3 mentions institution running some training and coaching programme and I would say that the government does not run the country but it is the charitable institutions which do so; therefore, if any institution carries out training, research and the

same kind of tasks for the welfare of the poor at less amount, it will also invite tax. And a word has been added to it by mistake. What is that word? It is "whether or not" it means whether it earns profit or not, the tax will be levied. If it earns profit, it can be understood but if an institution does not earn profit and even then it is subjected to tax, then it is beyond comprehension. Our country still follows the principles of Gandhiji. Many members are there in the House and the legislative assemblies as well who have money and they utilize it for the welfare of the people and the country. If a budget of 11 lakh crores of rupees for 107 crore people of this country could do something, it could have brought about a change in the country quite before. Still 90 crores people are there about whom we don't know as to how many are poor?- N.C. Saxena gives one report and Tendulkarji gives another one and the Ministry comes out with some other report. Just now it has been pointed out that 50 percent people are living below poverty line. Regarding the "whether or not" provision in respect of these institutions, I would humbly like to submit that if someone does not earn profit, what is the justification of taking tax from it? They run the organizations. If they make profits, you can take the tax. You go through all his ledgers and account books. I want to say that in this case also you have made it retrospectively effective from 11/07/2003. This retrospective term is beyond my comprehension because I am a student. Do you understand it? Recover the tax retrospectively w.e.f. from three years or six years back. The whole House is getting misled and somewhere the officers are also misleading you. Our financial traditions and the dignity of this House get hurt. We should not take any such step like proposing a provision today, which will lead to accruing of benefits spread over the last several years. For the first time, some of my colleagues will not be present in the House. Hon. Chidambaramji was Finance Minister and I was listening to his speech. Cash withdrawal tax was included. That is, the tax on one's own money. The then Finance

[Shri Harin Pathak]

Minister of UPA Government made this proposal. If you keep your salary and the hard earned money on which you have paid the tax, in a bank and if you want to withdraw the same, you will have to pay the tax. The whole House was listening quietly but I raised my voice and asked what's happening in the country?

15.00 hrs.

If my 50 thousand or a lakh rupees are lying deposited in some bank in the world anywhere and I withdraw rupees thirty thousand from the account, then, why should I pay the tax? While I have already paid my taxes. You considered that and with prospective effect you agreed to withdraw the tax from the year 2010-11 in order to gain advantage in the elections. Somewhere you implement prospectively, but in order to earn more revenue you do it retrospectively.

Sir, you have imposed limited liabilities tax on the earning above Rs. 60 lakhs. I hail from Gujarat where mostly business people reside. As a result, no one will build a company having the earnings above Rs. 60 lakh. Most limited companies have private partnership. He will make the private companies of three members of his own family. Your aim will not get fulfilled. Rendering my viewpoint on these three or four issues and not taking much of the time of the House, I would like to repeat that the common man is suffering, your budget is against the common man. Your budget is against the farmers and more than 90 crore people of this country. Your financial thinking revolves around politics and the voters only and how to get votes. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be quiet.

...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI KALYAN BANERJEE (Sreerampur): He is talking for the corporates only. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: I spoke for 20 minutes, you did not allow me to speak. I spoke for 25 minutes on Aam Aadmi but he disturbed me. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record except what Shri Harin Pathak says.

(Interruptions)...*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Who is the one earning rupees eight lakhs? Is he a common man? I have opposed the corporate sector and the rich people. I have advocated for the common man but you used to oppose him. ...*(Interruptions)* You interrupted me. I am saying that tax should not be reduced and concessions should not be given in case of people earning rupees eight lakhs. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Sir, I want to say that this government won the elections in the year 2004 and 2009 in the name of common man but the common man himself is facing the brunt of price rise. You talk of inflation. I don't want to go in figures. For the first time, the economists did not realize that when the inflation goes up, the prices shoot up but when the inflation comes down, even then, the prices go up. I don't think that it happens in any other country in the world. We have no answer to this problem but we pat our back; [English] inflation has come down from four percent to two percent. [Translation] When it was zero percent, even then the prices were rising. The whole

*Not recorded.

country was reeling under price rise. Don't get in these figures; try to find out the real problem. Find out the real problem of the poor people and the middle class as to what they want and the country's budget should be prepared according to this and the concessions given in the Finance bill should be based on the same. With this, I conclude my speech. I want to thank you for giving me opportunity to speak.

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM (Mumbai North): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have got the opportunity to speak after listening to the entire speeches of my colleagues and a senior Member of Bhartiya Janata Party, Shri Harin Pathak. Therefore, I would like to thank you. Harin bhai has mainly placed before us his complaint regarding tax structure and this is one such thing on which we can debate as much as we wish. Whom to be included in the tax slab and whom not to be has been an issue of debate since long. Reforms are also carried out from time to time in this regard. I would like to say one thing regarding whatever you said with regard to income tax. Once upon a time an income upto Rs 50,000 was exempted and now it has increased upto Rs. One lakh Sixty Thousand. In this Budget of Pranab Babu. ...*(Interruptions)*. Every Government has increased it a little bit and it is not that only you have done everything. This is a regular process. ...*(Interruptions)*

Hon'ble Deputy Speaker, Sir, what I mean to say is that tax exemptions are reviewed from time to time, slabs keep changing. It is important to understand the arrangement made by Hon'ble Minister of Finance in this Bill of 2010. Those earning Rs 1,60,000 shall be exempted from any kind of tax and then a person earning above that and upto Rs. 8 lakh shall come under 30 percent tax slab but from those people who are earning between Rs 1,60,000 to Rs 3,00,000 shall be charged 10 percent income tax. You rightly said that this major category has an income between Rs 1,50,000 to Rs 3,00,000 only and Hon'ble Minister of Finance has put the lowest amount of burden upon them. Therefore, I would first of all like to congratulate him for this minimum burden. ...*(Interruptions)* Harin

Bhai, you are a very old and dear friend of mine, please have some patience.

15.08 hrs.

(SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA *in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would first of all like to congratulate Hon'ble Minister of Finance that during the last 18-20 months this country has also faced economic slowdown like all over the world and when the largest economies of the world went through severe slowdown and their growth rate went negative, our Hon'ble Minister of Finance did not let the growth momentum of our country go down. I would like to congratulate him for this because Hon'ble Minister of Finance has written a success story in the last one year. It is a great success story in this regard that our GDP growth rate did not become negative. In the year 2009, the GDP growth rate of America went down to 2.5 and the growth rate of UK also went to minus 4.8. ...*(Interruptions)*

Shri Lalu Prasad Ji, please let me speak and it will not be that I will speak only whatever you desire. I will speak whatever I want to. Please let me speak as there is a continuity in speaking.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Yes, I would like to say that the economy of the entire world has got destroyed but this country's economy survived. It is very important to tell this. Then only they will understand as to how well UPA-2 has performed.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Nirupam, no cross-talks please address the Chair.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Thank you Mr. Chairman, Sir.

During the past 18 months the economies of the super powers faltered. Our economy did not falter, and remained intact. I feel, the entire country should congratulate our Minister of Finance for that.

I have only mentioned that in 2009, the GDP growth of America was -2.5, UK -4.8 and for Japan, the major global economy it was -5.3. The economy of the fastest growing country slowed down about to 8 per cent, from 10 percent. In such a scenario, India's GDP growth rate remained 5.6. It did not register negative growth. The credit for it goes to the efforts of the Government of India its stimulus package and various economic reform policies. The Government performed a miracle. This relates to 2009. In 2010, the American GDP growth rate is only 2.7, that of UK, only 1.3. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Lalu ji, I will give time to you later on.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Syed Shahnawaz Hussain, you are disturbing the House.

...(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman Sir, I know that the mention of GDP Growth rate only. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, please Cooperate. Please do not disturb him.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am not denying that inflation has not increased during the last one year. Inflation has increased and that cannot be denied. In this session itself before holidays this topic has been discussed in detail. We have also identified its reasons. After identifying its reasons we are also trying to check them and have also been successful in that to some extent. It is not so that the Government is not concerned. Yesterday 13 parties had called for 'Bharat Band'. I would like to congratulate them that their 'Bharat Band' was very successful.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Member, you may please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I mean to say that despite economic recession and bad monsoon during the past one and half years, the Government handled the situation very well and did not allow the situation to deteriorate. Even our food production has declined due to which we have to import foodgrains. Just now Shri Pranabji has stated that the Government has reduced the import duty on several

foodgrains so that the foodgrains which we are importing becomes cheaper and the common man could easily procure foodgrains. The Government is very much concerned about the common man and certainly makes efforts in this direction.

I just want to say that when our country was facing such an emergent situation, we were writing a story of success. Today, every sector, barring agriculture sector, whether it is manufacturing sector, service sector or some other sector, is registering growth. The Government is making continuous effort for growth in the agriculture sector. If we talk about per capita income, I don't know as to what kind of survey has been conducted according to which the daily earning of 78% people in the country has been fixed at Rs.20/- only. It is totally wrong. I can't believe this, I don't agree with this ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except Shri Sanjay Nirupam's speech. Shri Sanjay Nirupam may continue please.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Anything can be said for settling a score. However let somebody tell from the core of his heart whether there are really 78% people in our country who do not earn even Rs.20/- per day. I cannot accept this. The income of the people has increased in our country.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please address the Chair. Nothing else will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. I want to say something.

[Translation]

You speak later on.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please cooperate with the Chair.

Shri Hussain, all the time, you are disturbing. You can speak when you get your chance.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can refute the points when you speak. Please refute when you get your turn.

...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Otherwise, it becomes chaotic. Nothing will go on record, except Shri Sharad Yadav.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SHARAD YADAV: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I congratulate you. Just now Pathakji was mentioning about the sample survey which was conducted by the Arjun Sen Gupta Committee. I just want to say that three kinds of data are available. Even the leader of the House has also stated this and has asked the Planning Commission to identify the actual number of poor people in the country.

I would say that this figure is not quoted by us. Arjun Sen Gupta Committee was constituted by the Government. I would like to tell that in India 75 to 80% people are such; Rs. 20/- is the average whereas the Planning Commission has quoted less than this ...*(Interruptions)* Sir, I usually don't interrupt, but he is not speaking the truth, the Committee which the Government has constituted ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: People are eating mud ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman Sir, I know that there are poor people in our country but ...*(Interruptions)* Please let me speak. I am humbly

*Not recorded.

[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

requesting you that ...*(Interruptions)* I will talk about myself only. I cannot talk about you ...*(Interruptions)* Mr. Chairman Sir, no one is denying that there are poor people in the country. There are people who are living below the poverty line. There have been varying figures in this regard which have cropped up from time to time. They have also been disputed. There was a time when 36 percent people were living below the poverty line. Thereafter this percentage declined to 26 percent. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAKESH SINGH (Jabalpur): Do you think that the report of the National Survey is inaccurate. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except the speech of Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

[Translation]

...*(Interruptions)**

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Earlier 36 per cent of people were under BPL category. Thereafter this percentage got reduced to 26 per cent and then to 25 per cent. During the past ten years, one crore people rose above the poverty line as a result of the efforts made by the UPA Government. We cannot deny these figures. I just wanted to say that whether it was Sen Gupta Committee or some other committee ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except the speech of Shri Sanjay Nirupam.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Allow him to speak.

...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: Sir, I would just like to clarify one point. This issue was raised on the floor of the House several times. I myself have pointed out that the terms of reference which have been given to a particular body to determine and arrive at a figure are at variance. They vary from one committee to another committee. Therefore, three sets of figures are now currently available as Sharadji has pointed out and we have requested the Planning Commission to look into it and to arrive at a determined figure which is acceptable all over. That is the practice we are having not now but from day one of 1951. We are having such figures since then. Therefore, we need not be worried about this. The Planning Commission will reconcile and the final figure would be available. On the basis of that, Central allocation, Gadgil Formula allocation and Central plan assistance will be made. Now, one figure is there and on the basis of that even this year's allocations have been made. But perhaps it will have to be revised and that job is being done. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, the actual number of poor in the country is to be determined by the Planning Commission only. I was expressing my viewpoint on the basis of the report of the planning Commission. I am unable to believe that ...*(Interruptions)* Please Sharadji, you have expressed your viewpoint, now let me express mine. You will not decide as to what I have to speak. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: The Chair will decide ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: You will not decide, the Chair will decide ...*(Interruptions)* you cannot say ...*(Interruptions)* I am speaking with the permission of the Chair. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair. Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Is this a speculation market of Mumbai? ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please co-operate with the Chair. It is a very serious issue. Please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MULAYAM SINGH YADAV (Mainpuri): Will they not accept the viewpoint of the leader of the House, what is this. ...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please take your seats. Shri Nirupam, you may please address the Chair.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is now becoming free for all.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: To say that 78 per cent people in the country are such who do not earn even Rs.20/- per day is tantamount to my insult and also of all those who care for the country ...(Interruptions) I don't agree with this fact. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Please ask him to conclude his speech.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Sanjay Nirupam, you may please continue now. Nothing else will go on record.

*Not recorded.

...(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, please maintain decorum in the House.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Members, the entire proceedings are being televised and the entire nation is watching you all.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Now, I come to another issue. ...(Interruptions) and this is an important one. For the first time, in six years during the reign of UPA-I and UPA-II, the common man has been made the centre of focus. ...(Interruptions). I want to highlight the suggestions given by Pranab Babu in this budget and also the social sector spending during the past six years. Health sector was allocated Rs. 25,154 crores and National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) Rs. 15,723 crores. ...(Interruptions)

SHRI PRANAB MUKHERJEE: You express your own views and let them say what they want to.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please cooperate with the Chair. Please maintain decorum.

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: After the Health sector, I would like to move on to the Education sector. With immense pride I would like to state that the UPA government, without any political discrimination continued with the two flagship schemes of the NDA—the Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana and the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan because the interest of the common man hinged on it. It is not a matter of political

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[Shri Sanjay Nirupam]

consideration...*(Interruptions)*. Nor that of political discrimination. What matters is the development of the common man, the villages and the backward areas. It is this concern for development, which paved way for such a huge allocation for Health sector. Similar was the reason for allocation of Rs. 49,904 crores for Education sector. ...*(Interruptions)* It's a stupendous achievement as it marks a six fold increase, compared to the allocations during the past 5-6 years. For Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, the allocation is Rs. 15,000 crores. Food subsidy has been increased to Rs. 55,578 crores. I would like to put forth the facts with regard to the food subsidy. Recently, Shri Sharad Pawar, in reply to a question in this House, mentioned that about Rs. 50,000 crores were being given for food subsidy. This amount is being spent on food subsidy through PDS this year for the common man. Lakhs of tonnes of foodgrains are being sent to the states. But, what is the situation there. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

In the year 2009-10, against an allocation of 476 lakh tonnes of foodgrains under TPDS for the whole year, the off-take by the States and UTs upto February, 2010 has been only 390 lakh tonnes.

