

Wednesday, August 10, 2011  
Sravana 19, 1933 (Saka)

# **LOK SABHA DEBATES**

**(English Version)**

**Eighth Session**  
**(Fifteenth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT**  
**NEW DELHI**

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# LOK SABHA DEBATES

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## LOK SABHA

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Wednesday, August 10, 2011/Sravana 19, 1933 (Saka)

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*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock.*

[MADAM SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### OBITUARY REFERENCE

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Hon. Members, I have to inform the House of the sad demise of our former colleague, Shri Shantilal Purshottamdas Patel.

Shri Shantilal Purshottamdas Patel was a member of the Eighth and Ninth Lok Sabhas from 1988 to 1991 and Eleventh and Twelfth Lok Sabhas from 1996 to 1999 representing the Godhra Parliamentary Constituency of Gujarat.

Earlier, Shri Patel was a member of the Gujarat Legislative Assembly from 1975 to 1988 for four terms.

An able parliamentarian, Shri Patel was a member of the Public Accounts Committee and the Consultative Committees of the Ministry of Agriculture and Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism during the Ninth Lok Sabha. He was a member of the Committee on Petroleum and Chemicals during the Eleventh Lok Sabha. Shri Patel was a member of the Committee on Communications, Committee on Subordinate Legislation, Committee of Privileges and the Consultative Committee of the Ministry of Railways during the Twelfth Lok Sabha.

Shri Patel served as the Union Deputy Minister for Commerce from 1990 to 1991.

Shri Patel took special interest in the cooperative movement and served as the Vice-President of the District Cooperative Bank, Panchmahal and Gujarat Industrial Cooperative Federation. He was the Chairman of Ajay Cooperative Credit Society, Gujarat Hastkala and

Handicraft Cooperative Federation and Panchmahal District Cooperative Union. He also served as the Secretary of the Panchmahal District Cooperative Sangh.

An active social worker, Shri Patel worked for the promotion of education and employment of the downtrodden and the weaker sections of the society.

A person with a scholarly bent of mind, he authored two books entitled, '*Panchmahal Darshan*' and '*Sahkardeep*' a book on Cooperative Movement.

A widely traveled person, Shri Patel was a member of the Indian Parliamentary delegation to the Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference held at Canberra, Australia in 1988.

Shri Shantilal Purshottamdas Patel passed away on 24th May, 2011 at the age of 73 years.

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.

11.02 hrs.

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

---

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MADAM SPEAKER: Now, Question Hour. Q. No. 141, Dr. M. Thambidurai.

...(Interruptions)

MADAM SPEAKER: Nothing else will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

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\*Not recorded.

11.03 hrs.

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

...(Interruptions)

11.03<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> hrs.

### ORAL ANSWER TO QUESTION

[English]

#### Civil Nuclear Agreements

\*141. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the countries with whom India has signed civil nuclear agreements;

(b) whether India has signed a similar agreement with Kazakhstan;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the agreement gives the Indian reactors access to uranium from the central Asian country;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the benefits that are likely to accrue to India from such agreements?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (f) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

#### Statement

(a) Following the decision of the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) on 6 September 2008 to relax its guidelines to permit civil nuclear cooperation, India has entered into agreements for peaceful uses of nuclear energy with France, USA, Russia, Namibia, Mongolia, UK, Canada, Argentina, Kazakhstan and Republic of Korea. The agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the erstwhile Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on Cooperation in the field of the use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes

signed in November, 1966 has been revalidated for cooperation with the Czech Republic in November, 2010.

(b) Yes Madam.

(c) An Agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the Republic of Kazakhstan for Cooperation in the Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy was signed on 16.4.2011. The Agreement has not yet come into force.

(d) to (f) The objective of the Agreement with Kazakhstan is to establish a legal framework for mutually beneficial cooperation in the peaceful uses of nuclear energy including exploration and mining of uranium and other natural resources relevant to the exploitation of nuclear energy.

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam Speaker, one of the objections raised in the Indo-US Deal is that India must voluntarily place its civilian nuclear facilities under International Atomic Energy Agency's safeguards. India is supposed to place 14 out of its 23 reactors under its scrutiny and also international monitoring. This means that about 65 per cent of India's nuclear power capacity would come under international safeguards. ...*(Interruptions)*

Though we have not ratified NPT, indirectly we will be accepting it. Are we going to compromise on our sovereignty and allow our nuclear reactors to be monitored by the third country? May I also know whether technology transfer will be allowed by this Agreement?

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: Madam Speaker, the Nuclear Suppliers Group (NSG) has entered into a joint Agreement and on the basis of that Agreement there is no safeguard for the Uranium which we are using for our nuclear power plants....*(Interruptions)* We are importing Uranium from other countries also which is under nuclear safeguard....*(Interruptions)* Not only India 146 other countries have also signed this Agreement and they are all Members of the NSG....*(Interruptions)* We will have to go by that Agreement. Otherwise, we will not be able to import Uranium from other countries....*(Interruptions)* There is no safeguard for our indigenous Uranium which we are using for our nuclear reactors....*(Interruptions)* Since we are using imported Uranium, we will have to follow the international guidelines....*(Interruptions)*

DR. M. THAMBIDURAI: Madam, my second supplementary is how the radioactive waste is going to be handled....(*Interruptions*) Exposure to radioactive waste is as good as exposed to nuclear bomb. Are we prepared to handle the nuclear waste? How does the Government think of disposing of the waste? ...(*Interruptions*)

11.06 hrs.

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

...(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY: India has got the technology to handle the nuclear waste...(*Interruptions*). We are re-processing the Uranium used in our reactors. As far as our Government is concerned, we are taking all safety measures....(*Interruptions*) We are giving priority to our safety measures. So far as handling the nuclear waste is concerned there is a mechanism available in the country and with that mechanism we will be able to manage the nuclear waste coming out of our nuclear reactors....(*Interruptions*)

---

## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

### Coal Linkage

\*142. SHRI D.V. SADANANDA GOWDA:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has received requests from various State Governments, Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) and private companies for providing coal linkages for power, steel and cement sectors during the last three years and the current year;

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

(c) details of the proposals cleared during the last three years and the current year, year-wise, State-wise and company-wise and the criteria followed in the allotment of coal linkage;

(d) the number of projects still pending, State-wise and company-wise alongwith the reasons therefor and the time by which these pending proposals are likely to be cleared;

(e) whether the Government has given preference to the requests of private companies for coal linkages over State owned companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A statement showing the details of applications received from power sector, cement sector and sponge iron sector during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, year-wise and State-wise is enclosed statement-I.

(c) Due to limited availability of coal in the coal companies of Coal India Ltd. as well as Singareni Collieries Company Ltd. the meetings of the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) for cement and sponge iron have not been held since December, 2007 and, therefore, no new Letter of Assurance has been authorized for cement plants and sponge iron plants during 2008 till 2011 so far. However, the details of the Letters of Assurance authorized to power sector, for which meetings of Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) were held during 2008 and 2010, are given at statement II.

During 2008 and 2010, 164 power projects, including Captive Power Plants, from both Government and private sector, involving proposed capacity addition of 54,160 MW, were authorized Letter of Assurance by the Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term). In addition, five State/Central power projects approved on "Bulk Tendering basis" involving capacity addition of 7260 MW, to be commissioned during the 12th Plan, have also been authorized Letter of Assurance by the Competent Authority in 2010. The Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) only authorizes Letter of Assurance and the source/coal company is decided by Coal India Limited subsequently.

The Standing Linkage Committee (Long Term) takes into consideration the recommendations of the concerned Central administrative Ministry, coal availability and other relevant factors while taking a view on the applications taken up by them. Only those cases which are





1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Punjab	3	0	4	0	1	4	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	22
Rajasthan	1	3	7	1	8	1	5	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	1	45
Tamil Nadu	10	4	8	3	5	1	13	4	4	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	61
Uttar Pradesh	12	12	20	6	12	7	10	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	84
Uttarkhand	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
West Bengal	6	4	6	2	12	17	7	3	4	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	68
Year-wise total	182	111	179	44	151	98	150	50	59	50	45	15	70	14	32	8	1258

Note: SEBS—State Electricity Boards including State and Central Public Sector Undertakings.  
IPP—Independent Power Producers (Private companies)

### *Statement II*

*The details of applications approved by the SLC (LT) for Power during 2008, 2009, 2010 and 2011, State-wise*

Name of State	SEBs/IPPs				Captive Power Plants				State-wise total
	2008	2009	2010	upto 31st July, 2011	2008	2009	2010	upto 31st July, 2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Andhra Pradesh	4	0	0	0	7	0	1	0	12
Assam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bihar	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Chhattisgarh	9	0	6	0	0	0	4	0	19
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gujarat	1	0	3	0	1	0	8	0	13
Haryana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Jharkhand	1	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	6
Karnataka	0	0	0	0	3	0	5	0	8
Kerala	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Madhya Pradesh	4	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	9

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Maharashtra	8	0	12	0	2	0	6	0	28
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Orissa	5	0	3	0	1	0	10	0	19
Pondichary	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Punjab	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Rajasthan	0	0	3	0	6	0	2	0	11
Tamil Nadu	3	0	2	0	3	0	6	0	14
Uttar Pradesh	4	0	5	0	2	0	4	0	15
Uttarkhand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
West Bengal	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Year-wise total	41	0	37	0	30	0	56	0	164

**Statement III**

*Number of Pending Applications—State-wise and Year-wise for the last Three Years and Current Year Upto 31st July, 2011*

Name of State	SEBs/PPPs				Captive Power Plants				Sponge Iron Plants				Cement				State-wise total
	2008	2009	2010	upto 31st July, 2011	2008	2009	2010	upto 31st July, 2011	2008	2009	2010	upto 31st July, 2011	2008	2009	2010	upto 31st July, 2011	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Andhra Pradesh	12	7	7	3	9	5	12	2	2	3	9	0	18	1	5	0	95
Assam	4	3	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	15
Bihar	5	2	3	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12
Chhattisgarh	36	16	18	0	16	22	18	3	8	16	12	6	5	2	4	0	182
Goa	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Gujarat	0	4	4	3	10	2	2	3	3	0	0	0	6	3	2	1	43
Haryana	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Himachal Pradesh	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	5
Jharkhand	7	2	11	1	6	4	4	2	7	9	6	1	3	2	0	0	65
Karnataka	5	7	9	1	6	3	8	8	11	0	3	0	5	2	5	2	75

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Kerala	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Madhya Pradesh	21	15	22	10	1	10	2	3	2	5	0	1	9	0	2	2	105
Maharashtra	19	13	17	6	19	10	9	3	5	0	5	3	2	0	2	0	113
Meghalaya	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	1	1	12
Orissa	7	17	15	7	19	14	10	10	9	7	6	3	0	0	1	1	126
Pondichary	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Punjab	3	0	4	0	2	4	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18
Rajasthan	1	3	4	1	2	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	10	0	4	1	34
Tamil Nadu	7	4	6	3	2	1	7	4	4	1	0	0	3	2	3	0	47
Uttar Pradesh	8	12	15	6	10	7	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	69
Uttarkhand	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
West Bengal	5	4	6	2	12	12	6	3	4	8	3	1	0	0	0	0	66
Year-wise total	141	111	142	44	121	98	94	50	59	50	45	15	70	14	32	8	1094

[Translation]

#### Utilisation of Aircraft

\*143. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number and type of aircraft operated by Air India vis-a-vis the private airlines;

(b) whether the fleet of Air India aircraft is being optimally utilised in terms of passengers load, manpower employed per aircraft etc. as compared to those owned by the private airlines;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the average utilisation of Air India aircraft fleet and the corresponding data for major foreign airlines;

(d) whether the number of passengers travelling on Air India, both domestic and international, has declined in the recent time;

(e) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the steps being taken to make the national carrier attractive, take a competitive edge and optimally utilise the aircraft of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The number and type of aircraft operated by Air India and the private airlines are given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) and (c) The utilisation of the newer aircraft by Air India approximates the industry standards. However, the older aircraft are lower than the standard due to maintenance and other such issues. Utilisation of aircraft also depends upon the sector length they are expected to travel the higher-the higher the sector length the higher the utilisation. The aircraft utilization of Air India, private airlines and foreign airlines is given in the enclosed Statement-II. The manpower per aircraft in Air India is 263 where as it is 150 of Jet Airways, 59 Jetlite, 111 of Kingfisher, 118 of Spicejet, 185 of Go Air and 102 of Indgo.

(d) and (e) The passenger loads has declined in the last two years due to an overall recession that followed a huge spike in the price of fuel. Over this year, there

has been a recovery in loads and yields. Operating losses have declined over this year. The passenger load factor of Air India and the private airlines is at Annexure-III.

(f) Air India has acquired state-of-the-art new aircraft and has plans to phase out the old aircraft. This would lead to better utilization of the fleet as the maintenance and turnaround time of the aircraft would come down. With the launch of Air India's primary hub at Delhi, load factor has its increased as it is now in a position to carry sixth freedom and feeder traffic. Air India's carriage is expected further improve as and when Mumbai is launched similarly, with state-of-art hub facilities. Special efforts has been made to improve the on time performance and customer care. The on time performance has been significantly higher this year over previous years.

**Statement I**

*The number and type of aircraft being operated by Air India*

Aircraft type	Total
<b>Operational Fleet</b>	
<b>Wide Body</b>	
B777-200LR	8
B777-300ER	12
B747-400	5
A310-300	1
A330-200	2
Wide Body Total	28
<b>Narrow Body</b>	
B737-800 (AIX)	21
A320	21
A319	24
A321	20
CRJ-700	4
ATR42	7
Narrow Body Total	97
<b>Total Operational Fleet</b>	<b>125</b>

**Non-Operational**

**Aircraft**

Freighters	
A310-300	2
B737-200	6
Freighters Total	8

**Other Grounded Aircraft**

A310-300	3
A-320 <sup>^*</sup>	10
A-320 <sup>#</sup>	5
B737-200 <sup>^</sup>	5
DO-228 <sup>^</sup>	2

**Non-Operational Total** 25

**Ground Total** 158

**Note**

# Under return process to lessor

<sup>^\*</sup> 5 Aircraft are out of service and rest of the 5 aircraft are assumed to be out of service as per the Board approval

<sup>^</sup> Aircraft out of service, pending disposal.

Airline	Type	Average Utilisation (in hrs)
Jet Airways	B737	12:20
	ATR72	11:00
	A330	14:00
	B777	17:25
JetLite	B737	11:00
	Kingfisher	
Kingfisher	A319/	
	A320/	
	A321	10:45
	ATR	
Spicejet	A330	
	B737	12:05
Go Air	A320	13:00
IndiGo	A320	11:40

**Statement II**

The comparison of utilization (in Flight Hours) of different type of aircraft in Air India fleet and the utilization of the some of the airlines operating same type of aircraft including the Industry average is given below:

**B747-400 (YEAR ENDING MARCH 2011)**

Code	Airline	Utilization-B747-400(Flight Hrs.)	Flt. Length
Industry	Industry	10.27	7.51
AIN	Air India	5.60	3.25
AFA	Air France	9.95	7.52
BAB	British Airways	11.46	8.44
DLH	Lufthansa	13.58	8.31
ELA	EI AI	9.30	8.03
JAL	Japan Airlines	4.95	4.54
KAL	Korean	12.22	6.19
KLM	KLM	12.51	8.08
QAN	Qauntas	10.22	10.33
SIA	Singapore	10.78	6.25
TII	Thai	11.81	6.52
UAL	United	12.63	8.74

Source-Boeing Data

**B777 (YEAR ENDING MARCH 2011)**

Code	Airline	Utilization-B747-400(Flight Hrs.)	Flt. Length
Industry	Industry	11.88	5.92
AIN	Air India	10.60	7.83
AAL	American Airlines	11.41	8.47
CAN	Air Canada	14.04	9.31
AFA	Air France	13.10	8.50
BAB	British Airways	12.82	7.26
CAT	Cathay Pacific	10.97	4.91
EAD	Amirates	13.56	5.85
JAL	Japan Airlines	8.83	3.07
JPL	Jet Airways	14.86	8.35
KLM	KLM	14.47	8.58

MAS	Malaysia Airline	12.64	7.28
PIA	Pakistan	12.28	5.52
SIA	Singapore airlines	9.99	5.02
UAL	United Airlines	13.47	7.29

Source-Boeing Data

Industry Data : Source: AIR

### **Statement III**

#### *Passenger Load Factor of Air India and Private Airlines in 2010-11*

Airlines	Domestic(%)	International(%)
Air India	70.6	64.8
Jet Airways	75.2	80.6
JetLite	78.8	83.4
Kingfisher	80.7	75.6
Spicejet	81.3	78.2
Go Air	78.0	-
IndiGo	83.6	-

[English]

### **SSA Funds**

\*144. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms did not provide for inclusion of the salary of additional teachers recruited for the existing schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to include the salary of the said teachers for funding under the SSA budget;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to reimburse the amount spent by certain States including Gujarat for the salary of the additional teachers recruited by them during 1 April, 2001 to 31 March, 2010 which was not included in their budgets; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) to (d) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provide for appointment of teachers by States/UTs for new schools as also additional teachers for existing schools. However, SSA assistance is not available for the salary of teacher posts in the State sector which may have fallen vacant on account of attrition and retirement. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 has become operative on 1st April 2010, and the SSA norms for sanctioning teachers have been revised to conform with the pupil teacher ratio (PTR) prescribed in the schedule to the RTE Act, namely:

#### **A. For Classes I to V**

- (i) Two teachers for up to sixty children
- (ii) Three teachers for 61-90 children
- (iii) Four teachers for 91-120 children
- (iv) Five teachers for 121-200 children
- (v) One Head Teacher, other than the five teachers, if the number of children exceeds 150

#### **B. For Classes VI to VIII**

- (i) At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for
  - (a) Science and Mathematics, (b) Social Studies, (c) Languages.
- (ii) At least one teacher for every thirty-five children
- (iii) Where admission of children is above one hundred, there will be:
  - (i) A full time Head Teacher;

- (ii) Part time instructors for (a) Art Education, (b) Health and Physical Education, and (c) Work Education.

States are required to rationalize teacher deployment to address imbalances in their placement, and also fill State sector teacher vacancies from their State budgets. The requirement of additional teachers under SSA is considered after deducting vacancies from the State sector and considering the rational re-deployment of teachers to meet the PTR laid down under the RTE Act.

- (e) No, Madam.  
(f) Question does not arise.

#### **Plan Approach for Panchayati Raj System**

\*145. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether certain experts have pointed out that the focus and planning of the plan outlay for the Panchayati Raj System including Rural Governance during the Eleventh Five Year Plan was inadequate;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to address the issue while finalizing the approach paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(d) if so, the details, thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The 73rd Constitution Amendment Act, 1992 which came into effect in April, 1993 brought about major reforms in the Panchayati Raj System. The planning process including that of the Panchayati Raj System and Rural Governance is constantly under review through various mechanisms including the Mid Term Appraisal (MTA) to assess the constraints and the initiatives which can be taken. During the course of the MTA of the Eleventh Plan, it was felt that District Planning should become an integral part of the planning process in the States and these plans should be consolidated by DPCs as mandated in the Constitution. The MTA also emphasized the need to build up organizational capacity of Panchayati Raj

Institutions (PRIs) through staff and professional support, training of functionaries and elected representatives, merger/accountability of parallel and para stal bodies to PRIs and harmonization of community based organizations with PRIs.

The main sources of outlay for the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) include *inter alia* allocation of funds under Centrally Sponsored Schemes such as the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Additional Central Assistance such as the District Component of the Backward Regions Grant Fund, funds from the Ministry of Panchayati Raj and the Central and State Finance Commission awards.

Planning Commission has undertaken a wide ranging consultative process for preparing the Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan including regional consultations in which representatives of Panchayati Raj Institutions were also involved. The Approach Paper will be finalized shortly.

#### **Implementation of RTI Act**

\*146. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Information Commission (CIC) has directed the public authorities to appoint senior officials as transparency officers under the Right to Information Act, 2005 (RTI) who would act as an interface between the Commission, the people and the public authorities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether all the Ministries/Departments in the Union Government have been directed to take necessary action in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the measures proposed to be taken by the Government to make the RTI Act more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (d) The Central Information Commission (CIC) vide its order dated 15.11.2010 has directed all the Ministries/Departments of Central Government that each Central Public Authority



under its jurisdiction should designate a senior officer as Transparency Officer. These officers will be responsible to overview implementation of Section 4 obligation and will also be the interface for the CIC in this regard. Further, they will promote congenial conditions for timely response to RTI requests and will be a contact point for the public in all RTI related matters.

(e) The Government has taken a number of steps for effective implementation of the RTI Act. These include, issue of several memoranda clarifying various provisions of the Act, publication of guides on the Right to Information Act, giving publicity to provisions of the Act through print and electronic media, display of RTI posters in post offices located in rural areas, and imparting of training to stakeholders.

#### Uranium Deposits

\*147. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB:  
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated reserves and exportation of uranium deposits/resources in various mines in the country;

(b) whether a uranium mine in Tumulapalli of Andhra Pradesh has been discovered recently;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the estimated quantum of uranium reserves found and the extent to which it is likely to meet the demand of the country's nuclear programme;

(d) whether the Government has sufficient infrastructure for its utilization;

(e) if so, the details thereof including the manner in which it is likely to be utilized; and

(f) the expected time by which production from this mine is likely to be started and the extent of foreign exchange likely to be saved as a result of reduction in uranium imports?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) has established the presence of 1.71.672 tonnes of Uranium resources (*insitu*) as on 30.06.2011. The Uranium Corporation of India Ltd. (UCIL), a Public Sector Undertaking of this Department, mines the uranium required for the Pressurized Heavy Water Reactors. The estimated reserves in the operating mines are shown below:

Status	Mines/Deposits	Ore in million Tonnes
Operating units	Jaduguda, Jharkhand	1.93
	Bhatin, Jharkhand	1.43
	Narwapahar, Jharkhand	10
	Turamdih, Jharkhand	12
	Banduhurang, Jharkhand	25
	Bagjata, Jharkhand	3.97

(b) Yes, Madam, a uranium reserve has been discovered in Tummalapalle, Kadapa Distt., Andhra Pradesh.

(c) In Tummalapalle, Kadapa District, Andhra Pradesh. AMD has established the presence of 63,269 tonnes of Uranium ( $U_3O_8$ ). The currently known reserves of indigenous uranium in the country can support a nuclear programme with a generating capacity of about 10,000 MWe.

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) The UCIL has already taken up a plan to construct a mine and a mill in the area and the uranium produced therein shall be used in the indigenous nuclear power programme.

(f) Commissioning of the underground mine and the mineral processing plant of 3600 tonnes per day (tpd) ore capacity is expected in the year 2012. Pre-project

activities for augmenting the production and processing capacity to 4500 tpd ore are in progress and the project is expected to be commissioned in the year 2015. Further, it has been envisaged to construct another mine and enhance the capacity of the mineral processing plant to 6000 tpd capacity after successful commissioning of the ongoing project. The indigenous uranium will help India to increase nuclear installed capacity, thereby, providing more electricity for economic growth of the country.

#### **Coal Regulatory Authority**

\*148. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a Coal Regulatory Authority in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the views of the concerned Ministries/Departments in the matter have since been obtained;

(d) if so, the broad details thereof and the time by which the Authority is likely to be set up; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue to the coal producing States, consumers and other stakeholders from the setting up of the said Authority?

THE MINISTER OF COAL (SHRI SHRIPRAKASH JAISWAL): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Coal Regulatory Authority is proposed to be set up to regulate and conserve resources in the coal sector; protect the interests of consumers and producers of coal and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The proposed Regulator is expected to create a more level playing field for all the players in the coal sector and to facilitate faster resolution of issues relating to economic pricing of coal, bench marking of standards of performance, etc.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The comments of concerned Ministries/Departments have been received. However, it was noticed that some major changes/suggestions have been made by various Ministries/Departments. At present, suitable incorporation of these changes/suggestions is being examined in consultation with the Ministry of Law. Once finalized the draft Bill would be submitted for the approval of the competent authority. However, it may not

be possible to indicate the exact time frame by which the proposed Authority is likely to be set up.

(e) As stated above, the likely benefits of the Coal Regulatory Authority would be more optimal development of coal resources of the country, which would ensure that the Indian coal companies raise their level of competence to be at par with international competitors. As it would also deal with the issues like mining authorization, production and supply of coal, specify and determine the grades/quality of coal, price of coal, and adjudicate disputes amongst producers and consumers, it is expected to protect the interests of consumers and producers of coal and would effectively deal with the matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.

The proposed Coal Regulatory Authority would facilitate more standardized operational norms, establishment of bench marks in safety standards and performance, productivity etc through adoption of best mining practices, which would entail effective resolution of problems confronted by all the stakeholders including coal producing States and coal miners.

[*Translation*]

#### **ICT in Schools**

\*149. SHRI JAYWANTRAO AWALE:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:

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

(a) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for promoting Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government has undertaken a comprehensive evaluation with regard to the allocation of funds and implementation of the scheme;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the further steps taken/being contemplated by the Government for popularising ICT-enabled learning and computer education in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The Centrally Sponsored Scheme "Information and Communication Technology (ICT) in Schools" is being implemented since December 2004 (revised in 2010) to promote computer enabled learning and the usage of ICT in Government and Government aided secondary and higher secondary schools for enriching the teaching learning process and to enable the students to acquire skills needed for the digital world. Financial assistance is provided for ICT infrastructure, including internet connectivity, salary of teachers, capacity building of teachers through training, and development of appropriate e-content for ICT - aided teaching and learning. Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), a provision of Rs. 50 lakh per district for Computer Aided Learning (CAL) has been earmarked since 2008-09.

(c) and (d) The Department has not undertaken a comprehensive evaluation of the allocation of funds and the implementation of the scheme. However, the Project Monitoring & Evaluation Group (PMEG) constituted for the scheme, reviews and evaluates the implementation of the scheme at the national level when the annual Computer Education Plans (CEPs) proposals from the States/UTs are considered. An amount of Rs. 1150 crores has been allocated for implementation of the ICT scheme during the period 2007-08 to 2010-11 and a sum of Rs. 1108.63 crores has been utilized by the States/UTs till 31.3.2011. State Governments and UT Administrations have been requested to undertake third party evaluation of the implementation of the scheme in their respective States/ UTs.

(e) A draft National Policy of ICT at Schools has been developed and has been placed on the Department's web site for public comments. A National Award for Innovative Practices in ICT has been initiated since 2009-10 in which all States and Centrally managed educational institutions participate to recognise teachers for innovations and excellence in understanding ICT and applying it to solve educational problems. The Department is organizing a workshop to share best practices of ICT usage for participants from all State Governments.

#### **Opening of New Post Offices**

\*150. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI A. SAMPATH:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to open new post offices in the country during the Twelfth Plan;

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

(c) whether the Government has any plan to privatise postal services;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether all post offices in the country are equipped with internet facility;

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

(g) the time likely to be taken to provide this facility in all the post offices in the country?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND COMMUNICATIONS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL): (a) and (b) Proposal for 12th Plan has not been finalized. However, opening of Post Offices is an ongoing activity. Post Offices are opened subject to fulfillment of prescribed norms, availability of Plan support and manpower.

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) No, Madam.

(f) and (g) 22360 Departmental Post Offices have been provided computers. 1308 Departmental Post Offices have been provided Wide Area Network (WAN) and 10530 Departmental Post Offices have been provided Broadband facility. All the Departmental Post Offices and Branch Post Offices in the country would be provided with network connectivity by 2012-13 under the "India Post Technology Project-2012".

[English]

#### **Girl Students in Colleges/Universities**

\*151. SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH 'BABA':

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

(a) the extent of representation of girl students in the colleges/universities at present,

(b) whether the Union Government has introduced any Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouragement of education amongst girls at university level;

(c) if so, the details thereof,

(d) whether some Central universities have provision for reservation of seats for single girl child in the country;

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

(f) the further measures proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) As per University Grants Commission (UGC), there are 60,80,373 girl students out of a total 1,46,24,990 students in the courses conducted through regular streams in Universities and Colleges during 2009-10. This constitutes 41.6% representation of girls in total enrolment in colleges and universities.

(b) and (c) While there is no Centrally Sponsored Scheme for encouragement of education amongst girls at university level, University Grants Commission (UGC) provides Indira Gandhi Scholarship to Single Girl Child for pursuing higher and technical education. In addition to this, UGC has taken number of steps for greater access to women in higher education like Construction of Women's Hostels, development of Women's studies in Universities and Colleges, Scheme of capacity building of Women Managers in Higher education, Post Doctoral fellowships for women etc. The All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE), besides having a scheme of tuition fee waiver for girl students in technical institutions, it also provides for relaxed norms for establishment of new technical institutions exclusively for women.

(d) to (f) The Central Universities are statutory autonomous bodies which decide their own admission policy, including reservation, if any, for women. As per information available with the Government, no Central University provides for any reservation in admission to single girl child. However, some of them, for promoting higher education amongst women, do provide for tuition fee waiver, free-ship, scholarship, free hostel accommodation, etc.

### Urdu Teachers in Schools

\*152. SHRI BADRUDDEN AJMAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government provides financial assistance to the States/Union Territories for appointment of Urdu teachers;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has received representations from certain States including Assam seeking relaxation in the criteria of "25% Urdu speaking population" for appointment of Urdu teachers in schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government had earlier assured to revise the guidelines in the next revision in view of the practical difficulties in meeting the "25% Urdu speaking population" criteria in States like Assam; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken to address this issue expeditiously?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) Financial assistance is provided to the States/UTs for appointment of language teachers including Urdu teachers.

(b) The objective of the Scheme is to provide financial support to the States/UTs for teaching Urdu to students with a view to promote Urdu. 100% financial assistance is provided for appointment of Urdu Teachers on new posts and for giving honorarium to the existing Urdu teachers for teaching Urdu in schools. The present criteria of granting financial assistance is for any locality where 25% population is from Urdu speaking community.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. A representation has been received from All India Assam Madrassa Educated Youth Association, Assam, seeking relaxation in the criteria of "25% Urdu speaking population".

(e) and (f) In reply to a reference in this regard, it was mentioned that the scheme for Financial assistance for Appointment of Language Teachers was revised during 2008-09 but the suggestion would be kept in mind when the next revision takes place.

**Postal Services**

\*153. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

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

(a) whether the quality of services rendered by the Postal Department was subjected to any comprehensive review in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government is aware that public mostly prefer private postal/courier services to those run by Government Post Offices;

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

(e) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve the services in post offices so as to meet the challenges from private companies?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):

(a) and (b) Department of Posts reviews the quality of services rendered at various administrative levels viz. Divisional, Regional and Circle on a regular basis. The reviews are carried out through a number of systems put in place for the purpose which *inter-alia* include periodical inspection and surprise visits of the post offices as well as review of the prescribed reports and statements. Based on results of such reviews, appropriate steps are taken to improve the quality of services.

(c) and (d) Department of Posts provides a number of services to its customers in the areas of mail transmission and delivery, Small Savings, Insurance and retail etc. Department of Posts had introduced Speed Post Service to meet the customers' need for a faster and time bound express mail delivery service. Presence of other private postal/courier service providers, however, is a source of competition to the Department of Posts. This competition provides the Department of Posts and opportunity as well as impetus to improve its quality of service in its various areas of operations so as to meet the expectations of the customers and increase its volume of business.

There is no data available regarding preference of public for private postal/courier service providers viz-a-viz Speed Post Service. However, Speed Post Service has been able to face the competition and gain the trust and the confidence of the customers which is reflected by a 21.95% growth in Speed Post revenue in the year 2010-11 over the year 2009-10.

(e) The Department has taken a number of steps to improve the services in the Post Offices to meet the challenges from private companies. The details are as under:

- A project for Mail Network Optimization has been initiated in March, 2010 with the objective to optimize the existing mail network and effectively monitor the same through Key Performance Indicators. The Project, *inter-alia*, involves:
  - Development and deployment of data-based Key Performance Indicators to measure the service delivery performance of Speed Post and other mail services.
  - Suitable upgradation of 'SpeedNet', which is a web-based Track and Trace Software for Speed Post.
  - Monitoring and review of quality of Speed Post operations in eighty seven major cities (that handle majority of the total speed post traffic in the country) with the help of the Key Performance Indicators through fortnightly video conferences.
- Technological upgradation of 109 Speed Post Centres during the current plan period for improving the efficiency of the operations
- Establishment of 39 premium Speed Post delivery centres during the current plan period for improving the quality of delivery.
- Establishment of 25 new Speed Post Centres during the current plan period.
- Introduction of web based Track and Trace system called "SpeedNet" for Speed Post articles.
- Launch of Project Arrow in the year 2008 to make visible, tangible and noteworthy

improvement in Post Offices that matters to the common man. The project focuses on improving the core operations of the post office as well as on upgrading the support infrastructure. 1530 Post Offices spread across the country have been covered under this project.