[Translation]

What I mean to say is that in order to mitigate the problems of the common man, the Centre is sending such huge amounts of subsidy. But the State governments are unable to lift the foodgrains. ...*(Interruptions)*. This is the current year's scenario. If you want, I can depict the situation as prevailed in different states in 2007-08 in this regard. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. You can refute it later.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: In 2007-08, Gujarat was allotted 11 lakh tonnes of foodgrains. But it could lift only eight lakh tonnes. ...*(Interruptions)*. In 2008-2009, Gujarat government, which is efficient and looks after the interest of the common man. ...*(Interruptions)* was allotted 10 lakh tonnes. However, the offtake was only 8.5 lakh tonnes. ...*(Interruptions)*. Similar is the situation in other states. ...*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, unfortunately, exactly the same situation prevails in other states. ...*(Interruptions)*.

We chalk out schemes to serve the people, provide funds and also foodgrains. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing should go on record except what Shri Sanjay Nirupam is saying.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: But the implementation and distribution rests with the state governments ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI YASHWANT SINHA: This is a very serious discussion on the Finance Bill. This House is aware that Budget is discussed in two parts. The general discussion on the Budget has already taken place in the earlier part of the Session. In this Session and today we are discussing the Finance Bill. The Finance Bill relates to the taxation proposals of the Government of India. Now, if he brings up extraneous issues, especially the controversial issues, then naturally there will be uproar in the House.

I would request the Leader of the House to please discipline his Member so that he does not cross the *laxman rekha*. There is a *laxman rekha* for this

*Not recorded.

discussion. Why is he derailing this serious discussion?
He is derailing this serious discussion. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: There is nothing inappropriate in what he said. He has given only figures. Shri Sanjay Nirupam, please continue.

...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Sir, Yashwant Babu has raised a very fundamental issue. I welcome it. I would like to maintain that the amount spent on Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan i.e., Rs. 15,000 crores is collected through education cess, which finds a mention in the Finance Bill. It is a form of taxation, proceeds from which is given to the States. However, if the States are unable to utilize it then I have all the right to express my concern. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

I am not crossing Laxman rekha at all. The hon. Member from Jharkhand should realize that. I would like to say that the Centre has given Rs. 15,000 crores for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: Who has given it? This is people's money, country's money and you are claiming that you have given it. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: You are right. This is taxpayer's money, we have taken this money from the tax payer after putting 2 percent cess on him and we have formulated schemes to impart elementary education to people by using the same money but the State Governments are not using that money. This is what I mean to say. If it is controversial then

[English]

I am really sorry. But this is the fact of the matter in our State administration. Please accept it. ...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

In the year 2007-2008 there was an unspent fund of Rs 8728 crores, which was to be spent by the State Governments for providing elementary education to poor people and they could not do the same. The funds allocated for the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan in the year 2008-09 were not utilized for the whole year and they were utilized in the last 3-4 remaining months of that year. Union Government has formulate schemes but it is the responsibility of the states to implement them. If the State Governments are failing to implement the central Government schemes then it is a cause for concern. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI ANANT GANGARAM GEETE (Raigarh) : Please tell us our why no tax was imposed on IPL. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please sit down. Do not disturb him.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: If comparative study of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan is done on the basis of states then we will find that Rajasthan and Chattisgarh have spent more than 90 percent funds. But the Government of Madhya Pradesh has utilized only 57 percent under the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing else should go on record. Shri Sanjay Nirupam, please conclude.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: The Government of Bihar could utilise only 42 percent out of total funds provided to it by the Government under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan during last year and the rest remained unutilized. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, please sit down. Shri Sanjay Nirupam, please conclude. I give you one minute more. I would request the other Hon'ble Members to sit down.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, I told him to conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman Sir, I am laying on the table of the House for everybody to see the details pertaining to the condition of all other centrally sponsored schemes alongwith the manner in which they are being implemented in the states. ...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI LALU PRASAD: If it is laid, it would become a part of the proceeding. We do not know what the content is and, what the shortcoming is. Hence, it should not be laid.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, I have not given him permission to lay it on the Table of the House. Shri Sanjay Nirupam, please conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman Sir, I would like to come to the second issue. As I had said in the beginning itself that the economy is improving slowly and things are coming back on track and its effect can be seen in the context of jobs. It can very well be known by seeing as to how much employment is going to be generated in various sectors in the coming days. I remember that in the last 3 months of year 2008, 4.5 lakh jobs were lost due to economic recession. But for the last six months pink slips are not being given. Be it manufacturing sector, service sector, industrial or consumer goods sector, growth and improvement can be seen in almost every sector. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon'ble Members, please cooperate. Shri Sanjay Nirupam, please conclude. I give you one minute more.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: Mr. Chairman, Sir, senior leaders like Lalu ji, Mulayam ji, Sharad Yadav ji are sitting here. I am concluding my speech after their continuous interference. I feel ashamed that they do not have any patience. They are not willing to listen to their shortcomings. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Shri Shailendra Kumar to speak now. Hon'ble Members, please sit down. Shri Shailendra Kumar, please start your speech.

[Translation]

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: I would like to say one more thing over here. ...*(Interruptions)* Something they mention about IPL and sometimes about some other things. I would not like to present my speech in this kind of pandemonium. Therefore, I will conclude my speech here only while supporting this Finance Bill.

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Hon'ble Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on the discussion on supplementary demand for grants and Appropriation Bill, Finance Bill 2010. I was attentively listening to the Hon'ble Members of the ruling and the opposition parties. I would like to express my gratitude to Hon'ble Yashwant Sinha Ji, he has been our ex-Finance Minister. Indeed, discussion is going on in the House on a very serious issue. However, it appears now that non serious talks are going on over here. Right from the district headquarters to the lowest levels, jugglery of figures and data on papers is going on in the country. If you go to the remote villages, you will witness the real image of India. When we held meetings concerned with district planning, vigilance and monitoring, officers

show figures and data on papers, however, the reality remains something different. The union government contends that it has released so much money to the state, but only very little amount was spent and that too on papers. The Union says that it disbursed a large amount, but, that amount was spent on papers and in figures only. If you visit villages, you will see the reality of the fact, the real picture will come before you that nothing has been spent over there. This is the sorry state of affairs.

Hon. Mulayam Singh Ji put an important point yesterday. Hon. Finance Minister presented his Budget and claimed it to be a budget of the common man. The fact is, at the time of the presentation of the Budget, we discussed every issue pertaining to the General Budget. Today we need to discuss on taxes and figures. Bhai Harin Pathak Ji spoke, explaining the realities I was listening. Much discussion was held on one issue that the fund earmarked is for the BPL. At present, there is no correct report about the BPL across the country. This is unfortunate. The Saxena Committee contends something, Arjun Singh Committee, Planning Commission's report, Tendulkar report and the report on rural development put forth something else. Seemingly, that though this budget has been called a budget of the common man, we are in fact, playing with the common man and the poor. We are not serious.

Today, there is a need to do something with all seriousness for the daily wage earner, the farm labourers and the poor who do not even have two square meals. Even today, there are such people as are leading a life like that of animals, passing their lives by eating soil, leaves, forest fruits. They do not even have a shelter over their head and are leading a nomadic life. There is no concern for them. We only hear about IPL, paper figures/data over here.

Yesterday, "Bharat Bandh" was observed. I would like to thank those from the ruling side who congratulated me. This is true that the whole of India is reeling under price rise. That is why people - be they businessmen, farmers, student, teachers, advocates - came out on

roads yesterday and all supported the Bandh. Everybody has resentment towards the government, be it the Union or the State governments. We will have to ponder over this issue seriously today.

My leader had submitted this very point that the condition of the poor, the farmers, the youth, the muslims is worse. What has the Government provided in this budget for them? There is a huge army of unemployed persons. If the data of the employment exchanges of the whole country is considered, around 58 lakh young people are getting themselves registered in employment exchanges every year. We have made tremendous progress in the IT sector along with other several sectors as of now. However, we are not being able to remove unemployment from our country. This is also a matter to be pondered over seriously.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, tax reforms are being talked about. However, what has the Government done to check those affluent people having unaccounted money who evade taxes? What have they done so far to check tax evasion? Recently, when the issue of IPL came up, the Income Tax Officials went over there. Income Tax Officials reach to investigate against certain families. However, in general, there is so much tax evasion across the country that if it is checked, we can uplift the poor, and give unemployment allowance to the unemployed from that money. However, we have not done anything in this regard. Today, discussion is being held here about the rise in the prices of essential commodities. But, yesterday the newspapers reported that there has been a rise in prices of Arhar dal again to the tune of Rs.8. My leader Hon. Mulayam Singh Ji had stated this point itself that the price of diesel has been raised in the Finance Bill that has been presented whereas it should have been reduced keeping the interest of the farmers in view. The government should have brought down the prices of Arhar dal which have gone up. If they had brought down the prices of urea and other fertilizers which have gone up, I think, members from both sides would have welcome it with clappings. However, we are not able to hold any discussion, apart from discussing about the papers,

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

figures and blaming the state governments in the consent to release of funds by the Union Government.

Sir, as such, I would like to state that it is a serious issue and it is imperative for the government to ponder over it. Just now, when the Hon. Minister of Finance rose to present the Appropriation Bill, he was talking about monsoon. He was saying that if there will be an adverse monsoon, there will be decline in food grain production and if it will be favourable, our warehouses will be full. I would like to ask if our warehouses are full, then why there is so much price rise in the country today even in terms of essential commodities. I think that we will have to ponder over it. We will have to pay attention towards our export and import also to ascertain quantum of balance is there between import and export. Have, we ever paid attention towards it? Only, whenever there is shortage of something, we import it and supply it in our country. I visit my area every Saturday and Sunday. There is much foodgrain in our country at present. I got to see in my area that post harvesting, there is much stock of wheat with the farmers. However, there is still no procurement centre as on date. Where would the farmer sell his wheat or paddy. The intermediary buys his produce at a throw-away price and the farmer is compelled to sell to him. We are not being able to put this arrangement in place. We talk only about papers and figures over here.

Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister had also stated that he would try to bring back the black money of the country deposited in foreign countries and that he was carrying out negotiations with the Swiss Bank. But, the day he announced this fact, I am sure, no black money has been left in the Swiss Bank. I bet on it and am ready to relinquish membership of this house if I am proved wrong. All the black money has been siphoned off from there. The entire black money has been invested now in the IPL. Discussion was held on the IPL in this house. IPL was such a major issue which

had got the entire black money of the country and abroad. However, I am constrained to submit that we did not discuss that issue in all seriousness. That is why, today, there has been price rise leading the poor to become poorer. The condition of the middle class people today is also very bad. But, the rich are becoming richer. This is the condition prevailing in the country today. I regret to contend that the way the IPL issue should have been raised here and the clear figures involved therein should have come up, but, that could not be brought forth. We involved the tapping issue therein and due to that, the IPL issue was pushed to the background. The need of the hour is that the black money deposited in the foreign countries be brought in the country and invested in the developmental projects lying pending in the country and it should be spent for the poor who are becoming poorer.

At last, without speaking further, I would conclude by saying one thing about foodgrains. Even today, countries like Australia, Brazil, Mexico or several smaller countries carry out processing of fruits and vegetables up to 90-95%. We, in India, are able to do that only upto 2%. Neither do we have storage of foodgrains, nor any arrangement for food processing. We will have to ponder over it also. If we carry out even 40-50% food processing, there will be no price-rise in the country and the poor will get his square meals. This is the prevailing condition as of now. Without stating at length, I would like to conclude. Our several other Hon. colleagues would like to speak on this issue.

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): Sir, we are discussing today the Finance Bill which is very important. Sometime back, our Hon. Finance Minister apprised this House about the condition of the country. He mentioned about the condition of the economy of our country at present.

[English]

The Hon. Finance Minister is a very senior Parliamentarian and senior politician of the country.

[Translation]

He has put forth this point here. One thing is needed to be mentioned here that last time when the Hon. finance Minister had presented the budget in the house, at that time, we saw that the budget was a floor strategy. That was a flawed strategy to meet the deficit by increasing indirect taxes. The indirect taxes which have been raised in our country has created more pressure on the poor man and the middle classes of the country. We have discussed a lot about the petro products. Today, discussion is being held on taxation, however, we have held discussion in this regard three-four times in this house. It is not that we start discussing a matter only because we get an opportunity to discuss something against the government. But, the crux of the matter is that on whom tax burden is more. If we carry out an analysis of the taxation that is more on petro products, we find that [English] the rate of food inflation in the country is nearing around 20 per cent. Such reliance on indirect taxes to finance deficit budget creates burden of financing the deficit on the poor. It is entirely the pressure on the poor.

Secondly, what I want to put here is that mobilizing of substantial revenues from customs and excise duties on petroleum products is going against the general people of the country. [Translation] Sanjay Nirupam ji is my friend. Interruptions were being made over here earlier. It is right that the government is declaring this budget to be made for the common man, however, it is one thing to say so and another in terms of what is going on outside. At present, the whole country is thinking in terms of the tax burden which is on the common man. Petroleum planning and analysis cell is under the Petroleum Ministry; we have not manufactured it. As per its analysis, through tax levy on petroleum products, Rs.77000 crore has been allocated to it by the center. Rs. 74000 crore has been mobilized from other resources during the year 2008-09 for cost subsidies. How much collection did the government make?

[English]

What is the net amount that the Government has earned from this? It is more than Rs. 2000 crore; more than Rs. 2000 crore from the general people. There is surmounting pressure among the common people, among the poorer sections, among the middle class through the increased prices in respect of the petroleum products.

16.00 hrs.

This is one thing. Secondly, I would like to mention from the 12th Report of the Standing Committee on Finance regarding the tax collection from the corporate sector. You will be astonished to see this. The hon. Finance Minister, through his Department, supplied this data to the Standing Committee. What is the observation of the Standing Committee? The Standing Committee is not satisfied regarding the corporate income tax collection. The Report says:

"This is evident from the fact that corporate income tax collection in 2009-10 increased by only 13.47 per cent as compared to 2008-09 while there has been a fall in income-tax collection by 0.41 per cent....."

[Translation]

Collection of income tax declined while there was 63.6 per cent more collection in regard to other taxes.

[English]

It was 63.6 per cent resulting in overall tax collection increased by 8.51 per cent.

[Translation]

In regard to the target of collection of corporate taxes, only 13.47 per cent rise has been recorded therein.

[English]

I will now go to other figures regarding the revenue foregone. This is also from the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance. It says:

[Shri Bansa Gopal Chowdhury]

"The revenue foregone as a result of tax concession in the year 2009-10 amounts to Rs.5,02,299 crore, which is 79.54 per cent of the aggregate collection in this year. Within this, corporate tax revenue foregone is Rs.79,554 crore; personal income-tax revenue foregone is Rs.40,929 crore."

16.02 hrs.

(SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI *in the Chair*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this information has been given in the Report of the Standing Committee on Finance, and the Department has supplied this information. Miserably the Department has failed to collect the tax from the corporate sector. It is a failure on the part of the Department to collect these taxes, which we have categorically stated during the discussion on the Budget. We are now stating this in Parliament again and again that the Government, with a clear-cut policy, is not trying to collect the corporate tax; and in contrast they are trying to create surmounting pressure on the general public to categorically take the money from the hands of the common people. This is the economic scenario and this is the entire scene of the country now.

At that time, the hon. Finance Minister was just stating about the IIP growth rate. What is the fact? I am coming to this point. Now, it has been discussed and mentioned that we are coming out from the global recession. What is the scenario?

[Translation]

How will we come out of global recession? This is based on the fact. We will have to go ahead of the Govt. figures.

Industrial production index remained 17.6 per cent in January, 2010 and 15.1 per cent in February. However, the Govt. should convey the undisclosed facts also to the people.

[English]

It is a fact that in the IIP growth rate, consumer

durable grew by 29.9 per cent. 'Consumer durable' means automobile, fridge, TV, etc. It had grown by 29.9 per cent, that is, 30 per cent.

[Translation]

More expenditure is carried out on consumer non-durables, it covers food and small household items.

[English]

Here the increase was only 2.3 per cent.

It shows very clearly the gap between the rich and the poor. The Taxation Policy of this Government has increased the gap between the rich and the poor. The Government is always pampering one section, that is the corporate sector. The Government is not taking money from the corporate sector. In this regard there is a data that has been supplied by the Finance Ministry to the Standing Committee on Finance.

Now, I am coming to the point regarding Special Economic Zone (SEZ). What is the scenario from the Finance Ministry? What is the tune of loss that the Government has incurred here? We have gathered the data from the report of the Finance Ministry, which says that on account of Indirect Taxes, the Government has incurred an estimated loss of revenue to the tune of Rs. 48,881 crore; and on account of Direct Taxes, they have incurred an estimated loss of revenue to the tune of Rs. 57,531 crore during this period. Thus the total estimated loss of revenue is to the tune of Rs. 1,06,412 crore. It is just because the Government was trying to push the Special Economic Zone. They have said that to build the Special Economic Zones, they were giving some concessions and other things. At that point of time, this was the loss.

There has been another loss in the Special Economic Zone. You would be astonished to know that the Government has already declared the tax duty exemption for the SEZ. What is the observation of the Standing Committee on Finance on this? They have observed: "It is recommended that the Ministry of Finance, Department of Revenue should set up a Study

Group to undertake a comprehensive review on the desirability of tax duty exemptions to SEZs, which will *inter alia* bring out the cost of tax duty exemptions vis-a-vis the benefits.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, you have another speaker also from your party. So, please conclude now.

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY: Yes, Sir. Just now, I am concluding.

Sir, what I am trying to say here is this. We have already demanded to set up a Joint Parliamentary Committee. Our party leader, hon. Shri Basu Deb Acharia has demanded in the House for setting up a Joint Parliamentary Committee to conduct an inquiry into the affairs of the IPL. The IPL is going on in the whole country; it is a scandalous thing; it is only gambling, which is going on. What is in the report that has been submitted by the Finance Ministry? They have allowed them categorically to deposit the tax after 21 months. For whom is it? For whose interest have they allowed this thing?

Therefore, Sir, I cannot support this Fiscal Policy of the Government. Lakhs of people had opposed the Fiscal Policy of the Government yesterday, and today, I also oppose the Fiscal Policy of the Government lock, stock and barrel.

With these few words I conclude.

SHRI B. MAHTAB (Cuttack): Thank you. Mr. Chairman, Sir, for allowing me to participate in the Finance Bill, 2010-11.

On more than one occasion, the Prime Minister has highlighted the possibility of achieving a double digit growth. The dream of 10 per cent growth seems within reach. But this optimism is driven more by short-term factors such as demand driven by high level of consumption and Government expenditures. Factors that truly push an economy ahead such as higher productivity or increases in output for worker and technological progress, are still low in India's radar.

The Finance Minister has taken upon himself two major tasks—one, implementation of the direct tax code and second, the Goods and Services Tax, both by 1st April 2011.

The draft code is already in the public domain, and the adjustment in personal taxation made in this year's Budget has made it easier to implement the new code. Of these, the GST roll-out will fundamentally change revenue realisation, the transparency of tax collections and reduction of administrative cost. It is likely that there would be significant revenue gains to the Centre as well as the States once GST is in place, most of it coming out of capturing revenue leakages into the system.

The recommendation of the 13th Finance Commission on GST appears that it has been contributed by people who have no knowledge and experience of goods and services taxation and its implementation. The recommended rates for GST at five per cent for Centre and 7.5 per cent for the States are unrealistic because now the service tax, the Central excise and customs duty are all at 10 per cent. The recommendation to include liquor excise and power tariff into GST are also unrealistic.

Bringing into the direct tax net the presumed incomes of the self-employed and the traders is certainly a valid proposition but a timid start had been made in this direction. Tax system, especially direct tax on income and wealth is so much distorted by incentives and exemptions that what are only apparently high rates of taxation which are in fact quite low rates as against notional 30 per cent in the case of income tax actually turned to be less than 20 per cent.

The fiscal policy adjustments since the mid-eighties were supposed to provide incentives for what is euphemistically called a viable class of individuals as well as corporations to work more and earn more and in the process not only to consume more but also save and invest more.

A progressive structure of direct taxes has to be

[Shri B. Mahtab]

created; even indirect taxes too should be so designed that their incidence should fall heavily on items of upper class consumption and slightly less so on items of middle class consumption with only items of the most essential mass consumption left out of the tax net. Another relevant norm should be distribution of incomes in India for a fair and just society.

The Government has proposed to impose an export duty of Rs.2,500 for a tonne of raw cotton. This is ill-advised and ill-timed. There is little commercial or revenue justification for the action, coming as it does at the fag end of the season. Raw cotton shipments of nearly 55 lakh bales have already been made and foreign exchange worth Rs.6,000 crore has already been earned. Registered contracts pending shipments are estimated at 20 lakh bales. Export duty on them will generate around Rs.75 crore.

Clearly, revenue considerations could not have been central to the decision to impose export duty at this point of time. Now, country enjoys cotton surplus. Cotton imports, on the other hand, are open and duty free. With this new fiscal burden on exports, it is going to send out a negative signal to cotton growers. The cotton export tax imbroglio calls for greater coordination among various Ministries—Agriculture, Commerce, Finance and Textiles, on the one hand and various stake-holders, on the other. When in 2008-09, the Government had paid out a five per cent incentive for cotton exports, why are you penalising the same activity now?

I would like to get an answer from the Government. We are given to understand that the collection of direct tax revenue has registered an increase. My good friend from Bengal was mentioning some part of it. But I would say the direct tax revenue has registered an increase from Rs.2,30,598 crore in 2008-09 to Rs.2,50,232 crore in 2009-10, that is an increase of only 8.51 per cent. Out of this increase - this is more interesting to note - the contribution of other taxes is 63.6 per cent whereas the contribution of corporate tax is only 13.47 per cent and that of personal income tax is actually negative,

that is, -0.41 per cent. The percentage increase in direct tax collection is below the target of 15 per cent. However, there are 8.45 lakh active companies registered in the country.

I am dismayed to find that despite the progress the corporate tax has not been growing commensurate with the growth in number, scale and profits of the companies. The negative growth registered in respect of personal income tax is also inexplicable. When there is large increase in corporate salaries, how is the personal income tax showing a minus figure? What does this suggest? Is it laxity on the part of the Government to enforce revenue collection? Or is it because of the reduction in surcharge? I would like to ask that the performance of Income Tax Department with regard to tax assessments and enforcement be reviewed in the context of shortfall in indirect tax and shortfall in direct tax collection.

The huge amount of revenue loss to the exchequer is by way of tax exemptions and deductions which aggregate to more than Rs.1.50 lakh crore. It is reported that the revenue foregone in respect of corporate income tax during the year 2009-10 increased to Rs.79,554 crore while for personal income tax it was Rs.40,929 crore. Revenue foregone on account of direct tax incentives or deductions given to export promotion schemes etc., amounted to Rs.30,000 crore and more. When both direct and indirect taxes are taken into account, it works out to a massive Rs.5,02,229 crore in 2009-10, which is almost - one would be surprised to note - 80 per cent of the total revenue collections. Such exemptions have been increasing leaving an adverse impact upon revenue buoyancy.

My suggestion would be that while formulating the proposed Direct Tax Code, the Finance Minister should review the present regime of tax deductions and exemptions, which is obviously loaded in favour of corporates and big tax payers at the expense of small tax payers and the salaried class. Most of these exemptions have outlived their purposes. Why can you not put in place a policy of exemptions? This would

substantially reduce the percentage of tax foregone and also encourage household savings, foster social security and be generally favourable to small tax payers.

The Finance Bill 2010 has proposed to increase the rate of minimum alternate tax named MAT from 15 per cent to 18 per cent, which has greatly dismayed many.

It is certainly on the higher side. I believe that we should have a moderate rate of MAT at 10 per cent. The companies which are deriving profits from the industrial undertakings set up under the Special Category States with huge investments and availing the benefits under Section 801(A), 801 (B) and 800(1)(C) etc. are being badly impacted. The exemptions which are supposed to benefit them get neutralised due to narrow difference between MAT rate of 19.93 per cent and the effective corporate tax rate of 20.6 per cent. I would suggest that the book profit of such companies be computed after deducting the amount available for deduction under Chapter-6(A) of the Income-Tax Act to be restricted to 70 per cent of the company's gross total income.

Under Section 80-1B(10) tax holiday is available only for housing projects approved before March 31st, 2008. This cut-off date must be extended by another five years specially for lower and middle income housing projects. The interest deduction limit of Rs. 1.5 lakh should be linked to Rs. 3 lakh in income from house property under Section 24 of the Income-Tax Act.

Sir, service tax is another important aspect which we should also deliberate upon. Service tax has been imposed on construction of residential complexes having more than 12 houses and this adds to the cost of construction. The tax is discriminatory as it does not cover construction of residential bungalows. Why do you impose service tax on renting of commercial establishments? It should be withdrawn. It should not be levied on rentals from healthcare, non-conventional energy projects and non-profit and charitable institutions.

The Finance Bill seeks to amend Section 2(15) of

the Income-Tax Act to provide that "the advancement of any other object of general public utility" shall continue to be a charitable purpose if the total receipts from any activity in the nature of trade, commerce or business or any activity of rendering any service in relation to any trade, commerce or business do not exceed Rs. 10 lakh in the previous year. This has been done by inserting a proviso to Section 2(15) to read as under: "Provided further that the first proviso shall not apply if the aggregate value of these receipts from activities referred to therein in Rs. 10 lakh or less in the previous year". This proposal, though welcome, will mitigate the problem to some extent of smaller, charitable organizations, no doubt, but it is not adequate enough for bigger ones.

Sir, I am dealing with only three-four aspects. I am dealing now with the charitable organizations. Originally the term charitable purpose under the same Section was defined to include relief of the poor, education, medical relief and the advancement of any other object of general public utility. The problem has arisen because the Finance Act, 2008 amended the said definition by inserting a proviso to Section 2(15). We had deliberated it during that time and this explained the advancement of any other object of general public utility "stating that it shall not be charitable purpose if it is involved in carrying on any activity in the nature of trade, commerce or business for a cess or fee or any other consideration".

The then hon. Minister of Finance had assured in this House on 29th April, 2008 that "genuine charitable organizations will not, in any way, be affected".

Mr. Chairman Sir, through you, I would like to draw to the attention of the Finance Minister that unfortunately, nothing useful has emerged thereafter. I hold the view that the underlying objective of tax exemption of charitable organisation should be the end use of its income and not the generation of income. I had hoped that this problem would be taken care of this year, but what has come out is not satisfactory. Why can't you substitute a proviso by saying that the first proviso shall not apply if the aggregate value of

[Shri B. Mahtab]

receipts from activities referred to therein is not more than 49 per cent of the aggregate receipts? I think, that will suffice to a great extent and support the charitable organisations.

Now I come to Indirect Taxes. I will deal only with three or four aspects. The stimulus may have helped Indian corporate sector, tide over the financial crisis faster than other countries, but at the same time, it is giving tough time to the apex indirect tax body, that is, CBEC, which is under pressure to mop up about Rs. 40,000 crore. I was told by a reliable source that indirect tax collection during the period April-December, 2009 has declined by 18.1 per cent as compared to previous year. Out of this, Central Excise Duty declined by 13.2 per cent and Service Tax by 6.5 per cent. The reason that the Government may give is that it is because of the global meltdown, reduction in rates of customs duty, Central excise duty and Service Tax, but can we forget that the manufacturing sector has registered an impressive growth in the second half of 2009 and range of Service Tax has also been broadened? The disproportionate fall in collections can only be attributed to evasion of duty or laxity on the part of the Department in enforcement.

Even till date, you do not have any mechanism to maintain data centrally in respect of the service providers who have escaped the tax net by not registering and not paying the applicable Service Tax. If you do not maintain a supporting database, how would you widen the tax net of Service Tax? There is a need to create a reliable database of service providers, identify potential tax-payers as well as evaders, and progressively bridge the gap between tax-paying and tax-evading service providers. I have some questions. Is it true that a substantial amount of revenue collected from the Service Tax had not been deposited with the Exchequer during the last three years? Is it true that the loss of revenue on this count has increased from year to year and stood at Rs. 48.06 crore during the year 2008-09, out of which only Rs. 27.62 crore have been realised so far?