#### PM's Visit to Africa

\*154. SHRIMATI INGRID MCLEOD:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister's recent visit to Africa has helped India in improving our ties with African countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the agreements signed with these countries and the discussions held;

(c) the benefits likely to accrue to India and these countries as a result thereof;

(d) whether India has taken note of the Chinese presence in the region through investments and China's stronghold on Africa's natural resources;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps the Government is taking to make up for the delayed investment in Africa?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) to (f) Prime Minister visited Ethiopia in May 2011 to attend the Second India Africa Forum Summit and for a bilateral visit to Ethiopia. He also visited Tanzania on a bilateral visit. Prime Minister led the Indian delegation to the Second Africa India Forum Summit in Addis Ababa from 24-25 May 2011. The participation of African countries in the Summit was in accordance with the Banjul format adopted by the African Union for Africa's participation in such Summits. Accordingly 15 African countries participated in the Summit. These were Equatorial Guinea, Burundi, Chad, Ethiopia, Kenya, Malawi, Mauritania, Senegal, Swaziland, Namibia, South Africa, Nigeria, Algeria, Egypt and Libya.

Prime Minister and the President of Equatorial Guinea (in his capacity as Chairperson of the African Union) co-Chaired the Summit. The theme of the Summit

was "Enhanced Partnership and Shared Vision." Two documents, the Addis Ababa Declaration and the Africa India Framework for Enhanced Cooperation were adopted at the end of the Summit. This summit built upon the foundations of the historical relationship that exists between India and Africa, and further contributed to designing the structure of an enhanced engagement between India and our African partners, in the 21st century.

At the Summit, the Prime Minister announced many new initiatives to further strengthen our cooperation with Africa. He made several announcements for the next three years, including the availability of Lines of Credit of US\$5 billion; more than 22,000 scholarships to Africa over the period of next three years; and the establishment of more than 80 capacity building institutions in Africa. The proposed institutions include India-Africa Food Processing Cluster, India-Africa Integrated Textiles Cluster, India-Africa Centre for Medium Range Weather Forecasting, India-Africa Institute of Agriculture and Rural Development.

India's partnership with African countries is being significantly strengthened through a three tiered interaction which comprises engagement at the continental, regional and bilateral levels. The 2011 Summit carried forward the positive momentum generated by the First India Africa Forum Summit held in New Delhi in April 2008.

Prime Minister also had a bilateral visit to Ethiopia from 25-26 May 2011. This was the first ever visit by any Indian Prime Minister to Ethiopia. During the visit, Double Taxation Avoidance Agreement and Agreement for Cooperation in Small and Medium Enterprises were signed with Ethiopia. Prime Minister paid a state visit to Tanzania from 26-28 May 2011. During this visit three Agreements/MOUs were signed: Agreement on Avoidance of Double Taxation and Prevention of Fiscal Evasion; Joint Action Plan between NSIC India and Small Industries Development Organization (SIDO), Tanzania; and between Apollo Group and Health Ministry of Tanzania for the setting up of a super specialty hospital in Tanzania.

Prime Minister's visit to Africa contributed towards renewing India-Africa cooperation and taking our multifaceted partnership forward in a comprehensive

manner. While taking note of the presence in Africa of other countries, including China, India's interaction with African countries is not based on or influenced by competition with any other country. It is rooted in the tradition of a common struggle against colonialism and apartheid and in South-South Cooperation.

#### Merger of Government Telecom Companies

\*155. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA:

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

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

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

(c) the reaction of the Government thereto;

(d) the progress made so far in regard to the merger of the said companies with BSNL; and

(e) the benefits likely to accrue from the said merger and the time by which these entities are likely to be merged?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) and (b) The Board for Reconstruction of Public Sector Enterprises (BRPSE) has recommended the merger of ITI Ltd. with Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) or its takeover by the BSNL as a separate subsidiary thereby ensuring strategic vertical integration. BRPSE has mentioned that this would enable BSNL to combine service providing with manufacture of the products and thus emerge as a leading global player. Similarly, the BRPSE has also recommended that there is no reason for the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) to continue as a separate entity. This could also be brought under BSNL as subsidiary.

(c) to (e) The recommendations of BRPSE are being examined by a Committee constituted by Department of Telecommunications headed by Member (Services), Telecom Commission.

[Translation]

#### EDUSAT Scheme

\*156. SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has reviewed the implementation of the 'EDUSAT' scheme in the country;

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

(c) whether the Government has signed agreements with Education Boards of the country including the Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh Secondary Education Boards for this scheme;

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

(e) the medium of imparting the education proposed under the scheme; and

(f) the steps being taken to extend the scheme to uncovered areas and make it more effective?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) and (b) As per the information provided by Department of Space, EDUSAT network functions are periodically reviewed. EDUSAT satellite was launched in September 2004 to support state level and national level networks. After the decommissioning of EDUSAT satellite on 30th September, 2010, the services are continued with INSAT-4CR and INSAT-3C satellite.

(c) and (d) The Department of Space has MOU with various State Governments as follows:

Sl. No.	State	Department/Agency
1	2	3
1.	Rajasthan	Science & Technology, GoR
2.	Haryana	Education & Language Department, GoH
3.	Lakshadweep	Administrator, Lakshadweep Islands

1	2	3
4.	Meghalaya	Education Department, GOM
5.	Orissa	Technical Education, GoO
6.	Gujarat	Bhaskaracharya Institute for Space Applications & Geo Informatics (BISAG)
7.	Maharashtra	Higher and Technical Education Department, GoM
8.	Arunachal Pradesh	Education Department, GoAP
9.	Punjab	Punjab State Secondary Education, GoP
10.	Kerala	Education Department, GoK
11.	West Bengal	Panchayat & Rural Development, GoWB

In addition, the following state level networks are also functioning under EDUSAT networks: Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Delhi, Chhattisgarh, Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Pondicherry, Nagaland, Mizoram, Tripura, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Uttarakhand, Assam, Jharkhand, Andaman & Nicobar Islands. Work to establish EDUSAT Network in Sikkim is under progress. There is no agreement with Rajasthan or Madhya Pradesh State Board.

(e) The medium of instruction is the local language in case of state level network and English /Hindi in case of national level networks.

(f) ISRO/DOS provides Satellite bandwidth and technical support for establishment of EDUSAT network in the country. Establishment and Operation of ground segment (Hubs, Class room facilities, content generation and operationalisation) and expansion of the network rests with the State government. However, on a pilot/ semi-operational phase ISRO offered one hub and limited terminals to all the states.

[English]

#### Helicopter Crashes

\*157. SHRI J.M. AARON RASHID:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of helicopters operating in the civil aviation sector at present;

(b) whether a number of helicopter crashes took place during the last three years and the current year causing the death of many VVIPs and other persons;

(c) if so, the details of such cases, year-wise and location-wise; and

(d) the remedial measures being taken in this regard including the guidelines issued for safe operation of helicopters?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present there are 295 civil helicopters operating in the country.

(b) and (c) Details of accidents occurred during the last three years and the current year are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) Various accident prevention programmes have been initiated by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA), which include safety audits and surveillance inspections of operators, dissemination of safety information, issue of Air Safety Circular/Civil Aviation Requirements, establishment of Aviation Safety Board, enhanced training of pilots, etc. Further, safety recommendations emanating from investigation of helicopter accidents are followed up for implementation by the concerned agencies to prevent recurrence of similar accidents.



**Statement***Accidents of Indian Civil Registered Helicopters in 2008*

Sl.No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Number of Engine/ Helicopter	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	18-01-2008 Mysore	Bell-206-L3 helicopter VI-DAK	Deccan Aviation, Bangalore Non-Scheduled	Nil	Single Engine Helicopter	Substantial	During landing pilot experienced loss of tail rotor effectiveness at hover and entered in to right yaw due changing wind conditions which resulted in loss of control and crash landing of helicopter. Wrong location of the windssock at the helipad was contributory factor to the accident
2.	03-08-2008 Near Kodijutta Gutta, Venkatapuram, A.P.	Bell 430 Helicopter VT-REO	M/s Ran Air Non-Scheduled	04	Multi Engine Helicopter	Destroyed	Helicopter descended below the minimum safe altitude due bad weather and collided with the hill en route. Contributory factors: 1. Crew did not obtain the meteorological briefing before departure. 2. Selection of the improper route by the crew

*Accidents of Indian Civil Registered Helicopters in 2009*

Sl.No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Number of Engine/ Helicopter	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	09-07-2009 Near Amamath Cave, Jammu and Kashmir	Helicopter Lama 315 B VT-WEX	M/s Himalayan Heli Services Pvt. Ltd.	01	Single Engine Helicopter	Substantial	Accident occurred due to the sudden sink experienced by the pilot during landing at Sh. Amarnathji helipad and his inability to recover from it. Contributory Factors are: (1) Improper technique used for the steep approach. (2) Approaching the landing site at an angle from the left and making steep bank during the recovery process

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
2.	02-09-2009 Rudrakodru Hills Kurnool, Andhra Pradesh	Helicopter Bell 430 VT-APG	M/s Andhra Pradesh Government	05	Multi Engine Helicopter	Destroyed	Accident occurred due to loss of control resulting in uncontrolled descent in the terrain at a very high rate of descent due to entry into severe downdraught Contributory Factors: (1) Crew noticed a snag and was engrossed for more than vital six minutes before the impact in searching for relevant information in the emergency checklist and the Flight Manual. This distracted their attention from the prevailing weather conditions which led to loss of situational awareness. (2) The Crew was flying in Instrument Meteorological Conditions (IMC) whereas the flight plan was cleared for VFR flying. (3) They had no intention either to divert or return back to base

*Accidents of Indian Civil Registered Helicopters 2010*

Sl.No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Catagory	Fatalities	Number of Engine/ Helicopter	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	06-08-10 Chukham, Itanagar, Arunachal Pradesh	MI-172 Helicopter VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited's	1	Multi Engine Helicopter	NIL	Accident occurred due to falling of the cabin crew from the helicopter while he was attempting to close the forward left hand passenger door in flight
2	27-08-2010 HAL Bangalore Airport, Bangalore	Chetak Helicopter VT-EIV	M/s Rotary Wing Society Bangalore	NIL	Single Engine Helicopter	substantial	During training exercise, while hovering helicopter become uncontrollable and fell on ground. Both trainee <i>and</i> Instructor received serious injuries and helicopter was damaged.
3	16-12-2010 Chandigarh	Dauphin AS 365 N3 helicopter VT-SOK	M/s Pawan Hans Helicopter Limited	NIL	Multi Engine Helicopter	substantial	Helicopter fell from 10ft .Main rotor and tail rotor of helicopter were damaged.

*Accidents of Indian Civil Registered Helicopters in 2011*

Sl.No.	Date/Place	A/c Type/ Regn.	Operator/ Category	Fatalities	Number of Engine/ Helicopter	Damage Details	Details of Accident/Probable Cause
1	19-04-2011 Tawang Helipad, Arunanchal Pradesh	M-172 Helicopter  VT-PHF	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited  .Non-Scheduled	18	Multi Engine Helicopter	Destroyed	During landing, helicopter fell in gorge near the helipad and caught fire. Eighteen (18) persons on board received fatal injuries. Five (05) persons received injuries and survived. Accident is under Investigation
2	30-04-2011 at Labotang  Arunanchal Pradesh	Ecureuil AS350 B-3 Helicopter  VT-PHT	Pawan Hans Helicopters Limited Non-Scheduled	5	Single Engine Helicopter	Destroyed	Helicopter flying from Tawang Helipad to Itanagar crashed at Lobothong near Tawang in Bad weather. All the five (05) person on board including Hon'ble Chief Minister of Arunanchal Pradesh received fatal Injuries. Accident is under Investigation
3	13-05-2011 Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan	Chetak Helicopter	Border Security Force  VT-EQL	4	Single Engine Helicopter	Destroyed	Helicopter operating a flight from Gandhi Nagar to Jodhpur crashed at Fatehpur Village, Near Mount Abu, Rajasthan. All the four persons on board including two crew members received fatal Injuries due to fire. Helicopter destroyed in fire. Accident is under Investigation
4	19-06-2011 Ladpur, Dehradun	Bell 407 Helicopter VT-SWA	M/s Swajas Air Charters PVL Ltd	Nil	Single Engine Helicopter	Substantial	M/s Swajas Air Charters Pvt. Ltd. Bell 407 helicopter crashed at Ladpur, Dehradun while operating flight from Joly Grant Airport, Dehradun to Sehestra Dhara Helipad. Pilot and Engineer received injuries and helicopter was substantially damaged. Accident is under Investigation

[Translation]

**Special Package for Bundelkhand Region**

\*158. SHRI R.K. SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes for which funds have been provided under the special package for the Bundelkhand region in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the amount of funds allocated and released for each state and the amount spent thereon;

(c) whether the said schemes have been implemented properly;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Government on 19.11.2009 approved a special package for implementing drought mitigation strategies in Bundelkhand region at a cost of Rs. 7266 crore comprising Rs.3506 crores for Uttar Pradesh and Rs. 3760 crores for Madhya Pradesh,

to be implemented over a period of 3 years starting 2009-10. It is envisaged to provide an Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the tune of Rs.3450 crore for implementing the package. The Government has further approved, on 19th May 2011, an Additional Central Assistance of Rs. 200 crore (Rs. 100 crore each for the State Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh) to provide drinking water in the Bundelkhand region. The shares of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh in ACA, including the component of drinking water, are Rs. 1696 crore and Rs. 1954 crore respectively. The balance cost of the package will be met by converging resources from ongoing central sector and centrally sponsored schemes. Out of the envisaged allocation of Rs. 1696 crore of ACA for Uttar Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 860.97 crore (50.77%) has been released till date against which an amount of Rs. 214.21 crore (24.9%)

has been spent by the State till 30th June 2011. Out of the allocation of Rs. 1954 crore of ACA for the Government of Madhya Pradesh, an amount of Rs. 1060.46 crore (53.78%) has been released till date against which the State has spent an amount of Rs. 416.60 crore (39.40%) till 30th June 2011. The scheme-wise details of the funds released to Governments of Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are given in the enclosed Statement-I. The activities being implemented under the package are at different stages of progress in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and progress is being monitored by the Planning Commission/National Rainfed Area Authority. The Chief Executive Officer and the Technical Experts of the National Rainfed Area Authority are regularly visiting the region to see on the ground implementation of the projects/activities and provide necessary suggestions for improvement to the concerned Departments of the two State Governments.

**Statement**

*Allocation and Release of funds from ACA; CS/CSS; RKVY/MGNREGA components to Uttar Pradesh  
(As on 30.06.2011) (Rupees in crore)*

Schemes relating to the sector of	Estimated Budget	Additional Central Assistance			CS/CSS Schemes		RKVY/MGNR EGA	
		Alloca- tion	Release	Amount Spent	Alloca- tion	Released	Alloca- tion	Released
A Water Resources Development	644.00	410.00	265.656		198.00	51.09	36.00	21.60
B Watershed Management	1640.00	400.00	160.66		840.00	85.58	400.00	240.00
C Environment and Forest	72.00	31.56	21.60		5.44		35.00	21.00
D Agriculture	1050.00	693.50	320.00		265.00	75.96		
E Animal Husbandry	100.00	60.70	43.057		10.15		25.00	4.15
F Rural Drinking water supply	100.00	100.00	50.00					
<b>Total UP</b>	<b>3606.00</b>	<b>1695.76</b>	<b>860.973</b>	<b>214.21*</b>	<b>1318.59</b>	<b>215.63</b>	<b>496.00</b>	<b>286.75</b>

*Allocation and Release of funds from ACA; CS/CSS; RKVY/MGNREGA components to Madhya Pradesh (As on 30.06.2011)  
(Rupees in crore)*

Schemes relating to the sector of	Estimated Budget	Additional Central Assistance			CS/CSS Schemes		RKVY/MGNR EGA		
		Alloca- tion	Release	Amount Spent	Alloca- tion	Released	Alloca- tion	Released	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
A Water Resources	1118.00	881.00	614.66		167.00	23.90	70.0	18.55	
B Watershed Management	1300.00	210.00	71.40		480.00	21.65	610.0	108.65	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
C	Environment and Forest	242.00	107.00	23.52		20.00		115.0	30.475
D	Agriculture	1000.00	594.50	270.00		276.5	135.96		
E	Animal Husbandry	100.00	60.70	20.88		10.15	1.70	25.00	11.64
F	Rural Drinking water supply	100.00	100.00	60.00					
	Total MP	3860.00	1953.20	1060.46	416.60*	953.65	183.21	820.0	169.315
	Total UP and MP	7466.00	3648.96	1921.43	630.81	2272.24	395.84	1316.0	456.07

\*Out of Rs. 860.97 crore released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the State has reported an expenditure of Rs. 214.21 crore which represents 24.9% utilization of the released ACA till 30th June 2011. Similarly, out of Rs. 1060.46 crore released as Additional Central Assistance (ACA) to the Government of Madhya Pradesh, the State has reported an expenditure of Rs. 416.60 crore which represents 39.4% utilization of the released ACA till 30th June 2011.

[English]

### Mobile Number Portability

\*159. SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYA PRADA:

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

(a) the number of mobile connections in the country, State-wise and operator-wise, as on date;

(b) the number of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) subscribers ported out and ported in after implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP), year-wise State-wise;

(c) whether BSNL is the largest loser in respect of consumer base after Reliance-GSM service;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the revenue loss/gain due to MNP to the public sector telecom companies alongwith the reasons for porting out of subscribers from BSNL and MTNL to other operators; and

(f) the steps taken by both the companies to improve their customer base?

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS

AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI KAPIL SIBAL):  
(a) The number of mobile connections in the country, License Area wise and operator wise, as on 30.6.2011 is given in the enclosed Statement-I.

(b) The Government has launched the Mobile Number Portability (MNP) service on 25.11.2010 in Haryana and on 20.1.2011 in rest of India. The number of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) and Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) subscribers ported out and ported in after implementation of Mobile Number Portability (MNP) till 30.6.2011, License Area wise is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(c) and (d) Though the net ported number of mobile subscribers of BSNL is next to Reliance, yet the net ported subscribers as %age of total mobile subscribers of BSNL is not so. The details of porting in and porting out subscribers of the various operators is given in the enclosed statement-III.

(e) The exact revenue loss due to MNP cannot be assessed because of the wide variety of profiles and unknown future usage by subscribers.

The main reasons for porting out of subscribers from BSNL and MTNL have been reported to be network/coverage issues, tariff issues etc.

(f) The major steps taken/being taken by BSNL and MTNL to retain the existing customers and add new customers in the competitive environment are as follows:-

**BSNL**

- (i) Forgoing porting fees from subscribers coming into BSNL network.
- (ii) Circles have formed Special Cell to contact customers and address their grievances on war footing.
- (iii) Mobile network is continuously optimized to improve upon the coverage and capacity.
- (iv) Competitive prices for all wireless products. (v) Wide publicity through media highlighting the advantage of availing services from BSNL namely Trusted Brand, Transparent Billing, Widest Network, competitive rates etc.

**MTNL**

- (i) Mobile network is continuously optimized to improve upon the coverage and capacity.
- (ii) Taking care of its customer's conveniences by increasing the points where customers can make payments.
- (iii) Tariff rates have been reduced and made attractive.
- (iv) Bundling schemes with 3G data card have been introduced
- (v) All 2G mobile connections have been made 3G enabled.
- (vi) In Mumbai, MTNL has waived off MNP porting charges for customer joining to its network.

**Statement I***Operator-wise, service area-wise wireless telephone connections as on 30.6.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of the service area	BSNL	MTNL	Videocon	Steel	Uninor	Estisulat DB Telecom	Vodafone Esser	Idea Mobile Communication	Reliance Communication+ Reliance Telecom Ltd.	Aircel	Quardants Televenture (Formerly HFCL)	Loop Mobile	Tata Tele Services	Sistems Shyam Tele Service	Bharti Airtel Ltd.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7996460	0	10416	0	2521021	23330	7347024	8429994	8336814	1668170	0	0	5531541	45466	17243746
2.	Assam	1527532	0	0	86015	0	0	1660109	303279	2215464	3429987	0	86	120863	8	3366891
3.	Bihar	6089425	0	16887	1897964	2963035	28518	5244148	4898810	8860394	4840688	0	0	5416422	102557	1807632
4.	Gujarat	4026965	0	1615387	0	2029601	20654	14910573	7142471	7936027	560123	0	0	3810689	62372	6704802
5.	Haryana	3048879	0	864065	0	0	9268	4170943	3277517	3893266	559344	0	104	3029967	148881	2181265
6.	Himachal Pradesh	1698374	0	89150	428377	0	0	357430	35632	1836574	577256	0	0	421271	22	1696464
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	917985	0	0	0	0	0	556253	128808	481699	1763924	0	0	112972	0	1868965
8.	Karnataka	6000815	0	10459	0	1196133	18137	8591039	4386800	78833399	1695661	0	0	822517	1533295	14892871
9.	Kerala	6028208	0	370125	0	669804	8760	5535177	7026922	4022609	258860	0	0	2730401	547148	3459778
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4862954	0	1177802	0	0	4678	3135680	11839678	11574052	734660	0	98	5128046	592	9547099
11.	Maharashtra (excl. Mumbai)	6426482	0	12581	0	2282932	23882	11932824	13437487	9541113	1046697	0	0	10612247	530488	8794416
12.	North East	1540697	0	0	41121	0	0	86126	224701	706894	2197151	0	20	76721	0	2103288
13.	Orissa	3988945	0	9591	854937	1078406	0	2338159	646442	4123910	2508395	0	536	2817124	109	5624753
14.	Punjab	4643263	0	0	0	0	11854	4132392	4865114	4477965	6884801	406147	100	3563667	93	6591185
15.	Rajasthan	5704137	0	9584	0	0	22841	8711277	3092185	7395575	865878	0	25	4027655	2083180	12561588
16.	Tamil Nadu (excl. Chennai)	7081197	0	1522515	0	1321818	23574	9330657	1346172	7512665	16322258	0	0	3836826	1492320	9897999
17.	Uttar Pradesh (East)	10183078	0	20001	0	4213665	31607	14237217	6368289	12507704	2056803	0	0	4779102	131445	13044851

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18.	Uttar Pradesh (West)	4510993	0	9537	0	3177271	32080	9234369	9052503	9798352	1924818	0	0	3109190	123919	6341180
19.	West Bengal (excl. Kolkata)	3361000	0	17765	0	2366633	0	11040815	1343008	7616250	2993777	0	0	3428447	1356533	6756085
20.	Kolkata	2453216	0	0	0	1370599	0	4373647	734402	6343384	1683412	0	1224	3421712	679173	3686633
21.	Chennai	1547227	0	0	0	0	0	2113992	0	1166093	4171385	0	0	1122950	0	3153257
22.	Delhi	0	2666680	0	0	0	666910	7783378	3991264	6687497	2218190	0	0	6011585	811361	8301831
23.	Mumbai	0	2636960	1374012	0	1129213	360332	5897113	2348402	7756018	1149736	0	3147900	6171839	741115	3598710
<b>Total</b>		93727625	6606640	7129886	3317414	28330211	1358535	141519840	95108818	143266158	57980752	1406147	3150308	90992884	11725080	169188247

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	Operator	Licence Area	No. of subscribers ported in till 30.6.2011	No. of subscribers ported out till 30.6.2011
1	2	3	4	5
1.	BSNL	Andhra Pradesh	1,04,987	50,293
2.		Assam	1,616	3,070
3.		Bihar	5,048	26,816
4.		Gujarat	12,072	64,391
5.		Haryana	19,937	1,19,062
6.		Himachal Pradesh	2,798	6,930
7.		Jammu and Kashmir	158	177
8.		Karnataka	15,103	86,046
9.		Kerala	59,217	48,422
10.		Kolkatta Telecom District	3,416	19,784
11.	BSNL	Maharashtra	9,214	75,069
12.		Madhya Pradesh	9,687	38,311
13.		North East	429	1,074
14.		Orissa	16,376	15,468
15.		Punjab	10,446	1,17,144
16.		Rajasthan	28,838	78,459

1	2	3	4	5
17.		Tamil Nadu including Chennai Telecom District	25,543	57,039
18.		UP East	12,454	38,371
19.		UP West	6,845	59,936
20.		West Bengal	5,305	27,879
21.	MTNL	Delhi	7,766	31,317
22.		Mumbai	3,186	30,762

**Statement III***Wireless Subscriber base and Porting status as on 30.6.2011*

Sl.No.	Company	Wireless subscriber base	No. of subscribers ported in	No. of subscribers ported out	No. of subscribers net Ported	Net porting as %age of wireless subscribers
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Idea mobile communication	9,51,08,818	19,14,057	10,89,212	8,24,845	0.87
2.	Vodafone	14,15,19,840	21,83,120	14,71,985	7,11,135	0.50
3.	Bharti Airtel Ltd.	16,91,86,247	23,29,405	16,78,806	6,50,599	0.38
4.	Sistema Shyam Teleservices Ltd.	1,17,25,080	19,512	15,075	4,437	0.04
5.	Uninor	2,63,30,211	1,33,344	1,31,795	1,549	0.01
6.	Stel	33,17,414	8,909	8,463	446	0.01
7.	Loop Mobile	31,50,308	11,894	13,292	-1,398	-0.04
8.	Etisalat DB Telecom	13,58,535	132	9,213	-9,081	-0.67
9.	Quadrant Televentures Ltd. (Formerly HFCL Ltd.)	14,06,147	15,826	30,882	-15,056	-1.07
10.	Aircel	5,79,80,752	3,58,471	3,98,427	-39,956	-0.07
11.	MTNL	55,05,640	11,104	51,470	-40,366	-0.73
12.	Videocon	71,29,886	20,113	92,516	-72,403	-1.02
13.	Tata Teleservices Ltd.	9,09,92,964	8,12,010	11,88,717	-3,76,707	-0.41
14.	BSNL	9,37,27,825	3,44,789	9,17,931	-5,73,142	-0.61
15.	Reliance	14,32,65,158	5,21,116	16,87,759	-11,66,643	-0.81



[Translation]

### Minorities in Pakistan

\*160. SHRI MAKHAN SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI RAMESH BAIS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan, in its report, has revealed that atrocities are being committed against Hindus and Sikhs in Pakistan;

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

(c) whether the Government has taken up the matter with the Government of Pakistan or raised the issue at international fora; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): (a) and (b) Government has from time to time come across reports on the problems faced by members of the minority communities in Pakistan. Incidents of persecution and intimidation of the minority communities have also been reported. It is the responsibility of the Government of Pakistan to discharge its obligations towards its citizens, including those from the minority community.

(c) and (d) Based on reports of persecution of minority groups in Pakistan, Government had taken up

the matter with the Government of Pakistan. The Government of Pakistan stated that it was fully cognizant of the situation and looked after the welfare of all its citizens, particularly the minority community.

[English]

### Teacher-Student Ratio

1611. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed any student-teacher ratio;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the State-wise student-teacher ratio in the country including Karnataka;

(d) whether the Union Government coordinates or intervenes with the State Governments in case of shortage of student-teacher ratio; 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) to (c) Yes, Madam. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became operative with effect from 1st April, 2010, prescribes that Pupil Teacher Ratio (PTR) in schools should be maintained as per the following specified levels:

- 
- |                                      |   |
|--------------------------------------|---|
| (i) For first class to fifth class   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Two teachers up to 60 admitted children;</li> <li>• Three teachers for 61 to 90 children;</li> <li>• Four teachers for 91 to 120 children;</li> <li>• Five teachers for 121 to 200 children;</li> <li>• Five teachers plus one Head teacher if the number of admitted children is above 150; and the Pupil-Teacher Ratio (excluding Head-teacher) shall not exceed forty if the number of admitted children is above 200.</li> </ul> |
| (ii) For sixth class to eighth class | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• At least one teacher per class so that there shall be at least one teacher each for (i) Science and Mathematics; (ii) Social Studies; and (iii) Languages.</li> </ul>  |
-

- At least one teacher for every 35 children;
- Where admission of children is above 100, there shall be (i) a full time head-teacher and (ii) part time instructors for Art Education, Health and Physical Education and Work Education.

The Pupil-Teacher Ratio (PTR) as per District Information System for Education (DISE), 2009-10, for all States, including Karnataka, is attached is given in the enclosed Statement.

(d) and (e) With a view to supporting States to improve the PTR, the norms for providing teachers under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) have been revised to correspond with the PTR mandated under the RTE Act, 2009. Till 2010-11, 17.41 lakh posts of teachers have been sanctioned under SSA/RTE, against which 12.01 lakh teachers have been recruited till 31.03.2011.

**Statement**

S.No.	State/UT	Pupil-Teacher Ratio	
		Primary Level	Upper Primary Level
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	12	12
2.	Andhra Pradesh	25	18
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	19	19
4.	Assam	25	20
5.	Bihar	57	61
6.	Chandigarh	29	29
7.	Chhattisgarh	28	24
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	37	38
9.	Daman and Diu	33	30
10.	Delhi	29	25
11.	Goa	25	25
12.	Gujarat	32	33
13.	Haryana	37	26

1	2	3	4
14.	Himachal Pradesh	17	17
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	16	16
16.	Jharkhand	45	47
17.	Karnataka	28	30
18.	Kerala	24	26
19.	Lakshadweep	17	13
20.	Madhya Pradesh	35	33
21.	Maharashtra	30	30
22.	Manipur	21	20
23.	Meghalaya	17	15
24.	Mizoram	17	14
25.	Nagaland	20	23
26.	Orissa	32	37
27.	Puducherry	18	17
28.	Punjab	31	28
29.	Rajasthan	27	26
30.	Sikkim	12	14
31.	Tamil Nadu	29	34
32.	Tripura	24	26
33.	Uttar Pradesh	47	44
34.	Uttarakhand	25	23
35.	West Bengal	34	51
All States		33	31

### Launch of Israeli Satellite

1612. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Space Research Organization (ISRO) has launched Israeli Satellite, Techsar during January, 2008;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the main objectives of the ISRO in application of space science and technology;

(d) whether ISRO and Antrix promoted the strategic and business interests of foreign investors/countries; and

(e) if so the details thereof and the reasons therefor?

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

(b) TECSAR is a Israeli satellite using Synthetic Aperture Radar technology and designed for Earth Observation purposes under all-weather conditions. TECSAR was launched by India's PSLV C10 on January 21, 2008 under a commercial contract with Antrix Corporation.

(c) The objective of ISRO in application of space technology is towards the national development in the areas of satellite communications, Meteorology, Natural resource management and Disaster Management Support. The space science research of ISRO is focused on astronomy and astrophysics as well as planetary exploration.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### Reservation for Minorities

1613. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether on the lines of Andhra Pradesh and Kerala, the Union Government is considering to make reservation for minorities in the Government jobs;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the percentage of reservation likely to be given in this regard; and

(c) the time by which the said reservation is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The National Commission for Religious & Linguistic Minorities has, inter alia, recommended that 15 percent of posts in all cadres and grades under the Central and State Governments should be earmarked for minorities, of which 10 percent should be for Muslims and 5 percent for other minorities. The Commission has further stated that if it is not possible to give reservation as proposed above, 8.4 percent sub-quota may be earmarked for minorities (6 percent for Muslims and 2.4 percent for other minorities) within 27 percent OBC quota. The recommendation is under consideration of the Government. It is, however, not possible to fix time frame for taking a decision.

[English]

### Human Resource Development

1614. SHRI NRIPENDRA NATH ROY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) India's ranking in the world as per the study conducted by the World Health Organisation (WHO) in respect of Human Resource Development as on date;

(b) whether India is lagging behind comparatively in the world in respect of human resources development despite a higher growth rate;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether any action plan has been formulated to make India a leading country in this field; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development (i) a long and healthy life (ii) access to

knowledge which is measured from mean year of schooling and expected years of schooling and (iii) a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices measuring achievement in each dimension. According to Human Development Report 2010 published by United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), India ranked 119 amongst 169 countries in the Human Development Index. In value terms it shows a progress over previous years with HDI value of 0.519 in 2010 as compared to 0.482 in the year 2005. All countries included in the HDI are classified into one of the four categories: very high, high, medium and low human development index. India has been positioned in medium human development group.

The Government has made efforts towards improvement in mean year of schooling and expected years of schooling which are components of HDI. The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009, which became effective 1st April, 2010 provides that every child in the 6 to 14 years age-group shall have right to free and compulsory education till completion of elementary education. Apart from this, several schemes have also been started for enhancing enrolment, retention and attendance such as Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day Meal Scheme, setting up of new model schools etc.