Another problem, which this House discusses rarely, is that there is an acute shortage of manpower at all levels in the Income Tax Department. Working strength of Additional CIT and JCIT is 33.51 per cent less than the sanctioned strength so also is the situation in the case of DCIT and SCIT where the shortage is 24.25 per cent, while in the case of Inspectors, it is 11.40 per cent. I am sure that the Finance Minister understands the problem, but should take steps to mitigate this problem so that work does not suffer on this account.

Before I conclude, I must draw the attention of this House regarding the levy of Re. 1 per litre as Central Excise Duty on petrol and diesel, which is coupled with restoring a basic custom duty of five per cent on crude petroleum and 7.5 per cent on diesel and petrol. This has only intensified inflammatory pressure on the economy as transportation cost.

The Bill proposes concessional customs duty of five per cent on all solar imports. Similarly, complete excise exemption has been granted for domestic purchases. But, service tax exemption in relation to activities for installing and commissioning of solar generation system also needs to be extended.

This Bill proposes to levy a clean energy cess of Rs. 50 per tonne of coal produced in India. *...(Interruptions)* Sir, I will just take one minute to speak. This is an important point dealing with green technology. These are very innovative ideas, which the Finance Minister has brought out, but I would like to dwell on them in a very limited way. This Bill proposes to levy a clean energy cess of Rs. 50 per tonne of coal produced in India as also on imported coal. This is a welcome step and will help in developing cleaner and greener technologies. Since CENVAT credit is permissible on all inputs used in manufacture of excisable goods, I would suggest that the proposed cess should also be notified as CENVATable inputs for generation of electricity in captive power plants to neutralise the cascading affect.

Lastly, why does not this Government impose a higher tax on bidis and cigarettes? We all know that

the hon. Finance Minister has quit smoking. It would save two crore lives if taxes are raised to internationally-recommended levels. Further, higher taxes could also result in additional yearly revenue of Rs. 183.20 billion for the Government.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI S. SEMMALAI (Salem): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I express my thanks to you for permitting me to speak on the Finance Bill.

The Budget presentation is usually awaited with much expectation and anxiety since it gives relief to the tax payers and incentives to various sections of people. But this year's Budget has become more or less corporate-specific rather than country-specific and people-specific because of faulty economic policies. Similarly, this year's Finance Bill is a document conferring concessions to corporates and penalizes the middle class.

The Finance Bill, 2010 provides for imposition of service tax on immovable property. The levy of service tax in preferential location charges — on which appropriate stamp duty is paid - will increase the cost of housing for the consumers. Overall, the indirect tax on any immovable property is now around 16 per cent. The introduction of new service tax in this sector will bring tax level to 20 per cent on immovable properties. The middle class and the upper middle class are already heavily reeling under the impact of price rise.

With the introduction of service tax on immovable properties, their lifelong desire of owning a house will remain a dream. May I request the Finance Minister to have a second look on this issue and reduce the level of service tax considerably, if not possible to abolish it totally?

There is another view that till the Sale Deed is executed by the purchaser of the property, the ownership rests with the seller. The services provided by the sellers would be in the nature of self-service and do not attract service tax. This issue, I fear, would raise needless litigation.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, another aspect in which the Finance Ministry should show some leniency is with regard to the High Court admitting applications against the assessment of Wealth Tax. The Finance Bill provides an amendment to Section 27 (3B) of the Wealth Tax Act which says, "The High Court may admit an application after the expiry of the period of 90 days referred to in sub-section (3), if it is satisfied that there was sufficient cause for not filing the same within that period." I request the hon. Finance Minister to extend the time limit from 90 days to six months as provided in Section 256 (2A) of the Income Tax Act. This will enable the assesseees to have breathing time to prepare an appeal in the High Court.

Let me now touch upon the provisions dealing with Income-tax. My revered leader and former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu Puratchi Thalaivi Amma has requested that the first tax slab may be expanded up to Rs. 5.0 lakh. May I request the hon. Finance Minister to look into the reasoning behind the appeal of my leader, and raise the exemption limit to a reasonable level? Similarly, the Income-tax limit for women and senior citizens may also be raised considerably.

Sir, an explanation is being added to Section 65, Clause 105, sub-clause (zzc) of Finance Act, 1994 explaining the meaning of the expression 'commercial training or coaching centre'. It is being given retrospective effect from 1.7.2003. However, there are many Tribunal judgments nullifying the retrospective effect. In this regard, should an assessee pay tax for the past period with interest? This needs an explanation. Let the Ministry clarify whether commercial training or coaching centre would include spiritual and religious centres and training.

Sir, at this juncture, I cannot resist the temptation of highlighting the fact that during this year alone, nearly Rs. 5.0 lakh crore in the form of Direct and Indirect Taxes have been written off to corporate sector. While the Government showed undue favour to corporate sector, the Budget hits the farmers very badly. Nutrient base subsidy results in rising prices of fertilizer, cost of

[Shri S. Semmalai]

agricultural operations, and in the ultimate suffering of farmers. Further, the Government has also reduced the quantum of food subsidy directly affecting the poor.

Sir, fiscal deficit continues to worry us. The Finance Minister was happy to present the fiscal deficit at 5.5 per cent of GDP for the year 2010-11. The continuing flaw of implementing Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act, 2003 is not only a cause of concern, but also invites further trouble in the otherwise healthy economy. I think, it is apt to quote what the U.S President Barack Obama once said on this subject. "We cannot continue to spend as if deficits do not have the consequences, as if the hard-earned money can be treated like monopoly money."

Sir, though the issue I wish to raise now is not directly related to the subject under discussion, I would like to anyhow bring it to the attention of the House, which relates to the total quantum of unspent amount.

As much as Rs.1.00 lakh crore out of the money allocated to various Ministries remained unspent between 2005-06 and 2007-08. There has been unspent provision of Rs.100 crore or more out of the total of Rs.59,000 crore. If the Government remains immune to such shortcomings, I fear that the fruits of development may not reach the intended beneficiaries.

I understand that in a rough economic weather, our Finance Minister has done his best. However, a few suggestions, which I have touched upon in my speech, may be given serious consideration.

Finally, a good doctor offers the right diagnose and prescription. What the economy needs is the timely administration of medicine. Hon. Finance Minister is an efficient administrator. I am sure that he will administer correct, proper medicine in time and keep Indian economy healthy.

SHRI PRABODH PANDA (Midnapore): Mr. Chairman, at the very outset, I express my views not for this Bill. I rise to oppose the Finance Bill 2010. I am not dealing

with each and every point of the Bill. I want to confine myself particularly to the point with regard to the tax structure. It is already mentioned by several speakers about the tax structure, widening the tax slab. What is desirable, what is expected from the Government is that they will impose more tax over the affluent sections, over the rich sections, over the corporate sectors. But this structure is quite reverse. It is evident that the person whose income is Rs.8.00 lakh, saves more than Rs.50,000 of his usual income-tax liability when compared to the tax rates of 2009-10. Similarly, in the case of an individual, whose income is below Rs.5.00 lakh saves Rs.20,000 only. It should be the reverse. So, I would request the Government, I would request the hon. Finance Minister to have a second look about the tax structure with regard to the slabs of the income-tax.

The second point is with regard to the surcharge. The existing surcharge of ten per cent on domestic companies is proposed to be reduced to 7.5 per cent. For what should we have all these things? About the tax deduction at source, it is proposed to raise the threshold limit for payment. I am referring to what is there in the nature of payments. About winning from lotteries and cross-word puzzles, the existing threshold limit of Rs.5,000 has been extended to Rs. 10,000. The existing threshold limit for winning from horse race is Rs.2,500 and now it has been extended to Rs.5,000. About the payment to contractors, the existing threshold limit of Rs.20,000 has been extended to Rs.30,000 for a single transaction. In the case of aggregates, during the first year, it was Rs.50,000 and now it has been extended to Rs.75,000.

All these things are meant for whose benefit? Limit on insurance commission has been raised from Rs.5,000 to Rs.20,000. Limit on commission or brokerage is raised from Rs.2,500 to Rs.5,000. Limit on rent is increased from Rs. 1,20,000 to Rs. 1,80,000. Limit on fee for professional and technical services is raised from Rs.20,000 to Rs.30,000. This threshold is increased not for the aam aadmi. This threshold is increased for the affluent sections, for the contractors, for the brokers.

The Bill allows small companies to convert into limited liability partnerships without attracting capital gains tax liability. What is there under the limits of turnover of gross receipts for the purpose of audit of accounts and presumptive taxation? Every person carrying business is required to get his accounts audited if the total sales turnover or gross receipts in business exceed Rs.40 lakh. Now it is proposed to be increased to Rs. 60 lakh. Investment-linked deduction for hotel business is hundred per cent in respect of all or any expenditure of capital nature.

Charitable purpose is already mentioned by hon. Member Mahatabji and I would also refer to it. The existing concept is getting diluted with this amendment. For the purposes of Income Tax, charitable purpose has been defined in Section 2(15) which amongst others includes .the advancement of any other object of general public utility. However advancement of any other general public utility is not a charitable purpose if it involves the carrying on of any activity in the nature of trade, business, or any activity of rendering any service in relation to any trade, commerce or business. What is going to be amended? It is proposed to amend Section 2(15) to provide that the advancement of any other object of general public utility shall continue to be a charitable purpose if the total receipts from any activity in the nature of trade, commerce or business (it was excluded earlier but now it is included) or any activity of rendering any service in relation to any trade, commerce or business does not exceed Rs.10 lakh in the previous year. So, this sort of an amendment is coming.

I will come to the projects now. We have talked about projects at several times on several occasions. It is our expectation that every project should be completed within a stipulated time. But what is there so far as the projects is concerned? Under the existing provision. 100 per cent deduction is available in receipt of profits derived by the undertaking. The project has to be completed in four years. It is proposed to increase the period from four years to five years. So, if we club all these things together, it is revealed that this Bill is

nothing but a stimulus package to the contractors, to the affluent sections, to the high salary earning people, to the corporate sector, and to the companies.

That is why, I strongly oppose this Bill. I think, the Government is talking about the aam aadmi but nothing is discussed about aam aadmi and about the indirect taxes, etc. much has been said earlier. I do not want to repeat due to paucity of time. If the Government is serious and honest to the words of aam aadmi, it should revisit this Bill. This is as per my understanding and for these reasons, I oppose this Bill. With these words, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY (Godda): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first I want to thank you for giving me a chance to speak on this important issue. On behalf of my party, I would like to express my views on Finance Bill introduced by the Ministry of Finance. He has been a Member of this Parliament and a Minister even before I was born. The first budget speech I heard was that of hon. Pranab Mukherjee Saheb. I would not like to quote Mahabharata, as to who is Duryodhana and who is Pandava, as it would lead to animosity. He is the Bhishma Pitamah of this House. The Leader of Opposition revealed that you are the senior most Member of the House. If my speech hurts you, kindly forgive me. I have nothing personal against you. You are more concerned about the country's interest than me. You are more experienced.

Sir, what my friend Sanjay Nirupam said had nothing to do with the Finance Bill. But I would like to make some facts clear. I did not want to interrupt him, when he was speaking. The first point he made was that poverty decreased during the Congress rule. According to the Planning Commission the rate of poverty is 27 per cent and the BPL cards have been made accordingly. You provide funds as per this data. I know this, as I am a member of the Standing Committee on Finance. The Planning Commission accepted the Tendulkar Committee Report, which puts the poverty figure at 37 per cent. It is for the government to say whether the poverty has fallen or gone up.

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

His second observation was that the Gujarat government has failed to lift the PDS quota. Hon. Members from Gujarat are present there. After the Kutch earthquake, in Gujarat, I went here to distribute discarded clothes. Although from Jharkhand, I considered it my duty to do so as it was a national calamity. But the people there refused to take the discarded clothes. I am saying this to highlight the fact that Gujarat was never poor, nor would it ever be.

Apart from this, the government of Gujarat signs MoUs for setting up industries, according to which 20 per cent jobs should go to the locals. But, even today only one to two per cent locals offer themselves for employment. Outsiders are hired to fill the vacancies. Gujarat was never poor. Hence, your comment on PDS was incorrect. When you disgressed from the Finance Bill, you justified it by saying that the discussion involved taxpayers' money. The country does not run on the taxpayers' money. Hon. Minister of Finance, sitting here can correct me when I say that the country is financed by loans to the extent of 80 per cent. There is nothing to take pride in it.

I would like to quote the budget speech of hon. Minister of Finance, which was quoted in the morning by hon. Pathak Saheb-point no. 188, in which he mentioned about the common man along with the national interest. Before starting my speech, I had pointed out that Pranab Mukherjee is more concerned with national interest than I am. He is more experienced. But after going through the Budget, and being a member of the Standing committee on Finance, what I have gathered is that IPL is the national interest. What is IPL? It is mystery, romance, thrill and money.

Members from Uttar Pradesh are present here. The Chandrakanta novel mentions the Chunar fort-the mystery of which has never been unraveled as yet. When I discussed this in the Standing Committee on Finance, and the response to my queries, which I will quote was not clear-cut. Different sources gave different answers. According to the Economic Times Report, the

IPL franchise were given indirect concessions to the extent of 1,20,000 crores. Some refer to swap equity. As a member of the Standing Committee on Finance, on enquiring from the Department of Revenue, the reply was:

[English]

"On being asked about the break-up tax exemption, for high profile bodies like BCCI, IPL, and the franchisee for the last three years the Ministry furnished th following details. The.details are what about IPL, etc. Till the assessment year 2006-07, the benefit of exemption was given to BCCI, because it was charitable organization."

[Translation]

Can you say that the BCCI is a charitable organization? I am neither against cricket nor against BCCI. By no stretch of imagination can it be termed as a charitable organisation. This is the fact. Consider this:

[English]

"The Director, Income Tax Exemption, Mumbai, vide letter no. and dated 28.12.2009 has informed the BCCI that the registration 12 (A) granted to BCCI does not survive from the date on which the objects of BCCI were charged 1.6.2006, in view of the decision of the hon. Allahabad High Court, in Agricultural Institute Versus the Union of India. In view of the communication from the DIT, the assessment order for 2007-08 was passed, treating BCCI as association of persons."

[Translation]

It's not a charitable organization. It has been recognized as an association of persons. Its dues are over Rs. 350 crores. It owes over Rs. 150 crore in revenues to the government, apart from the interest component. This position is:

[English]

"The Indian Premier League, started in 2008-09 and

therefore, the income of the franchisee owners has been shown in the income tax returns for the assessment year 2009-10 onwards, since the income of franchisee of IPL is not yet to be assessed; therefore the total tax assessed and collected from IPL and the franchisee for the last three years cannot be provided at this stage."

[Translation]

There can be no remedy. It has been three years since IPL began-there is mystery and thrill. Who is responsible for taxes not being paid? This year you earned Rs. 200 crores as TDS. Previous year, these teams went to South Africa. Did you question your officers? Whether RBI permission was-sought to go to South Africa? Who sanctioned the foreign currency expended there? When we demand a JPC, it appears unjust to you. I feel my party should go beyond the demand for JPC.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is under consideration.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, it would not be surprising if my party demands the resignation of the Minister of Finance. There is a reason. You have a plethora of Acts. The Income Tax Act, 1961; Wealth Tax Act, 1957; Expenditure Tax Act, 1987, Benami Transaction Act, 1988; Super Profits Act, 1963; Companies Act, 1964; Compulsory Deposit Act, 1974; Finance Act, 2004; Finance Act 2005; Prevention of Money Laundering Act, 2002 and Conservation of Foreign Exchange and Prevention of Smuggling Activities 1974. You have about 20 Acts, under which you or your officials should have taken action.

For the last three years such a big drama is going on in the country and there is no-one to check it. There is an Enforcement Agency with the Government in the form of the Commissioner/Director, Central Board of Excise and Custom. The Central Board has its own Commissionerate. Then there is the Central Economic Intelligence Unit, the Directorate of Enforcement, the Central Bureau of Narcotics and Chief Controller of Factories. The Most important thing is that a scam is

being suspected in the award of Franchise and there is FIBP Board with the Government.

17.00 hrs.

Did the FIBP Board grant permission on the basis of which these Franchise were awarded. Did the Government try to collect any information about how and from where these Franchise were routed in the country, whether they came via the Mauritius route or some other route, I believe that it is still a bad bargain for my party to demand a JPC to probe it. This demand should be accepted in the interest of saving the Government. Be it the former Minister of Finance, Mr. Chidambaram or the present one, I can still give them a benefit of doubt that they might have watched the Benami transactions of IPL for 7-8 months. IPL may be a trifling issue for them. Out of a budget of Rs 11 lakh crore, four five hundred thousand crore rupees can be managed on paper alone, but the country has a right to know about it and understand this phenomenon.
...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM: What has this got to do with the Finance Bill?

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: It has got much to do with the Finance Bill. This is the tax payers money.
...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nothing will go on record, except Shri Nishikant Dubey.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, the speech of the Hon'ble Member from Congress party reflects a digression from the Finance Bill. The manner in which the Congress is running the Government reminds me of an anecdote of Lucknow. During the era of Nawab Wajid Ali Shah, everybody in Lucknow was drenched

*Not recorded.

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

in lust. Now that he has pricked me, he has to listen it from me, Corus Corp. deal was extended thrice but the report says. ...*(Interruptions)* The officers are mistakenly working like this. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Dubeyji, please address the Chair.

[Translation]

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: The Commonwealth budget was increased thrice. We all are aware of the news item published in the 'Pioneer' newspaper about 2G and 3G irregularities and we all saw it. The Hon'ble Minister of Finance had said in his previous Budget speech that the Government will mobilize Rs. 35 thousand crore from the auction of 3G spectrum but he could not do that. Even today that money has not come in the Government coffers. This is a question of tax, it is a question related to the Finance Bill. He should come out of this cocoon of illusion and do his official duty. ...*(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Nirupam ji, please stay calm.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: If you want to listen, then listen. ...*(Interruptions)** I would like to quote the CAG Report. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: It would not go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

[Translation]

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN (Bhagalpur): Sir, Praful Patel Ji is a Minister and it is an honour to take his name. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: In what context, is he mentioning his name?

*Not recorded.

[Translation]

Name will not go on record.

SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Sir, it is mentioned in the CAG Report as to how this Government is functioning. This is a Compliance Report. It is regarding tax collection and Service Tax Collection.

[English]

"National Aviation Company of India Limited in Mumbai Service Tax Commissionerate undertook non-scheduled chartered flight and Haj flights and recovered Rs.4499 crore for the period 2006-07 up to September, 2007. These flights were not open to general public and were not operated according to a published time-table. Audit observed that the said flights were non-schedule flights and hence the assessee was liable to pay service tax on such services."

[Translation]

But what is the Government doing.

[English]

"On the matter being pointed out in November, 2007, the Ministry admitted the audit observation."

[Translation]

It means that it has accepted that they were at fault and duped the Govt.

[English]

"Two show cause notices demanding service tax of Rs. 189.18 crore had been received and the assessee had paid Rs. 95 crore only."

[Translation]

Your Government is not paying you tax. It is not the only thing. Now look at this.

17.06 hrs.

(DR. M. THAMBIDURAI *in the Chair*)

[English]

"M/s Air India in Mumbai Tax Commissionerate engaged the services of M/s AVN Amro and foreign branches of ICICI bank and SBI bank for arranging loans such as PDP loan, Axim loan, and commercial loan etc and paid fees Rs. 28.52 crore. During the period from December 2006-08 however, applicable service tax of Rs. 3.49 crore was neither paid by service provider nor was it paid by the recipient of the service. This was recoverable with interest."

[Translation]

This Government is running in this fashion and it is not just a matter of Service tax, it is regarding Customs also. This is at CAG Report, compliance report of Government of India, we are talking about Finance Bill only. We talk about Service Tax, Direct Tax and Customs. It is saying that-

[English]

"M/s Air India and Indian Airlines operated flights in the domestic sector were paying Excise Duty on the stock of aviation fuel held by them in the fuel tank on the termination of international trade. Audit scrutiny revealed that while M/s Indian Airlines adopted the basic price declared by BPCL including Excise duty for adjusting rebate of Central Excise..."

[Translation]

This is a Rs. 50 lakh whitewash. They are not paying money to BPCL and this Government is running. Today itself, I read the Report and found that there is a loss of Rs 5400 crore and you have withheld Rs 1200 crore belonging to the Oil companies. We had given Rs. 800 crores in the previous budget and gave Rs 1200 crore in this budget. I said that this is only adding fuel to the fire. I would say as to how your Civil Aviation

Ministry is functioning. They are not paying you tax, and this is something for you to consider and not for me. What you are doing in return is that you are selectively picking our smaller states, which were granted concessions by the NDA Government, and have revoked their concession from 31st march.

It has two Government - One is Himachal and other is Utranchal. You have extended the said concession to Jammu & Kashmir upto year 2017. We too want that Jammu & Kashmir may become prosperous. As a person, I had opened a BPO centre there during the last year. Just two months back, I got 500 people employed in it. I was present alongwith the Chief Minister at the time of inauguration of the BPO. I have got no lesser affection than you for Jammu & Kashmir. I visit that state at least 5 time a year, but what will happen to Utranchal, what wrong it has committed to you? If that state and Himachal were given tax Concession upto year 2013, would like to ask the hon'ble Minister, that on what ground it has been withdrawn, if it is clarified, it will be good.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would like to convey that I hail from Jharkhand and I attended a meeting of Planning Commission ten days ago. There is not even a single road, school or hospital in my area. The people are dying in the hospitals, in absence of oxygen. My Contention is that we should be provided a package somewhere. Give package for Santhal Pargana. Jharkhand has been carved out of Bihar, the package for Santhal Pargana should be provided on the same ground because nothing exists there. You are taking coal from there. You just talked about clean energy cess, and the biggest topic for discussion before us is that you are charging Rs 50 per tonne for clean energy. But you are not providing hospital for the people who are falling prey to T.B there. We are constructing road of 6-7 tonnes under Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojna, and 40 tonnes of coal are required for it. There are three thousand such schools under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, which are not having any boundary wall. You are talking of charging royalty of Rs 50. Did you even gave any thought to those areas or do you really intend

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

to push them towards naxalism, or kill them. Vaidyanath Deodhar is among one of Dwadash Jyotirlinge, it is the religious capital of Bihar and Jharkhand. There is no infrastructure, people are suffering in absence of drinking water. I am regularly writing letters in this regard. Hon'ble Bansal Ji is present here. I have asked him to pay attention to the projects which are standstill for last 40 year.

Mr. Chairman, two and a half hours have been allotted to our party and there are only three speakers to speak from our side. Therefore, I will speak for one hour.

Therefore, hon'ble Finance Minister, I understand that at the time of formulation of plan, when you talk about regional disparity, please identify these areas, and allocate money for these areas. When you give rebate and talk about setting up industry, then definitely give attention towards Jammu & Kashmir and North-East, but give due attention to smaller states like Uttranchal, Jharkhand, Himachal Pradesh and Bihar where only water and sand has been left after the bifurcation, so that all round development of country may take place.

Sir, after this, I would like to state that you talked about Mineral Oil. It has been said that:-

[English]

"As per Section 44 Bb, in case of Non-Resident who is engaged in the prospecting or for extracting or production of mineral oil, income shall be computed at ten per cent of the aggregate."

[Translation]

And on that basis, you have talked about fee of Technical Services in the section 115-A, but I would like to quote two things. Nani Palkiwalla has stated two points. He has been the most eminent tax-expert of this country, he said that,

[English]

"The avalanche of ill-conceived changes and complications which may be compendiously called

legal litter is mainly responsible for the poor quality of our tax administration."

[Translation]

And he further said,

[English]

"Taxes are the life blood of any Government but it cannot be overemphasized that the blood is taken from the arteries of the tax payers and therefore, the transfusion has to be accomplished in accordance with the principles of justice and fair play."

[Translation]

What is fair play in this regard? Many rounds of NELP bidding has taken place, state the number of foreign investments that came in last NEPL round? How many foreign exchanges came in the kitty of the country? What are the grounds on the basis of which, the Minister of Petroleum which conducts NEPL rounds is fighting with the Ministry of Finance, what kind of concessions it is asking for? Are we in state of providing tax concession to it or we have awarded it to everybody, even after the concluded contract other than to those to whom we have allocated oil and gas in the NELP round. I know a story, a case, you also know it. I only want to quote it. ONGC also has 40 per cent state in it. The fight on what - old session royalty or new session royalty is going on since the year 2003-04. It is a concluded contract. Your Law Department is repeatedly saying that it is a concluded contract, sign the PSC, but you are not signing it and you are talking of imposing new session royalty, and they are talking of old session royalty. Hon'ble Finance Minister, if we had even signed the old royalty contract, please tell now much money would have come in the Governments kitty and your Government is delaying this project for at last 7-8 years. Have you seen tax collection in terms of foreign exchange after imposition of new session royalty? What kind of policy do we intend to bring. You are making amendment in that regard. Move the amendment. You

must state, the tax likely to be collected in the NELP round.

You made a mention of Settlement Commission in your budget speech. You have set up a Settlement Commission, and the Settlement Officer will be appointed by the Government only. You said in it that.

[English]

"It is now proposed to include proceedings for assessment or reassessment resulting from search or as a result of requisition of books of account or other documents or any assets within the definition of a case which can be admitted by the Settlement Commission."

[Translation]

What kind of officers will go to Settlement Commission? The officers who are in your good books are appointed in the Settlement Commission. It is not so, that you will continue to run this Government forever.

We should at least not make such a case which may cause trouble for the future generation. The same thing happened in JMM bribery case the same case happened when it was detected that money was transferred to account of some members, the figure was three crore, four crore, five crore, but till date we do not know who transferred that money. What is the objective behind handing over such kind of assessment to the Settlement Commission after the search. Whether the objective is not to use the Settlement Commission as it happened in the case of CBI? It may be. *...(Interruptions)** It may be a conspiracy to save such people. This Settlement Commission may not be there for saving us or you people, or for offering donation to you or us, or for saving the tax of big people who are involved in fraudulent Practices. There is lack of transparency somewhere in this regard and we, sitting on this side, are making a hue and cry since yesterday that the government is misusing the CBI. We may contend tomorrow that the settlement commission is being misused. May be, tomorrow when you people get

*Not recorded.

to sit on this side, you may level similar allegations against us. I believe that in terms of the process and the proceedings that go on, it would be better if something is decided thereon keeping in view the future.

I would like to quote something from the CAG report, what the CAG report is contending about the customs, this report has been tabled by the government on the floor of the house just now:

[English]

"Custom revenue of Rs. 5.136 crore demanded up to March, 2009 was not realized by the Department at the end of the financial year 2008-09. Of these, Rs. 1,947.81 crore was undisputed."

[Translation]

There is an amount of Rs. two lakh crore in the country which we have not taken despite it being ours, the government's and the parliament's. We are taking loans and this country is being run through 80% loans. However, we are not being able to bring back this money which is undisputed. Why are we not being able to bring it?

[English]

"However, even this amount had not been recovered for a period of ten years. There is a need to strengthen the recovery mechanism of the Department."

[Translation]

What is being contended is that the department is not being run properly. Have we held anyone responsible for it till date? At present, there is evasion of service tax and indirect tax. Bhartruhari Mahtab Sahab, just now, told many things about revenue forgone illustrating how SEZs are being given concessions. There are several chapters in it in which the CAG asks what the EOU is doing, how tax evasion is being carried out when the fund is transferred from the EOU to DTA, how tax evasion is undertaken when the fund goes from SEZs to DTA. Information about

[Shri Nishikant Dubey]

each and every case has been given in it. Does the SEZ policy need to be overlooked, is there no need to get information about how maximum tax could be mobilized from that? Do we come to a stage where this country could be sold to give benefit to someone? I think that when the CAG has raised such a question, the moot point is whether we have ever tried to make someone in the department responsible in this regard?