#### **Issuing Unique Identification Number**

1615. SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is issuing unique identification number to all the citizens of the country under AADHAAR scheme;

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

(c) . whether in remote districts, the pace of work is very slow;

(d) if so, whether the Government is taking any steps to speed up the distribution of cards in remote areas so that the poor people are benefited; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) UIDAI's mandate is to issue Unique Identification Number (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. The number is a proof of identity and not citizenship.

(b) As on 31st July, 2011, approximately 1.90 crore Aadhaar numbers have been generated.

(c) to (e) Enrolment of residents is carried out by the Registrars who may be Departments of the State Governments, Banks and Financial Institutions and Public Agencies. Enrolment plans are formulated by the respective Registrars. Aadhaar enrolments are taking place in most of the States and UTs including remote and far flung areas, through Registrars. Efforts are made to speed up Aadhaar enrolments in the remote areas subject to certain inherent difficulties of topography, connectivity and staff etc.

#### **Software Piracy**

1616. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) the share of pirated software in the software industry;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government suffered revenue losses of Rs. 3900 crore in 2009 on account of the high rate software piracy in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to check the software piracy in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) There is no official estimate available to ascertain the extent of software piracy in the country.

(b) Many of the software packages used in India are being imported. Software is exempted from basic custom duty. There is no explicit data available on financial losses arising out of software piracy.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to curb software piracy include the following:

- (i) Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) for software in the country is covered under Copyright Act, 1957 as amended and violations attract both fine and imprisonment penal action under Section 63 of the Copyright Act.
- (ii) Government has set up a Copyright Enforcement Advisory Council under Ministry of Human Resource Development (the nodal Administrative Ministry), which reviews the progress of enforcement of Copyright Act and also advises on measures - both on the policy and implementation front for its better enforcement. Special Cells for monitoring the enforcement of copyright have been set at Police Headquarters in the States/UTs.
- (iii) Instructions have been issued to various Government departments to use legal copies of software.
- (iv) Zero custom duty on application software has contributed in reducing costs.
- (v) Government is promoting Free and Open Source Software (FOSS) in e-governance applications in the country. A National Resource Centre for Free and Open Source Software (NRCFOSS) has been set up to carry out Research and Development, Human Resource Development, FOSS deployment, Support and Awareness in the country. NRCFOSS has brought out an indigenous GNU/Linux based operating system named as Bharat Operating System Solutions (BOSS) with Indian languages support.

#### **Working of Missions Abroad**

1617. SHRI P. T. THOMAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the total number of Indian High Commissions/Consulates presently functioning;
- (b) whether the Government has reviewed the working of these missions;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government has received any complaints or noted any shortcomings about the working of these missions; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The total number of Indian Missions and Posts abroad presently functioning is 176.

(b) to (e) Yes, the Government periodically reviews the working of the Indian Missions/Posts. The review covers all aspects of the functioning of the Missions/Posts and remedial action is taken wherever required.

*[Translation]*

#### **Delay in Delivery of Boeing Aircraft**

1618. SHRI PASHUPATI NATH SINGH:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

- (a) the reasons for delay in delivery of Boeing Aircraft;
- (b) whether Air India has sought compensation from the aforesaid Agency;
- (c) if so, the details thereof;
- (d) whether the Government had received a demand to probe the matter through Central Bureau of Investigation towards the purchase of 111 aircraft;
- (e) if so, the details thereof;
- (f) whether it is also true that there has been a demand to implement the recommendations of Parliamentary Committee on the purchase of aircraft for Air India; and
- (g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The delivery of B737-800, B77-200LR and B777-300ER aircrafts had been delayed for 1-4 months due to delay in seat delivery and strike at Boeing. The delivery of B787 aircrafts has been delayed due to challenges in completing assembly of the first aircraft, slower production rate than previously planned, Mechanics strike and fastener installation rework and due to need for reinforcing an area within the side-of-body section of the aircraft.

(b) and (c) As per purchase agreement, Air India is entitled to receive compensation amount totalling to USD145 million towards liquidated damages. Boeing has submitted a proposal for settlement of B787 delay compensation, which is being negotiated for finalization.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) Does not arise.

#### **Air Service Operations**

1619. SHRI KAPIL MUNI KARWARIYA:  
SHRI KADIR RANA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to introduce/operate Mumbai-Lucknow air service via Allahabad and from Muzaffarnagar to Lucknow;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be operational alongwith the action taken in this regard;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether there is a facility of emergency landing at Muzaffarnagar airport;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) As per available information with Airports Authority of India (AAI), there is no airport in Muzaffarnagar.

(e) and (f) Not applicable in view of (d) above.

#### **ICT in Schools**

1620. SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of rural/urban students benefited under the centrally sponsored scheme information and Communication Technology (ICT) during the last three years including the current year alongwith the future targets in this regard; and

(b) the details of the poor and SC/ST/OBC students benefited under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the last three years, including the current year 1.76 crore students have been benefited in 86,281 schools approved for coverage under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Information and Communication (ICT) in Schools'. Funds are released to the State Governments based on the Computer Education Plans received from the State Governments and no separate funds are earmarked or release to rural and urban schools. Till last financial year no specific funds have been earmarked separately for poor, SC, ST and OBC students. However, from the current financial year, a sum of Rs. 9061.00 lakhs for coverage of SC students and Rs.4860.64 lakhs for ST students has been earmarked separately. Financial assistance has been released in the current financial year for coverage of 85813 SC students and 8555 ST students so far.

[English]

#### **Modalities to Lower Air Tariffs**

1621. SHRI HARISHCHANDRA CHAVAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has mandated the National Council for Applied Economic Research (NCAER) to conduct a study and recommend ways and means to lower air tariffs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether NCAER has submitted its report to the Government;

(d) if so, the details of the report alongwith the reaction of the Government thereto;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor;

(f) whether any other modalities have been worked out to lower the air tariffs of Indian Airlines and Air India; and

(g) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (e) Do not arise.

(f) and (g) Domestic Air fares are determined by market forces.

#### Gross Enrolment Ratio

1622. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) is considering to enhance the Gross Enrolment Ratio in the identified districts of various States in the country including State of Karnataka; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes Madam. As per the information furnished by Indira Gandhi National Open University, the University has identified 120 Educationally Backward Districts (EBD) of various States for Special Strategic Initiatives to enhance the Gross Enrolment Ratio.

(b) The list of such identified districts of various States is enclosed as statement.

#### Statement

##### *IGNOU Identified Educationally Backward Districts (EBD) for Special Strategic Initiatives*

Sl.No.	State	Districts
1	2	3
1.	Arunachal Pradesh	West Kameng
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lohit
3.	Daman and Diu	Daman
4.	Gujarat	The Dangs

1	2	3
5.	Jharkhand	Garhwa
6.	Madhya Pradesh	Sheopur
7.	Madhya Pradesh	Barwani
8.	Madhya Pradesh	Jhabua
9.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandla
10.	Mizoram	Mamit
11.	Mizoram	Serchhip
12.	Mizoram	Lawngtlai
13.	Mizoram	Champhai
14.	Mizoram	Kolasib
15.	Nagaland	Mon
16.	Orissa	Malkangiri
17.	Orissa	Baudh
18.	Rajasthan	Karauli
19.	Uttaranchal	Bageshwar
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	Lower Subansiri
21.	Chhattisgarh	Kawardha (Kabimagar)
22.	Jharkhand	Pakaur
23.	Jharkhand	Chatra
24.	Madhya Pradesh	Shajapur
25.	Madhya Pradesh	Tikamgarh
26.	Madhya Pradesh	Dhar
27.	Madhya Pradesh	Rajgarh
28.	Madhya Pradesh	West Nimar
29.	Madhya Pradesh	Shivpuri
30.	Madhya Pradesh	Panna
31.	Madhya Pradesh	Umaria
32.	Madhya Pradesh	Damoh
33.	Madhya Pradesh	Sidhi
34.	Madhya Pradesh	Katni
35.	Punjab	Mansa
36.	Rajasthan	Jaisalmer
37.	Rajasthan	Baran

1	2	3
38.	Sikkim	South Sikkim
39.	Uttar Pradesh	Balrampur
40.	Bihar	Kishanganj
41.	Jammu and Kashmir	Punch
42.	Madhya Pradesh	Mandsaur
43.	Madhya Pradesh	Guna
44.	Madhya Pradesh	Dewas
45.	Madhya Pradesh	Raisen
46.	Mizoram	Saiha
47.	Rajasthan	Barmer
48.	Rajasthan	Rajsamand
49.	Rajasthan	Hanumangarh
50.	Rajasthan	Bundi
51.	Uttar Pradesh	Shrawasti
52.	Uttar Pradesh	Rampur
53.	Jammu and Kashmir	Doda
54.	Madhya Pradesh	Chhatarpur
55.	Madhya Pradesh	Ratlam
56.	Orissa	Nuapada
57.	Rajasthan	Dhaulpur
58.	Rajasthan	Sirohi
59.	Rajasthan	Jhalawar
60.	Tripura	North Tripura
61.	Uttar Pradesh	Lalitpur
62.	West Bengal	Uttar Dinajpur
63.	Gujarat	Porbandar
64.	Gujarat	Dohad
65.	Jammu and Kashmir	Rajauri
66.	Madhya Pradesh	East Nimar
67.	Rajasthan	Dungarpur
68.	Chhattisgarh	Dantewada
69.	Chhattisgarh	Mahasamund
70.	Chhattisgarh	Kanker

1	2	3
71.	Rajasthan	Pali
72.	Tripura	South Tripura
73.	West Bengal	Dakshin Dinajpur
74.	Bihar	Araria
75.	Jammu and Kashmir	Udhampur
76.	Rajasthan	Nagaur
77.	Uttar Pradesh	Bahraich
78.	Bihar	Pashchim Champaran
79.	Chhattisgarh	Bastar
80.	Rajasthan	Chittaurgarh
81.	Rajasthan	Banswara
82.	Tamil Nadu	Thiruvarur
83.	Jharkhand	Giridih
84.	Madhya Pradesh	Seoni
85.	Orissa	Nabarangapur
86.	West Bengal	Maldah
87.	Rajasthan	Bhilwara
88.	Chhattisgarh	Dhamtari
89.	Gujarat	Kachchh
90.	Gujarat	Patan
91.	Uttar Pradesh	Siddharthnagar
92.	West Bengal	Koch Bihar
93.	Tamil Nadu	Pudukkottai
94.	Uttar Pradesh	Budaun
95.	Bihar	Purbachamparan
96.	Chhattisgarh	Surguja
97.	Gujarat	Amreli
98.	Orissa	Rayagada
99.	Tamil Nadu	Tiruvannamalai
100.	Tamil Nadu	Theni
101.	West Bengal	Jalpaiguri
102.	West Bengal	Puruliya
103.	Tamil Nadu	Viluppuram



1	2	3
104.	Gujarat	Panch Mahals
105.	Rajasthan	Bharatpur
106.	Gujarat	Surendranagar
107.	Uttar Pradesh	Gonda
108.	West Bengal	Bankura
109.	Gujarat	Banas Kantha
110.	Tamil Nadu	Dharmapuri
111.	Rajasthan	Churu
112.	Uttar Pradesh	Sitapur
113.	Chhattisgarh	Rajnandgaon
114.	Tamil Nadu	Vellore
115.	West Bengal	Murshidabad
116.	Uttar Pradesh	Hardoi
117.	West Bengal	Birbhum
118.	Gujarat	Jamnagar
119.	West Bengal	South 24 Parganas
120.	Gujarat	Bhavnagar

[Translation]

**Flying Schools/Gliding Clubs**

1623. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flying schools/gliding clubs operating in capital Delhi and other States as on date;

(b) the dates from which they are operating alongwith the number of aeroplanes in their possession;

(c) the details of subsidy provided to them during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and club-wise;

(d) the classification of each club accorded by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation; and

(e) the details of achievements made by these flying schools/gliding clubs?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The details of flying/ gliding clubs is enclosed as statement. The details regarding number of aircraft is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(c) Subsidy to flying clubs has been discontinued with effect from 01.04.2001.

(d) No classification is accorded by Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA).

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Statement**

*List of Government Flying Clubs/Schools/Institutes*

Sl. No.	Name of Flying Club	State	Date/Year of Establishment
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh Aviation Academy, Hyderabad	Andhra Pradesh	08.09.1958
2.	Amritsar Aviation Club, Amritsar	Punjab	1962
3.	Bihar Flying Institute, Patna	Bihar	1942
4.	Bombay Flying Club, Mumbai	Maharashtra	9.5.1928
5.	Gujarat Flying Club, Vadodara	Gujarat	20.12.58

1	2	3	4
6.	Govt. Aviation Training Institute, Bhubaneswar	Orissa	16.12.74
7.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Karnal	Haryana	3.3.67
8.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Hissar	Haryana	1964-65
9.	Haryana Institute of Civil Aviation, Pinjore	Haryana	May, 1980
10.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Bhopal	Madhya Pradesh	9.10.51
11.	Madhya Pradesh Flying Club, Indore	Madhya Pradesh	9.10.51
12.	Madras Flying Club, Chennai	Tamil Nadu	4.3.30
13.	Rajiv Gandhi Academy for Aviation Technology, Thiruvananthapuram	Kerala	14.7.59
14.	Patiala Aviation Club, Patiala	Punjab	1962
15.	Ludhiana Aviation Club, Ludhiana	Punjab	01.01.1968
16.	Banasthali Vidyapith Gliding and Flying Club, Banasthali	Rajasthan	11.8.61
17.	Nagpur Flying Club, Nagpur	Maharashtra	1947
18.	Indira Gandhi Rashtirya URan Akademi, Fursatganj, Rae Bareli	Uttar Pradesh	12.9.1986
19.	Ahmedabad Aviation and Aeronautics Ltd., AAA Hanger. Old Terminal Airport	Gujarat	1.5.94
20.	Academy of Carver Aviation, 47D,Ground Floor, Khotachiwadi, Girgaum,Belgum	Maharashtra	7.8.97
21.	Flytech Aviation Academy, A1-Kauser, Plot No.295, Read No.10, West Maredpally	Andhra Pradesh	6.2.97
22.	Garg Aviation Ltd, Hanger No. 3, Civil Aerodrome, Cantt. Kanpur.	Uttar Pradesh	14.10.96
23.	HAL Rotary Wing Academy, Hindustan Aeronautece Ltd., Helicopter Division, P.B.	Karnataka	22.2.2000
24.	Orient Flight School, P.B.No.1306,40, GST Road, Chennai.	(UT)Pondicherry	16.12.94
25.	Wings Aviation Pct. Ltd., 1-11-256/B, Plot No.108 Adjacent Airport Road, Begumet Hyderabad.	Andhra Pradesh	9.10.1998
26.	M/s Yash Air Ltd.,36-C,Jhabua Tower, 170 R N T Marg, Indore. (Operational Base at Ujjain)	Madhya Pradesh	3.11.2003
27.	M/s Ambro Aviation, 38 Vasant Vihar, Phase-II, Dehradun (Uttranchal)	Uttranchal	27.10,2006
28.	Toubro Aviation, Jamshedpur	Jamshedpur	--
29.	Southern Pilot Training Academy, (A unit of Kohinoor Educational Services Pvt.Ltd.,) Site B, Salem Airport, Omallur Dist. Kamalapuran, Salem (Temil Nadu)	Tamil Nadu	01.10.2009
30.	Sai Flytech Aviation Pvt.Ltd., Chakrabhata Airport,Bilaspur (Chhattisgarh)	Chhattisgarh	22.11.2006

1	2	3	4
31.	M/s Chimes Aviation, Sagar, (MP)	Madhya Pradesh	21.4.2008
32.	Birmi Flying Academy Pvt.Ltd.,Hanger No.2,Civil Airport,Patiala.	Punjab	31.3.2006
33.	Chetak Aviation Academy, Aligarh (UP)	Aligarh(UP)	12.9.2008
34.	Ambitions Flying Club Pvt.Ltd., 1st Floor,Jenco Compound, Chincholi Bunder Road, Off Link Road, Malad (W), Mumbai-400 064.	Aligarh(UP)	12.9.2008
35.	Pioneer Flying Club,B-126, Yashwant Place, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.	Aligarh(UP)	3.9.2009
36.	Sha-Shib Flying Academy, (Guna) M.P.	Madhya Pradesh	3.6.2009
37.	Harshita Aeronautical Foundation,. Khargone,M.P. (Pilot Trag.College)	Madhya Pradesh	6.2.2009
38.	Saraswati Aviation Academy, Sultanpur, Amhat Airfiesd, U.P.	Uttar Pradesh	10.2.2009
39.	National Flying Training Institute,Gondia, Maharashtra	Maharashtra	8.9.2008
40.	SKVM's Flying Academy, Shirpur (Maharashtra)	Maharashtra	29.5.2009
41.	Rainbow Flying Academy, Surat.	Gujarat	27.8.2009
42.	Alcheminst Aviation Pvt. Ltd., Sonari Aerodrome, Jamshedpur, Jharkhand	Jharkhand	2003

*Details of Gliding Clubs in the Country.*

Sl.No.	Name of Gliding Club	State	No. of gliders	Date/Year of Establishment
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Deolali Gliding Club, Nasik,	Maharahstra	3	10.8.1952
2.	IIT, Kanpur	03	3	08.3.1967
3.	Bihar Gliding Club, Patna renamed as Jharkhand Gliding Club	Bihar	3	August, 1961
4.	Ahmedabad Gliding Club	Gujarat	1	1961
5.	Ludhiana Gliding Club, Ludhiana	Punjab	1	August, 1975
6.	Pinjore Gliding Club, Pinjore	Haryana	2	May, 1980
7.	Hissar Gliding Club, Hissar	Haryana	1	1965-66
8.	Delhi Gliding Club, Delhi	Delhi	7	1928
9.	Rajasthan Gliding Club, Jaipur	Rajasthan	2	March, 1997
10.	Northern India Flying Club, Camp at Patiala	Punjab	2	1960
11.	Gliding Centre Pune	Maharashtra	4	15.01.1994

[English]

**Private Engineering Colleges**

1624. SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:

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

(a) the number of private engineering colleges in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number of colleges recognized;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to introduce uniform fee pattern for self-financed colleges; and

(d) if so, the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) As per the information given by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), there are 3184 AICTE approved private engineering colleges in the country. The state-wise details are enclosed as statement-I.

(b) As per the information given by the University Grant Commission (UGC), the total number of colleges recognized and included in the list of colleges prepared under Section 2(f) and 12(B) of the UGC Act, 1956 are 7879. The state-wise details are as enclosed statement II.

(c) and (d) The education has been considered as non profiteering activity and the tuition fee to be charged by Self-financed colleges for particular technical programmes is fixed by State Level Fee Committee constituted by the respective State Governments under the direction of Hon'ble court in the matter of TMA Pai foundation case.

**Statement I**

States/UTs	Total Engineering Institutes
1	2
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	1
Andhra Pradesh	695

1	2
Arunachal Pradesh	1
Assam	11
Bihar	16
Chandigarh	5
Chhattisgarh	52
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0
Daman and Diu	0
Delhi	19
Goa	4
Gujarat	97
Haryana	159
Himachal Pradesh	20
Jammu and Kashmir	9
Jharkhand	14
Karnataka	186
Kerala	143
Lakshadweep	0
Madhya Pradesh	218
Maharashtra	342
Manipur	2
Meghalaya	1
Mizoram	0
Nagaland	0
Orissa	99
Puducherry	13
Punjab	97
Rajasthan	83
Sikkim	1
Tamil Nadu	479
Tripura	1
Uttar Pradesh	298
Uttarakhand	32
West Bengal	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>3184</b>

**Statement II**

Sl.No.	States/UTs	No. of Colleges		Total
		2(f)and12(B)	2(f) (not included under Section 12-B)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	2	1	3
2.	Andhra Pradesh	454	46	500
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	7	2	9
4.	Assam	218	28	246
5.	Bihar	317	40	357
6.	Chandigarh	18	—	18
7.	Chhattisgarh	142	5	147
8.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	—	—	0
9.	Daman and Diu	1	—	1
10.	Delhi	78	4	82
11.	Goa	24	4	28
12.	Gujarat	378	27	405
13.	Haryana	153	5	158
14.	Himachal Pradesh	50	1	51
15.	Jammu and Kashmir	75	78	153
16.	Jharkhand	93	17	110
17.	Karnataka	532	116	648
18.	Kerala	231	6	237
19.	Lakshadweep	—	—	0
20.	Madhya Pradesh	391	79	470
21.	Maharashtra	939	124	1063
22.	Manipur	49	6	55
23.	Meghalaya	28	7	35
24.	Mizoram	21	4	25
25.	Nagaland	21	2	23

1	2	3	4	5
26.	Orissa	331	57	388
27.	Puducherry	12	5	17
28.	Punjab	214	12	226
29.	Rajasthan	215	54	269
30.	Sikkim	6	5	11
31.	Tamil Nadu	303	94	397
32.	Tripura	18	—	18
33.	Uttar Pradesh	712	560	1272
34.	Uttarakhand	45	7	52
35.	West Bengal	393	12	405
	Total	6471	1408	7879

#### Emerging Technologies in Aviation Sector

1625. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Air India is taking any steps to catch up with emerging technologies in the aviation sector including upgradation of its information technology network to become part of the global airline;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Air India has initiated various programmes for technological upgradation of the airline's IT network. The new Passenger Services System (PSS) has been introduced effective 26.2.2011 and contracts for Integrated Operations Control Centre, MRO-IT, implementation of SAP-ERP, Flight Planning System and cargo automation have been signed.

#### Emigration Fund

1626. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government maintains an emigration fund under protection of emigrants head;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has any plans to utilise this fund for the benefit of the returnees from foreign countries; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) No, Madam. However, prior to the Introduction of the Pravasi Bharatiya Bima Yojana in 2003, the outgoing emigrants were required to deposit one-way airfare as security to be used in the event of their repatriation. This security amount is refunded on demand to the emigrants once they return to India.

**Independent Safety Board for  
Civil Aviation Sector**

1627. SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) the present status of the proposed independent safety board to strengthen the safety environment of civil aviation sector;

(b) whether the Government has taken any steps to hasten the setting up of the said Board;

(c) if so, the details thereof alongwith the purpose of setting up of the said Board; and

(d) the time by which the above Board is likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) In accordance with the International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Standard and Recommended Practices (SARPs) and to provide independence of investigation function from the regulatory function and to identify the causes of accident in an independent manner, an Independent Accident Investigation Committee has been formed with effect from 26th May, 2011. The process of setting up an Independent Accident Investigation Board is under consideration of the Ministry.

**U.P.C. Service**

1628. SHRI MUKESH BHAIRAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the service "Under Postal Certificate" has been discontinued by the Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Rule 195 of the Indian Post Office Rules 1933 on Certificate of Posting was deleted vide GSR 58 (E) dated 31-1-2011. Rule 195 of the Indian Post Office Rules, 1933 provided for grant of Certificate of Posting in respect of any postal article for which a receipt was not given. The intention behind this facility was to provide

a proof of posting in respect of letters entrusted to servants or messengers on request from the sender for a small fee. But the Certificate of Posting was not a proof of delivery. It did not guarantee expedited transmission of mail either. The service was therefore discontinued.

*[Translation]*

**Broadband Services in Delhi**

1629. SHRI JADHAO PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the complaints regarding unsatisfactory broadband services are increasing in Delhi;

(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 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

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

**Embezzlement of UDF Account**

1630. SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether any incident of embezzlement of money by tampering User Development Fees accounts has been reported from the Amritsar Office of Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government/Air India has conducted any enquiry in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against the erring officials/persons; and

(e) the remedial measures taken/being taken to keep a check on such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Air India received a complaint alleging

irregularities in Amritsar Station about User Development Fee cash collection, deposit in the banks and about cash received from deportees coming to Amritsar airport from Dubai/Abu Dhabi/Muscat.

(c) to (e) The matter is under investigation.

[English]

#### **Mapping of Land Assets**

1631. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to map all the land assets of the Department of Telecom;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the details of the assets transferred to BSNL, MTNL, TCIL, etc.;

(c) the total land of the Ministry under encroachments/disputes;

(d) the action being taken by the Government to remove the encroachments; and

(e) the success achieved by the Government as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The exercise of identification of the land assets of the Department of Telecommunications including its PSUs, reconciliation with the records of the revenue authorities, ownership and status of disputed/encroached land assets has been undertaken by the Department of Telecommunications. GIS mapping and transfer of assets will be completed thereafter.

(c) Reply is given in the enclosed statement.

(d) and (e) The matter has been taken up in courts/with local authorities.

#### **Statement**

The total land of the Ministry under encroachments/dispute in physical possession of MTNL/BSNL.

(i) In physical possession of MTNL.

In MTNL Delhi: One plot of Gram Sabha measuring about 1897 sq. mt. is under encroachment at Nazafgarh.

In MTNL Mumbai: Land under Encroachment-19,250 sq. mtrs. Land under Dispute- 10, 460 sq. mtrs.

(ii) In physical possession of BSNL; 56 number of land/portion of lands are under encroachment.

#### **Bench-Mark for BPL**

1632. CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has fixed any per capita spending capacity per day as bench-mark for classifying people under BPL category in rural and urban areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government contemplates to change the benchmark for identification of BPL families; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The poverty line has been defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. As per Tendulkar Committee Report, the poverty line at the national level is fixed at Rs. 446.68 per capita per month in rural areas and Rs. 578.80 per capita per month in urban areas at 2004-05 price level.

(c) and (d) While estimation of poverty is undertaken by the Planning Commission, the identification of BPL families is done by conducting census in rural and urban areas by Ministry of Rural Development and Ministry of Housing and Urban Poverty Alleviation respectively. The methodology for identification of BPL families is reviewed from time to time. The Ministry of Rural Development, in August 2008, constituted Saxena Committee to recommend a suitable methodology for conducting the BPL Census for identification of rural households. Based on the Saxena Committee Report pilot studies were carried out and the new methodology for identification of BPL households in rural areas has been finalised.



The Planning Commission has constituted an Expert Group under the chairmanship of Prof. S.R. Hashim to recommend a suitable methodology for identification of BPL families in the urban areas. The Hashim Committee has submitted interim report recommending a questionnaire to be canvassed along with the caste enumeration to collect relevant information on socio-economic indicators in order to determine BPL status of urban households.

#### **Low Enrolment of Women in Higher Education**

1633. SHRI UDAY SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a lower enrolment of women in higher education in the country even as the census has reported a higher literacy rate gain for women over the last decade,

(b) if so, the reasons therefore; and

(c) the steps taken/to be taken for greater access to women in higher education specially in professional education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There has been a phenomenal growth in enrolment of women students in Higher Education in the country. The share of girls' enrolment which was 11.3% of the total enrolment in 1950-51 has increased to 38.6% (provisional) in 2008-09. Gross Enrolment Ratio (GER) of girls has increased by 4.6 percentage point during 2001-02 to 2008-09.

(c) University Grants Commission (UGC) has taken number of steps for greater access to women in higher education like Indira Gandhi Scholarship for Single Girl Child for pursuing Higher and Technical Education, Construction of Women's Hostels, Development of Women's studies in Universities and Colleges, Scheme of capacity building of Women's Manager in Higher education, Post Doctoral fellowships etc. All India Council of Technical Education (AICTE) has a scheme to encourage tuition fee waiver for girl students by incentivizing the technical institutions and relaxation in norms for establishment of new technical institutions exclusively for women.

[Translation]

#### **Contribution to GDP**

1634. SHRI HUKAMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given to Starred Question No. 194 dated 9.3.2011 and state:

(a) the basis of arriving at the data given at serial number 1 to 5 in reply to part (a) and (b);

(b) the reasons for the difference between the growth rate given at serial number 5 and the one given at serial numbers (1) and (2) and the action being taken to reduce the difference;

(c) the reasons for difference in the data for rural and urban areas as per the details given at serial numbers (3) and (4) wherein for lower income group, it is 25.5 per cent in rural area while in urban area it is 6.2 per cent in the same category;

(d) the methodology of evaluation of income in the income group of 'income less than Rs. 45000' at serial number (1);

(e) whether they are people below poverty line;

(f) if so, whether annual income and average income is calculated by evaluating average income of 20% higher and 20% lower ranges; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The reply given to the Lok Sabha Starred question No. 194 on 9th March, 2011 was based on the research study conducted by the National Council of Applied Economic Research (NCAER) and the study report is in circulation as a priced publication in the form of a book titled 'How India Earns Spends and Saves'. This study is based on the survey conducted by NCAER and the Planning Commission was not associated with this research work. The difference in growth rate between rural and urban income and between different income groups primarily represents respective disparities and there could be various reasons for these disparities including historical, socio-cultural, spatial and administrative. The action being taken to reduce the disparities is already detailed in the reply to the Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 194 dated 09-3-2011.

(d) to (g) The detailed methodology and the conceptual framework of the study is explained at pages 6 to 14 of the above book. It has been one of the findings of the NCAER study that the number of low income households, i.e., those earning under Rs. 45,000 per annum at 2001-02 prices, has been consistently falling over the years. Since the study refers to the category of low income households, obviously it includes the households living below the poverty line, but there may not be any one to one correspondence as different experts/researchers follow different methodology to determine poverty levels. Chapter Five of the report exclusively explains the income pyramid i.e. distribution and income disparity.

#### Construction of Schools/Hostels

1635. SHRI NARENDRA SINGH TOMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has formulated any comprehensive scheme for the construction of high school building and girls hostel;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated/utilized by the Government during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) envisages setting up of new secondary school within a reasonable distance of every habitation, improvement/strengthening of existing Govt. secondary schools.

The Centrally Sponsored Scheme for "Construction and Running of Girls' Hostel for Students of Secondary and Higher Secondary Schools" was launched in 2008-09 and is being implemented from 2009-10. The Scheme envisages construction of one hostel with the capacity of 100 girls in each of the 3500 Educationally Backward Blocks (EBBs) of the country. The main objective of the Scheme is to improve access to and retain the girl child in secondary and higher secondary classes (IX-XII) so that the girl students are not denied the opportunity to continue their study due to distance to school, parents' financial affordability and other connected societal factors.

The Scheme is implemented by the State Government Societies established for implementation of the Scheme, with the sharing pattern being 90:10 between Government of India and State Governments. At least 50% of girls' students should be from SC, ST, OBC, Minority Communities and BPL families.

(c) Funds allocated/utilized under RMSA during the last three years and current year are enclosed as Statement-I. State-wise details of hostels sanctioned and funds released during 2009-10 & 2010-11 are enclosed as Statement-II.

#### Statement I

##### *Funds allocated/utilized under Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)*

(Rs.in crore)

Sl.No.	Year	Funds allocated		Funds utilized
		Budget Estimate	Revised Estimate	
1	2008-09	2185.00	260.00	0.00
2	2009-10	1353.98	550.00	550.00
3	2010-11	1700.00	1500.00	1482.00
4	2011-12	2423.90	-	626.62

**Statement II***State-wise details of Girls' Hostels sanctioned & funds released*

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	2009-10		2010-11		2011-12		Total amount Released during the year 2009-10 & 2010-11
		No. of hostels Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of hostels Sanctioned	Amount Released	No. of hostels Sanctioned	Amount Released	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	5	0.96	0	0	0	0	0.96
2	Bihar	92	11.56	0	6.03	0	0	17.59
3	Chhattisgarh	74	14.14	0	0	0	0	14.14
4	Himachal Pradesh	5	0.96	0	0	0	0	0.96
5	Jammu and Kashmir	18	3.44	1	0.19	0	0	3.63
6	Karnataka	62	10.56	0	0	0	0	10.56
7	Mizoram	1	0.19	0	0	0	0	0.19
8	Madhya Pradesh	30	5.74	0	0	0	0	5.74
9	Punjab	21	4.02	0	4.01	0	0	8.03
10	Rajasthan	27	5.16	159	45.81	0	0	*50.97
11	Tamil Nadu	44	8.42	0	0	0	0	8.42
Total		379	65.15	160	56.04	0	0	121.19

Note 1: As the Scheme is being implemented from 2009-10, no girls' hostels sanctioned & funds released in 2008-09.

Note 2: In view of the concurrence of Ministry of Finance conveyed on 30th May, 2011 for revising the cost norms for construction of hostels, revised proposals based on State Schedule of Rates are awaited from State Governments. Hence no funds released till date in the current financial year 2011-12.

Note 3: \*Out of Rs.50.97 crores, State Govt.of Rajasthan has utilised Rs.36.68 crores leaving unspent balance of Rs. 14.29 crores.

Note 4: Utilisation Certificates from rest of the State Governments have not been received.

*[English]***Scheduled Flights**

1636. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scheduled flights being operated from Mohali/Chandigarh and Amritsar Airports on major domestic and international air routes as on date;

(b) whether the Government proposes to operate more flights from these airports; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) the details of air services available to/ from Chandigarh and Amritsar are as under:

## DOMESTIC

## Chandigarh

Air India	Mumbai-Delhi-Chandigarh and VV	Daily
Jet Airways	Mumbai-Chandigarh-Mumbai	Daily
	Delhi-Chandigarh-Delhi	Daily
Jet Lite	Delhi-Chandigarh-Delhi	Daily
Kingfisher	Mumbai-Chandigarh-Mumbai	Daily
Airlines	Delhi-Chandigarh-Delhi	Thrice Daily
	Delhi-Chandigarh-Jammu-Srinagar and VV	Daily
Go Air	Delhi-Chandigarh-Mumbai	Daily
	Mumbai-Chandigarh-Mumbai	Daily

## Amritsar

Air India	Amritsar-Delhi-Amritsar	Daily
Jet Airways	Delhi-Amritsar-Delhi	Daily
Jet Lite	Delhi-Amritsar-Delhi	Twice Daily
Kingfisher	Delhi-Amritsar-Delhi	Thrice Daily

## INTERNATIONAL

## Chandigarh

Nil

## Amritsar

Air India	Amritsar-Sharjah-Amritsar	04 flights/week
	Amritsar-Delhi-Toronto and VV	Daily
	Amritsar-Delhi-London and VV (with change of aircraft)	Daily
Air India Express	Amritsar-Dubai-Amritsar	Daily
	Amritsar-Abu Dhabi-Muscat and VV	03 flights/week
Mahan Air	Tehran-Amritsar-Tehran	04 flights/week
Qatar Airways	Doha-Amritsar-Doha	Dairy
Turkmenistan Air	Ashghbat-Amritsar-Ashghbat	06 flights/week
Uzbekistan Air	Tashkent-Amritsar-Tashkent	04 flights/week

Operations in domestic sector have been deregulated and flights are being operated by concerned airlines on the basis of commercial viability subject to adherence of Route Dispersal Guidelines. Government has laid down Route Dispersal Guidelines with a view to achieving better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is, however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability while complying with Route Dispersal Guidelines.

### HR Management in Colleges

1637. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are emerging trends in Human Resource Management in colleges in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the suggestions taken from foreign countries in this regard;

(d) whether such emerging trends will have any impact in the colleges in the rural areas of the country, especially in the State of Haryana; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) Human Resource Management is an ever evolving dynamic process. Human Resource Management in colleges requires adjustments with the changing needs and aspirations of the students, teachers, parents, employees and education administrators. It is the continued endeavour of the Government and University Grants Commission (UGC) to orient their policies and programmes in a manner that addresses these issues effectively in all areas and all States and Union Territories including Haryana.

[Translation]

### Ban on NGOs Activities

1638. SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose ban on the activities of Non- Governmental Organizations (NGO) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government also proposes to engage reputed NGOs for the upliftment of the vulnerable sections of the society keeping in view their condition; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Government does not propose to impose a ban on the activities of Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) in the country. On the contrary, the National Policy on the Voluntary Sector 2007 recognizes the important role that the Voluntary Sector has to play in various areas the policy affirms the growing need for collaboration with the Voluntary Sector by the Government, as well as by the private sector, at the local, State and National levels.

(c) and (d) The Government has no specific proposal to engage reputed Non-Governmental Organizations for the upliftment of vulnerable sections of the society. Some Central Ministries dealing with the social sector implement schemes in which NGOs/VOs can participate. Consultations with NGOs/Civil Society Organizations such as Arghyam, Pratham, Prayas, Salaam Balak Trust, Help Age India etc have been held by the Planning Commission in the preparation of the Approach Paper to the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

[English]

### Malpractices in Passport Offices

1639. SHRI P.K. BIJU: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are complaints about malpractices in issuing passports in passport offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof for the last three years including the action taken on such complaints, State-wise and year-wise; and

(c) the number of passports issued on the recommendations of authorised signatories during the above period, year-wise and State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Few complaints have come to our notice. Responses and inputs as gathered on the matter from the Passport Offices for the last three years are enclosed at Statement-I.

Following steps have been taken to curb such practices:

- (i) Sanctioning prosecution by the concerned investigating agencies; appropriate departmental action against the errant officials;
- (ii) In addition to a Complaint Cell in each Passport Office, a Vigilance Unit has been set up in the Central Passport Organization. This Unit monitors the vigilance related matters and takes cognizance of corruption and malpractice cases for appropriate action and conducts periodic vigilance inspections of Passport Offices.
- (iii) Launching of Passport Seva Projects (PSP) which will ensure passport-related services to

the citizens in a friendly, timely, transparent, more accessible manner and in comfortable environment through streamlined processes. The PSP will ensure greater accountability and curb malpractices in Passport Offices.

- (iv) Improvement in the security features in the passport, etc.

(c) Detailed information regarding passports issued on the recommendations of authorised signatories i.e. on Verification Certificates is given as enclosed statement-II.

### *Statement I*

#### *Cases of malpractices/corruption/irregularities registered against Passport Officials and action taken thereon*

Sl. No	Passport Office	2008			2009			2010		
		Incidents	Officials involved	Action Taken	Incidents	Officials involved	Action Taken	Incidents	Officials involved	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Ahmedabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2.	Amritsar	Passport Office started functioning in June 2008			Nil	Nil	Nil	Bribery case	One Official	Under Suspension
3.	Bangalore	Delay in issuance of passports	Six Officials	Recordable Warnings issued	Failed to verify Index Cards	One Official	Reduction of pay by one increment without cumulative effect	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Accepted defective documents	One Assistant	Reduction of one increment						
4.	Bareilly	Delay in issuance of passport	Three officials	Warning	Indulge in harassment of an applicant/ not properly examined the paper	One Official	Stoppage of pay by two increments.	Harassment of passport applicant	5 Officials	Recordable Warning issued
5.	Bhopal	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
6.	Bhubaneswar	Imputation of misconduct	One Assistant	Recordable Warning	Unauthorised acceptance of application	Three Officials	Stoppage of one increment			

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		Failed to scrutinize Col. 12 of passport application form	One UDC	Exonerated	form/hot property check/ Incorrect Index checking		of one official and warning for two officials			
7.	Chandigarh	Found unauthorised papers and slips	One Assistant	Reduction of pay by one stage	Did not check application form properly	One APO	Stoppage of one increment for 3-years without cumulative effect	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Unauthorised ex-India leave	One UDC	Stoppage of two increments without cumulative effects	Sanction for prosecution issued	One UDC	CBI Case			
8.	Chennai	Nil	Nil	Nil	Corruption case found	One Official	Suspended, later on revoked and transferred	Bribery case -CBI trapped case	One Official	Under Suspension
9.	Cochin	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10.	Coimbatore	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
11.	Dehradun	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
12.	Delhi	Sting Operation	One Assistant	Stoppage of one increment for two years	Allegation of payment of bribe	One Official	Censure			
		Sanction for prosecution issued	Four Officials	CBI Case						
		Misbehaviour and delay in issuance of passports	Three officials	Recordable Warning						
		Irregularities in insurance of passport	One Official	Censure						
		Delay in issuance of passport and	One Official	Exonerated						

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		not timely check Hit in time								
13.	Ghaziabad	Inordinate delay in issuance of passport	Three officials	Recordable Warning	Not properly scrutinized the passport application form	One Official	Warning	Nil	Nil	Nil
14.	Guwahati	Nil	Nil	Nil	Found the cash on his desk during vigilance inspection	One Daftary	Recordable warning	Loss of cash amount of Rs. 117700	One Assistant	Stoppage of two increments and recovery of 70% of loss amount from him
					Submission of passport form and undue delay in issuance of passport	One official	Recordable warning			
					Unauthorized acceptance and submission of passport applications and unauthorized liaison with private companies	One UDC	Stoppage of one increment			
					Loss of cash amount of Rs. 117700	One Peon	Stoppage of two increments and recovery of 30% of loss amount from him			
15.	Hyderabad	Nil	Nil	Nil	Submission of Passport Forms	One Official	Recordable Warning	Nil	Nil	Nil
					Failed to verify the Index Card/ Without intimation close the Ale	Two Officials	Reduction to lower stage of time scale of pay for one year			
16.	Jaipur	Extra amount recovered from Cash Box	One UDC	Reduction of pay by one stage	Nil	Nil	Nil	CBI trapped case for bribery	One Official	Sanction for Prosecution issued



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
				for one year without cumulative effect						
		Indirectly submission of application forms	One UDC	Censure						
		Inside submitted the application forms in Tatkal Counter	One IIDC	Recordable Warning						
		Failed to conduct periodical review of files lying in MRG Section	One Supdt	Censure						
		Sanction for prosecution issued	One UDC	CBI Case						
17.	Jalandhar	Granting ECNR by ignoring shortcomings	One APO	Stoppage of one increment without cumulative effect	Nil	Nil	Nil	Duplicate forged passport files were prepared and issued passports to various persons	One Suptd.	Removal from service
								Wrong processing of the passport file	5 Officials	Withholding of one increment for two officials, two censured and one exonerate
								Bribery case	Two officials	One was Chargesheeted and Sanction for Prosecution issued for one
18.	Jammu	Unauthorised submission/possession of application	Four Officials	Warning	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
29.	Raipur	Delay in issuance of passport/ activities of some Passport Officials were noticed adversely	Three Officials	Recordable warning to two and censure to one	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
30.	Ranchi	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Passport application form and it enclosures did not examined properly, resulted in issuance of passport to wrong person	One Suptd.	Withholding of all increments for a period of three years without cumulative effect.
31.	Shimla	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
32.	Srinagar	Nil	Nil	Nil	Issuance of two passports to the same person	One Official	Recordable Warning	Nil	Nil	Nil
33.	Surat	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
34.	Thane	Issuing a bogus passport on duplicate file/ misconduct in issuing the passport	Two Officials	Exonerated from the charges	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
		Possession of disproportionate assets to the known source of income	One Suptd.	Recordable warning	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
35.	Trichy	Passport issued by fraudulent means	One LDC	Dismissal from Service	Incorrect Index Checking	One Official	Removal from service	Nil	Nil	Nil

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
36.	Trivandrum	Nil	Nil	Nil	Unauthorized submission of passport application forms	One Official	Stoppage of one increment for one year without cumulative effect	Bribery case	One LDC	Under Suspension
37.	Vishakhapatnam	Sanction for prosecution issued	One Supdt.	CBI Case	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

**Statement II**

*Based on the inputs received from the Passport Offices, who have issued the Passports on the recommendations of the authorised signatories i.e. on the basis of Verification Certificates, details of which are as follows*

Sl.No.	Passport Office	2008	2009	2010
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ahmedabad	78	90	37

In two incidents, the Dy.Secy. of Gujarat Government while confirming Verification Certificates (VC) reported that they have not issued VCs, where passports were not issued. Reported to the Police. One such VC of DM was also found fake and complaint was registered with District Kheda Police. No official from Passport Office was involved.

2	Amritsar	3370	1963	-
3	Bangalore	9	16	-
4	Bareilly	1598	1325	-
5	Bhopal	6721	7722	12350
6	Bhubaneswar	5589	5888	-

Two passports were found to be issued on forged VCs, which were impounded

7	Chandigarh	Two VCs issued by the Tehsildar of Punjab State in the year 2008 on forged documents and non-resident of the area (Punjab State). Two VCs issued by SHO Ram Nagar, Ambala City in the year 2009 to the unauthorised (Haryana State) applicant in 2009. Two separate criminal cases were registered and subsequently three passports were revoked and one passport was surrendered by the applicant in RPO Chandigarh.No Separate record is maintained for the Passports issued on the basis of VCs.		
8.	Chennai	One Passport was issued on the basis of VC. Later on adverse report received from Commissioner of Police, Chennai. Complaint to Chief Secy. and SCN issued to the applicant and VC issuing authority. Passport surrendered by the applicant. No separate records maintain by Passport Office, Chennai		

1	2	3	4	5
9	Cochin	911	570	28
10	Coimbatore	268 Passport Office was Opened in September 2008	304	396
11	Dehradun	Passport Office was Opened in June 2008 and Passports issued on the basis of VCs till 2009	1560	
12	Delhi	No separate record maintained of passports issued on the recommendation of Verification Certificates issuing authorities.		—
13	Ghaziabad	6211	3813	—
14	Guwahati	However, 10 applicants in 2007 and one in 2009 obtained the passports on the basis of forged VCs. All the passports have been seized and impounded.No separate records maintained for the passports issued on the basis of Verification Certificates.		
15	Hyderabad	9316	10909	19497
16	Jaipur	12408	14026	6303
17	Jalandhar	3916	1207	-
18	Jammu	Since the Jammu and Kashmir is military infested State all the passports are being issued after getting clear PVR from the CID Headquarters who furnish the consolidated report on the basis of reports received from the District SPs and SSP CID (SB). The VCs issued by the Civil Authorities are not accepted in Passport Office, Jammu. However, in cases of extreme emergency where the applicants are required to proceed abroad immediately due to death of some relatives or admission in some professional institutes or appointment against some job in the multinational companies, in such cases Passports are issued under Tatkal on the basis of PVR issued by the District SP concerned which is subsequently supported by the PVR from CID Hqrs. It is not possible to segregate VC cases.		
19	Kolkata	1459	987	—
20	Kozhikode	532	585	388
21	Lucknow	After implementation of 3 identity proof scheme in Tatkal segment, no separate records maintained for the passports issued on the basis of verification certificates.		
22	Madurai	605	430	73
23	Malappuram	4482	1832	—

1	2	3	4	5
24	Mumbai		No separate record maintained	
25	Nagpur	—	695	897
26	Panaji	25	45	—
27	Patna	1560	885	—
28	Pune	3837	2375	5326
29	Raipur	—	4880	—
30	Ranchi	217	269	—
31	Shimla	1877	2448	1565
32	Srinagar	Passports issued on the basis of VCs (2005 to July'2009)	465	
33	Surat	Passports issued on the basis of VCs (2005 to July'2009)	534	
34	Thane	2013	1241	757
35	Trichy	No separate record maintained for the passports issued on the basis of Verification Certificates.		
		However, two cases reported wherein passports were obtained based on the Verification Certificates with fake documents during 2008-09. The cases have been referred to the Police to register FIR.		
36	Trivandrum	1375	755	805
37	Vishakhapatnam	12399	13291	14972

***Passports Offices opened in:***

- *Amritsar* — *June 2008*
- *Coimbatore* — *September 2008*
- *Dehradun* — *June 2008*
- *Madurai* — *December 2007*
- *Raipur* — *December 2007*
- *Shimla* — *March 2007*

**Capitation Fees/Donation for  
Admission in Schools**

1640. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received complaints against certain schools affiliated to Central 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) Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) has informed that some complaints against certain schools affiliated to CBSE demanding capitation fees or donation for admission in their schools have been received by the Board. Action is taken against such schools in accordance with Affiliation Bye-Laws of the Board.

(b) A statement indicating number of such schools State wise is given in the enclosed.

(c) and (d) Affiliation Bye-Laws of CBSE prescribe the following:

(i) Fee charge of a school affiliated with the Board should be commensurate with the facilities provided by the institution.

(ii) Fees should normally be charged under the Heads prescribed by the Department of Education of the State/UT for schools of different categories.

(iii) 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.

(iv) In case a student leaves the school for such compulsion as transfer of parents or for health reason or in case of death of the student before completion of the session, prorata return of quarterly/term/annual fees should be made.

(v) The unaided schools should consult parents through parents representatives before revising the fees. The fee should not be revised during the mid-session.

Under Affiliation Bye-Laws there is provision for penal action including withdrawal of affiliation for violation of norms. Time to time Guidelines and Circulars are issued to CBSE affiliated schools by the Board to ensure strict adherence of Affiliation Bye-Laws.

**Statement**

*The State-wise number of complaints received against CBSE affiliated schools during the year 2010-11 are indicated below*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	No. of complaints
1.	Kerala	01
2.	Karnataka	01
3.	Uttar Pradesh	05
4.	West Bengal	01
5.	Delhi	01
6.	Punjab	01
7.	Haryana	01
8.	Tamil Nadu	04
9.	Maharashtra	02

**Allocation of Funds**

1641. SHRI ANANTHA VENKATA RAMI REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sectors like Agriculture, Education and Health were allocated funds much less than stipulated in the Plan documents of the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any presentation and demand has been made to the Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The projected Central Plan allocation and realization for the Eleventh Five Year Plan was Rs. 10,96,860 crore 9,56,440 crore respectively

at 2006-07 prices. The overall realization was about 87 percent of the projection. For the sectors of agriculture, health and education taken together the realization was about 63 per cent of the projections.

(b) The details of resource allocation among the sectors of Agriculture, health and education in the Central Plan during Eleventh Plan are given in the table given below.

(Crore in 2006-07 Prices)

No.	Sectors/Ministries	Projection	Realisation	% Realisation
1.	Health	123,901	75,533	61
2.	Education	238,608	142,659	60
3.	Agriculture	54,801	43,583	80

(c) Planning Commission is aware of the fact that allocation to some of sectors like Education, Health, Agriculture etc., has been less than projected during the Eleventh Five Year Plan.

(d) This issue was discussed by the Full Planning Commission in its meeting held on 21st April 2011. This was also discussed in the five regional consultations, covering all the States and Union Territories of India, held to discuss the Approach to the Twelfth Five Year Plan.

#### Pendency of Cases in NCMEI

1642. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various cases pending in the National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEIs);

(b) the time by which these cases are pending, State-wise;

(c) the steps taken and mechanism being worked out to expedite disposal of these cases; and

(d) the landmark cases settled by the Commission so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) During the last 6 years

(2005-2011) 11097 cases were registered with National Commission for Minority Educational Institutions (NCMEI), out of which 9765 have been disposed of and number of pending cases is, only 1332. No case filed till the year 2008 is pending. State-wise details of the cases are not maintained by the Commission.

(c) The number of sittings as well as the number of cases heard by the Commission at each sitting have been increased. NCMEI Act, 2004 (2 of 2005), has since been amended to provide for inter-alia one additional Member.

(d) Information on significant orders passed by the NCMEI are included in the Annual Reports of the NCMEI, which are laid before Parliament and are also available on the website ([www.ncmei.gov.in](http://www.ncmei.gov.in)) of the NCMEI.

#### UAE Consulate in Kerala

1643. SHRI K. P. DHANAPALAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of opening of United Arab Emirates (UAE) Consulate in Kerala;

(b) whether any location has been identified for the said Consulate;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the time by which the said Consulate is likely to start functioning?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) On 13 July 2011, the Government of United Arab Emirates (UAE) conveyed to the Ministry of External Affairs that it would favorably consider opening a Consular Office in the State of Kerala. This issue is currently under discussion.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Setting up of Technical, Management and Vocational/Professional Institutes**

1644. SHRI NARAYAN SINGH AMLABE:  
SHRI KADIR RANA:

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

(a) whether the Government has received proposals from various State Governments including Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh for setting up of technical colleges in their State;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the time by which such proposals are likely to approved;

(d) whether All India Council for Technical Education has also proposed to set up technical, management and vocational/professional institutes in various parts of the country including Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh;

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the locations identified for setting up of the same; and

(f) the time by which the new institutes are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) and (c) 25 Proposals were received from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and 6 proposals were received from State Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up new technical colleges. The proposals received from these States have been processed as per laid down procedure and only one proposal from State Government of Madhya Pradesh has been found suitable complying

with the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) norms and standards and has been granted approval for academic session 2011-12 as per provisions of Approval Process Handbook.No proposal is pending as on date.

(d) AICTE does not open or set up technical institutions in any discipline in the country at its own. However, AICTE invites proposals for setting up of new technical institutions from Society/Trust/Companies registered under section 25 of Companies Act, 1956/ Central Government/State Government etc. every year and grants approval under the provision of clause 10 (k) of AICTE Act, 1987.

(e) and (f) Does not arise.

[English]

**Raising Retirement Age**

1645. SHRI SURESH ANGADI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for raising the retirement age of Central Government employees from 60 to 62;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The 6th Central Pay Commission had examined the matter in all its aspects and concluded that the current age of superannuation should be maintained.

**Study on Government Social Security Schemes**

1646. SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has asked the World Bank to conduct a study on the impact of Government's social security schemes in 2004;

(b) if so, whether the World Bank in its report recently presented a bleak picture of the impact and has suggested more private participation in the social security schemes in the country;

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

(d) whether the World Bank has especially targeted public distribution system and suggested direct cash transfer to poor;

(e) if so, the extent to which the report is likely to help the Government in formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(f) the steps taken or being taken by the Government on the suggestions made by World Bank in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (f) A report on "Social Projection for a Changing India" has been brought out by the World Bank in May 2011. The report has been prepared in response to a request from the Government of India during consultations for the formulation of the World Bank's Country Strategy for India in 2004.

The report has examined the social protection policy and delivery systems in the country in the recent years. It documents the successes and challenges of various social security programmes such as the Public Distribution System (PDS), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Scheme (MGNREGS), Rashtriya Swasthya Bima Yojana (RSBY), among others.

In connection with improving the impact of these programmes, the report emphasizes on the Public Private Partnership (PPP) for program delivery. In this respect, it cites successful examples such as MGNREGS, RSBY, etc.

The report has used the National Sample Survey (NSS) data to analyze the performance of the Public Distribution System in India. As one of several options, it recommends offering households the option of a cash transfer where appropriate.

In connection with formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan, the Planning Commission is taking into account feedback from all stakeholders including the State Governments, civil society, business, academia and youth.

### **Privatisation of International Airports**

1647. SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to privatise some selected airports/international airports;

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

(c) the circumstances which led to the decision to privatise these airports; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which the said proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **High Commissioners/Ambassadors**

1648. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the location-wise, Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe/Other Backward Class category-wise details of the High Commissioners/Ambassadors appointed in various countries during the last three years till date;

(b) the norms prescribed for the selection of High Commissioners/Ambassadors;

(c) the details of IFS officers including the number of such officers belonging to Scheduled Caste/ Scheduled Tribe/ Other Backward Classes working in his Ministry as on date; and

(d) the details of the effective steps being taken or proposed to be taken by the Government to appoint the officers of the said category in proportion to their number in Indian Missions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) A list is enclosed as a Statement.

(b) The selection of High Commissioners/Ambassadors is done on the basis of several criteria that include: seniority of the officer; his/her past work experience and regional expertise; language proficiency; annual performance appraisal reports and functional requirements.

(c) Total number of IFS Officers: 677. [Total number

of SC IFS Officers: 105; Total number of ST IFS Officers 45; Total number of OBC IFS Officers: 78]

(d) The officers of the Indian Foreign Service are appointed through the Civil Services Exam conducted by the Union Public Service Commission in accordance with the extant policy on reservation of the Government of India.

### **Statement**

#### *List of Ambassadors/High Commissioners appointed since August 2008 till date*

Sl. No.	Name	Designation	Country/Station	Date of Assumption of Charge	Category
1	2	3	4	5	
<b>Year 2008:</b>					
1	Ms. Manimekalai Murugesan	Ambassador	Libya/Tripoli	13-02-2008	SC
2	Shri Azad Singh Toor	Ambassador	Madagascar/Antananarivo	06-04-2008	SC
3	Shri Banbit Anthony Roy	Ambassador	Norway/Oslo	07-06-2008	ST
4	Ms. Chitra Narayanan	Ambassador	Switzerland/Berne	18-08-2008	SC
5	Shri Ashok Kumar	High Commissioner	Zambia/Lusaka	14-10-2008	SC
6	Ms. Primrose R. Sharma	Ambassador	Portugal/Lisbon	19-11-2008	ST
7	Shri S.M. Gavai	High Commissioner	Canada/Ottawa	24-11-2008	SC
8	Shri Debnath Shaw	Ambassador	Azerbaijan/Baku	29-12-2008	SC
<b>Year 2009:</b>					
9	Shri Ramesh Chander	Ambassador	Belarus/Minsk	16-02-2009	SC
10	Shri Pradeep Singh	Ambassador	Croatia/Zagreb	01-03-2009	SC
11	Shri Vishnu Namdeo Hade	Ambassador	Panama/Panama City	24-03-2009	ST
12	Shri M. Lal Dingliana	Ambassador	Venezuela/Caracas	23-10-2009	ST
13	Dr. Ashok K. Amrohi	High Commissioner	Mozambique/Maputo	27-10-2009	SC
14	Ms. Nengcha L. Mukhopadhyay	Ambassador	Serbia/Belgrade	11-11-2009	ST
<b>Year 2010:</b>					
15	Shri Pratap Singh	Ambassador	Korea [DPR]/Pyongyang	05-03-2010	SC
16	Shri M.K. Lokesh	Ambassador	UAE/Abu Dhabi	11-04-2010	SC
17	Shri Satbir Singh	Ambassador	Mongolia/Ulaanbaatar	18-05-2010	ST
18	Shri Tsewang Topden	Ambassador	Greece/Athens	08-08-2010	ST

1	2	3	4	5	
19	Shri Riewad V. Warjri	Ambassador	Colombia / Bogota	20-09-2010	ST
20	Shri Ashok Kumar Attri	Ambassador	Denmark / Copenhagen	04-10-2010	SC
21	Shri Lalduhthlana Ralte	High Commissioner	Brunei / Bandar Seri Begawan	06-10-2010	ST
22	Shri Aladiyan Manickam	Ambassador	Finland / Helsinki	08-10-2010	SC
23	Shri Vinod Kumar	High Commissioner	Fiji / Suva	19-10-2010	SC
24	Shri Satya P. Mann	High Commissioner	Namibia / Windhoek	19-12-2010	SC
Year 2011 :					
25	Shri Manoj K. Bharti	Ambassador	Belarus / Minsk	20-05-2011	SC
26	Shri Suresh K. Reddy	Ambassador	Iraq / Baghdad	14-06-2011	ST
27	Dr. Ajay M. Gondane	High Commissioner	Papua New Guinea / Port Moresby	10-07-2011	SC
28	Shri Rajiv K. Chander	Ambassador	Ukraine / Kyiv	28-07-2011	SC
29	Thanglura Darlong	High Commissioner	Seychelles / Victoria	Designate	ST
30	Shri Debraj Pradhan	Ambassador	Angola / Luanda	Designate	SC
SC : 18		ST : 12		OBC : N.A.	

### Sudden Cancellation of Flights

1649. SHRI GOPINATH MUNDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of sudden cancellation of flights by Airlines are constantly increasing;

(b) if so, the details of the cases of sudden cancellation of flights by Government and Private Sector Airlines during the last six months, Airlines-wise;

(c) whether the Government has received any complaints from passengers in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Scheduled airlines generally operate their flights as approved schedules. However, at times the flights are cancelled due to watch hour restrictions, weather, technical reasons, etc. beyond the control of the airlines.

Airlines-wise details of flight cancellation from January-June, 2011 are as follows:

Airline	Flight Cancellations (Jan-June 2011)
Air India Ltd.	2753*
Jet Airways	540
Jet Lite	381
Kingfisher Airlines	682
Spice jet	351
Go Air	84
IndiGo	89

(\* Air India had 740 and 1848 cancellations in April and May, 2011 primarily due to pilot strike from 27th April to 6th May, 2011.

(c) and (d) The carriage by Air is a contractual matter between the passenger and the carrier. The complaints are filed with the airlines by the passenger. However, some passengers choose to take up the matter with DGCA, which are taken up with the airlines for redressal.

DGCA has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV, which provides for compensation and facilities to the passengers in case of denied boarding, cancellations and delays. The CAR is available on DGCA website [www.dgca.nic.in](http://www.dgca.nic.in). All the airlines are providing compensation and facilities to the affected passengers in accordance applicable provisions of the CAR.

[English]

#### Scholarships to Students

1650. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to provide scholarships to students of private colleges and universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) will implement this scheme;

(d) the category of students likely to be benefited under the new scheme; and

(e) the funds earmarked for this purpose in 2011-12?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) No, Madam. However, under the existing Central Sector Scheme of Scholarship for College and University Students, scholarships are provided to selected students studying in recognized colleges/universities irrespective of the fact whether those colleges/universities are private or public.

(b) to (e) Do not arise in view of (a) above.

#### Extradition of Kim Davy

1651. SHRI JOSE K. MANI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has taken note of the recent observations by the Danish High Court rejecting India's plea to extradite an accused in the Purulia Arms—Drop case;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Danish High Court has expressed apprehension over prevailing human rights scenario in India while rejecting the plea for extradition;

(d) If so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the court had relied on India's failure to ratify the UN Convention Against Torture and Inhuman Treatment of the accused under detention, for not agreeing to India's plea for extradition; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the Government's comments thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (f) As a result of strenuous diplomatic efforts by the Government, the Danish Government agreed to extradite Mr. Niels Hoick alias Kim Davy in April 2010. He appealed against the decision in the City Court which ruled against the extradition on November 1, 2010. The City Court decision was immediately appealed against by the Danish Government. The Eastern Court In Denmark delivered its verdict on June 30, 2011 upholding the judgment of the City Court and ruled against the extradition. Government immediately conveyed its extreme disappointment at the highest levels to the Government of Denmark and urged it to appeal against this judgment. However, on July 7, 2011, Danish Director of Public Prosecution announced the decision not to appeal. Government's disappointment and concerns were again conveyed to the Danish Government and it was emphasized that the judgment had grave and far-reaching implications and could only serve as an encouragement to terrorists and criminals. The grounds cited by the Danish Court as the basis for its decision; which included possible violation of human rights in police and prison custody in India and the fact

that India has not ratified the UN Convention against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment were completely rejected by the Government. Government's demand for extradition of Mr. Niels Hoick alias Kim Davy to India stands.

#### **Appointment of Retired Officers**

1652. DR. PRASANNA KUMAR PATASANI:  
SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to ban appointment of consultants/re-employment of retired officials of Government of India in Government Offices/PSUs;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the number of retired officials working with Government of India, as on date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The appointment of consultants from the open market or from retired Govt. Servants is permitted by the General Financial Rules, 2005. In terms of Rule 163 of GFR, 2005, Ministries/Departments may hire external professionals, consultancy firms or consultants for a specific job. - Ministries/Departments engage persons as consultants keeping in view the provisions of GFRs.

(d) No centralized data in this regard is maintained.

#### **Development Activities in Naxal Affected Areas**

1653. SHRI INDER SINGH NAMDHARI:  
SHRI ANANTKUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the task force of Planning Commission has reported that the Development plans are slowest in the areas with considerable Naxal presence;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether out of funds earmarked in these areas, only a certain percentage of funds for road and health had been spent and rest remained unspent;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of the problems being faced by the Government in implementing developmental schemes in these areas;

(f) the steps being taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to deal with the situation to carryout the developmental activities in Naxal affected areas speedily; and

(g) the details of proposals to allocate more funds for Naxal affected tribal areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The Planning Commission had set up an Expert Group on "Development Issues to Deal with Causes of Discontent, Unrest and Extremism." The Expert Group submitted its Report, "Development Challenges in Extremist Affected Areas" in 2008. The Report *inter alia* observed that there is a lack of convergence of major programmes and Planning Commission should keep the power of directly monitoring the effects of these programmes, so that unreached areas can be covered and the sense of alienation is alleviated.

(c) and (d) Since August, 2009 Planning Commission has developed a Management Information System (MIS) to monitor the progress of implementation of the following major schemes, namely, Supplementary Nutrition (ICDS), Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), Pradhan Mantri Gram Sadak Yojana (PMGSY), Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY), National Rural Health Mission (NHM), Rajiv Gandhi Gramin Vidyutikaran Yojana (RGGVY). Drinking Water Supply and Ashram Schools as well as the Forest Rights Act in the 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts covered under the Integrated Action Plan (IAP). The progress under these schemes and the IAP is being

directly uploaded by the districts on the above said MIS <http://pcserver.nic.in/iapmis>. As far as PMGSY is concerned, the average expenditure reported for the 60 districts in 2010-11 is 62.19% while in the case of NRHM, expenditure reported is 65.66% in 2010-11.

(e) and (f) The topography of these areas and the problem of vacancies are some of the critical issues impeding development activities in these areas. Planning Commission has developed the MIS so that schemes can be closely monitored. The implementation of the Schemes including IAP is reviewed regularly by the Planning Commission through video conferences/meetings with the Chief Secretaries/Development Commissioners of the States concerned and the District Collectors/District Magistrates of the 60 selected districts. Fifteen such video conferences/meeting have so far been held. These reviews also help to sort out problems in implementation so as to ensure visible impact at the ground level.

(g) In order to provide public infrastructure and services, the Integrated Action Plan was initiated on 25.11.2010 in 60 Selected Tribal and Backward Districts. An amount of Rs. 1500 crore was released in 2010-11 @ Rs. 25 crore per district. The allocation for 2011-12 is Rs. 1800 crore @ Rs. 30 crore out of which Rs. 10 crore per district has already been released in May, 2011.