I would like to add two-three things more. We had met the Hon. Finance Minister and on behalf of our party given some suggestions about the DTC. The DTC which he is likely to be introduced from 2011 should envisage tax concession of upto Rs. 3,00,000 for the small and middle income group. For this group, the then Finance Minister Sh. Yashwant Sinha had fixed ceiling of Rs.1.5 lakh which is perhaps Rs.1.6 lakh is present. I expect this from the Hon. Finance Minister on the floor of the house that the personal individual tax payers' limit should be extended to Rs. 3 lakh, for women, it should be extended to Rs. 3.5 lakh and for senior citizens, it should be upto 4 lakh. As the DTC has to be introduced, I would like to put my request as suggestions. The government employees are in difficulty. There is the question of their housing and conveyance. It would be better, if provisions in this regard be introduced in the present regime itself.

The taxes of the foreign companies have been reduced from 40-50 per cent to 25 percent As such, I believe that the tax rebate for the LLP of the all individual funds, be reduced from 30 to 25 per cent which will be better for the future of our country.

Harin Pathak Ji has given some suggestions in regard to housing sector. If that suggestion is to be implemented, such provision in the DTC should be envisaged so that the tax payer in the tax bracket of 10 to 20 lakh could be exempted from additional taxes to the tune of Rs. 66,000 to 1,000,00. There are issues of social security as we are moving towards the culture and civilization of the western countries as of now. Our senior citizens are in difficulty. No special arrangement

for their upkeep is in place. Their tax liability is rising. Arrangement for constructing old age homes for them is turning out to be difficult. The aspect of social security comprises the senior citizens, the poor belonging to the BPL families and even those belonging to the APL families as their family members can hardly do something substantial for them. How can we determine the presumptive tax rates for the small and medium entrepreneurs? How can we do in regard to the deeming of loans? We should ponder over maintaining records and book profits.

Sir, just now discussion was held on charitable religious trust. Last time, the government removed the concession of Rs. 10 lakh also. This country runs through the 'maths' and temples. Even today, a starving old man takes recourse to a temple to feed himself. I visited Haridwar, many religious trusts function over there. The hungry people go over there with their belongings to feed themselves. Geeta press is one such press the books of which are still the cheapest. If such taxes are imposed on religious trusts, it will not be proper. The government should ponder over the genuine charitable trusts as treating equally all in this regard will not serve the purpose. The minimum alternate tax should also be given a relook to ensure amity in this regard. The non resident Indians have contributed immensely in building this country and now their definition has changed to non required Indians. How can we strengthen them and repose faith on them? The DTC should include provisions in this regard. When the issue of the IPL came up, the point of tax haven was raised. At times, the matter of Canman Island and the Mauritius route comes up. The moot point is how to check it and remove the loop-holes in our law so that this malpractice could be wiped out without endangering our foreign direct revenue through the FDI. The government should keep a special attention in this regard while formulating the DTC. How the cooperative sector will be taken ahead? As I told about tax holiday that it should be area based, the planning commission should choose that area, then only the matter of the direct tax code will settle somewhere.

Sir, GST is being introduced. There are some concerns of the states about the GST. If the government intends to implement the GST, it should address the concerns of the states in this regard. The states having low income feel that they will suffer loss due to GST. These low income states comprise of Jharkhand, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh. Their concerns should be taken into account while implementing the GST. The states also feel that their autonomy under the federal structure may be hampered due to it. Attention may be given in this regard as well. How will their losses be compensated in the wake of the implementation of the GST. Of course, there are certain issues related to the GST.

Hon. Finance Minister, I beg your pardon, all the ministers just go on to compare between the NDA regime and the UPA regime. I am fed up hearing this for the last eleven months. I feel that out of the 63 years of Independence, only for 7-8 years, the country has been governed by others, the rest of the 55 years have witnessed the governance by them only.

We will indulge in futile talks if we continue to raise fingers at others stating that this was the tax regime during the NDA rule, this was the tax collection, this much was being spent on rural development, irrigation, sarva shiksha abhiyan. I would like to tell about the condition of the country around 2800 B.C. and 1800 B.C. India was known as an el dorado at that time. If we move forward, the census of 1872 states that the people were having enough for their livelihood. The Mughal empire during Akbar in 1600 A.D. was having a finance of 17.5 million pounds. In 1800, Great Britain had a finance of 16 million pounds. It means that we were ahead of Great Britain at that time. [English] The historian of the Cambridge University Mr. Angus Maddison said:

"India's share of the world income fell from 22.6 per cent in 1700, comparable to Europe's share of 23.3 per cent to a low of 3.8 per cent in 1952."

[Translation]

Angus Maddison contends that in 1700, the share

of India was 22.6 per cent, *vis a vis* the 23.3 per cent income of Europe. I would like to say that while talking about this country, whatever you respond stating about the budget size of 1991 or 1996, I would give you the figures concerning that also if you ask for that. All the prominent people, the Vedas and Puranas, Mahatama Gandhi, Din Dayal Upadhyay Ji, Ram Manohar Lohia Ji, have talked about the last man, the poor people. As such, our Vedas, the Pandits say that "Yani Kanishch Papani, Janmantar Kritani Cha, Tani Tani Vinashyanti Pradakshina Pade Pade." It means that human beings are born once and they should engage themselves in the welfare of the poor. Our Vedas- Puranas are of the view that "Sarvey Bhavantu Sukhinah, Sarvey Santu Niramayah." If that has to be seen, we need to rise above and engage ourselves to fulfil the objectives.

With these words, I conclude. Jai Hind, Jai Bharat.

SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS (Kalahandi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to speak a few words in support of the Finance Bill that has been introduced by the Hon. Finance Minister today. Whenever the economic policy of the country has to be formulated, the ideology of the party and the experience of the people involved in formulating that policy comes in handy for that purpose. I am not an economist, nor do have I any knowledge about economics. I am a ground level person and am working in the Parliamentary politics for the last 35 years. I have been elected for the third time in this parliament. I listen to all the discussion coolly and go through everything as well. I do not believe in criticizing anyone. Apparently, everyone will have a separate thinking and way of expression in the parliament. I do not know how far we can take this country ahead if economic development and progress in the country could be brought about only through our speeches. As such, I do not want to refer to the speech of anyone. We have to see the reality only. We will have to see that how far the opinion of the political parties have survived today. We see that in this country where discussions used to be held in the name of socialism and communism, the views of those thinking about the poor in the country have got derailed. There

[Shri Bhakta Charan Das]

is derailment in terms of economic policy formulation as well. We have seen during the last one decade that the people have rejected the communal forces. Idealism has not survived in politics. I do not contend that this may not happen with my party, however, the history is witness that how far we have maintained our secular democratic structure. Moving ahead of that, we should become humanist. Observing closely the programmes of the Congress party and the UPA government, I find that there is a humanitarian approach in all the policies of the UPA government. Right since my student life, I have observed the experience of Hon. Pranab Da. He is an economist. I fail to find out that how our colleagues and friends or those who are of younger age criticize him. However, even if there is a bigger economist in this house, I do not know what sort of economic policy he could have brought in this country in this economic melt down situation of the world. Today, the Prime Minister of India is Dr. Manmohan Singh and the whole world knows about his policy framework and his knowledge. He is an economist of world level. The whole world knows that how he will frame out the economy, the philosophy of his country. A revolutionary ideology was envisaged in the constitution during the UPA government. Smt. Sonia Gandhi Ji, Chairperson of the UPA, Hon. Rahul Gandhi Ji have brought a humane face in the policies. I am talking about the common man and so there is a need to know its historical background that how the leaders of our party are trying to get a first hand knowledge by going to the level of the poor people of the country and policies are framed taking into account the studies undertaken in this manner.

Just now, poverty was defined here. Everyone knows that I belong to Kalahandi. Kalahandi is my parliamentary constituency. I have walked the length and breadth of Kalahandi on foot.

It is not that I visited my constituency by car or in a horse cart, aeroplane or helicopter; instead I went there on foot. Not only in Kalahandi rather I am working in

backward areas of entire Orissa, Jharkhand, Bihar, Chhattisgarh, I Uttar Pradesh and Maharashtra since my student days. Therefore, I think I know the correct definition of common man of our country. I would like to draw the attention of all members towards the common man for whom our UPA Government has prepared this economic policy and brought it before this august House. In my view the common man is a person who sells wood, leaves, flowers, fruits and extracts of trees by collecting them from the jungles. There is a huge population in our country involved in such works for their livelihood. They have traditional source of income. Nature has provided food for them but what is their net income? In my view they earn maximum 20 to 30 rupees per day and maximum 10 to 60 thousand rupees per annum. In the second category come such people who work under NREGM or work as agricultural labourer and earn more than hundred rupees per day and they earn 12 thousand to 50-55 thousand rupees per annum. Maximum numbers of people belong to these two categories. In the next category, come such semi-skilled labourers who earn 35 to 70 thousand rupees per annum and skilled labourers, who are called mistry, technician etc. earn 200 to 300 rupees per day and 70 thousand to 1,50,000 per annum and the other category is of such people who are employees at lower level like casual labour, peon, clerk, teachers etc. They constitute a large number and these are the people whose annual income is less than Rs. 1,60,00/- per annum. Our Government has not imposed any tax on such people. From this, it is clear what the 90% of people want? They are human beings and want to live with dignity. For this, minimum necessities should be provided for their education, health and their livelihood. Hence, provisions have been made for their education and health. In the 11th Five Year Plan an amount of Rs. 1,40,135 thousand crore has been earmarked for health sector. This allocation is 227 per cent more than that of the NDA Government's period. From where this fund will be mobilised? The resources are to be generated by the Government. The budget of the Department of Health has been increased from Rs. 19,534 crore to 22,300 crore rupees.

The major issue of the country today is health. If the health of 90 crore poor and common man, about whom our opposition members express their concern, does not remain in good condition then how will we be able to build our nation. Our Government has made an arrangement for this. My colleague Shri Sanjayji was saying that an expenditure of Rs. 15,000/- crore has been incurred on education sector. We have achieved 16 percent growth in the field of education. How will this fund be arranged without increasing some taxes? Poor people are dying due to hunger, they are not in a capacity to buy foodgrains. That is why by the provision of subsidy we have ensured food for them. Our Government has announced subsidy of Rs. 55,000 crore for ensuring food for the poor. Agriculture is a very large sector. In states like Bihar, Chhattisgarh, Jharkhand, Eastern Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal etc. the Government is not being run by Congress or UPA. In these states, opposition parties are in power but still the Government has provided four hundred crore rupees for green revolution in eastern area, for the development of agriculture and for the development of rainfed areas. This is an achievement and it is not politically motivated. This is an effort to bring prosperity in this area by solving the problems being faced by these areas. Everything cannot be negated on the plea that it is a political point. For maintaining the results of green revolution, recently Rs. 200 crore have been allocated for agriculture sector under different programme. For extending credit facility to the farmers, a provision of Rs. 3,7,5,000 crore has been made and extension of six months has been provided for the farmers for repaying their loans. This shows the attitude of Government towards the farmers, which is progressive and humane.

If the infrastructure of the country is not developed then the progress of our country is not possible. Therefore, for developing infrastructure, provision of Rs. 1,73,552 crore has been made. In the similar manner funds are raised by 13% for road transport and Rs. 950 crores have been allocated for the development of railways. All these things indicate that our Government is working for inclusive development.

"Sarveybhavantu Sukhina Sarveysantu Nira Maya,

Maa Kaschit Dukha Bhaga Bhavata Sarveybhadrani Pashchayantu".

The economic approach of our Government is inclusive growth and our Minister of Finance has presented this very honestly in the House.

When situations of tension arise here while discussing the points, it appears to me that a condition of animosity has been created over here. I don't like all this and I think as to why our colleagues talk such things. Every party got the opportunity to form the Government and strengthen the nation by formulating its own policies. However, we have to see which party succeeded in strengthening the nation.

I am closely watching things, I have been elected to this House for the third time and I used to speak less. However, from the core of my heart I am saying that the UPA Government has taken revolutionary steps and only a Government with a humane approach can take such step and no other Government can take such step. In the House, there are many members who talk tall, I have worked with almost every member and know about everyone's political thinking. Therefore, I would like to say that merely delivering speeches would not help in strengthening the nation.

In spite of all these schemes, five year plans and the positive attitude of the Government, the atmosphere of development is not created in our country because the executive wing i.e. the bureaucracy has not achieved the goals in true sense. The schemes formulated by the Parliament are not implemented in a proper way. That is why we have to create an atmosphere of development for building our nation in such a way that each scheme becomes successful and our nation makes progress in a big way.

With these points, I support the Finance Bill and conclude my speech.

[English]

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an

[Shri Narahari Mahato]

opportunity to participate in the discussion on the Finance Bill.

Many hon. Members of this august House have taken part today in the discussion on the Finance Bill.

Sir, we are all aware about the Finance Bill. We all had earlier participated in the discussion and raised our concerns about the Finance Bill. It is not a new issue.

In the last six years, whenever there was a discussion on the Budget, there was a mention of tax system.

Sir, the Finance Bill imposes service tax on immovable property. I would request the hon. Finance Minister, through you, Sir, to reconsider the tax structure.

Sir, infrastructure of finance generates considerable backward and forward linkage. Hence, its development is central for the growth of the other sectors of the economy. Expenditure of the Central Government on social services including rural development has increased. The administration of the Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act provides for the responsibility of the Central Government to ensure the intergenerational equity in fiscal management and long term macro economy stability by achieving sufficient revenue surplus and removing fiscal impediments in the effective conduct of the monetary policy in a medium-term framework.

Sir, in his Budget Speech the hon. Finance Minister announced establishment of mechanism to support the project development expenditure, to accelerate the process of project preparations. The Central assistance should be provided to the State Government for implementation of various State Plan schemes apart from normal Central Assistance Funds, which are provided to the State Governments under various regular Plan schemes.

There is no doubt that the prices of each and every

commodity has increased by more than double in the last six months. On this issue, the UPA is sitting silently. I would not talk about the price rise here. But I would like to bring to the attention of this august House some other important points. Today, our country contributes to the highest percentage - even more than that of the poorer countries like Nigeria and other South African countries - in case of malnutrition. Even our neighbouring country, Bangladesh contributes to only five per cent of malnutrition whereas our country, India, contributes to 45 per cent malnutrition. Malnutrition is not only adhered to children, it has affected the whole of our poor population.