#### **Rotational Transfer Policy**

1654. SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several officials across Central Ministries have been spending unusually long periods in the same department;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is a Rotational Transfer Policy existed for the Central Secretariat Personnel;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Rotational Transfer Policy is being followed by the Government; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Posts in Central Ministries/Departments are filled up under the Central Staffing Scheme and by officers of Central Secretariat Service (CSS) and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service (CSSS). Officers under the Central Staffing Scheme are posted for a specified tenure.

For officers of Central Secretariat Service and Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service, tenure in a particular Ministry/Department has been prescribed in the Rotational Transfer Policy (RTF) of the respective service as modified from time to time.

Some officials of these services have been working in the same Ministry/Department beyond the prescribed maximum tenure.

(b) Service particulars of officers in the grades of Directors, Deputy Secretaries and Under Secretaries in CSS and in the grades of Principal Staff Officer, Senior Principal Private Secretary and Principal Private Secretary are maintained centrally by the respective Cadre Controlling Authority in the Department of Personnel and Training (DOPT) based on inputs obtained from Ministries/Departments. As per data available with DOPT, position of officers who are serving in the same Ministry/Department beyond the prescribed tenure in these grades is given below:

Grade	Total working strength in the Grade	Number of personnel working beyond the Tenure Prescribed in the RTP
Director/Deputy Secretary	472	17
Under Secretary	1282	208
PPS	661	3

Service particulars of officers in the grade of Section Officer and Assistants in CSS and in the grades of Private Secretary, Personal Assistant and Steno Grade 'D' in CSSS are maintained by respective cadre units. Information in respect of these grades is being collected.

(c) and (d) The details of the extant Rotational Transfer Policies in respect of CSS and CSSS officials are given in the enclosed statement-I and statement-II respectively.

(e) Although these services came into being more than 50-60 years ago, rotational transfer policies for some grades have been put in place only 4-5 years back. As such, it was not practical to transfer all officials, who had completed the tenure, at one go. In view of this, rotational transfer is being effected at the time of promotions. Officers who are not due for promotion but who have completed the tenure are being rotated in a phased manner.

(f) Does not arise.

**Statement I (a)**

No. 21/2/2009-CS-I(P)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions  
(Department of Personnel and Training)  
Lok Nayak Bhavan  
New Delhi, the 29th April, 2009

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:** Rotation Transfer Policy (RTF) applicable to officers of the Central Secretariat Service—Modification thereof.

In supersession of the existing Rotational Transfer Policy 2007 of CSS officers laid down in O.M. No.21/27/06-CS.I dated 17.4.2007, the following shall be the revised rotational transfer policy:

- (1) The combined tenure of CSS officers in a particular Ministry/Department shall be 5 years in the case of Under Secretary, Deputy Secretary, and Director,

- (2) The combined tenure of CSS officers in a particular Ministry/Department shall be 7 years in the case of Section Officer/Assistants,
- (3) On promotion, an official of the CSS at any level shall be posted out of the Ministry/Department where he is currently posted,
- (4) If the CSS officer has one year of service to retire, he will not come under the Rotational Transfer Policy, and on promotion, if any, he will be adjusted within the same Ministry/Department.

2. It is requested that the above decision may be given wide publicity and brought to the notice of all the concerned.

(Dr. S.K. Sarkar)

Joint Secretary to the Government of India  
Te): 23094010

To  
Joint Secretary(Admn.),  
Ministry/Department of  
New Delhi.

**Statement I (b)**

No.21/2/2009-CS-I (P)  
Government of India  
Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions  
(Department of Personnel and Training)  
Loknayak Bhavan, New Delhi  
Dated the 8th April, 2010.

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject:** Rotational Transfer Policy (RTP) applicable to officers of the Central Secretariat Service-modification thereof

The Rotational Transfer Policy for CSS officers was laid down vide this Department's OM of even number dated 29th April, 2009. The competent authority has approved the following modifications in the policy which will come into effect immediately:

Existing provision in the policy	Revised policy
On promotion, an official of the CSS at any level shall be posted out of the Ministry/Department where he is currently posted.	On promotion, an official of the CSS at any level, shall be posted out of the Ministry/Department if he/she has served in the same Ministry/Department in any capacity for a period exceeding the prescribed tenure for the promotion post.



If the CSS officer has one year of service to retire, he will not come under the Rotational Transfer Policy, and on promotion, if any, he will be adjusted within the same Ministry/Department.

If the CSS officer has two years of service to retire, he will not come under the Rotational Transfer Policy, and on promotion, if any, he will be adjusted within the same Ministry/Department, if his/her Ministry/Department has a vacancy to accommodate him/her.

2. It is requested that the above decision may kindly be given wide publicity and brought to the notice of all the concerned.

(M.C. Luther)

Deputy Secretary to the Government of India  
Tel: 24629411

To  
Joint Secretary (Admn.), Ministry/Department of

**Statement II**

No.-13/1/2009-CSII  
Government of India  
Ministry of Personnel, PG and Pensions,  
Department of Personnel and Training

Lok Nayak Bhawan, Khan Market,  
New Delhi, dated the 15th July, 2011

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

**Subject :** Rotational Transfer Policy (RTF) applicable to Central Secretariat stenographers' Service personnel—consolidated instructions—regarding

In supersession of the instructions contained in OMs of even number dated: 02.03.2010 and 30.07.2010 on the subject mentioned above, it has been decided that the tenure of a CSSS personnel in a particular cadre unit/Ministry/Department shall be 10 years. However, normally, an officer will be posted—outside the Cadre unit/Ministry/Department only upon promotion.

2. In order to ensure that officers are given exposure to working in different Ministries/Departments, he/she would be allowed to give three options (Cadre unit in case of posting upto the level of PS and Ministries/Departments in case of PPS onwards). Whenever he/she is liable to be transferred out under the said policy. An effort would be made to accommodate their options to the extent possible subject to seniority and availability of vacancies.

3. An officer, who is otherwise liable to be transferred outside the Cadre Unit/Ministry/Department as Per the above policy, may not be transferred under the following circumstances:

- (a) If the officer has less than 2 years of service left to superannuate, he or she will not be transferred provided there is a vacancy available in that grade in the concerned Ministry/Department.
- (b) If the officer is superannuating within a period of 6 months and there is no vacancy available in that cadre unit, he/she shall be given personal upgradation in the same cadre unit by keeping a vacancy in abeyance for the period in some other cadre unit.
- (c) If a CSSS officer is posted with Secretary to the Government of India, he/she may be allowed to continue there provided a written request is received by the Secretary concerned in this regard. Such extended stay would be allowed uptill 3 months after the date of superannuation of the Secretary concerned. **No further extension would be allowed.**

In order to ensure that opportunity of working with a Secretary to Government of India is available to more officers, it has also been decided that a CSSS officer can work in the office of Secretary maximum for a period of 10 years and this would be ensured by the concerned Ministry/Department/Cadre Units while posting an official in the office of the Secretary to the Government of India. However, this condition will not apply in case of Sr.PPS/PSOs as normally there is only one such post available in any Ministry/Department.

- (d) PMO: Cabinet Secretariat and offices of Attorney General and Solicitor General of India would be exempted from the above policy.

4. It has also been decided that if an officer of CSSS is not relieved within 45 days of the transfer order or such period, if any, allowed by the Department

of Personnel and Training, the officer shall be deemed to have been relieved by the Cadre unit/Ministry/Department in which he/she has been working and thereafter, the officer shall not be entitled to draw any salary and allowances for the period of such overstay from the Ministry/Department from where the officer was transferred.

5. This policy would come into effect for all promotions/transfers effective after 1st July, 2011. However, orders which have already been issued as per previous policy prior to the above date will not be altered and will need to be implemented.

(Rajeev Kapoor)  
Joint Secretary to the Government of India  
No.23093668

Joint Secretary (Admn.) of all Ministries/Departments,  
Government of India

[*Translation*]

#### **Panna Airstrip MP**

1655. SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:  
SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to transfer Panna airstrip to the Madhya Pradesh Government on permanent basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the present status of the proposal;

(c) the time by which it is likely to be handed over to the Madhya Pradesh Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Information is being collected regarding the status of Panna airstrip.

#### **Attacks on Indian Students**

1656. SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
DR. M.THAMBIDURAI:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:

SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN:  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

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

(a) whether a large number of incidents of attacks on Indian students in various countries particularly in Australia and New Zealand have been reported in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the number of such incidents that have been reported during the last three years and the current year, country-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government has any proposal to set up Indo-Australia Education Council to facilitate security and welfare measures for students of both the countries;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the details of the action plan of the Government to ensure safety and security of Indian students studying abroad?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The following number of cases of attacks on Indian students and members of the Indian community in Australia have come to the notice of the High Commission of India at Australia during the last three years and the current year:

Year	2008	2009	2010	Jan - July, 2011
No. of cases	11	50	103	15

However, High Commission has also stated that the Australian authorities do not register cases based on ethnicity of the victims. No incident of attack on Indian students has been reported by the High Commission of India at New Zealand.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The India-Australia Education Council has been set up to bring together government, academia, business and industry of both the countries to enhance bilateral collaboration in the education sector. The inaugural meeting of the Council was held on 1.8.2011 at New Delhi. Before meeting of the Council, a

high level dialogue between the two ministers was held in which the Indian side had raised the issue of safety and well being of students.

(e) The issue of attacks on Indian students in Australia has been taken up at the highest level by Government of India, including at the Ministerial level as well as through the High Commission of India and its Consulates in Australia. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that it was the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well being and security of all Indians in Australia. The High Commission in Australia remain in regular touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal and the state level. This has resulted in several measures being put in place on the ground to improve safety and security. The steps taken by the Australian authorities have been useful, as reflected in the substantial decrease in the number of attacks on Indian community including students in recent months.

#### Shortage of Teachers

1657. SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:  
SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT JAY PANDA:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA:  
SHRI RAMSINHBHAI RATHWA:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN:  
DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:

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

(a) whether there is a shortage of about nine lakh teachers in primary and middle schools;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to conduct a special drive to fill up the vacancies of teachers in various schools;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the government to meet the Shortage of teachers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Under Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA), 18.89 lakh teachers have been sanctioned, since inception, and 12.00 lakh teachers recruited as on 31.03.2011 as per the State-wise statement is enclosed.

(c) to (e) Recruitment of teachers, sanctioned under SSA, is undertaken by the State Governments/UT Administrations. For expediting recruitment, SSA undertakes periodic monitoring with the States in the Quarterly Review meetings. States/UTs have been advised to fill up all the existing teacher vacancies expeditiously.

#### Statement

Sl. No.	States /UTs	Total Teachers sanctioned so far	Recruitment till 31.3.2011	Vacancies
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	38319	39821	-1502
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6441	5226	1215
3.	Assam	28793	0	28793
4.	Bihar	403413	191983	211430
5.	Chhattisgarh	66685	54985	11700

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Goa	169	169	0
7.	Gujarat	38372	15052	23320
8.	Haryana	11320	8936	2384
9.	Himachal Pradesh	5856	3546	2310
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	43471	39739	3732
11.	Jharkhand	104231	83486	20745
12.	Karnataka	27195	24278	2917
13.	Kerala	2925	0	2925
14.	Madhya Pradesh	171267	98287	72980
15.	Maharashtra	41434	15311	26123
16.	Manipur	2719	0	2719
17.	Meghalaya	13262	11977	1285
18.	Mizoram	2473	1886	587
19.	Nagaland	3147	590	2557
20.	Orissa	89901	88442	1459
21.	Punjab	14090	9694	4396
22.	Rajasthan	114132	94201	19931
23.	Sikkim	568	185	383
24.	Tamil Nadu	32918	29971	2947
25.	Tripura	6909	5694	1215
25.	Uttar Pradesh	399060	258924	140136
27.	Uttarakhand	14155	5998	8157
28.	West Bengal	196808	110692	86116
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	177	67	110
30.	Chandigarh	1391	785	606
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	856	377	479
32.	Daman and Diu	113	95	18
33.	Delhi	7104	36	7068
34.	Lakshadweep	35	32	3
35.	Puducherry	48	36	12
Total SSA		1889757	1200501	689256

*[English]***Semester System in Delhi University**

1658. SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED:

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

(a) whether the Government has approved semester based syllabus in Delhi University;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the views of experts, teachers and the students in this regard;

(d) whether the students have expressed unhappiness over such decision; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the steps being taken by the Government to deal the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) The University of Delhi is a statutory autonomous body governed by the Delhi University Act, 1922 and the Statutes and the Ordinances framed thereunder. Semester-based syllabi in post-graduate and under-graduate courses were adopted by the University from academic session 2009-10 and, 2010-2011 and 2011-12, respectively, after due approval of its competent authorities. The semester system was adopted on the recommendations of various expert bodies, viz. Yashpal Committee and National Knowledge Commission. The majority of students have expressed satisfaction over the introduction of semester system since this distributes the examination load and encourages a more regular study pattern besides offering other advantages.

**Construction of Additional Classrooms in School**

1659. Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
SHRI M.B. RAJESH:

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

(a) whether an assessment of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan performance has revealed that the percentage of the construction of additional classrooms in schools declined in 2008-09 as compared to 2007-08;

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

(c) the time by which these classrooms are likely to be constructed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The percentage of construction of additional classrooms approved upto 2007-08 was 74.26% which increased to 81.69% upto 2008-09.

(c) Additional classrooms are approved in the Annual Work Plan and Budget (AWP and B) of all the States/UTs every year and these are added to the approved targets of the previous years. 98% of the classrooms approved upto 2008-09 are completed and in progress.

*[Translation]***SCs STs Literacy Rate**

1660. DR. KIRIT PREMAJIBHAI SOLANKI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has conducted any survey to assess the percentage of illiteracy among people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the literacy rate among the aforesaid categories?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. No specific survey has been conducted by the Government to assess the percentage of illiteracy among people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. The literacy data, in general, as well as pertaining to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in the country is collated once in ten years through decennial Census. As SC/ST wise data of Census of 2011 is not yet released, a statement indicating the State-wise illiteracy rate (7+ age group) of SCs and STs, based on 2001 Census data, is given in Statement enclosed.

(c) Two flagship programmes of the Government, namely, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan and Saakshar Bharat are in progress to raise the literacy rate in the age group of 6-14 years and 15 years (and beyond) respectively. Both the programmes have a special focus on people belonging to SCs and STs.

**Statement**

*State-wise Illiteracy rate of SCs and STs.*

S.No.	State/UT	Illiteracy Rate (7+age group)	
		3	4
1	2	3	4
		SC	ST
1.	Andhra Pradesh	46.48	62.96
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	32.36	50.38
3.	Assam	33.22	37.48
4.	Bihar	71.53	71.83
5.	Chhattisgarh	36.04	47.91
6.	Goa	28.08	44.12
7.	Gujarat	29.50	52.26
8.	Haryana	44.45	-
9.	Himachal Pradesh	29.69	37.50
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	40.97	62.54
11.	Jharkhand	62.44	59.33
12.	Karnataka	47.13	51.73
13.	Kerala	17.34	36.65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	41.43	58.84
15.	Maharashtra	28.10	44.79
16.	Manipur	27.68	34.15
17.	Meghalaya	43.73	38.66
18.	Mizoram	10.80	10.66
19.	Nagaland	-	34.05
20.	Orissa	44.47	62.63
21.	Punjab	43.78	-
22.	Rajasthan	47.76	55.34

1	2	3	4
23.	Sikkim	36.96	32.86
24.	Tamil Nadu	36.81	58.47
25.	Tripura	25.32	43.52
26.	Uttaranchal	53.73	64.87
27.	Uttar Pradesh	36.60	36.77
28.	West Bengal	40.96	56.60
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	-	33.31
30.	Chandigarh	32.34	-
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	21.75	58.76
32.	Daman and Diu	14.87	36.58
33.	Delhi	29.15	-
34.	Lakshadweep	-	13.86
35.	Puducherry	30.88	-
All India		45.31	52.90

Source: Based on data of 2001 Census.

[English]

**Saxena Committee Proposals**

1661. SHRI HEMANAND BISWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the current status of poverty across the country in absolute numbers;

(b) whether N.C. Saxena Committee had proposed a new poverty estimate in recent years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government proposes to implement the recommendations of the report;

(e) if not, whether the Government proposes to revise the BPL lists in the country; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF

STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) As estimated by the Tendulkar Committee, 37.2% of the people at all India level were below the poverty line during 2004-05. Taking into account population projection of the Registrar General of India for the year 2004-05, the number of persons below poverty line is estimated as 40.74 crore.

(b) and (c) The Ministry of Rural Development constituted Saxena Committee to recommend a suitable methodology for identification of BPL families in rural areas. While prescribing the methodology for ranking households, the Saxena Committee suggested that the rural poverty ratio be assumed as 50% at the national level as reproduced below;

*"The Committee would therefore strongly recommend that the percentage of people entitled to BPL status should be drastically revised upwards to at least 50%, though the calorie norm of 2400 would demand this figure to be about 80%. The figure of 50% in rural areas would correspond to a calories intake of about 2100 k cal which would imply that whatever calories were considered minimum for a healthy living in urban areas in 1973-74 would now be needed for healthy living in rural areas in view of general reduction in hard manual work (though it can still be argued that such reduction has been only marginal for the rural poor, and that too confined to prosperous regions). Our recommendation of 50% is based on a calorie consumption norm of 2100 for rural areas, as well as on a minimum cereal consumption of 12.25 kg per month, which is still less than what the top two quintiles consume despite their sedentary life style and better access to non-cereal food."*

It may be pointed out that corresponding to the poverty line of Tendulkar Committee, the monthly per capita consumption of cereals in rural areas comes to 12.22 Kg as per NSSO survey for 2004-05.

(d) to (f) Based on the Saxena Committee Report pilot studies were carried out and the new methodology for identification of BPL households in rural areas has been finalised. Accordingly, a Socio-Economic Census 2011 is being carried out for identification of BPL families in rural areas by respective State Governments and UT Administrations with the financial and technical support of the Ministry of Rural Development.

[Translation]

#### Opening of English Medium Madrasas

1662. SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA:  
SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has initiated any proposal to open the English Medium Madrasa in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there has been a decline in the allocation of funds by the Government for Madrasa education development;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government for the expansion of Madrasa in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. The Scheme for Providing Quality Education in Madarsas (SPQEM) seeks to encourage traditional institutions like Madarsas and Makhtabs to introduce Science, Mathematics, Social studies, Hindi and English in their curriculum, so that children studying in these institutions attain academic proficiency. However, the process is voluntary.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. The budget provision for SPQEM has progressively increased from Rs 50 crore in 2009-10 to Rs 104 crore in 2010-11 and Rs 150 crore in 2011-12.

(e) SPQEM is a scheme for educational empowerment of children in Madarsas and Makhtabs. The introduction of modern subjects is voluntary. The Government has conducted several workshops to spread awareness about the scheme, and provided enhanced annual outlays for its implementation.

#### Minority Universities/Higher Educational Institutions

1663. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to open universities/higher educational institutions for the minorities in the country;

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

(c) the time by which these universities/higher educational institutions are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The question of minority status for institutions established by legislature being sub-judice before the Apex Court in the matter of Aligarh Muslim University, there is no proposal at present to open universities/higher educational institutions with minority character.

[English]

#### Allocation for Social Sector

1664. SHRI RAMSINH RATHWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the yearly allocation of financial assistance on social and infrastructure sectors is biased towards developed districts and States of the country rather than to the poorest tribal districts;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the total financial allocation for social sectors in the tribal areas during the last three years, State-wise including Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (c) The plan assistance on social and infrastructure sectors from the Central Government is provided to the States and their implementing agencies by way of Central Assistance to State Plan and Centrally Sponsored Schemes. The Central Ministries release the funds to States and their implementing agencies and maintain information on the utilization of funds by States. Most of the plan schemes aimed at social and infrastructure sectors are meant for backward, under developed and tribal districts and for upliftment of the poor. Additionally, the schemes such as

Backward Regions Grant Funds (BRGF), Integrated Action Plan for tribal and- backward districts (IAP) are specifically implemented in backward and tribal districts. The funds released on account of BRGF and IAP for the year 2010-11 are given at statement-I. The year-wise approved State Plan outlay for social services sector during the last three years for Gujarat and other States/UTs including tribal areas of the States/UTs is given at statement-II. The district-wise and area-wise data is not maintained for the State Plans.

#### Statement I

State-wise funds released under BRGF and IAP during Annual Plan 2010-11

(Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	States	BRGF	IAP
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	348.34	50.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.70	
3.	Assam	139.12	
4.	Bihar	740.25	175.00
5.	Chhattisgarh	280.90	250.00
6.	Gujarat	103.16	
7.	Haryana	39.53	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	30.50	
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	41.26	
10.	Jharkhand	331.02	350.00
11.	Karnataka	118.48	
12.	Kerala	31.59	
13.	Madhya Pradesh	535.80	200.00
14.	Maharashtra	290.95	50.00
15.	Manipur	54.32	
16.	Meghalaya	50.42	
17.	Mizoram	28.68	
18.	Nagaland	40.04	



1	2	3	4
19.	Orissa	385.20	375.00
20.	Punjab	18.22	
21.	Rajasthan	304.68	
22.	Sikkim	15.92	
23.	Tamil Nadu	113.28	
24.	Tripura	13.21	

1	2	3	4
25.	Uttar Pradesh	668.09	25.00
26.	Uttarakhand	37.66	
27.	West Bengal	276.68	25.00
Total		5050.00	1500.00

BRGF: Backward Region Grant Fund

IAP: Integrated Action Plan

**Statement II***Approved State Plan Outlay of Social Services Sectors for the year of 2008-09*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Education	Medical and Public Health	Water Supply and Sanitation	Housing	Urban Development	Information and publicity	Development of SCs, STs and OBCs	Labour and Employment	Social Security and Social Welfare	Empowerment of Women and Development of Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	193001.58	131708.82	143497.71	590742.00	276820.63	5400.00	223272.83	17086.60	44076.53	24017.94	1649624.64
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8280.00	1018.00	4708.00	2550.00	1233.00	85.00	0.00	158.00	854.00	400.00	192 86.00
3.	Assam	16218.00	16095.00	15265.00	11182.00	13036.00	350.00	11852.00	1457.00	10728.30	17291.70	113475.00
4.	Bihar	137822.35	13850.00	34827.85	51217.16	84747.50	365.00	15963.55	5000.00	73020.00	32613.00	449426.41
5.	Chhattisgarh	145611.87	50203.04	36253.04	8133.52	72999.40	60.00	20144.19	5871.04	10222.27	118711.56	468209.93
6.	Goa	16589.00	6190.75	20101.86	1351.93	14501.00	1032.00	463.50	728.75	13605.50	1377.00	78941.29
7.	Gujarat	127988.72	84475.00	183925.00	77094.35	247128.00	2310.00	75210.00	20550.00	20370.00	46565.28	885616.35
8.	Haryana	90790.00	16385.00	65300.00	7025.00	29162.50	2500.00	13000.00	8604.00	64000.00	17200.00	313966.60
9.	Himachal Pradesh	30552.21	13244.17	19989.70	4318.00	1514.20	70.76	4998.62	13.00	2716.93	4395.75	81813.34
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	38526.55	20340.45	16000.00	350.00	17380.00	330.00	1193.50	9858.50	8548.48	6388.00	118915.48
11.	Jharkhand	105860.00	40000.00	27000.00	850.00	35000.00	1000.00	14450.00	13322.00	38213.00	30000.00	305695.00
12.	Karnataka	220019.00	96438.00	139306.00	86460.00	369632.00	1910.00	92516.00	15362.00	63734.00	11558.00	1096935.00
13.	Kerala	22960.00	13536.00	96960.00	12724.00	55000.00	765.00	25722.00	2520.00	13388.00	10.00	241585.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	185480.35	26310.90	32275.95	9486.43	84102.55	200.00	39781.55	4336.20	21606.70	31667.21	435247.84
15.	Maharashtra	111776.98	110150.00	53087.97	23811.50	381791.48	143.01	246578.15	33711.99	36509.01	31650.00	1029210.09
16.	Manipur	10342.95	2617.00	10425.00	950.00	5255.67	126.00	3500.00	340.00	4012.30	1650.00	39218.92

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
17.	Meghalaya	14416.00	6560.00	5875.00	875.00	7580.00	375.00	15.00	5X5.00	1505.00	2500.00	40218.00
18.	Mizoram	14280.00	10500.00	6032.00	1435.00	13852.00	260.00	0.00	180.00	768.00	750.00	48057.00
19.	Nagaland	8276.00	2953.00	1363.18	13496.02	7332.44	473.00	0.00	583.00	617.50	2328.76	37423.90
20.	Orissa	53493.40	22072.70	31717.00	21000.00	14757.00	600.00	18833.00	1014.75	30291.97	28711.53	222491.35
21.	Punjab	37713.18	9544.60	26173.10	774.42	12629.33	1618.00	11946.80	4679.78	45549.14	5967.00	166595.35
22.	Rajasthan	74274.51	35044.89	100174.06	14796.62	107188.07	4.00	21285.34	2640.34	11429.43	18985.47	385822.73
23.	Sikkim	14172.00	3450.00	3940.00	840.00	3265.00	550.00	1160.00	310.00	1650.00	800.66	30137.66
24.	Tamil Nadu	87466.71	63155.53	77618.49	11851.38	80499.44	253.05	83582.21	20351.09	94374.39	126124.23	645276.52
25.	Tripura	16938.42	10147.00	11139.34	4411.87	4673.81	740.19	4815.09	381.31	7059.16	1401.69	61707.88
26.	Uttar Pradesh	210183.00	238801.00	82513.00	44596.00	324004.00	60.00	81774.00	5173.00	163724.00	88028.00	1238856.00
27.	Uttarakhand	60312.05	27578.66	36291.58	300.00	32025.11	356.35	11752.74	4697.29	13376.48	8067.53	194757.79
28.	West Bengal	93619.77	50414.90	36570.00	13389.00	195743.00	579.33	18892.00	6998.50	52219.60	72265.40	540691.50
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6600.00	3710.00	3240.00	1607.00	2862.00	300.00	253.00	250.00	396.00	824.00	20042.00
30.	Chandigarh	5301.00	4665.00	476.00	1862.00	10653.00	18.00	94.00	121.00	432.00	792.00	24414.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	2639.00	2256.00	975.00	125.00	162.00	9.00	50.00	46.00	103.75	399.25	6768.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1333.00	878.00	983.00	141.00	524.00	20.00	40.00	72.00	119.93	240.07	4351.00
33.	Delhi	104512.00	87370.00	150700.00	18646.0	130053.00	0.00	4970.0	2803.00	14553.00	18857.00	532464.00
34.	Lakshadweep	1640.00	518.00	2848.00	650.0	458.00	76.00	0.0	52.00	45.00	145.00	6432.00
35.	Pondicherry	11098.72	9521.52	2978.15	6028.9	6076.78	100.00	5609.0	585.38	3210.00	11119.80	56328.34
Total States/UTs		2280088.32	1229702.93	1480529.98	1048071.1	2643641.9	23038.68	1083718.07	190372.53	867029.37	763803.83	11576995.81

*10.8.2011 Approved State Plan Outlay of Social Services Sectors for the year of 2009-10*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Education	Medical and Public Health	Water Supply and Sanitation	Housing	Urban Development	Information and publicity	Development of SCs, STs and OBCs	Labour and Employment	Social Security and Social Welfare	Empowerment of Women and Development of Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Audhra Pradesh	192623.2	1141200.31	78069.37	180800.52	215290.68	5000.00	185657.21	4374.99	40469.11	28041.79	1071527.19
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	8256.00	2900.00	4900.001	2150.00	5700.00	150.00	0.00	220.00	1297.00	335.00	25908.90
3.	Assam	30214.00	41211.00	20730.00	220.00	36233.00	450,001	11409.00	2466.00	7859.00	6000.00	166852.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
4,	Bihar	162823.00	17815.00	33214.00	85131.00	127690.00	1633.00	27235.00	8674.60	83208.61	50207.07	606631.28
5.	Chhattisgarh	221009.32	51921.04	23125.93	6518.25	89375.10	60.00	21728.45	6054.26	12918.73	173230.60	605942.68
6,	Goa	21302.42	90S1.64	13463.34	1466.10	15812.94	962.00	2113.70	1532.83	14123.20	1779.70	86637.87
7.	Gujarat	155260.00	113225.00	186525.00	104336.32	261128.00	2410.00	78745.00	18765.00	2S183.50	85450.00	1023027.82
3.	Haryana	119207.00	20516.00	70000.00	7350.00	130462.00	2550.00	9100.00	12792.00	66000.00	18200.00	486177.00
9,	Himachal Pradesh	31194.00	13356.00	18260.00	4897.00	5110.00	73.00	4669.00	19.00	5235.60	4383.40	87197.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	64494.93	29310.44	18506.70	900.00	26060.98	512.56	1975.70	9256.22	13799.71	5883.63	170705.87
11.	Jharkhand	99350.00	40000.00	27000.00	7300.00	37000.00	2000.00	30914.00	25481.53	40553.47	34000.00	343599.03
12.	Karnataka	229773.00	39752.00	153317.00	80862.00	433363.00	1560.00	119159.00	16765.00	19610.00	90682.00	1234843.80
13.	Kerala	25815.00	11200.00	102300.00	3330.00	85463.00	930.00	45731.00	9225.00	20086.00	12.00	304092.00
14,	Madhya Pradesh	217392.78	26407.00	31655.00	8764.00	39299.06	392.57	47055.74	3703.36	77226.63	83827.63	585723,77
15.	Maharashtra	122662.00	151146.00	95897.00	253405.00	311331.001	286.00	228510.00	2692.00	172.00	275846.00	1442047.00
16.	Manipur	10727.95	2517.00	10425.00	950.00	7355.67	126.00	4000.00	340.00	4513.30	800.00	41854.92
17.	Meghalaya	12750.00	5500.00	4500.00	1200.00	7500.00	340.00	15.00	480.00	1200.00	1432.00	34917.00
18.	Mizoram	17475.00	18800.00	6380.00	2132.00	8461.00	250.00	0.00	220.00	1104.00	500.00	55332.00
19.	Nagaland	10341.00	3325.00	960.00	13905.00	10986.00	380.00	0.00	575.00	961.50	1399.50	42833.00
20.	Orissa	64173.00	16786.20	22283.55	14001.00	32033.45	800.00	20022.00	2814.80	40742.62	36511.88	250168.50
21.	Punjab	55464.36	16938.92	49506.60	201.00	11621.10	1809.50	15540.86	3798.00	54289.71	12221.10	221391.15
22.	Rajasthan	76579.25	37101.85	111139.64	34092.76	247684.2	0.01	37392.4	1661.57	15438.21	26175.3	587265.29
23.	Sikkim	15754.54	3553.00	3632.33	3242.74	15361.81	568.95	822.88	287.80	1552.30	1126.28	45902.68
24.	Tamil Nadu	93681.63	89346.36	91525.06	25657.14	143573.33	254.95	92525.64	6975.96	123533.75	128093.55	805167.37
35.	Tripura	18423.83	11548.121	8937.78	5900.00	7697.22	835.35	5826.65	453.32	9139.13	1942.30	70703.70
26.	Uttar Pradesh	224256.00	190766.00	110578.00	60950.00	394015.00	54.00	91208.00	9356.00	224237.00	187585.00	1493005.00
27.	Uttarakhand	38219.57	18047.98	29660.54	52.00	79706.32	267.49	10343.20	1084.51	10369.39	4907.70	192658.70
28.	West Bengal	111238.71	55265.00	39970.00	72647.50	263236.90	669.79	26330.00	9458.88	71789.85	98621.86	749227.61
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	9837.00	5563.00	4922.00	2426.00	3091.00	200.00	278.00	300.00	366.00	999.00	27982.00
30.	Chandigarh	4824.00	4779.00	300.00	852.00	15521.00	30.00	93.00	125.00	515.00	768.00	27807.00
31	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3733.00	1951.00	807.00	220.00	480.00	9.00	70.00	74.00	100.00	132.00	7576.00
32	Daman and Diu	1540.00	1073.00	492.00	207.00	976.00	24.00	45.00	80.00	123.93	296.07	4857.00
33	Delhi	103230.00	101945.00	136565.00	16070.00	136361.00	0.00	4700.00	1500.00	33350.00	30110.00	563831.00
34.	Lakshadweep	2273.00	1011.00	3673.00	1050.00	453.00	244.00	0.00	235.00	96.52	124.48	9160.00
35.	Pondicherry	28703.22	14919.54	13134.55	126384.61	9421.50	120.00	8410.08	873.94	3373.00	12756.58	118097.02
	Total State/UTs	2604661.72	1359878.40	1537355.44	1029570.94	3264855.26	24962.17	1131725.51	172714.79	1021537.77	1414386.42	13555648.42