Sir, malnutrition is a major problem. Many States are suffering from it. In my State of West Bengal, particularly, Purulia, Jalpaiguri, Coochbehar, West Midnapore, there is a huge population of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. They are working as bidi workers or they working in tea gardens and factories. Their average monthly income is less than Rs. 1,500. Today, the market is same for all, be it me, you, people working here, people working in private sector, people working as labourers, riksha pullers, farmers etc. How can we expect that the poor people who are earning less than Rs. 1,500 per month can get the same food that we are taking? They would suffer from malnourishment. The only cause is the price rise and nothing else.

Therefore, the Government should think in this regard. They should control the prices of commodities at any cost. When we are talking about achieving the double digit growth, the Government should implement all the schemes at the ground level. They should all be corruption free. Then only we can think to save our face by bringing this 45 per cent malnutrition to zero per cent.

Sir, even after 63 years of Independence, the gap between rich and poor is widening day by day. Yesterday, *Bharat Band* was held for 12 hours on the issue of price rise. The *Band* was a great success, which was held against the Financial Policy of the UPA-II Government.

On behalf of my party, All India Forward Bloc, I oppose the Finance Bill and conclude my speech.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL (Bikaner): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to thank you for allowing me to speak on the Finance Bill. I want to draw the attention of the Minister towards the announcements made in 2005. I will restrict myself to the Finance Bill. I will restrict myself to its provisions. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Finance towards the announcements made by the then Minister in 2005. There were talks of introducing VAT (value added tax). And at that time in this House in 2005 it was announced that with the introduction of VAT, CST would be abolished. I would like to remind that even after the introduction of VAT since a long time ago, CST has not been done away with. Its rate is two per cent. My request is that the 2005 announcement should be honoured and CST should be zero per cent. This is my request to the government through you.

My second point concerns the income tax slab. This has been discussed for long. I have raised this because it was mentioned that the UPA frames policies on humanitarian grounds. And that the issue of taxing incomes below Rs. 1,60,000 has been given due consideration. Income upto Rs. 1,60,000 per annum has been spared of any tax hike. But as for those earning between Rs. 1,60,000 to Rs. 2,50,000, are they not human beings? Such employees are in Central and State services as well as various corporations. They too expect relief. Those in the income slab of Rs. 1,60,000-3,000,00 paid ten per cent tax earlier, which was upto Rs. 9000. This has been continued in toto at present. Therefore, those with incomes less than Rs. 2,50,000 have got no relief in the budget. Those earning between Rs. 2,50,000-Rs.3, 00,000 have been given a relief of Rs. 55,000. Thus, you have given more relief to those with higher income than those earning less, who have been given less relief. I want to bring it to the notice of the hon. Minister of Finance, to set right this anomaly. There is no harm if you want to extend

relief. But, those with higher income should have less relief, whereas relief should be more for those with less income. This would have been more humane.

Section 44AB, regarding compulsory audit, has been amended in the Finance Bill. The limit in this regard was Rs. 40 lakh from 1 June 1984, which now is Rs. 60 lakh. The limit was enhanced after 26 years. The government woke up to this need after 26 years. Mr. Finance Minister, inflation formula for income tax is based on 1981 index. The IT department determines inflation on its basis.

Suppose the index was 100 in 1981. In 2010, it comes to 652. The rate of inflation is 6.5 per cent. As per IT policy, they term it as long-term capital gains inflation formula. On the basis of which, it comes to 6.5 per cent. They amended it after 26 years and hiked the limit from Rs. 40 lakh to Rs. 60 lakh. Now, this comes to 1.5. When it comes to calculating the formula for inflation, the IT Department consider this rate. But, when it comes to giving relief, it ignores it. My stand is that the formula used by the IT Department for long term capital gains, should be used while amending section 44 (AB). The Rs. 60 lakh limit is less. As per that formula, this limit is Rs. 2.5 crore. If you cannot fix the limit at Rs. 2.5 crore, then make it rupees one crore at least. This is the demand from various sections. I thank the Minister of Finance for revising this after 26 years. While effecting this change, the IT Department should have given a thought to the long-term capital gain formula. It should increase by 6.5 per cent. This has not been done. Therefore, my appeal to the Minister of Finance is if you do not want to increase it to Rs. 2.5 crore, at least make it rupees one crore. Make it rupees one crore from present limit of Rs. 60 lakh to benefit the small businessmen, SSI. I want to say it through you. The next point is very important. But it is seldom given a thought.

I want to say that IT Tribunal is a part of Income Tax Department. There are as many as one lakh litigations pending with IT Department for a long time. I would like to make an appeal to the hon'ble Finance

[Shri Arjun Ram Meghwal]

Minister whether members' strength in the Tribunal is complete. What is the number of branches of the Tribunal and where are they functioning from? If such cases are registered in bulk whether a fast track system would be put into place in the IT Tribunal to dispose off the cases at the earliest as prevailing in the judiciary. If such system is put into place there would be early disposal off the lakh of pending cases and people would not have to visit either C.A. as well as IT Department again and again. If we follow the path shown by the judiciary the small businessmen and entrepreneurs whose cases are pending with IT Tribunal for a long time, will get benefit.

18.00 hrs.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: Hon. Member, how much time more do you want?

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir, I need five to six minutes more and not more than that.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please try to complete in two to three minutes. Then we will take up 'Zero hour'.

...(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: The time is extended till the hon. Member completes his speech. Shri Meghwal, please try to complete early.

[Translation]

SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Sir the Tax Holiday Scheme for both Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand has been scrapped while the same scheme for Jammu and Kashmir has been extended. I do welcome this extension but like Jammu and Kashmir both Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand have the mountain terrains, that is why the scheme should have been extended. But I would like to add also that as the people in hilly areas live in difficulties in the same way people in desert live in difficulties. We can hardly find villages in

the desert in the far off places. I am hailing from Bikaner. The western part of Rajasthan is desert. There is less investment here. Therefore, I, through you, would like to appeal to the finance minister that a special package should be allocated to the western part of Rajasthan so that there should be development of the area. Besides, tax holiday for Himachal Pradesh and Uttarakhand should be extended ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, I have been in a number of business associations and have participated in them as an IAS Officer as well. Most of the people belonging to these associations are of the view that the Income Tax slab of 30% should be brought down to 25%. It would generate more revenue. The government should ponder over it. ...*(Interruptions)*

Sir, my last point is that while e-filing has been implemented for assessment, e-refund has not been brought in force in case of refunds. Cases of refunds are lying pending with the Income Tax Department for a long time. It is my request that e-refund system should be introduced on the lines of the e-filing system of assessment. A study on the Income Tax Department had reported that people have to run pillar to post in the department for getting refund. As such, along with e-filing, the system of e-refund should be implemented.

With these words I conclude.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Now, we will take 'Zero Hour'.

SHRI P.T. THOMAS (Idukki): Mr. Chairman, Sir, India has been a land of diversity. The diversity in its culture, beliefs, rituals, food, clothing and languages is what makes India a unique country. While reasserting our commitment to unity in diversity, we have never hesitated to enrich the diverse aspects of our linguistic and cultural heritage with all possible means as a great democratic nation.

Now, there are 22 Scheduled Languages according

to the Eighth Schedule of our Constitution. The Central Government should take necessary steps to promote studies in the major regional languages listed in the Eighth Schedule. The Government should come up with time-bound initiatives to start separate centres for the study of regional languages in universities and Centres of Higher Learning at least in the capital city of our country, New Delhi.

Malayalam being one among the Scheduled Languages is not taught anywhere in New Delhi. Earlier, Delhi University facilitated both research and literary studies in Malayalam language. It is not clear why Delhi University hesitated to carry on such initiatives in the long run.

In Jawaharlal Nehru University, which is considered as one of the best in Asia, there is a Centre for Indian Languages. Apart from Hindi, Urdu and Tamil, other Scheduled Languages including Malayalam are not finding a place in this much celebrated Centre for Indian Languages in JNU. This is a shame to our claims of an enriched linguistic and cultural heritage, which we are proud of.

I would humbly appeal to the Government of India to take necessary steps to facilitate the study of Malayalam and other regional languages in the Centres of Higher Learning in the capital city of India, New Delhi. Thank you.

SHRI P. KUMAR (Tiruchirappalli): Mr. Chairman, Sir, Pudukottai district in my parliamentary constituency consists of farmers and agricultural labourers. The total population is nearly 15 lakhs. Most of the people are depending only on agriculture. The total cultivable land is 2,87,475 hectares. Since there is no canal irrigation, they are depending on the rain water and ground water to irrigate their agricultural lands. They are used to get ground water through tube-wells, for which power supply is very necessary. At present, they are getting power supply only for two hours a day instead of nine hours a day, as announced by the State Government.

Due to insufficient power supply, they are unable

to continue their agricultural activities, which is the main lifeline of the population. Moreover, the district is not having any major industries, which will provide employment opportunities to the people. Due to insufficient power supply, people are forced to migrate to the adjacent district for want of a job. Such is the pathetic situation of the agriculturists of Pudukottai district.

I would request the Government, through this august House, to direct the State Government to provide uninterrupted power supply to those agriculturists of Pudukottai district to enable them to continue their agricultural activities.

SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO (Purulia): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak in 'Zero Hour'.

I want to bring to your kind notice that there is a halt station named Garhjyapur in my constituency, Purulia, West Bengal, which falls under Adra Division of South-Eastern Railway. Garhjyapur is a Block Headquarters also. There are many important institutions such as police station, higher secondary school for boys and higher secondary school for girls and a college. Besides this, the State Government block level offices are also situated here. Lakhs of people, who are inhabitants of more than 50 villages, use Garhjyapur railway halt station daily for up and down journeys.

In the past, there was a narrow gauge railway line before Independence. Then, this station was a full-fledged station. But when the narrow gauge line was converted to broad gauge line, it was not upgraded as a full-fledged station. Instead, it was degraded to a halt station. Therefore, I request the Government, through you, to declare Garhjyapur Railway halt-station as a full-fledged station, and it should also be made a model station.

[Translation]

SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR (Kaushambi): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you that you gave me an opportunity to speak on a matter of urgent public importance.

[Shri Shailendra Kumar]

Sir, concern is always expressed in the House regarding the ways and means to save the country from the threats emerging to its external and internal security. I would like to congratulate the intelligence agency of my country as they have apprehended one or two days back an IFS Officer for espionage with the embassy of Islamabad. It is a major achievement for our country. If we observe, we find that due to the flaw in the intelligence agency and intelligence gathering, hundreds and thousands of people have lost their lives on account of the internal and external threats that our country faced. There have been shortcomings in checking the threats to our internal and external security on regular basis. There have been intelligence reports in the past indicating that such an incident could take place at a particular place, despite that we could not check it. In regard to the Islamabad incident, an IFS Officer has been apprehended. There have been many such incidents in which our intelligence agencies have performed excellent. We need to make more efforts in this regard to achieve more success.

Sir, as Anand Sharma Ji is present here at this time and listening the matter and he has been our external affairs Minister also, I think that it is high time that this fact be conveyed that for all the Indian embassies abroad our intelligence be alerted to keep a vigil on all the external threats to our country and we should review their reports every month so that the external and internal threats to our country could be checked and the lives of innocent people could be saved. We can save the lives of the people if we keep a monitoring on the agencies which are working for this purpose inside and outside the country. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this matter.

[English]

SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI (Dharwad): Sir, thank you for giving me this opportunity. Hubli-Dharwad is the second-largest city in the State of Karnataka after Bangalore, and three National Highways (NH) pass through the city. On one of these highways, that is, on

National Highway No. 63 there is a Railway level crossing gate that is called Gate No. 1. It is in the midst of the city, which is creating a lot of traffic jam and traffic hazards.

The Railways have proposed to construct a RUB on this NH to avoid it after repeated appeals, requests and agitations. This was also announced in the 2009-2010 Railway Budget, and Rs. 6.5 crore was earmarked for this as the Railways' share. It is around 50 per cent of the cost of the RUB. But since there is no momentum from the Ministry of Surface Transport and nothing is done so far, therefore, I urge both the Ministry of Railways and the Ministry of Surface Transport to take up the work of RUB on Gate No. 1 on NH 63 immediately. Otherwise, the people are going to agitate as there is a lot of traffic hazard, and it is creating a lot of problems as it is within the city. I once again urge both the Ministries to take up the work immediately. Thank you.

SHRI MAHENDRA KUMAR ROY (Jalpaiguri): Thank you hon. Chairman, Sir, for your kind permission for me to speak during the 'Zero Hour'.

I would like to draw the attention of the Minister of Labour, through you, to a serious fact of non-deposition of money by the owners of 19 tea gardens of Jalpaiguri in West Bengal.

In this connection, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the fact that the owners of tea gardens have not deposited the money on account of PF for the last few years. It should be noted here that the PF dues include the money that the employers have deducted from the workers' wages as contribution towards provident fund. They have not deposited that money with the PF Commissioner. It is not understood as to what is preventing the Regional Provident Fund Commissioners of North Bengal from taking appropriate legal action against those owners of the tea gardens.

I would like to know from the Union Minister as to what action has been taken so far against the PF defaulters, that is, the tea garden employers of closed

or abandoned tea gardens in Jalpaiguri District of North Bengal area. I have come to know that the PF dues owed to the workers of 19 tea plantations in North Bengal itself comes to over Rs. 168 crore.

I hope you will appreciate the seriousness of the case and will initiate necessary steps so that the workers may get their legal dues without any further delay.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Chairman, I am going to give a very good piece of information and would like to tell Swami Ji to convey this point to the Hon. Minister. In the World Table Tennis Competition of the Railways held in Russia, our team has won two gold medals. I am especially proud that a gold medal winner boy Arpit Bhopalkar belongs to my constituency of Indore. Not only this, the second team that had participated in that competition has won three bronze medals in male doubles, female doubles and mixed doubles.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please come to the point. Your notice is regarding assignment of sponsorship for advertisement during the Commonwealth games to a multinational company.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN: I am coming to that point only. This is a good thing, they deserve congratulations. Let the Railway Ministry congratulate them.

However, the second thing which is notable is that our players do perform excellently. But I would like to raise a question in regard to the arrangements that at times remain in place here. The information that has been received now is somewhat worrisome as in regard to the Commonwealth Games that are to be held in our country. A contract has been awarded to a sports marketing and management company of Singapur for bringing advertisement and sponsorship. This contract

has been awarded in such a way that this company will get 15 or 22% commission on the sponsorship that it will bring. That company did not bring any sponsorship from abroad, rather from the PSUs of our country such as NTPC which has given Rs. Fifty crore, the Central Bank which has given Rs. 51 crore and Air India has also given funds. If 15 or 22 commission is given to that company, it would not be justifiable. Who has fixed such a term and condition? It does not appear proper to me that while our own PSUs extend their support to the games, a foreign company be given a commission of 22% without determining how much sponsorship it brought from abroad. I demand that this entire matter should be investigated.