*Approved State Plan Outlay of Social Services Sectors for the year of 2010-11*

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	Education	Medical and Public Health	Water Supply and Sanitation	Housing	Urban Development	Information and publicity	Development of SCs, STs and OBCs	Labour and Employment	Social Security and Social Welfare	Empowerment of Women and Development of Children	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Andhra Pradesh	240640.09	155042.37	76186.00	180838.00	274803.71	2788.80	252954.74	6860.00	30738.95	46532.00	1267384.66
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15787.20	7052.00	13634.60	3630.66	11959.00	223.00	0.00	173.00	2461.00	447.00	55367.46
3.	Assam	71148.00	57176.00	21715.00	220.00	64104.00	2345.00	16001.00	3893.00	16846.00	6310.00	259758.00
4.	Bihar	266868.07	30000.00	30690.74	105563.72	77200.00	851.43	31075.32	7866.53	113594.61	51893.39	715603.81
5.	Chhattisgarh	313196.85	60910.55	23716.80	7207.20	94501.30	60.00	21007.90	8164.57	19035.42	135581.16	683381.75
6.	Goa	24928.00	10800.00	20887.00	1428.00	16282.00	1210.00	3454.00	2164.90	14608.00	1958.00	97719.90
7.	Gujarat	192362.00	190000.00	220918.26	142199.84	289995.50	5000.00	98100.00	972210.60	34212.56	100572.00	2245570.76
8.	Haryana	147686.50	29476.40	65000.00	13604.00	70530.50	1800.00	8190.00	11512.80	388752.50	16312.50	752865.20
9.	Himachal Pradesh	32504.00	14419.00	22362.00	5377.00	9898.00	75.00	4921.00	50.00	2977.00	8496.00	101079.00
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	97499.09	33608.13	19915.94	900.00	26498.98	547.56	1853.20	10925.80	13069.78	9694.33	214512.81
11.	Jharkhand	112150.00	38500.00	30000.00	800.00	37200.00	1500.00	30807.00	25355.00	41180.00	52000.00	369492.00
12.	Karnataka	263446.00	108676.00	169609.00	94523.00	415880.00	2770.00	103159.00	31568.00	74059.00	78890.00	1342580.00
13.	Kerala	49955.00	17134.00	105800.00	4222.00	90136.00	1600.00	52971.00	23950.00	17563.00	1650.00	364981.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	278893.50	38424.65	34814.55	14967.72	92444.42	415.00	46515.28	3969.09	82933.40	95545.83	688923.44
15.	Maharashtra	191800.00	112612.00	82650.00	273146.00	276979.00	880.00	228211.00	109961.00		391137.00	1667376.00
16.	Manipur	13050.48	8270.33	10425.00	3397.97	10605.03	131.00	5070.00	526.00	6165.65	800.00	58441.46
17.	Meghalaya	17900.00	10200.00	7400.00	1000.00	14595.00	925.00	20.00	450.00	1550.00	982.00	55022.00
18.	Mizoram	15886.00	6940.00	6855.00	2010.00	9952.00	285.00	0.00	280.00	1434.00	500.00	44142.00
19.	Nagaland	12967.00	4917.00	2357.00	11435.00	11157.00	530.00	0.00	818.00	1931.00	1507.00	47619.00
20.	Orissa	108663.57	16500.00	25870.00	14001.00	32200.00	505.00	25650.00	3293.30	42406.50	44840.00	313929.37
21.	Punjab	75482.77	15066.86	41277.10	300.20	5725.00	1101.00	23364.86	6157.54	61345.87	13280.00	243111.20
22.	Rajasthan	148259.06	47501.45	123094.54	37285.56	212622.93	0.01	39027.6	1109.04	21240.94	35431.69	665572.82
23.	Sikkim	19277.45	7002.13	2545.59	2262.85	19934.10	342.55	131.14	104.30	1213.00	452.80	53265.91
24.	Tamil Nadu	101561.46	97554.50	104446.18	26988.42	153919.44	34.01	100318.50	15409.36	137638.02	121272.26	859142.15
25.	Tripura	15370.56	12562.04	7782.79	3396.50	8869.25	930.16	5429.73	408.88	12317.57	1904.51	68971.99
26.	Uttar Pradesh	331359.00	186563.00	141951.00	72265.00	374443.00	50.00	82045.00	11247.00	240556.00	217698.00	1658177.00

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
27.	Uttarakhand	S8841.33	30310.13	42761.04	0.03	45844.58	1052.06	10002.54	3398.33	15107.37	16087.94	223405.35
28.	West Bengal	163010.20	68435.00	27220.00	76083.00	299268.80	751,10	34430.00	11628.00	87867.30	125511.50	894204.90
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11671.00	6401.00	5722.00	5378.00	3063.00	175.00	279.00	370.00	711.86	936.14	34707.00
30.	Chandigarh	8972.00	6304.00	290.00	2898.00	17819.00	30.00	83.00	46.00	455.00	916.00	37813.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	3838.0	2066.00	958.0	190.0	3079.00	10.00	90.00	69.00	107.00	110.00	10517.00
32.	Daman and Diu	1731.0	1148.00	1055.0	207.0	1550.00	29.00	62.00	120.00	109.00	338.00	6349.00
33.	Delhi	115315.0	129255.0	150000.0	11080.0	132470.0	0.0	4975.0	2400.0	47650.00	36400.0	629545.00
34.	Lakshadweep	2110.0	1250.0	1000.0	1000.0	500.0	200.0	0.0	150.0	150.00	293.00	6653.00
35.	Pondicherry	34880.0	17926.3	18159.0	30465.8	13270.9	170.0	9413.0	1000.0	3980.5	12715.5	141981.19
Total States/UTs		3559010.1	1580003.8	1659069.1	1150271.5	3219300.5	29316.6	1239611.8	1277619.04	1535967.80	1628995.5	16879166.13

#### Overhauling of Plane Engines

1665. SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the engines of aircraft are sent for overhauling from various locations to various destinations;

(b) if so, the number and details thereof, aircraft-wise, location/destination-wise including Mihaan project of Nagpur;

(c) the amount spent for overhauling/repair of such engines; and

(d) the need/justification for the same alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Overhauling of engines of aircraft are commercial decision of Airlines and taken in accordance with the agreement between Airlines and Overhauling agencies. This Ministry does not interfere in commercial matters of Airlines. As such, data is not available with the Ministry.

#### [Translation]

#### Security Challenges from Across Border

1666. SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is working out any new policy keeping in view the conditions prevailing in the neighbouring country Pakistan; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Ensuring a peaceful and secure neighbourhood is central to India's foreign policy objectives. Government constantly monitors the prevailing and emerging situation in the neighbourhood, including in Pakistan. India is committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan in an atmosphere free from terror and violence. Government remains vigilant and takes all necessary steps to meet our legitimate strategic and security requirements.

#### Convergence of PDS with UID

1667. SHRI RAMKISHUN Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has made all arrangements for distribution of ration on the basis of Unique Identification Card (UID);

(b) if so, whether UID Cards have been issued to all the citizens in the country; and

(c) if not, the time by which the said cards are likely to be issued to all the citizens in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) According to information received from the Department of Food and Public Distribution, under Targeted Public Distribution System (TPDS), the responsibility of identification of eligible families, issuance and distribution of ration cards vest with the State/ UT Governments and they have been requested to make efforts to digitize their ration card database and introduce UID (Aadhaar) numbers in TPDS.

(b) and (c) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue UID numbers to all the residents. The number is the proof of identify and not citizenship. By March 2014, UIDAI plans to cover 600 million residents. Since enrollment to UID is voluntary, no

timeframe has been presently anticipated to cover all the residents in the country.

[English]

#### Abandoning of Wives

1668. SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the State-wise details of the number of cases registered against the Non-Resident Indians (NRIs) who have abandoned their wives in India after marriage during the last three years and the current year; and

(b) the details of number of convictions, acquittals and pendency of such cases in the country, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) State wise details of complaints received from Indian women against harassment/desertion by their overseas spouses is enclosed as Statement-I.

(b) The number of NRIs arrested and prosecuted for fraudulent marriages during the last three years in the country as reported by the State Governments is enclosed as Statement-II.

#### Statement I

##### *Complaints received in the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs*

Sl.No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	2008	2009	2010	2011 Upto July, 2011
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	3	10	2	
2.	Assam	1	NIL	1	1
3.	Bihar	NIL	2		
4.	Chhattisgarh	1	NIL		
5.	Delhi	9	6	7	2
6.	Gujarat	7	4		1
7.	Haryana	1	4		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	NIL	1		
9.	Jammu and Kashmir (J & K)	NIL	5	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
10.	Karnataka	1	1	1	
11.	Kerala	3	3	1	4
12.	Maharashtra	1	2		2
13.	Madhya Pradesh	NIL	2	NIL	1
14.	Orissa	1	NIL		
15.	Punjab	13	6	1	5
16.	Puducherry (UT)	NIL	1		
17.	Rajasthan	1	1		
18.	Tamil Nadu	8	3		2
19.	Uttar Pradesh	2	3		1
20.	Uttarakhand	NIL	2		
21.	West Bengal	3	—	2	1
	Total	55	56	15	20

*No. of Complaints registered in the National Commission for Women, the coordinating agency at the National level for dealing with issues pertaining to NRI marriages regarding wives abandoned in India after marriage*

*State wise data from September 2009 till 31 July 2011*

State	Complaint registered from Sept. 2009 to 31.03.2010	Complaint registered from 01.04.2010 to 31.03.2011	Complaint registered from 01.04.2011 to 31.07.2011
1	2	3	4
Delhi	33	45	18
Uttar Pradesh	26	18	12
Haryana	21	20	05
Punjab	17	14	11
Maharashtra	16	15	05
Gujarat	13	15	04
Andhra Pradesh	07	29	05
Karnataka	06	07	02
West Bengal	05	08	03

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	07	07	02
Rajasthan	05	06	06
Madhya Pradesh	06	06	02
Uttrakhand	06	02	01
Kerela	02	03	02
Bihar	02	03	01
Himachal Pradesh	01	03	0
Goa	02	02	0
Assam	02	02	0
Jharkhand	01	01	01
Chhattisgarh	01	01	0
Tripura	01	0	0
Arunachal Pradesh	0	01	0
Jammu and Kashmir	0	01	0
Orissa	01	02	01
Cases registered twice or more	04	08	01
Others (Details required from the complainants)	34	42	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>219</b>	<b>261</b>	<b>83</b>

**Statement II**

Name of the country	Year	No. of NRIs cases registered	No. of NRIs arrested for fraudulent marriages	No. of NRIs prosecuted for fraudulent marriages
1	2	3	4	5
Andhra Pradesh	2008	22	8	7
	2009	34	5	4
	2010	34	9	6
NCT of Delhi	2009	2	—	—
	2010	01	—	—



1	2	3	4	5
Goa	2010	01	01 (arrested and released on bail)	
Gujarat	2008	NIL	—	—
	2009	01		
	2010	NIL		
Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Assam, Chandigarh (UT), Chhattisgarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Kerala, LakshawEEP, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Orissa, Puducherry (UT), Rajashthan, Sikkim	2008, 2009 and 2010	NIL	NIL	NIL

### Cultural Relations

1669. SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is improving the relations with each country with nomadic fairs and festivals and e-museums;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocations made and spent for this purpose during the last three years and the current year, year-wise and country-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): (a) and (b) Government arranges cultural festivals in various countries through the Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR), an autonomous cultural organization under the Ministry of External Affairs. While the ICCR does not specifically organize Nomadic fairs or festivals abroad, in last few years, an attempt has been made to include nomadic and tribal events as a part of Festivals/Years of India. During the last three years, the ICCR has sponsored the following nomadic type groups to perform during Indian Festivals abroad:

- (i) 13 Member Tribal Dance group led by Ms. Mallika Sarabhai performed in France during the Namaste France Festival in 2010.
- (ii) 12 Member Chhau group from Royal Chhau Akademi from West Bengal led by Shri Pranoy Singh Sardar to China in 2010.

- (iii) 10-member Mayur Bhanj Chhau Dance group "Dakshina Sahi Chhau Nritya Mandir", led by Shri Kartikeshwer Rana, Orissa to Trinidad and Tobago from 14-24 March, 2011.
- (iv) The ICCR sponsored Chhau Component in a Composite group led by Ms. Ranjana Gauhar to South Korea as part of the Festival of India in South Korea from 27th June-4 July, 2011.
- (v) 18 Member Chinh group led by Ms. Meenakshi Rai to Canada for the participation in the Festival of India in 2011.

As regards e-museums, it is stated that although the museums under Ministry of Culture have their own websites, no such proposal of a collaborative e-museum with any other country has been undertaken so far.

(c) The ICCR spent an amount of Rupees 50 lakhs (approximately) on the above groups in the financial year 2010-11.

[*Translation*]

#### Variation in BPL Figure

1670. SHRI MAKAN SINGH SOLANKI:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRI P. C. MOHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the figures relating to Below Poverty Line (BPL) population presented by the States and the Union Government are at variance;

(b) if so, the details of the figures submitted by the States and the Union Government, State-wise;

(c) whether even today, the poverty line is being determined on the basis of the figures of the year 2004;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to work out the correct figure in respect of BPL families?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE

IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) This is too early to get BPL population figure for the states as well as for the country as the Socio-Economic survey is underway. Figures of 2002 rural BPL survey on one hand and Poverty estimation of the Planning Commission then on the other have variations as both of them are not the same & hence not comparable because both exercises are based on different methodology.

(b) Does not arise in the present context. However, the figures emerging from the estimation done in 2004-05 by the Planning Commission & the BPL survey of 2002 are in Statements-I & II respectively.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) BPL survey will be on the basis of door to door survey based on self-declaration. However, Tendulkar Committee's report on poverty estimate was based on NSSO survey of 2004-05 because (61st Round) NSSO Survey was the latest survey then.

(e) Socio-Economic Survey will capture the real time data. Planning Commission is in the process of estimating the revised per capita poverty line as per the Tendulkar methodology on the basis of 2009-10 NSSO survey data on household consumer expenditure which are now available.

#### Statement I

(No.in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/UTs	Official estimates 2004-05 (Number of BPL people - Rural+Urban)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	126.1
2.	Arunachal Pardesh	2.03
3.	Assam	55.77
4.	Bihar	369.15
5.	Chhattisgarh	90.96
6.	Delhi	22.93
7.	Goa	2.01
8.	Gujrat	90.69
9.	Haryana	32.1

1	2	3
10.	Himachal Pardesh	6.36
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	5.85
12.	Jharkhand	116.39
13.	Karnataka	138.89
14.	Kerala	49.6
15.	Madhya Pradesh	249.68
16.	Maharashtra	317.38
17.	Manipur	3.95
18.	Meghalaya	4.52
19.	Mizoram	1.18
20.	Nagaland	3.99
21.	Orissa	178.49
22.	Punjab	21.63
23.	Rajasthan	134.89
24.	Sikkim	1.14
25.	Tamil Nadu	145.62
26.	Tripura	6.38
27.	Uttar Pradesh	590.03
28.	Uttarakhand	35.96
29.	West Bengal	208.36
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.92
31.	Chandigarh	0.74
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.84
33.	Daman and Diu	0.21
34.	Lakshadweep	0.11
35.	Pudducherry	2.37
Total		3017.2

**Statement II**

(Families in lakh)

Sl. No.	States/ UTs	No of BPL families identified by States/UTs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	29.893

1	2	3
2.	Arunachal Pardesh	0.830
3.	Assam	18.728
4.	Bihar	113.410
5.	Chhattisgarh	17.892
6.	Delhi*	-
7.	Goa	0.071
8.	Gujrat	14.512
9.	Haryana	8.583
10.	Himachal Pardesh	2.823
11.	Jammu and Kashmir	6.179
12.	Jharkhand	25.480
13.	Karnataka	19.190
14.	Kerala	NA
15.	Madhya Pradesh	40.842
16.	Maharashtra	45.025
17.	Manipur	1.693
18.	Meghalaya	2.052
19.	Mizoram	0.374
20.	Nagaland	1.558
21.	Orissa	NA
22.	Punjab	3.445
23.	Rajasthan	17.362
24.	Sikkim	NA
25.	Tamil Nadu	34.848
26.	Tripura	NA
27.	Uttar Pradesh	100.271
28.	Uttarakhand	6.238
29.	West Bengal	39.250
30.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands**	0.107
31.	Chandigarh*	-
32.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	0.160
33.	Daman and Diu	0.005
34.	Lakshadweep	NA
35.	Pudducherry	NA
Total		550.821

\*Rural Development programmes are not implemented.

\*\*For Andaman only.

NA: BPL list not finalized by State Government.

*[English]***Air Connectivity**

1671. SHRI RAMEN DEKA:  
KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new air routes given clearance in the country during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) the details of these routes, location-wise along with the details of names of air operators granted permission to provide their services on these routes;

(c) the steps being taken to increase air connectivity in the North-Eastern Region, especially Assam; and

(d) the time by which these routes are likely to become operational?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) The details of new routes starting during the last three years and the current year are as follows:

**2008-2009**

Delhi-Dehradun-Delhi  
Mumbai-Latur-Nanded-Mumbai  
Mumbai-Nasik-Mumbai  
Mumbai-Sholapur-Mumbai

**2009-10**

Chennai-Salem-Chennai

**2010-11**

Bangaluru-Mysore-Bangaluru  
Chennai-Agatti-Chennai  
Delhi-Mangalore-Calicut and VV  
Delhi-Ludhiana-Pathankot and VV

**2011-12**

Kolkata-Lilabarl-Kolkata  
Delhi-Kanpur-Kolkata  
Mumbai-Latur-Nanded-Mumbai and Delhi-Ludhiana-

Pathankot and VV routes

have been modified as Mumbai-Nanded-Mumbai and Delhi-Ludhiana-Delhi.

(c) and (d) At present, there are 370 scheduled flights per week operating in the North Eastern Region. Number and percentage of flights Increased in the NER from summer scheduled 2010 to summer scheduled 2011 are as under:

	SS 10	WS 10	SS 11
No. of flights	286	348	370
% increased		21.67%	6.32%

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

Under the RDG, the operator has to deploy on routes in category -II (which includes North-Eastern Region, Jammu and Kashmir, Andaman and Nicobar Islands and Lakshadweep) at least 10% of the capacity he deploys on routes in category-I and of the capacity thus required to be deployed on Category-11 routes, at least 10% would be deployed on services or segment thereof operated exclusively within the cat-II region.

**International Airports under JVCs**

1672. SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI ANJAN KUMAR M. YADAV:  
Shri C. SIVASAMI:  
SHRI P. KUMAR:  
DR. P. VENUGOPAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of international airports in the country under the control of Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) at present;

(b) the mechanism put in place to monitor/ensure the working of these JVCs in accordance with the agreed terms and conditions;

(c) whether the Aviation Regulatory Authority has pointed out that the joint venture floated by the Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) has reduced Airport Authority of India (AAI) share of revenues to less than one-third of what was envisaged in the original agreement;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cases of violation of terms and conditions by each of these JVCs during each of the last three years and the current year alongwith the losses caused by them; and

(e) the corrective measures taken/being taken on the said cases alongwith the extent of success achieved?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) the names of the international airports and the Joint Venture Companies (JVCs) of Airports Authority of India (AAI) are as under:

(i) Bangalore International Airport at Devenahalli—M/s Bangalore International Airport Limited (BIAL); (ii) Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad—M/s Hyderabad International Airport Limited (HIAL); (iii) Indira Gandhi International Airport, New Delhi—M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL); (iv) Chhatrapati Shivaji International Airport, Mumbai—M/s Mumbai International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (MIAL); and (v) Dr. Baba Saheb Ambedkar International Airport, Nagpur—M/s Mihan India Ltd.

(b) Government of India has entered into two separate Concession Agreements with the JVCs, namely HIAL and BIAL for operation, management and development of Greenfield airports at Shamshabad and Devenahalli respectively. For restructuring and modernisation of Delhi and Mumbai airports, Airports Authority of India (AAI) had entered into two separate Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) with the JVCs i.e. DIAL and MIAL. The provisions of these agreements are regularly monitored by a separate OMDA Monitoring Cell and JVC cell of AAI. In addition, OMDA Implementation Oversight Committee (OIOC) has also been constituted under the Chairmanship of Secretary, Ministry of Civil Aviation to monitor the compliance of the provisions of the agreements.

(c) No, Madam. However, Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) had forwarded a reference received by them in this regard wherein it was stated that DIAL had sub-contracted many of its activities to Joint Venture companies, consequent to which the revenue, which DIAL would have received had it performed those activities itself, have got reduced.

(d) Under the provisions of OMDA, DIAL has been permitted to sub-contract/sub-lease/license some of its functions assigned under OMDA, and also form Joint Ventures, subject to condition that over all liability remains with them.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Model Schools under PPP Mode

1673. SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI:  
SHRI JAYANT CHAUDHRY:  
SHRI P.L. PUNIA:  
SHRI PREMCHAND GUDDU:  
SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:

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

(a) the number and locations of model schools which have since become functional in the country, State-wise;

(b) the number and locations of such schools which are likely to be functional during the current financial year, State-wise;

(c) the estimated cost of such schools and the mode of sharing of the cost;

(d) the progress made in setting up of such schools under Public-Private-Partnership (PPP) mode. State-wise;

(e) whether such schools would have comparable parameters and resources *vis-a-vis* the Kendriya Vidyalayas in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the time by which the remaining model schools including those under PPP mode are likely to be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (g) The centrally sponsored

scheme to set up 6000 model schools at block level was launched in November 2008. Out of these, 3,500 schools are to be set up in educationally backward blocks (EBBs) in Kendriya Vidyalaya (KV) template through State/UT Governments and the remaining 2,500 schools are to be set up under Public-Private Partnership (PPP) mode in blocks which are not educationally backward. Presently, only the component for setting up of 3,500 model schools under State/UT Governments is operational.

Since the inception of the scheme, proposals have been received from 24 States/UTs to set up model schools in 2058 blocks, and approval has been given for 1826 blocks in 20 States. Financial sanctions have been accorded for setting up 1107 model schools in 17 States. State-wise details are at statement-I. 140 schools have become functional during 2010-11 in the States of Chhattisgarh, Gujarat, Karnataka, Punjab and Tamil Nadu. Details are at statement-II.

The non-recurring cost of setting up a model school in KV template with classes VI to XII and classes IX to XII (with two sections in each class) will not normally exceed Rs. 3.02 crore and Rs. 2.55 crore respectively. The estimated recurring cost per school is Rs. 0.75 crore per annum. During the 11th Five Year Plan, the sharing pattern of the cost between the Centre and the States is 75:25. However, for special category States and for upgraded Ashram Schools the sharing pattern is 90:10.

The modalities for setting up of model schools under PPP mode are being finalized.

**Statement I***State-wise details of funds released for setting up of model schools*

(Amount in Rs. Crore)

Sl.No.	State	No. of schools sanctioned	Amount Released
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	355	412.09
2.	Assam	24	39.09
3.	Bihar	105	118.91
4.	Chhattisgarh	72	81.54
5.	Gujarat	74	69.30
6.	Haryana	36	12.55
7.	Himachal Pradesh	5	6.78
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	19	25.82
9.	Karnataka	74	83.80
10.	Madhya Pradesh	33	37.37
11.	Mizoram	1	1.36
12.	Nagaland	11	7.47
13.	Punjab	21	47.56
14.	Rajasthan	91	91.71
15.	Tamil Nadu	18	20.25
16.	Uttar Pradesh	148	56.13
17.	West Bengal	20	22.65
Total		1107	1134.38

**Statement II***State-wise list of model schools which have become functional*

Sl.No.	Name of State	No. of Schools	Name of Block
1	2	3	4
1.	Punjab	21	1. Sangat 2. Talwandi Sabo 3. Mandi Phul West/Maur 4. Khuhian Sarver

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1	2	3	4
			5. Abohar 6. Fazilka 7. Jalalabad 8. Mamdot 9. Ferozepur 10. Mansa 11. Budlads-I/Bhikhi 12. Budlads-II At Bareta/Budlada 13. Jhunir-1 14. Jhunir-II At Sardulgarh 15. Lambi 16. Muktsar 17. Samana-1/Samana-I At Patran 18. Lehra Gaga 19. Anndana 20. Saunam 21. Valtoha
2.	Chhattisgarh	15	1. Lormi 2. Bhopal Patnam 3. Usoor 4. Dharamjaigarh 5. Bhaiyathan 6. Rajpur 7. Pratappur 8. Mainpat 9. Lakhanpur 10. Batauli 11. Kusmi

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1	2	3	4
3.	Karnataka	74	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>12. Lundra</li> <li>13. Odgi</li> <li>14. Ramchandrapur</li> <li>15. Seetapur</li> <li>1. Ramadurg</li> <li>2. Parsgad (Soudatti)</li> <li>3. Bilagi</li> <li>4. Mudhol</li> <li>5. Bagalkote</li> <li>6. Badami</li> <li>7. Hungund</li> <li>8. Bijapur</li> <li>9. Sindhagi</li> <li>10. B. Bagewadi</li> <li>11. Muddebihal</li> <li>12. Indi</li> <li>13. Aland</li> <li>14. Afzapur</li> <li>15. Gulbarga</li> <li>16. Chincholi</li> <li>17. Chitapur</li> <li>18. Basavakalyan</li> <li>19. Bidar</li> <li>20. Humnabad</li> <li>21. Aurad</li> <li>22. Lingasur</li> <li>23. Devadurga</li> <li>24. Manvi</li> <li>25. Raichur</li> <li>26. Sindhanur</li> </ol>



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1

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3

4

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27. Yelburga
  28. Kustagi
  29. Gangavthi
  30. Koppal
  31. Rona
  32. Mundargi
  33. Dharwad
  34. Kalghatagi
  35. H. Bommanahalli
  36. Hospet
  37. Siraguppa
  38. Bellary
  39. Sandur
  40. Kudiligi
  41. Molkalmur
  42. Challakere
  43. Harapanahalli
  44. Pavagada
  45. Gudibende
  46. Bagepalli
  47. Chintamani
  48. Srinivaspur
  49. Bangarpet
  50. Mulebagilu
  51. Gouribidanur
  52. Channaptna
  53. Kanakapura
  54. Holenarasipur
  55. K. R. Nagar
  56. Hunsur
  57. Mysore
-

1	2	3	4
			58. Heggadadevankote
			59. Nanjangud
			60. T. Narasipur
			61. Gundlapet
			62. Chamarajnager
			63. Yealndur
			64. Kollegal
			65. Panavapur
			66. Mallavalli
			67. Gokak
			68. Rayabag
			69. Sedam
			70. Shahpur
			71. Surpur
			72. Yadgir
			73. Jama Khandi
			74. Jevargi
4.	Gujarat	12	1. Amirgarh
			2. Danta
			3. Khedbrahma
			4. Dahod
			5. Zhalod
			6. Limkheda
			7. Santrampur
			8. Chhota Udepur
			9. Naswadi
			10. Kawant
			11. Pavi Jetpur
			12. Dediapada
5.	Tamil Nadu	18	1. Nallur
			2. Panruti

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1	2	3	4
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3. Pennagaram
4. Shoolagiri
5. Kelamangalam
6. Ammapatti
7. Nambiyur
8. Moolanur
9. Kadavoor
10. Kollihills
11. Edappadi
12. Kadyampatti
13. Konganapuram
14. S. Pudur
15. Thiyagadurgam
16. Rishivandhiyam
17. Kallakurichi
18. Thirukoilur

*[Translation]*

**Leakage of Paper**

1674. SHRI YASHBANT LAGURI:  
SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:

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

(a) whether incidents of leak-out of papers set for various examinations conducted by institutes/entities under his Ministry are increasing;

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

(c) the number of such incidents reported during the last three years and the current year alongwith the number of persons found guilty in this regard and the action taken against them; and

(d) the details of action plan formulated by the Government to check the recurrence of such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) There have been sporadic incidences of leak out of papers which are attended to expeditiously by the respective organizations under this Ministry to ensure that such leakage of papers does not impact the impartiality and credibility of such examinations.

(c) Two incidence of paper leak have been reported by CBSE and one incident of paper leak has been reported by EdCIL (India) Limited during the current year. Cases have been registered and accused persons have also been arrested. These cases are under various stages of investigation/ litigation.

(d) The Government is committed to check the recurrence of such incidences in future for which various precautions/measures enlisted below have been taken:

- The question papers are packed in special kraft envelopes then kept in cloth lined envelopes having the security seals and thereafter shrink wrapped prior to packing in cloth parcels. Finally these are packed in canvas bags with special seals.

- The question papers are kept with the Nationalized Banks and on the day of examination handed over just prior to the commencement of examination to the Centre Superintendent/Representative of the Centre Superintendent after a due receipt.
- The aspects of setting and moderation of the question papers and selection of printers for printing the question paper are being dealt by the Senior Management.
- At self-centres, Centre Superintendent is deputed from outside the school.
- At centre, question paper packets are opened in the Centre Superintendent's office in the presence of four invigilators.
- Observers are involved in all activities for observing the fairness in the conduction of examination.

[English]

#### Promotion of Urdu Language

1675. SHRI MOHAMMED E.T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Urdu language has been introduced in Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti as recommended by Fatmi Committee;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Urdu language has been abolished in the educational institutions where it was introduced as a third language;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken by the Government to promote the Urdu language in the country/Urdu speaking areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, Urdu Language was initially being taught in 25 JNVs. The teaching of Urdu Language in JNVs was reviewed on the basis of recommendations of Fatimi Committee and is now being taught in 47 JNVs.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) and (e) Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme provides for migration of 30% students of class IX from one JNV to another JNV in different linguistic Region. The migration of students takes place between a school in Hindi speaking district and a school in non-Hindi speaking district.

Teaching of Urdu as 3rd language has been discontinued in 07 JNVs due to their migration linkage to schools in non-Hindi speaking region. No report has been received that the Urdu language has been abolished in any of the schools affiliated to CBSE where it was introduced as a third language.

(f) Urdu language teachers and Urdu textbooks are being provided in the Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas where Urdu is being taught. Government has taken various steps as given below to promote teaching of Urdu in the country:

- (i) 100% financial assistance for appointment of Urdu teachers and grant of honorarium to the existing Urdu teachers for teaching Urdu in schools.
- (ii) Financial assistance for select Urdu promotional activities like holding seminars, publication of manuscripts, bulk purchase of books, projects, work studies etc.
- (iii) Diploma in Computer application, Business Accounting and multilingual DTP.
- (iv) Diploma in Calligraphy and Graphic design.
- (v) Diploma in Urdu language through Distance education.
- (vi) Book promotion by holding participating book fair and exhibitions on wheels.

As far as promotion of Urdu in institutes of Higher learning is concerned Academies for Professional Development of Urdu medium teachers have been set up in three Central Universities viz. Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh, Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi and Maulana Azad National Urdu University, Hyderabad. The Academy at JMI has trained 1562 teachers. MANUU has trained 2924 teachers. The AMU has conducted 12 Refresher courses/workshops for Primary/Secondary

school teachers and trained 232 teachers for teaching modern subjects in Urdu medium. An amount of Rs. 4.00 crore for each of these Universities has been sanctioned by UGC for establishment of Academies for Professional development of Urdu medium teachers during 11th Plan.

#### **Development Fee at Airports**

1676. SHRI M.K. RAGHAVAN:  
SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to re-introduce the Development Fee at the airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the airports identified, yardsticks adopted, the extent of fee decided and the period for which such fee is likely to be levied, airport-wise;

(d) the comments received from stakeholders by the Airport Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA) in this regard; and

(e) the details of User Development Fee collected from passengers during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise including Haryana alongwith the purpose of utilization of such amount?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) In accordance with Section 22A of Airports Authority of India Act, 1994, Government of India has notified the Development Fees (DF) Rules, 2011 on 02.08.2011. Determination of the aeronautical charges including DF at major airports is within the purview of Airports Economic Regulatory Authority (AERA).

(e) The details of the User Development Fee (UDF) collected at various airports in the country is at Statement. The UDF is utilised for meeting expenditure on operation and maintenance of the airport.

#### **Statement**

##### *User Development Fee collected at the airports in the country*

(Rs. in crores)					
Sl.No.	Airport	State	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Bengaluru International Airport, Devenahalli	Karnataka	82.09	181.54	210.02
2.	Rajiv Gandhi International Airport, Shamshabad	Andhra Pradesh	102.14	157.20	213.66
3.	Vizag*	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	Nil	3.69
4.	Jaipur#	Rajasthan	Nil	5.83	21.27
5.	Udaipur*	Rajasthan	Nil	Nil	2.31
6.	Ahmedabad*	Gujarat	Nil	Nil	15.34
7.	Trivendrum*	Kerala	Nil	Nil	3.93

1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Mangalore*	Karnataka	Nil	Nil	7.62
9.	Trichy*	Tamil Nadu	Nil	Nil	8.39
10.	Amritsar*	Punjab	Nil	Nil	18.63
11.	Varanasi*	Utter Pradesh	Nil	Nil	2.83

UDF was introduced at the (\*) airport in the year 2010.

UDF was introduced at the (#) airport in the year 2009.

[*Translation*]

### Pravasi Bhartiya Samman

1677. SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for selecting awardees of Pravasi Bhartiya Samman;

(b) the persons involved in the selection process;

(c) whether suggestions are invited in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the number of persons felicitated with this award in a year; and

(f) the year-wise and country-wise details of awardees during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) As per notified criteria, the Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award is conferred on a Non-Resident Indian, Person of Indian Origin or an organization or institution established and run by Non-Resident Indians or Persons of Indian Origin, who has made significant contribution in any one of the following fields:

(i) Better understanding abroad of India;

(ii) Support to India's causes and concerns in a tangible way;

(iii) Building closer links between India, the overseas Indian community and their country of residence;

(iv) Social and humanitarian causes in India or abroad;

(v) Welfare of the local Indian community;

(vi) Philanthropic and charitable work;

(vii) Eminence in one's field or outstanding work, which has enhanced India's prestige in the country of residence; or

(viii) Eminence in skills which has enhanced India's prestige in that country (for non-professional workers).

(b) The selection process is by the Jury-cum-Award Committee under the chairmanship of the Vice President of India. Other members are Minister of Overseas Indian Affairs, Principal Secretary to the Prime Minister of India, Home Secretary, Foreign Secretary, 5 members nominated by Prime Minister of India and Secretary MOIA.

(c) and (d) Nominations of deserving persons, organizations or institutions may be received from one of the following:

(i) Governors of States and Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories in India.

(ii) Heads of Indian Diplomatic Missions/ Heads of Indian Diplomatic Posts abroad.

(iii) Chairman and Members of the Parliamentary Standing Committee dealing with the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs,

(iv) The Executive Head of Prominent Overseas Indian Associations with nation-wide character as may be decided by the Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs. The associations should not nominate their own office bearers.

(v) Previous awardees of Pravasi Bharatiya Samman Award,

(e) The maximum number of Awards each year is fifteen.

(f) The name and country-wise details of awardees of last three years is enclosed at Statement.

**Statement**

Sl.No.	Country	Receipient	Year	Field
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Australia	Prof. Veena Harbhagwan Sahajwalla	2011	Science
2.	Bahrain	Shri Soman Baby	2009	Community Service
3.	Brunei Darussalam	Shri Mohinder Singh Bhullar	2010	Community Service
4.	Canada	Shri Deepak Obhrai	2009	Public Service
5.		Ms. Lata Pada	2011	Arts
6.	Fiji	Shri Yanktesh Permal Reddy	2010	Community Service
7.	Hong Kong	Shri Harindrapal Singh Banga	2011	Business
8.	Israel	Shri Mohammad Munir Nazir Hassan Ansari	2011	Community Service
9.	Japan	Shri Ryuko Hira	2010	Community Service
10.		(Smt.) Dr. Ruby Umesh Pawankar	2010	Medicine
11.	Liberia	Shri Upjit Singh Sachdeva	2011	Community Service
12.	Malaysia	Tan Sri G. Vadiveloo	2009	Public Service
13.		Tan Sri Dato' Ajit Singh	2011	Public Affairs
14.	Mauritius	Shri Angidi Veeriah Chettiar	2009	Public Service
15.	Madagascar	Shri Ylias Akbaraly	2009	Community Service
16.	New Zealand	Sir Anand Satyanand	2011	Public Affairs
17.	Netherlands	Shri Ram Lakhina	2009	Community Service
18.	Shri Saleh Wahid		2011	Community Service
19.	Oman	Shri P.N.C. Menon	2009	Philanthropy.
20.		Shri Suresh Kumar Virmani	2010	Community Service
21.	Qatar	Indian Community Benvolent Forum, Qatar	2011	Community Service
22.	Saudi	Dr. Mohiaddin Syed Karimuddin	2011	Community Service
23.	South Africa	Shri Parmananthan 'Prema' Naidoo	2009	Public Service
24.		Shri Pravin Jamnadas Gordhan	2010	Public Service
25.		Dr. Tholisiah Perumal Naidoo	2010	Community Service
26.	Sri Lanka	Shri Mano Selvanathan	2011	Business

1	2	3	4	5
27.	Suriname	Shri Ramdien Sardjoe	2009	Public Service
28.	Tanzania	Dr. Rajni Kanabar	2010	Medicine
29.	Thailand	Shri Deepak Mittal	2010	Business
30.	Trinidad & Tobago	Dr. Lenny Krishendath Saith	2010	Public Service
31.	U.A.E.	Shri J.R. Gangaramani	2009	Community Service
32.		Dr. Azad Moopen	2010	Medicine
33.		Shri Mohan Jashanmal	2011	Community Service
34.	U.K.	Baroness Shreela Flather	2009	Public Service
35.		Baroness (Dr.) Sandip Verma	2011	Public Affairs
36.	U.S.A.	Prof. C.K. Prahalad	2009	Management
37.		Prof. Sumit Ganguly	2009	Public Service
38.		Dr. Mani Lal Bhaumik	2010	Community Service
39.		Shri Ashok Kumar Mago	2010	Community Service
40.		Shri Upendra J. Chivukula	2010	Public Service
41.		Shri Ashook Kumar Ramsaran	2011	Community Service
42.		Dr. Rajiv Shah	2011	Public Affairs

#### Signing of Agreement with Canada

1678. SHRI VIRENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether India and Canada have signed any Agreement in the field of education;

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

(c) the time by which the said Agreement is likely to come into force?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between India and Canada on cooperation in the field of Higher Education was signed on 27.06.2010.

(b) The MoU provides for exchanges of students, organization of workshops and seminars, exchange of

research materials and publications, twinning arrangements between institutions of higher learning and promotion of teaching and research. It aims to bring together institutions of educational excellence in technical, vocational and higher education through education and training programmes, besides providing mutual assistance in education in the fields of educational planning and management, social sciences, information technology, computer science, mathematics, science, nanotechnology and bio-technology. The MOU enables both countries to explore possibilities of mutual recognition of educational qualifications and to undertake reciprocal internship programs in areas of mutual interest.

(c) The MoU has come into force from the date of signing on 27.06.2010.

[English]

#### Underground Coal Gasification

1679. SHRI P.P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI C.R. PATIL:



SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:  
SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Government of Gujarat has recommended the proposal of M/s Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited for allocation of South of Rajpardi block in Gujarat for its underground coal gasification project with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation under State PSU's dispensation;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the said proposal is likely to be cleared/approved by the Union Government? .

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The Government has received a request from M/s Gujarat Industries Power Company Limited (GIPCL) for allocation of South of Rajpardi Block in Gujarat for Underground Coal Gasification project with Oil and Natural Gas Corporation (ONGC).

(b) and (c) Identification and allocation of coal blocks for specified end uses 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 for Underground Coal Gasification.

#### **Telecom Infrastructure Policy**

1680. SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has released its recommendations on Telecommunications Infrastructure Policy recently;

(b) if so, the salient features of the recommendations and the action taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether telecom infrastructure providers in the country are facing problem from local civic authorities; 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 COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has released its recommendations on Telecommunications Infrastructure Policy on 12th April 2011.

(b) The recommendations of TRAI are available on the website of TRAI [tra.gov.in](http://tra.gov.in). The summary of the recommendations of TRAI are enclosed at statement. Some of the issues covered by the TRAI are issues related to Infrastructure Providers, Right-of-Way, camouflaging to towers, bringing Infrastructure Providers under Unified License, implementation of IP6, creation of IPv6 test bed facilities, Internet Exchange Point (IXP), sharing of infrastructure, conditions for Mobile Virtual Network Operators (MVNO), application of USO Fund and local content development etc.

The Government has constituted a committee to examine the recommendations of TRAI. The Government shall take decision in the matter after considering the recommendations of the committee. Being a policy issue, no exact time frame for completion of above activities can be provided.

(c) and (d) Court cases have been filed by the Telecom Service Providers and infrastructure Provider companies in various courts of the country against the State Governments and local authorities in respect of levying of exorbitant fee for grant of permission for installation of tower and their tower policy.

#### **Statement**

##### *Summary of Recommendations*

1. Telecom infrastructure should be treated as an essential infrastructure.
2. Department of Telecommunications should immediately bring the IP-I under Unified licence.
3. Telecom infrastructure provider companies should be extended tax benefits under Section 80IA.
4. DoT should clarify this position - that the local authority's power in terms of exercising the provisions of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 is

limited only to those properties that are vested in or under the control or management of local authority - to all the State Governments for strict compliance by local authorities.

5. Central Government should appoint Joint Secretary in DoT as the Dispute Resolution

Authority for dealing with the cases of refusal of permission or imposition of conditions for granting permission by local authority,

6. In case of laying of telecommunication cables, the reinstatement charges per kilometer should be as follows.

Size	Reinstatement charges (Per Km in Rs. lakh)		
	Black top/cement road	Metal road	earthen road
above 1 million	5	3	1
above 1 lakh to 1 million	3	2	0.5
above 10000 to 1 lakh	2	1	0.25
Villages with population 10000 and below	1	0.75	0.25

For the purpose of population, latest census will be the reference.

7. A maximum of forty five (45) days should be prescribed for grant of permission by the local authority for establishing telegraph line/post/ laying of cable.
8. TEC in consultation with the standardisation body should develop standards for all types of towers used in telecommunications in a time bound manner. These standards should be made mandatory for all the service providers. Licence conditions should be amended to include that all the towers will conform to the standards developed by TEC.
9. Camouflaging should be made mandatory in areas of heritage, environmental or architectural importance.
10. DoT should address all State Governments to direct the Power Distribution companies in the States to provide grid power connectivity on priority for telecom tower sites.
11. IP-I and telecom service providers may be mandated to share IBS/DAS system deployed in the buildings, complexes or streets.
12. DoT should advise all ministries to provide, within next one year, IBS/DAS solutions in all Central Government buildings including central PSU buildings, Airports and buildings falling - their jurisdiction and control,
13. All State Governments should be similarly advised to provide/mandate, within next one year, IBS/DAS solutions in all buildings including hospitals having more than 100 beds and shopping malls of more than 25000 square feet super built area.
14. As far as outdoor coverage is concerned, DAS should be mandated for deployment in 63 JNNURM cities within 18 months after completion of optical fibre network in these cities under the National Broadband Plan.
15. A single window system for providing clearance to the operators intending to establish cable landing station should be established in DoT. The operator desiring to establish cable landing station should submit all the forms required by all concerned ministries to this single window agency and final approval of clearance should be intimated by the single window agency within six months.
16. IXPs may be brought under Class licence. Once this recommendation is accepted, detailed terms and conditions of Class licence for IXP services will be provided by TRAI.
17. Data centres may be permitted to connect directly to the IXPs.

18. National level ISPs and International Internet bandwidth (IIB) providers may be mandated to connect to all IXPs.
19. TEC may develop IPv6 standards keeping in view country specific requirements based on global standards.
20. IPv6 test bed facilities need to be created for simulating and testing products in end to end IPv6 traffic environment. The IPv6 test bed facilities, already available with academic institutions like IITs, IISc should be extended to National Institutes of Technology (NITs) for easy access to stakeholders.
21. All Government websites should be made IPv6 compliant by 2012.
22. The present condition of minimum net worth of Rs. 100 crore for an ISP to provide 1PTV services should be done away with.
23. Infrastructure providers should be permitted to install and share active network limited to antenna, feeder cable, Node B, Radio Access Network (RAN) and transmission system, subject to the condition that they are brought under the Unified Licensing regime as recommended by this Authority in May 2010.
24. Such Unified licensee should also be permitted to possess and maintain wireless telegraphy equipment.
25. Such Unified licensee should also be assigned spectrum for providing backhaul through microwave system.
26. Infrastructure sharing should be mandated in locations of heritage, security and environmental importance.
27. A Unified licensee who does not possess spectrum should be allowed to work as an MVNO in any licenced service area. The Unified licensee ceases to be an MVNO if it is allocated spectrum for accessing the subscribers.
28. MVNO may be allowed to set up its own infrastructure including MSC, Radio Access Network (RAN)/Base Station Subsystem etc., if required.
29. Commercial model between MVNO and MNO should be left to mutual agreement between the MVNO and MNO subject, however, to the licence conditions of both MVNO and MNO.
30. An MVNO should fulfill all the service obligations of the Unified Licence. Allocation of numbers, number portability, interconnection with other service providers and roaming should be provided to MVNO by the parent MNO.
31. There should be no restriction on the number of MVNOs attached to a MNO subject, however, to their being only one MVNO in a revenue district.
32. An MVNO cannot get attached to more than one MNO in the same service area.
33. MVNO should pay spectrum charges on its revenue. The slab applicable to MNO will equally be applicable to the MVNO.
34. For complying with its roll out obligations, the MNO can take into account the roll out achieved by its MVNOs.
35. The Licenced Service Area (circle) of MVNO should be same as that of parent MNO. However, the MVNO could offer service anywhere within the licenced service area (circle) of the parent MNO as specified in the mutual agreement between MNO and MVNO.
36. In case a MVNO attached to a MNO has licence in more than one service area then it will have to have separate agreement for each service area. (Para 3.62)
37. The scope of service of MVNO would be within the scope of service of MNO, i.e. the MVNO can offer any or all of the services that the MNO can offer subject to the agreement between MNO and MVNO.
38. In case of a dispute between MVNO and MNO, the procedure for resolution of dispute would be same as that being followed for disputes between MNOs.
39. In case MVNO desires to exit the business:
  - i. It shall give six months' notice to subscribers, MNO, Licensor and the TRAI before stopping its services.

- ii. Consequent upon (i) above, the MNO should offer its services to the subscribers of MVNO to migrate to any of the tariff plan of MNO without any extra charges such as upfront/activation charges. In the case of lifetime subscribers, they should be offered life time plan of MNO. The subscriber should be allowed to retain the same number.
40. Responsibility of the Quality of Service to its subscribers would remain with the MVNO. Regulations/Direction/Orders of TRAI in this regard would be binding on MVNO.
41. MVNO being directly responsible for the tariff related matters, MVNOs should Independently comply with the applicable Telecom Tariff Orders (TTOs) and tariff related Is as prescribed by TRAI.
42. Facility based MVNOs who set up their own infrastructure have to ensure that the equipment that they use conforms to the prescribed standards.
43. MVNO should comply with all the requirement of National Security.
44. MVNO should comply with all the reporting requirements of the licensor and the Authority.
45. In future, application of USO fund should be restricted to
- i. Provision of telecommunication facility in habitations having a population of less than 500;
  - ii. To lay optical fibre cable from District to Block head quarters and Block headquarters to villages so as to fulfill the backhaul bandwidth requirement for the provision of broadband and facilitate broadband growth in the rural areas;
  - iii. Any other use if a commitment has already been agreed upon
46. Applications like e-Health, e-Banking, e-Commerce, e- Education, e-Governance, e-Entertainment etc. are required to be developed and customised for the local needs. Websites that currently exist in local languages are insufficient to cater to the needs of the users.
- The content that is available today on the Internet is largely in English and is not customised to local needs. The task is to make this content available in Indian languages. Further, there is also a need for a higher proliferation of vernacular user interface (keyboards, software etc) to facilitate usage of local language content.
47. In order to curtail the delay, the Authority recommends that the payments for subsidy claims shall be made in a certain time frame based on the self certifications of the service providers. In case any discrepancy is found after verification, the recovery, if any, shall be made from the service provider.
48. Development of local content needs to be area specific and should address the local and immediate needs of the people.
49. The installation of towers and related equipment in rural areas serves the purpose of local population and to some extent business organisations. Hence the requirement for land conversion (around 400 Square metre of land) for setting up tower in rural areas by the telecom service providers should be dispensed with.
50. State electricity boards should provide power supply to rural BTSs on priority basis.
51. DoT should review the existing procedure for various approvals regarding VSAT and prescribe strict timelines so as to reduce the delay. It is also recommended that DoT should also simplify the procedures with emphasis on automatic clearances in case of non critical approvals. It is further recommended that the charges for VSATs (except transponder charges) may be borne by USOF initially for a period of three years for all the VSATs installed in rural areas. The TERM cell may be entrusted to certify the eligibility for the exemption.
- National Broadband Plan**
1681. SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:

SHRI E.G. SUGAVANAM:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:

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

(a) whether the Government has finalised a National Broadband Plan based on the recommendations of TRAI;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the salient features of the plan and the funds earmarked for it;

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard so far;

(d) whether the Government has approved National Optical Fibre Network at a cost of Rs. 20,000 crore; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the time frame fixed for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) No, Madam. Department of Telecommunications has received the recommendations made by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) dated 8 December 2010 on 'National Broadband Plan' which is under consideration.

(c) to (e) The Scheme for creation of National Optical Fibre Network (NOFN) for providing Broadband connectivity to Panchayats has been recommended by Telecom Commission at its meeting held on 22nd July 2011. The process of interministerial consultation for the proposed scheme is underway. Thereafter the proposal will be placed before the Cabinet for approval.

#### **Performance of Mid Day Meal Scheme**

1682. SHRI P.R. NATARAJAN:  
SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
Sk. SAIDUL HAQUE:  
DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR:  
RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO":  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government has recently reviewed the performance of Mid Day Meal Scheme (MDMS) in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the achievements made by each State/UT during the last three years under said scheme;

(d) the details of funds allocated/utilised under the said scheme by the States/UTs during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether any instances of misuse of foodgrains and other irregularities under MDMS have come to the notice of Government; and

(f) if so, the details thereof, State-wise and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Central Government has recently reviewed the Mid Day Meal Scheme in all States/UTs through the meetings of Programme Approval Board; National Steering-cum-Monitoring Committee; and Field visits to Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Delhi, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Rajasthan, Meghalaya, Tripura and West Bengal.

(c) and (d) The number of children and institutions covered under the Scheme during 2008-09 to 2010-11 is at statement-I. The details of funds allocated/utilised under the said scheme by the States/UTs during the last three years and the current year is at statement-II.

(e) and (f) Since 01.01.2010, 29 complaints pertaining to irregularities in Mid-Day-Meal Scheme such as, not serving mid day meals regularly, false enrollment of students, involvement of teachers in the Scheme (11), corruption/misappropriation of funds (7), serving poor quality meals (8), non-coverage of schools (2), and non-payment of cooking cost (1) have been received (statement III). These complaints were referred to the State Governments; who have taken action on 175729 of these complaints. 4 complaints of irregularities and 4 cases of poor quality were found baseless; in other cases, the State Governments have taken necessary action which includes recovery from Gram Pradhan, suspension of the erring officials and compensating children as per the directions of the Court.

**Statement I***Number of Institutions and Children covered under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme during 2008-09 to 2010-11*

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11	
		Institutions covered	Number of Children benefited	Institutions covered	Number of Children benefited	Institutions covered	Number of Children benefited
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	78021	6342088	78716	6107962	79355	6304239
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	5026	181349	4431	174379	4431	269002
3.	Assam	48251	2764934	54175	4132618	54912	4515884
4.	Bihar	78485	11059009	92209	11241336	71772	9877617
5.	Chhattisgarh	47175	3388316	47349	3027221	47694	3861048
6.	Goa	1117	73691	1545	163208	1564	156716
7.	Gujarat	60194	3935214	57784	3820600	33609	3877695
8.	Haryana	17353	1873000	14703	1993615	15434	2005680
9.	Himachal Pradesh	15176	810234	13459	741014	15104	715750
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	25355	1169082	21504	1011868	22416	840044
11.	Jharkhand	50497	3880569	52138	4031582	40698	3231921
12.	Karnataka	55328	5683056	55104	5502935	56384	5216970
13.	Kerala	17387	3087558	17387	2902204	17387	2781617
14.	Madhya Pradesh	109980	8869953	112439	9003584	114038	8655943
15.	Maharashtra	125511	10933868	122018	12187761	120352	10634199
16.	Manipur	3408	227691	3042	225718	2966	230135
17.	Meghalaya	10074	399975	10074	471738	10074	459778
18.	Mizoram	2312	152969	2412	150569	2496	151718
19.	Nagaland	2188	214893	2223	221368	2751	271144
20.	Orissa	85323	6150492	78925	5525792	66773	5227152
21.	Punjab	21516	1923323	22648	1855841	22486	1753660
22.	Rajasthan	101732	8071477	80670	5982376	80670	5781398
23.	Sikkim	1243	102237	873	89432	879	94855

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	47122	5022030	42632	5026843	42435	4274715
25.	Tripura	5006	401954	5629	468621	6510	435093
26.	Uttarakhand	17484	975111	17816	850551	17927	801909
27.	Uttar Pradesh	145082	13442006	152501	12713580	153527	11314277
28.	West Bengal	76959	9262285	79579	9216678	82867	9503404
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	478	47207	343	36900	345	32449
30.	Chandigarh	400	74898	311	61311	311	58182
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	359	30853	360	35261	282	34569
32.	Daman and Diu	136	15308	127	15227	96	15298
33.	Delhi	3546	1187021	3005	1318353	3518	1150332
34.	Lakshadweep	53	10798	54	10192	54	9035
35.	Pondicherry	461	93650	383	91298	457	88138
Total		1259738	111858099	1248568	110409536	1192574	104631566

**Statement II***Details of funds released to States/UTs during 2008-09, 2010-11 under the Mid Day Meal Scheme*

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl.No.	State/UT	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12
		Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Allocation	Expenditure incurred by States/UTs	Released to States/UTs
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	27962.7	18809.99	26105.62	20981.31	48302.37	45775.07	35901.52
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	820.79	819.79	1616.82	1073.71	2043.18	1663.96	851.88
3.	Assam	27156.47	22491.68	28555.8	25167.47	34408.20	39322.31	31307.52
4.	Bihar	62168.38	34026.4	52100.05	31936.13	80506.41	78795.91	46509.30
5.	Chhattisgarh	30402.54	29177.16	17578.58	15661.61	36187.73	36938.86	24146.68
6.	Goa	554.38	256.92	794.34	578.81	1168.27	1049.35	525.41
7.	Gujarat	21711.35	19764.8	24603.06	21163.78	28851.62	30167.61	9024.83

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
8.	Haryana	7299.26	5230.65	19094.93	17651.91	15325.12	15325.12	9415.39
9.	Himachal Pradesh	11073.48	9956.65	4835.78	5932.09	6487.67	7002.68	2119.16
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	4868.06	1955.48	5607.67	2982.36	7990.60	8234.22	4424.55
11.	Jharkhand	18033.59	14334.13	22777.87	18335.06	32595.49	28691.03	9366.97
12.	Karnataka	23339.47	22461.3	26902.33	25847.73	45368.29	42599.65	26712.66
13.	Kerala	12492.2	9581.17	13845.1	10198.55	18511.33	18112.88	5597.40
14.	Madhya Pradesh	57669.41	53776.27	53311.19	35598.17	65781.83	69417.09	42608.25
15.	Maharashtra	72925.21	63724.02	57771.47	46105.61	107492.08	85622.18	28622.76
16.	Manipur	1463.58	768.77	1478.66	1056.59	5658.11	5575.57	654.03
17.	Meghalaya	2593.86	2342.07	5635.93	5360.22	13831.77	12275.48	1312.82
18.	Mizoram	1401.91	1298.23	821.34	769.19	1902.29	1668.96	482.16
19.	Nagaland	940.08	864.04	1062.01	1023.36	4026.97	4079.66	642.72
20.	Orissa	28851.34	28238.19	32108.24	28046.1	38959.13	28403.44	10995.55
21.	Punjab	16874.65	14022.09	11139.42	10267.4	16605.10	16310.76	4328.57
22.	Rajasthan	55153.39	47740.75	40639.53	36328.56	46225.76	46428.64	30474.64
23.	Sikkim	425.86	418.84	444.55	423.78	899.59	920.36	234.24
24.	Tamil Nadu	24235.39	23906.89	40189.22	40012.72	44250.56	42407.53	23373.44
25.	Tripura	2968.42	1729.19	3801.36	4462.79	4856.76	4661.20	3768.14
26.	Uttarakhand	5136	3702.27	5169.29	3916.02	10963.29	12478.40	5782.58
27.	Uttar Pradesh	82307.17	75170.48	89054.39	83949.67	102715.36	114633.53	69799.51
28.	West Bengal	65732.32	41447.18	74165.5	60920.72	79480.03	79578.36	23544.72
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	322.35	322.35	216.48	154.48	247.06	207.31	437.75
30.	Chandigarh	364.88	364.88	343.12	343.12	525.54	492.83	136.63
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	151.42	151.42	152.62	144.46	290.45	288.83	72.75
32.	Daman and Diu	71.57	71.57	89.96	89.96	147.78	142.10	81.87
33.	Delhi	5772.06	2656.45	7074.43	3817.07	9072.32	7944.17	5979.24
34.	Lakshadweep	41.85	19.59	46.48	38.5	80.54	48.87	21.21
35.	Pondicherry	423.6	421.42	429.7	Not received	693.24	651.84	339.69
Total		673709	552023.08	669562.8	560339.01	912452.00	887915.93	459596.54



**Statement III***Abstract of complaints received in the implementation of MDMS since 1.1.2010*

State	Irregularities*	Poor quality of meals	Non-Coverage	Non payment	Corruption/ Mis-appropriation	Total
Uttar Pradesh	3	1		1	1	6
Madhya Pradesh	1	1			2	4
Bihar	2	2			1	5
Rajasthan	2				1	3
Haryana		1	1			2
West Bengal			1			1
NCT of Delhi		2				2
Karnataka		1				1
Arunachal Pradesh					1	1
Assam					1	1
Jammu and Kashmir	1					1
Chandigarh	1					1
Punjab	1					1
<b>Total</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>29</b>

\*not serving mid day meals regularly, false enrollment of students, involvement of teachers in the Scheme

[Translation]

**Dissemination of Corrupt Officers**

1683. DR. SANJAY SINGH:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has disseminated the particulars of corrupt Government officials in various channel/media in public domain;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the objective behind doing such dissemination in media; and

(c) the success achieved/outcome thereof in terms of monitoring acts of omission and commissions by the public in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Second Administrative Reforms Commission in its 4th report titled "Ethics In Governance" had recommended that the Government agencies can help the media in the fight against corruption by disclosing details about corruption cases regularly. Accordingly, all Ministries/ Departments including Central Vigilance Commission and Central Bureau of Investigation have been asked to appropriately publicize on a periodic basis cases of deterrent punitive action which have reached finality both in regard to conviction and major penalties of dismissal, removal from service and compulsory retirement.

The Central Vigilance Commission publishes Monthly Performance Report on its website which includes list of officers against whom the Commission has advised sanction for prosecution and initiation of major penalty proceedings. List of officers punished/imposed major penalties on the advice of the Commission are also contained in the monthly reports.

The Central Bureau of Investigation also publishes monthly Report on its websites where name of accused officers are mentioned.

(c) The Government has not carried out any survey in this regard but it is felt that such measures do help in checking corruption.

#### **Unsolicited and Fraudulent Calls/SMSs**

1684. SHRIMATI BHAVANA GAWALI PATIL:  
SHRI P. T. THOMAS  
SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO  
DUDHGAONKAR:  
SHRI M. KRISHNASSWAMY:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI KAMAL KISHOR "COMMANDO"

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

(a) whether the telephone subscribers have been receiving unsolicited commercial and fraudulent calls and SMSs even after registering for Do Not Disturb (DND);

(b) if so, the details of rules/guidelines issued by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) in regard to prevention of such calls/SMSs;

(c) whether these rules/guidelines are not being implemented properly by the telecom companies;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the concrete measures taken by the Government to prevent such calls/SMSs alongwith the action taken against the telecom companies and the companies/agencies responsible for sending fraudulent calls/SMSs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes Madam, In order to curb Unsolicited Commercial Communications, TRAI notified the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications, Regulations, 2007 dated 5th June, 2007, putting in place a framework for controlling unsolicited commercial communications. It envisaged establishment of a National Do Not Call (NDNC) Registry to facilitate registration of requests from customers who do not wish to received Unsolicited Commercial

Communication (UCC). To improve the effectiveness of the framework, the TRAI had subsequently amended these regulations by issue of the telecom Unsolicited Commercial Communications (Amendment) Regulations, 2008 (1 of 2008) dated 17th March, 2008 and the principal regulations were further amended by the Telecom Unsolicited Commercial communications (second Amendment) Regulations, 2008 datd 21st October, 2008. However, it is observed that the framework that has been put in place to curb UCC in 2007 has not been effective and needs revision.

(c) to (e) TRAI has received compliance from all Access Providers for implementation of above regulations. However, on an average approximately 47454 (averaged on Mar 2010 to Mar 2011) complaints per month are being registered in this regard. TRAI has issued regulations and direction from time to time to prevent Unsolicited Commercial Communications. TRAI also monitors the compliance to regulations and take the action in case any violation is observed. The details of action taken against the telecom companies by TRAI and by the service providers against telemarketers responsible for sending Unsolicited Commercial Communications are given below:

Number of Telephone disconnections of registered telemarketers (upto May, 2011)	72988
Number of Telephone disconnections of unregistered telemarketers (upto May, 2011)	118835
Number of Telemarketers charged with higher tariff of Rs. 500/- (upto May, 2011)	87716
Number of Telemarketers charged with higher tariff of Rs. 1000/- (upto May, 2011)	41813
Number of Telecom operators levied with financial disincentive (till date)	8

To make the framework to curb UCC more effective, TRAI has issued "The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010" on 1st December 2010 with the objective to provide an effective mechanism for curbing Unsolicited Commercial Communications. The Telecom Commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010 have been framed keeping in view the interest of the customers and telemarketers while ensuring effective

implementation. As per the provisions of the Telecom commercial Communications Customer Preference Regulations, 2010, registration of telemarketers has started on web portal [www.nccprai.gov.in](http://www.nccprai.gov.in) from 15th January, 2011. Registration of customer preference on National Customer Preference Registry (NCPR) has started from 10th February, 2011. However other operational provisions of regulations are yet to be notified by TRAI.

#### Coal for General Consumers

1685. SHRI MADHU KODA: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether any scheme has been launched or is under consideration to provide coal to general consumers for their use;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (c) The National Coal Distribution Policy of October, 2007 provides that the consumers whose annual requirement is less than 4200 tonnes per annum can source their coal requirement through the State Government nominated agencies who are given coal allocation by Coal India Limited.

[English]

#### Drop Out Rate of School Children

1686. SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAIR ARJANBHAIR MADAM:  
SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI RAJAIHAIR SIRICILLA:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:  
SHRI VITTHALBHAIR HANSRAJBHAIR  
RADADIYA:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAIR D. VASAVA:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) the details of gender-wise enrolment for primary education in the country during the last three years. State-wise;

(b) whether there is an increase in the drop out rate of both genders at primary and secondary school levels;

(c) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor during the last three years, gender-wise, class-wise and State-wise;

(d) whether the rate of school drop outs of girls in rural areas is more than that of the urban areas in the country;

(e) if so, the steps taken by the Government to check such drop outs;

(f) whether the drop out rate is mainly amongst the girls due to non-availability of toilets in the schools; and

(g) if so, the remedial steps taken/being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Ministry of Human Resource Development collects information on various educational indicators from the States/UTs annually through Selected Educational Statistics (SES). The State-wise enrollment at primary level for three years from 2006-07 to 2008-09, for which SES is available, is given in the enclosed statement.

(b) to (e) No, Madam. SES 2008-09 (Provisional) reveals decline in drop-out rate for the period from 2001-02 to 2008-09 at primary and secondary level for both the genders in comparison to decline in drop-out rates for both the genders for the period from 1990-91 to 2000-01. The details of decline in drop-out rates are as under:-

Year	Primary Level (I - V)		Secondary Level (I - X)	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5
1990-91	40.10	46.00	67.50	76.90

1	2	3	4	5
2000-01	38.70	42.30	66.60	70.60
DECLINE	1.40	3.70	0.90	6.30
2001-02	38.40	39.90	64.20	68.60
2008-09	26.68	22.90	55.82	55.94
DECLINE	11.72	17.00	8.38	12.65

The data on drop-out rates separately for rural and urban areas is not available.