[English]

SHRI B. MAHTAB: Sir, I would like to associate myself with the issue raised by Shrimati Sumitra Mahajan.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please send a slip to the Table.

[Translation]

SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI (Sheohar): Hon'ble Mr. Chairman, Sir, thank you for allowing me to speak during Zero Hour. There is an urgent need to set up a Central Customs office in the Jamunia Ghorasahan Block, east Champaran district, Indo-Nepal border. Smuggling is going on there openly. Honest businessmen are harassed to end customs duties are not realized. Criminal elements have easy access which pose a danger to nation's security. Fake currency enters India from Nepal. Most of the criminals, after committing murders enter Nepal. It's a matter of concern. It needs to be checked. In view of the loss of revenue to the Union, it requires monitoring.

CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD (Muzaffarpur): Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak on matters of urgent public importance during Zero Hour.

The Government of India is implementing NREGA through the Panchayat give 100 days of work to the workers. For this, the workers have also been given

[Capt. Jai Narain Prasad Nishad]

job cards. Due to NREGA, farmers face problem in hiring labourers during cultivation time. My suggestion in this regard is that out of this, Rs. 60, should be given to the farmers and Rs. 40 to the labourers directly. The farmer would use this amount of Rs. 60 in paying electricity bills, and after contributing some amount from himself, also pay the labourers. If the farmer prospers, the nation prospers. The Government has no shortage of funds for this because the Government earns one rupee per litre from petrol and fifty paise from diesel. In this way, the labourers would continue to get 100 days of work and Government would find labourers, when needed, for developmental works. The labourers would continue to get 365 days of work at their place of residence. Inflation would come down and farmers' cultivation would not be hampered. Suicides by farmers would cease. Various agricultural sectors would develop uniformly and the nation would become self-reliant.

I would request the Government that in view of its importance, it should consider it and ensure the participation of farmers in NREGA.

SHRI JAGDANAND SINGH (Buxar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, after floods, drought and cyclone, Bihar is battling fires. Due to poverty, majority of farmers live in thatched. Habitation along the Ganga consists of 70 to 80 percent huts. Fire destroys entire village after village. And the entire population has no roof over their head. This year the habitation along the Ganga is suffering extreme early dry spell. Hundreds of villages have been destroyed in fire in Buxar, Kaimur and Rohtas alone. Thousand have become homeless. With the grains destroyed in fires, people are facing starvation. Due to the negligence on the part of the State Government to help such victims, I demand that the Central Government immediately ensure foodgrains supply, get their houses constructed and save their life and property. It's a natural calamity. All provisions of natural calamity should be applicable.

Sir, rains are just two months ahead. These are home less people without anything to eat, as their foodgrains were destroyed in fire. They have no money

for sowing the next crop. The situation in the area is extremely heart rending. This is the situation in Bihar, whether central Bihar or along the Kosi, in north Bihar. Thousands of victims of fire are suffering immensely. I demand, that the Centre intervene immediately and provide help.

[English]

SHRI KALIKESH NARAYAN SINGH DEO (Bolangir): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am a Member of Parliament from the area called KBK, which comprises undivided districts of Kalahandi, Bolangir and Koraput. These areas, if you remember, were subject of a lot of news items way back in the eighties when a child was said to have been sold for a mere ten or fifteen rupees. This area is probably one of the most poor and backward regions of the country. In fact, a study done by the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation has listed them as amongst the top ten most backward Districts of the country. Poverty levels are over 87 per cent. More than 68 per cent of the villages in these areas have over 50 per cent population of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Human indicators are at the lowest in these areas. The year 1995 onwards the KBK Long-Term Action Plan was put into place which was followed up by a Revised Long-Term Action Plan, as a result of which now poverty levels have dropped by almost 24 per cent from 87 per cent to almost 62 per cent. Ninety-nine per cent of the funds allocated for this programme have been utilized and spent.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the UPA Government has put a lot of focus on developing backward regions of the country. Bihar has got special packages, Bundelkhand has got special packages, and I support that. Other areas such as those should get these packages. However, it is extremely important that the KBK region gets the package which has been asked for by the State Government. The State Government of Orissa has put up an eight-year perspective action plan to the Planning Commission for approval, to the tune of Rs.4,550 crore. I would urge the Government to ensure speedy approval of this action plan.

SHRI C. RAJENDRAN (Chennai South): Mr. Chairman, Sir, St. Thomas Mount Cantonment Board is currently running two high schools in which about 2000 students are studying including 1000 girl students. The quality of education in these schools is in doldrums since 20 posts of teachers are vacant for nearly a decade. Neither the Cantonment Board nor the State Government is interested in filling up the vacancies of teachers which has put a question mark on the education of those children.

If one goes back into the history, in 2001, the then CEO of the Cantonment Board had appointed seven teachers in violation of the guidelines of the Government of Tamil Nadu, which is the funding agency. Due to this reason, the State Government did not approve those irregular appointments and stopped paying them. Since then the Cantonment Board started paying their salaries amounting to more than one crore rupees. Due to this conflict between the Cantonment Board and the Government of Tamil Nadu, the children who are studying in these schools are suffering a lot and they do not have teachers to teach.

Under these circumstances, I would request the hon. Union Minister of Defence to come to the rescue of those children by settling the issue amicably.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN (Sabarkantha): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am grateful to you for allowing me to speak in Zero Hour. The CBI nabbed Dr. Ketan Desai, Chairman, Medical Council of India, which is the apex body looking after medical education in India, -red handed accepting a bribe of rupees two crores. Recovery of Rs 1800 crore in cash and 1.5 ton gold, proves that. ...*(Interruptions)** For long, ineligible medical colleges were allowed to churn out so-called doctors. Recently, the present Medical Council of India, praised the Minister of Health and family Welfare to no end, which was reciprocated by the Minister, who added that the MCI was functioning well now. The Hon'ble Minister of Health and family Welfare and the MCI had the best of the relations. ...*(Interruptions)*

*Not recorded.

SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL (Domariyaganj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon'ble Member is levelling direct allegation against the Minister. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): Mr. Chairman, Sir, an allegation against a Minister should not go on record.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: I am not making allegation. I am informing. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Allegation against a Minister will not go on record but the information given by the hon. Member will go on record. Allegation against a Minister may be deleted.

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Sir, hon. Member Dr. Jyoti Mirdha had already raised this issue in the morning. How can the same subject be raised by him again? Let him associate himself, if he wants.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, its only an information. ...*(Interruptions)* Their mutual admiration was excellent. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You can associate with the other Hon'ble Member, who has already raised this issue.

[Translation]

SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN: Mr. Chairman, Sir, only two sentences are left. ...*(Interruptions)* I am not making any allegation. I am not making any allegation. I have no such intention. I have no such desire to level allegation against any one. ...*(Interruptions)* All proposals to open medical colleges, received from Medical Council of India were sanctioned. Allegation against Desai were levelled

[Shri Mahendrasinh P. Chauhan]

earlier too. The NDA Government had removed him. But, later, he again became the Chairman. The decision of Dr. Ketan Desai to give recognition to ill-equipped medical colleges, to pass out doctors, should be investigated and most stringent punishment should be given to him for his corrupt acts.

SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA (Chhota Udaipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I too associate myself with this issue.

SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY (Alipurduar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you, I urge the Government to help the victims of natural calamity. Several Blocks of Jalpaiguri, Cooch Behar and Dinajpur districts in west Bengal experienced severe storm and hailstorm, which weighed about half-a-kilo to one kilo. This caused immense damage. Twenty thousand houses were completely destroyed there and more than 50,000 houses are on the verge of destruction. More than 100 people died there and several were injured. Crops were destroyed on about 26,000 crores. Main crop there is tea. Tea gardens suffer a lot of damage. The state Government gave some assistance, but it did not help. Therefore, my request to the Central Government to provide assistance there. Major problem is that whenever we visit villages, we find that Gram Panchayat and MLA provide assistance in the form of tarpaulin etc. but MPs do not provide any assistance. We MPs cannot provide any assistance to those people. Therefore, there should be some provision in this regard so that MPs could help them in the wake of natural disaster and provide them assistance like tarpaulin etc. from MPLADS fund. Therefore, I would like to submit that the Union Government should provide assistance to the affected people at the earliest.

SHRIMATI SUSMITA BAURI (Vishnupur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Madam speaker had made an obituary reference yesterday, on the issue which I want to raise here. A heinous crime took place in Midpur village of Hisar district in Haryana. I visited the place on 25th April. I met the affected persons there. I visited the place where

one of the victim named Suman who was polio affected was torched inside her house. She was a student of 12th class. Her father Tara Chand was also torched and both of them died. I found out that the main reason behind the incident was casteism. Atrocities were committed against dalits. We are aware that the Constitution has provided us equal rights. But we are still lagging far behind in this regard. Incidents of atrocity against dalits are increasing. When the incident took place, the Tehsildar and SHO were present there but they could not prevent this incident to happen. I visited there and met the SP and DM there. I have talked to the family members of the victims. I saw the remains of 18 houses which were set on fire in the incident. They said that initially rupees one lakh to each victim will be provided but amount of one lakh is not sufficient, hence, I request the Union Government to provide them rupees ten to twelve lakh and the family of Suman who died in the incident should be provided employment. The persons involved in the incident and 'Khap' Panchayat should be given strict punishment because they do nothing and whenever atrocities are committed against dalits, they put fuel into the fire. Therefore I demand the Union Government to take proper action in order to check recurrence of such incident. The Chief Minister of the state has called the incident unfortunate, but he should condemn the incident and visit the place.

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH (Udhampur): Sir, we all are aware that there are three regions in Jammu & Kashmir i.e. Jammu, Kashmir and Ladakh. These three regions have their own identity, culture, life style everything is different. Whenever a package or fund is provided to the State by the Government of India, a dispute between these regions over the same starts if it is not distributed in proper manner between the regions. There are people of Hurriyat and others such as BJP in Jammu and who incite the dispute in Kashmir. They both have tendency to cause damage to the State. You are aware that recently Jammu Kashmir was remained closed for 3-4 months which caused huge loss. Thereafter one more issue was raised regarding setting up of Technical and Central Universities. Both these Universities were announced for Kashmir by mistake

and even VC was also appointed there. Hence it became a issue in Jammu which was obvious. When it was brought to the notice of the Government of India, I would like to say it should have been taken into account well in advance, then the Government announced the University for Jammu also after considering the issue seriously. The Government had issued ordinance in this regard and presented the Bill here and get it passed. Thereafter, VC was appointed in Kashmir and VC of Technical University was also appointed from Kashmir. Persons belonging to Kashmir occupied the post of VC of Technical University, Central University and other university as well. It is good, since these people are deserving. But fresh issue has been raised in Jammu. Yesterday 'Bandh' was called in Jammu. I really disappointed. The Government should keep in mind the fact that it should not allow others to take advantage of the situation. VC for Central University in Jammu has not been appointed yet. People across the country i.e. from Kashmir to Kanyakumari are being interviewed for the same. Whenever a university was set up be it Punjab, Chhattisgarh and Kashmir, local senior professors were appointed there which is a good approach. You may take the example of Jammu. For Jammu University a person from Delhi was appointed as VC. Similarly outside persons have been appointed as VC of Agriculture University and Vaishno Devi University. People of Jammu got the opportunity to say whether people of Jammu are not fit for any post. It is a sensitive issue, therefore, I am raising this issue here.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: This is not the case in that University only. The situation in all the Central Universities is like that.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: I would like to submit that it is right to treat Jammu University on the lines of other universities. There is need that three regions of Jammu-Kashmir stay united. There should be no dispute among these regions. I want Jammu -Kashmir to

progress but there should be seriousness. Whatever the Government provide it should be done seriously.

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Okay, it is enough. You have to make your point only in two minutes. This is not a debate. You have to say what you want the Government to do. But you are discussing the issue now.

[Translation]

CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Through you I request the Government that the person from Jammu itself should be appointed there.

SHRI RAMKISHUN (Chandauli): Mr. Chairman Sir, I thank you for allowing me to speak. Drought occurred last year but relief packages are being announced this year. Uttar Pradesh has been neglected in distribution of relief package whereas Bihar has been given an edge over the others keeping in view the ensuing elections there. Even those states, which have not declared themselves as drought hit, have been provided funds more than UP. The High Level Committee constituted for drought relief has given its assent for relief package. The impact of drought occurred in the year 2009 was very high wherein 352 districts of 15 states in the country were affected. These states have demanded Rs.72,000 crores. Out of which only Rs.4800 crores have been provided to these states so far. Particularly Uttar Pradesh has received only Rs.515 crores. The amount is meagre as 58 districts of Uttar Pradesh have been declared as drought hit. The condition in these 58 districts is pathetic as crop has been totally destroyed including the 'Rabi' and 'Kharif' crop. In entire Purvanchal region 'Kharif' crop has badly affected due to drought. In 59.3 lakh hectare fields paddy crop could not be sowed, out of which 20 lakh hectare fields is in Uttar Pradesh itself. In comparison to it Rs.1200 crores has been provided to Bihar in view of ensuing election and the states which have not declared themselves as drought hit, have been given higher funds. Haryana, Punjab where Congress Party is in rule

[Shri Ramkishun]

have been provide higher fund by the Union Government but farmers of Uttar Pradesh have not been provided fund under relief measures.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government of Uttar Pradesh has withdrawn the relief fund provided to Chandauli, Jaunpur districts. In such a situation when Union Government is not providing fund and the State Government withdraw the fund provided for the purpose, I request the Union Government to provide financial assistance for irrigation, tubewells and canals so that crops of farmers of Uttar Pradesh particularly Chandauli, Varanasi districts of Purvanchal could be saved. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take you seat.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMKISHUN: I will conclude my speech within a minute. Farmer of Uttar Pradesh are suffering in the dispute of Union and State Government and in such situation neither Union nor state Government is paying attention towards their condition. ...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I cannot allow any controversies to be raised here. Nothing will go on record.

...*(Interruptions)**

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.43 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, April 29, 2010/Vaisakha 9, 1932 (Saka).

* Not recorded.

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