(f) and (g) Non-availability of toilets is one of the reasons for drop-out among girls. As per District Information System for Education (DISE), 2009-10, 58.56% schools have girls' toilets. Under SSA, provision of separate toilets for girls has been identified as part

of a broader intervention to ensure access, retention and quality education of girls at elementary level. SSA has issued guidelines to States/UTs to provide separate girls' toilets to improve girls' participation in schools at elementary level. This facility is provided in schools of rural areas in collaboration with the Ministry of Rural Development under its Total Sanitation Campaign (TSC), and from SSA funds in urban areas.

**Statement**

State/UT	Enrolment at Primary level (Classes I - V)					
	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Andhra Pradesh	3736789	3626448	3640320	3533217	3607168	3515193
Arunachal Pradesh	107717	93086	106223	93255	109614	99899
Assam	1635272	1610482	2124046	2069821	2195154	2117008
Bihar	6642044	4861916	7026049	5386266	7426620	5774381
Chhattisgarh	1663506	1532040	1683745	1550598	1875810	1745524
Goa	60351	54571	64250	58843	65240	59514
Gujarat	3706139	2854784	3777926	2909933	3390061	3169903
Haryana	1172867	1024429	1185645	1048075	1118172	1084837
Himachal Pradesh	356461	319784	347637	311942	340561	306318
Jammu and Kashmir	602094	532434	602094	532434	677710	610337
Jharkhand	2172616	1892153	2785633	2678635	2669969	2581109
Karnataka	2955183	2769823	2885736	2710964	2859996	2682420
Kerala	1287887	1236345	1261582	1214747	1241607	1193329

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Madhya Pradesh	6219123	5593845	6280352	5765239	6127662	5652470
Maharashtra	6167188	5481262	5476467	4881587	5503324	4900422
Manipur	191717	178041	192064	179312	192296	179598
Meghalaya	28755	276153	288251	276462	228238	231476
Mizoram	77954	73023	77954	73023	90880	83533
Nagaland	117337	107378	113801	106003	145894	140341
Orissa	2347078	2138237	2318229	2197078	2349164	2233038
Punjab	1021123	901430	1219632	1054368	962546	802213
Rajasthan	4998342	4328223	4883948	4177165	4849763	4106203
Sikkim	43055	41944	42171	40821	41410	39956
Tamil Nadu	3162388	2983583	3122300	2924831	3165310	2983101
Tripura	257203	235966	250018	235219	237837	225684
Uttar Pradesh	13900748	11911174	13228067	12604091	12800194	12368619
Uttarakhand	614059	588094	617407	585049	571138	537138
West Bengal	4462031	4400088	4817610	4646120	4196578	4119345
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	19582	18592	18811	17826	17996	17196
Chandigarh	28094	23308	44019	35781	46559	38304
Dadra and Nagar Haveli	19832	18227	20785	19194	19763	18287
Daman and Diu	8800	7603	8763	7550	11490	9647
Delhi	882968	768051	896591	777969	897235	788278
Lakshadweep	3737	3507	3737	3507	3488	3558
Puducherry	56771	54095	57255	53919	57445	54243
INDIA	70985611	62540119	71469118	64760844	70093892	64472422

**Common Entrance Test**

1687. SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN:

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

(a) whether the Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory  
Council has strongly recommended a common entrance

test for higher education, including medical and technical  
courses, in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Advisory Council had made certain  
suggestions/recommendations in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Union Government proposes to have a relook at the entrance examination system in the country;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Yes, Madam. The Prime Minister's Scientific Advisory Council has recommended that there should be only one national examination which should be able to assess the eligibility of the candidates.

(e) to (g) The Government has setup a Committee headed by Dr. T. Ramasami, Secretary, Department of Science and Technology to assess the examination and admission system in engineering programmes. The committee has not yet submitted its report.

#### Launching of 3G Services

1688. DR. JYOTI MIRDHA:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:

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

(a) the status of commercial launch of 3G services in the country, company-wise, State-wise and circle-wise as on data;

(b) whether the Government has notified rules and guidelines for regulation of 3G services;

(c) if so, the salient features thereof;

(d) the action taken by the Government against the operators who failed to roll out the service in the prescribed time frame; and

(e) the time by which the remaining parts of the country are likely to be covered by 3G services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) The status of launch of commercial services using 3 G spectrum as received from the licensees who were allocated 3G spectrum is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(b) and (c) Necessary amendments in the UAS/CMTS licences were issued for provision of services using 3G spectrum for licensees who got 3G spectrum (except in case of M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd. for Punjab Licence Service Area which is pending). Sample copy of amendment issued is given in the enclosed statement-II.

(d) and (e) As per amendments to Unified Access Service(UAS)/CMTS Licence Agreement to use 3G spectrum for provision of telecom services the licensees have to roll out the network as per terms provided in the amendment using 3G spectrum within 5 years from the date on which the right to commercially use the 3G spectrum commences with the license i.e. 01-09-2010 onwards. Hence, prescribed time frame for roll out is yet not over.

#### Statement I

##### *Status of Commercial launch of 3G services by Telecom Service Providers*

Licence Service Area	Areas covered	Name of Licensee	Status of commercial launch of services
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	State of Andhra Pradesh.	Aircel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Andhra Pradesh	State of Andhra Pradesh.	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Andhra Pradesh	State of Andhra Pradesh.	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched

1	2	3	4
Assam	State of Assam.	Reliance Telecom Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Assam	State of Assam.	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Assam	State of Assam.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Bihar	includes states of Bihar and Jharkhand	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Bihar	includes states of Bihar and Jharkhand	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Bihar	includes states of Bihar and Jharkhand	Reliance Telecom Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Bihar	includes states of Bihar and Jharkhand	S Tel Private Limited	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum
Delhi	includes Local Areas served by Delhi, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida, and Gurgaon Telephone Exchanges	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Delhi	includes Local Areas served by Delhi, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida, and Gurgaon Telephone Exchanges	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Delhi	includes Local Areas served by Delhi, Ghaziabad, Faridabad, Noida, and Gurgaon Telephone Exchanges	Vodafone Essar Mobile Services Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Gujarat	Includes State of Gujarat and Union Territory of Daman and Diu, Silvassa (Dadra and Nagar Haveli).	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Gujarat	Includes State of Gujarat and Union Territory of Daman and Diu, Silvassa (Dadra and Nagar Haveli)	Tata Teleservices Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	Includes State of Gujarat and Union Territory of Daman and Diu, 'Silvassa (Dadra and Nagar Haveli).	Vodafone Essar Gujarat Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Haryana	State of Haryana except Panchkula town and the local areas served by Faridabad and Gurgaon Telephone exchanges.	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Haryana	State of Haryana except Panchkula town and the local areas served by Faridabad and Gurgaon Telephone exchanges.	Tata Teleservices Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Haryana	State of Haryana except Panchkula town and the local areas served by Faridabad and Gurgaon Telephone exchanges.	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Himachal Pradesh	State of Himachal Pradesh	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Himachal Pradesh	State of Himachal Pradesh	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Himachal Pradesh	State of Himachal Pradesh	Reliance Telecom Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Himachal Pradesh	State of Himachal Pradesh	S Tel Private Limited	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum
Jammu and Kashmir	includes State of Jammu and Kashmir including the autonomous council of Ladakh.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Jammu and Kashmir	includes State of Jammu and Kashmir including the autonomous council of Ladakh.	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Jammu and Kashmir	includes State of Jammu and Kashmir including the autonomous council of Ladakh.	Idea Cellular Limited	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum



1	2	3	4
Jammu and Kashmir	includes State of Jammu and Kashmir including the autonomous council of Ladakh	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Karnataka	State of Karnataka	Tata Teleservices Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Karnataka	State of Karnataka	Aircel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Karnataka	State of Karnataka	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Kerala	includes State of Kerala and Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Minicoy	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Kerala	includes State of Kerala and Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Minicoy.	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Kerala	includes State of Kerala and Union Territory of Lakshadweep and Minicoy	Tata Teleservices Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Kolkata	Local Areas served by Calcutta Telephones.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Kolkata	Local Areas served by Calcutta Telephones.	Reliance Telecom Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Kolkata	Local Areas served by Calcutta Telephones.	Vodafone Essar East Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Madhya Pradesh	includes States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Madhya Pradesh	includes States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Reliance Telecom Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Madhya Pradesh	includes States of Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh	Tata Teleservices Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Maharashtra	includes State of Maharashtra and Goa, excluding areas covered by Mumbai Metro Service Area.	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Maharashtra	includes State of Maharashtra and Goa, excluding areas covered	Tata Teleservices (Maharashtra) Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched

1	2	3	4
	by Mumbai Metro Service Area.		
Maharashtra	includes State of Maharashtra and Goa, excluding areas covered by Mumbai Metro Service Area.	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Mumbai	Local Areas served by Mumbai, New Mumbai and Kalyan Telephone Exchanges	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Mumbai	Local Areas served by Mumbai, New Mumbai and Kalyan Telephone Exchanges	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Mumbai	Local Areas served by Mumbai, New Mumbai and Kalyan Telephone Exchanges	Vodafone Essar Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
North East	includes States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched except in states of Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram
North East	includes States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched in state of Meghalaya only
North East	includes States of Arunachal Pradesh, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, Manipur and Tripura.	Reliance Telecom Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Orissa	State of Orissa.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Orissa	State of Orissa.	Reliance Telecom Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Orissa	State of Orissa.	S Tel Private Limited	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum

1	2	3	4
Punjab	includes State of Punjab and Union territory of Chandigarh and Panchkula town of Haryana.	Idea Cellular Limited	Yet to launch commercial services using 3G spectrum
Punjab	includes State of Punjab and Union territory of Chandigarh and Panchkula town of Haryana.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Punjab	includes State of Punjab and Union territory of Chandigarh and Panchkula town of Haryana.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Punjab	includes State of Punjab and Union territory of Chandigarh and Panchkula town of Haryana.	Tata Teleservices Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Rajasthan	State of Rajasthan.	Bharti Hexacom Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Rajasthan	State of Rajasthan.	Reliance Communications Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Rajasthan	State of Rajasthan.	Tata Teleservices Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Tamil Nadu	includes State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondichery including Local Areas served by Chennai Telephones, Maraimalai Nagar Export Promotion Zone (MPEZ), Minzur and Mahabalipuram Exchanges	Aircel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Tamil Nadu	includes State of Tamil Nadu and Union Territory of Pondichery including Local Areas served by Chennai	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched

1	2	3	4
Tamil Nadu	Telephones, Maraimalai Nagar Export Promotion Zone (MPEZ), Minzur and Mahabalipuram Exchanges	Vodafone Essar Cellular Ltd. (Tamil Nadu) and Vodafone Essar South Ltd.(Chennai)	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Uttar Pradesh (E)	Area covered by Eastern Uttar Pradesh with the following as its boundary districts towards Western Uttar Pradesh: Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Jalaun.	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Uttar Pradesh (E)	Area covered by Eastern Uttar Pradesh with the following as its boundary districts towards Western Uttar Pradesh: Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Jalaun.	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Uttar Pradesh (E)	Area covered by Eastern Uttar Pradesh with the following as its boundary districts towards Western Uttar Pradesh: Shahjahanpur, Farrukhabad, Kanpur and Jalaun.	Vodafone Essar Digilink Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Uttar Pradesh	Area covered by Western Uttar Pradesh with the following as its boundary districts towards Eastern	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched

1	2	3	4
	<p>Uttar Pradesh: Pilibhit, Bareilly, Badaun, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah. It will exclude the local telephone area of Ghaziabad and Noida. It also includes the State of Uttaranchal</p>		
Uttar Pradesh (W)	<p>Area covered by Western Uttar Pradesh with the following as its boundary districts towards Eastern Uttar Pradesh: Pilibhit, Bareilly, Badaun, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah. It will exclude the local telephone area of Ghaziabad and Noida. It also includes the State of Uttaranchal</p>	Idea Cellular Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
Uttar Pradesh(W)	<p>Area covered by Western Uttar Pradesh with the following as its boundary districts towards Eastern Uttar Pradesh: Pilibhit, Bareilly, Badaun, Etah, Mainpuri and Etawah. It will exclude the local telephone area of Ghaziabad and Noida. It also includes the State of Uttaranchal</p>	Tata Teleservices Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched
West Bengal	<p>Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and area falling within the State of West Bengal and the State of Sikkim excluding the areas covered by Kolkata Metro Service Area.</p>	Dishnet Wireless Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched except in state of Sikkim Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands
West Bengal	<p>Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and area falling within the State of West Bengal and</p>	Bharti Airtel Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched except in state of Sikkim Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

1	2	3	4
	the State of Sikkim excluding the areas covered by Kolkata Metro Service Area,		
West Bengal	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and area falling within the State of West Bengal and the State of Sikkim excluding the areas covered by Kolkata Metro Service Area.	Reliance Telecom Limited	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched excluding Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands
West Bengal	Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands and area falling within the State of West Bengal and the State of Sikkim excluding the areas covered by Kolkata Metro Service Area.	Vodafone Essar South Ltd.	Commercial Services using 3G spectrum launched except in state of Sikkim

It is mentioned that BSNL was allocated 3G spectrum in all States/License Service Areas of operation and they have launched services using 3G spectrum in all states/ License Service Areas , except J & K service area). Similarly MTNL has launched services using 3G spectrum in Delhi and Mumbai service areas.

**Statement II**

No. 20-271/2010-AS-I-Bharti-3G Government of India  
Ministry of Communications and IT  
Department of Telecommunications (Access Services  
Division) 1203, Sanchar Bhavan, Ashok Road,  
New Delhi-110001

1st September, 2010

To

M/s Bharti Airtel Ltd.,  
Bharati Crescent, 1 Nelson Mandela Road,  
Vasant Kunj, Phase-II,  
New Delhi-110070

**Subject:** Amendment of Unified Access Services (UAS) Licence Agreement(s) to use 3G spectrum for provision of telecom access services.

In pursuance of Condition 5.1 of the UAS licence agreement(s). Clause 4.6 of the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) for "Auction of 30 and BWA Spectrum" vide No. P-11014/13/2008-PP dated 25.02.2010. WPC Wing's Letter of Intent (LoI) no. L-1 4047/06/2010-NTG dated 11.06.2010 and on the request of the licensee vide letter no. nil dated 30.08.2010 the LICENSOR hereby insert following Condition 23.7 in the UAS licence agreement(s) for the Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Karnataka, Mumbai, Tamil Nadu (including Chennai service area), Uttar Pradesh (West) and West Bengal service area(s). with effect from 01.09.2010;

*"23. 7 Use of 3G Spectrum: The licensee is also authorised to use the 3G spectrum block (as earmarked in the above said Letter of Intent) for provisioning of Telecom Access Services as defined in the 'Scope of the licence' in the Schedule Condition 2 of the UAS License agreement, from*

the date of award of right to commercially use the 3G spectrum i.e. 1.9.2010 till the validity of the UAS licence agreement or for a period of 20 years from 01.09.2010. whichever is earlier, subject to compliance of following conditions:

(i) **Validity period for 3G Spectrum:** The licensee is authorised to use this spectrum for a period of '20 years from the date of award of right to commercially use the allocated 3G spectrum block i.e. 1.09.2010 for operation of Telecom Access Services as defined in the 'Scope of the license' in Clause 2, Part 1 General Conditions of the UAS License agreement, subject to the condition of validity of the UAS licence agreement. In case the UAS licence is cancelled/terminated/revoked/surrendered for any reason, the spectrum usage rights shall stand withdrawn forthwith. If the validity period of the UAS licence agreement expires before the expiry of the right to use the 3G Spectrum for 20 years, awarded by means of the said Auction, then the validity of the UAS licence for operation of Unified Access Services by using the said 3G Spectrum only, shall be extended to make it coterminous with the validity of the right to use the 3G Spectrum, without any charges and in such manner as the Licensor deems fit. The extension shall be done on the application of the licensee made 3 months in advance of expiry of the validity period of the UAS licence. This does not include authorisation or extension of period of validity of the UAS license for providing Unified Access Services using wireline and/or spectrum allocated under Clause 43 of the UAS licence agreement.

(ii) **Roll-out obligations for 3G Spectrum:** The Licensee shall ensure compliance of following network roll-out obligations for 3G Spectrum for respective category of the licensed service area(s);

(a) **Applicable for Metro service area licence(s):** The licensee to whom the 3G spectrum is assigned shall be required to provide required street level coverage using the 3G Spectrum in at least 90% of the service area within five years of the Effective Date.

(b) **Applicable for Category A, B and C service area licence(s):** The licensee to whom the spectrum is assigned shall ensure that at least 50% of the District Headquarters ("DHQ") in the

service area will be covered using the 3G Spectrum, out of which at least 15% of the DHQs should be rural Short Distance Charging Areas ("SDCA"), within five years of the Effective Date. SDCA is defined as per the definition used by the Census of India. Rural SDCA is defined as an area where 50% of the population lives in the rural areas. Further:

(i) the operator shall be permitted to cover any other town in a District in lieu of the DHQ;

(ii) coverage of a DHQ/town would mean that at least 90% of the area bounded by the municipal local body limits should get the required street level coverage;

(iii) the DHQ shall be taken as on the Effective Date;

(iv) the choice of DHQs/towns to be covered and further expansion beyond 50% of DHQs/towns shall lie with the operator.

The Effective Date shall be the date when the right to use awarded spectrum commercially commences i.e.01.09.2010. If the licensee does not achieve its roll out obligations, it shall be allowed a further period of one year to do so by making a payment of 2.5% of the Successful Bid Amount (i.e. spectrum acquisition price) per quarter or part thereof as liquidated damages. If the licensee does not complete its roll out obligations even within the extended period of one year, the 3G spectrum assignment shall be withdrawn.

(iii) **Licence Fee for 3G Spectrum:** Over and above the 'Licence fees' payable by the licensee as per Condition 18.2 of the UAS licence agreement, the licensee shall also pay the annual licence Fee as share of Adjusted Gross Revenue (AGR) from the services using 3G spectrum as per rates mentioned in Condition 18.2 of the UAS licence agreement. All conditions contained in Part-III Financial Conditions of UAS Licence Agreement will continue to be applicable to the Licensees as amended by Government from time to time.

(iv) **Spectrum Usage Charges:**

(i) Notwithstanding anything contained in clause 18.3 of Part III of the Schedule of this licence agreement, the spectrum charges in accordance

with the following tables shall be payable by the licensee on the AGR as defined in clause 19 of Part III of the Schedule of this licence agreement:

**Schedule A: Charges for GSM operators**

Spectrum slab	Annual spectrum charges (as a percentage of AGR)
Up to 4.4 MHz	03
Up to 6.2 MHz	04
Up to 8.2 MHz	05
Up to 10.2 MHz	06
Up to 12.2 MHz	07
Up to 15.2 MHz	08

**Schedule B: Charges for CDMA operators**

Spectrum slab	Annual spectrum charges (as a percentage of AGR)
Up to 5 MHz	03
Up to 6.25 MHz	04
Up to 7.5 MHz	05
Up to 10 MHz	06
Up to 12.5 MHz	07
Up to 15 MHz	08

(ii) It is made clear that while calculating AGR for a limited purpose of levying spectrum charges based on revenue share, revenue from wireline subscriber shall not be taken into account.

(v) Merger of 3G spectrum blocks: Unless otherwise notified by the Licensor in due course, if two or more licensees holding 3G Spectrum blocks in a service area merge, then they shall be allowed to retain only one 3G Spectrum block and shall surrender the remaining 3G Spectrum blocks in that service area.

(vi) Breach, revocation and surrender for 3G Spectrum: The 3G spectrum assignment may be revoked, withdrawn, varied or surrendered in accordance with the applicable licence conditions or any other applicable laws, rules, regulations or

other statutory provisions. The 3G spectrum assignment may also be revoked if the Licensor determines the user of the spectrum to be in serious breach of any of the conditions of the award of the spectrum (including adherence to the Auction Rules) and the consequent obligations. In case of less serious breaches, the Licensor may impose penalties at its discretion. Seriousness of the breach shall be determined by the Licensor at its sole discretion. The licensee may surrender the 3G spectrum, by giving notice of at least 60 calendar days in advance. In that case, it shall also notify all its customers of consequential withdrawal of service by giving 30 calendar days notice to each of them. The licensee shall pay all fees payable by it until the date on which the surrender of the 3G spectrum becomes effective. The effective date of surrender of the spectrum shall be the later of the dates of expiry of the two notices mentioned in this clause. If at any stage, the spectrum allocation is revoked, withdrawn, varied or surrendered, no refund will be made.

(vii) **Applicability of the NIA for 3G Spectrum:** This amendment of the UAS licence agreement is subject to all the terms and conditions of the Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) for "Auction of 3G and BWA Spectrum" vide No. P-11014/13/2008-PP dated 25.02.2010. The licensee shall comply with all the terms and conditions of the above said Notice Inviting Applications (NIA) unless and otherwise amended by the licensor by way of amendment of the UAS licence agreement from time to time."

2. All other terms and conditions of the UAS licence agreement including amendments and instructions issued from time to time shall remain unchanged.

3. Please acknowledge receipt.

(R. K. Gupta)  
Director (AS-I)

For and on behalf of the President of India  
Ph.No.2303 6284

Copy To:

1. Administrator USOF/Wireless Advisor/Sr.DDG(TEC)
2. JS(T)/DDG(Security)/DDG(Security-Term)/DDG(CS)/DDG(DS)/DDG(LF-I)/DDG(LF-II)/DDG(WPF)
3. Secretary, TRAI
4. Director (IT) may kindly arrange to upload this letter on the website of DoT.



### Vellore Airport

1689. SHRI ABDUL RAHMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to establish a Training of Pilots Academy and the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Aeronautical Science at the Vellore airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the expenditure likely to be incurred thereon;

(c) the present status of the projects;

(d) the time by which the Vellore airport will be fully functional;

(e) whether the Salem and Vellore airports are at present unguarded; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to make both these airports secured by deploying adequate security personnel?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) Salem is an operational airport and security is provided by State Police. Thirty six Airport Security Unit Personnel drawn from Tamil Nadu Police are posted at this airport. During operational hours, 31 police personnel are deployed for security duties at places like operational area, Terminal Building, Technical Block, Control Tower and other vital points. During non-operational hours, five police personnel are deployed for guarding duties at important locations round the clock. Vellore is a non-operational airport, guarded by two chowkidars of Airports Authority of India.

[Translation]

### Women Participation in Education Sector

1690. SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to initiate/ implement National Action Plan for ensuring more participation of women in the field of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The National Policy on Education (NPE), 1986, as modified in 1992 provides "Education will be used as an agent of basic change in the status of women. The removal of women's illiteracy and obstacles inhibiting their access to, and retention in, elementary education will receive overriding priority through provision of special support services and effective monitoring. Major emphasis will also be laid on women's participation in vocational, technical and professional education at different levels". In pursuance of the policy framework envisaged in the NPE, there are several programmes/schemes being implemented by the Government, for the education and empowerment for women/girls viz. Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya residential school for girls, Incentives to girls for secondary education, Mahila Samakhya Programme, Construction of Women's/Girl's Hostels in Polytechnics, National Programme for education of girls at Elementary Level (NPEGEL), Central Sector Scholarship Scheme for college and university students, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA), Scheme for construction and running of girls hostels for students of secondary and higher education.

University Grants Commission (UGC) also implements various schemes for educational empowerment of women viz. Indira Gandhi Scholarships for single girl child for pursuing higher and technical education, Construction of Women's Hostels, Women's Study Centres in universities for gender studies and polices in respect of empowerment of women and their role in society, Day Care Centres for children of University employees/faculty and married students, Schemes for creating exclusive infrastructure facilities like common room, toilets etc. for women, Capacity Building for women managers in Higher Education and Part-time Research Fellowships for women etc. The Indira Gandhi National Open University (IGNOU) has been making efforts to reach out to the women learners specially in remote and rural areas by setting up new schools, School of Gender and development studies aimed at achieving gender parity and equity through these programmes. In Kendriya Vidyalayas, no tuition fees is charged from girls students. Single girl child in Kendriya Vidyalayas is exempted from the payment of all fees with effect from 01.01.2006. Jawahar Navodaya Vidyalayas have 33% reservation of seats for girl students.

### Solar Energy for Mobile Towers

1691. SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the telephone operators including Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) have shown their inability to install signal towers in hilly and remote areas due to lack of electricity facilities;

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

(c) whether the Government proposes to promote use of solar and other alternate source of energy to power the signal towers and also control pollution; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No, Madam.

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

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Renewable energy system viz. Solar Photo Voltaic (SPV), Solar-Wind Turbine Generator (WTG) hybrid systems depending upon the technical feasibility are effective to provide stable power supply to telecom equipment at the off grid and rural sites.

Twenty Pilot project for solar & solar - Wind hybrid system to power the mobile Base Terminal Station (Mobile towers) are being carried out to examine the reduction in Diesel Generator run time, diesel fuel savings, air pollution etc. and to bring about the savings in operational cost.

[English]

### Look East Policy

1692. DR. THOKCHOM MEINYA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of India still pursues the Look East Policy;

(b) if so, the details of the present activities being undertaken under the said Policy;

(c) whether the linking of our road network particularly NH-39 with that of Myanmar, Thailand, Singapore, etc. is part of our Look East Policy; and

(d) if so, the progress made, so far, in this direction?

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

(b) There has been steady progress in India's ties with countries of East Asia as well as in the India-ASEAN relationship through the years. India became a Sectoral Dialogue Partner of ASEAN in 1992. The relationship was upgraded within ten years in 2002 to the level of an Annual Summit Level Dialogue Partnership. Trade between India and ASEAN countries has now reached US\$ 55.21 billion as compared to US\$ 7.84 billion in 2001-2002. India is today ASEAN's sixth largest trading partner and eighth largest investor. The Framework Agreement for Comprehensive Economic Cooperation signed in 2003 is at the heart of India's economic engagement with ASEAN countries. An Agreement on Trade-in-Goods has been concluded after negotiations over six years. India and ASEAN are also Intensifying cooperation in diverse sectors, including science and technology, tourism, transport and infrastructure, information and communication technology, space technologies, agriculture, energy etc. India is pursuing extensive engagements with countries of North East Asia with whom also our trade and investment ties are increasing rapidly. There are regular high level exchanges between countries in East Asia and India, including Ministerial/Summit level events.

(c) and (d) The Government of India has built the 160 km (approx) India-Myanmar Friendship Road between Tamu-Kalewa-Kalemyo (TKK road) in Myanmar which connects Myanmar to Moreh in Manipur. This will eventually become part of the India-ASEAN Highway. India and Myanmar are also in discussions to undertake various other road projects including the road from Zawkhathar (Mizoram)/Rhi into Myanmar. These roads, besides providing a valuable cross border link between India and Myanmar, enhance cross border trade, tourism and economic development of the areas on both sides of the border.

*[Translation]***Welfare of Women Employees of NIC**

1693. SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:

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

(a) whether the Government has formulated any programme for the welfare and security of the women employees of National Informatics Centre; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) National Informatics Centre (NIC) has not formulated any specific programme for welfare of women employees. However, following measures have been taken towards the well-being, social benefit and security of the women in NIC:

- (i) A Committee to examine cases of Sexual Harassment in NIC, has been active for over a decade and takes up cases as and when they occur to provide redress to the women involved.
- (ii) Online Grievance Redressal system of NIC provides a forum to women employees also to address their issues in a completely transparent manner.
- (iii) Women employees of NIC have constituted a body called Sanghamitra, which has been active since over a decade. It addresses all women related issues and looks after the needs of women employees only.
- (iv) A Ladies Common Room has been allocated with comfortable furniture where the women employees can rest/relax/meet
- (v) NIC has a Welfare Unit which looks after the requirements of women also.
- (vi) Seminars/Talks are organized from time to time on topics specific to women, such as 'Empowerment of Women' etc.

*[English]***Education Policy**

1694. SHRI P. KARUNAKARAN:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA:

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

(a) whether the Government proposes to formulate an education policy to make the education system in the country at par with International level;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken/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 (c) While there are many proposals for reviewing the National Policy on Education 1986 (as modified in 1992), to meet the challenges taking place in education sector globally, Government have taken several initiatives i.e. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day-Meal Scheme, National Curriculum Framework, etc.

*[Translation]***International Schools**

1695. SHRI JAGDISH SHARMA:  
SHRI BAL KUMAR PATEL:

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

(a) the number of schools having international affiliations, State-wise and foreign affiliating body-wise;

(b) whether these affiliations are given through Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof along with the deciding authority of its syllabus and teachers;

(d) whether the Union Government has decided to regulate international schools in India and to consider a system of registration for them; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Currently, no such data is being maintained by the Ministry. Affiliation proposals are neither received nor routed through the Ministry.

(d) Presently, no such decision has been taken by the Ministry.

(e) Does not arise.

#### Violation of RTE Act

1696. SHRI SHAILENDRA KUMAR:  
SHRI JAGDISH THAKOR:  
SHRI K.C. SINGH BABA:  
SHRIMATI PRIYA DUTT:

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

(a) whether the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act (RTE), 2009 are not being adhered to by all the schools;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of complaints received by the Government in this regard, so far, State-wise;

(d) the number of complaints disposed of/pending, so far, State-wise; and

(e) the number of schools against which action has been taken/initiated for violation of the said Act?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Responsibility of Schools are specified under Chapter IV of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and schools are required to adhere to the provisions contained therein. Implementation of the RTE Act is an ongoing process.

(c) to (e) As and when complaints are received, they are sent to the respective State Governments for appropriate action at their level. The National Commission for Protection of Child Rights (NCPCR) and the State Commission for Protection of Child Rights (SCPCR) have been entrusted with the responsibility to monitor the rights of the child under the RTE Act.

[English]

#### Enrolment Ratio of Disabled Persons

1697. SHRI VARUN GANDHI:  
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

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

(a) the details of enrolment of disabled persons for higher education in the country during the last three years, State-wise;

(b) the measures taken or propose to be taken by the Government to ensure the involvement of disabled persons in the higher education;

(c) whether the Government has implemented a three per cent reservation for the disabled in educational institutions, as per the Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act of 1995;

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

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Data are not being maintained by this Ministry in respect of enrolment in Higher Education of Disabled Persons.

(b) The Government has taken various measures as detail given below to promote the higher education among the disabled persons.

University Grants Commission (UGC) implements various schemes of educational empowerment of disabled persons viz. Higher Education for Persons with Special Needs (HEPSN) having three components (i) Establishment of Enabling Units for differently-abled persons (ii) Providing Access to Differently-abled persons (iii) Providing Special Equipment to augment Educational Services for Differently-abled Persons, Financial assistance to visually challenged teachers, Teacher Preparation in Special Education Scheme (TEPSE). UGC has also issued guidelines to Universities and Colleges in respect of persons with disability for 5% relaxation in marks at Post Graduate level for physically handicapped

for appearing in NET examination, Relaxations in upper age limit upto 5 years to persons with disabilities in admissions, 5% marks relaxation in post graduate 1st year for physically challenged awardees under the scheme of Indira Gandhi Post Graduate Scholarship for single girl child, Facilities for Cassette recorders for blind students. Disability Units in University and Colleges have been established with the purpose (i) to facilitate admission of persons with disability (ii) provide guidance and counseling to disabled individuals, (iii) create awareness about the needs of persons with disabilities, and other general issues concerning disabilities, and assist disabled graduates to gain successful employment in public as well as private sector.

Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for integrating Persons with Disabilities in the Mainstream of Technical and Vocational Education, 25 persons with

disabilities are provided admission to Diploma programmes in Engineering and Technology and 100 persons with disabilities are provided admission in Non-formal programmes.

(c) Yes Madam, as per the Persons with Disabilities. (Equal Opportunities, Protection of Rights and Full Participation) Act of 1995, UGC has issued guidelines to Universities and Colleges for providing 3% reservation in admission for persons with disability. 3% reservation in admission is also being provided for PwD in central educational institutes under the Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(d) and (e) State-wise details are not available. However, details are available in respect of some Central Educational Institutions and the same is placed at Statement enclosed.

#### **Statement**

*The number of PwD students in some of the Central Educational Institutions under the Ministry of Human Resource Development*

Sl.No.	Name of Central Educational Institution	No. of PwD students admitted
1	2	3
1.	NIT Tiruchirapalli, Tamil Nadu, 2010-11	6
2.	NIT Jalandhar, Punjab, 2010-11	16
3.	IIT, Guwahati, Assam, 2010-11	2
4.	NITK, Surathkal, Karnataka, 2010-11	1
5.	Malviya NIT, Jaipur, Rajasthan, 2010-11	21
6.	School of Planning and Architecture, New Delhi, 2010-11	4
7.	IIT, Kharagpur, West Bengal, 2010-11	39
8.	IIT, Madras, Tamil Nadu, 2010-11	29
9.	IIT, Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, 2010-11	2
10.	IIT, Allahabad, Uttar Pradesh, 2010-11	11
11.	RGII and T, Amethi, Uttar Pradesh, 2010-11	2
12.	Pt. Dwarka Prasad Mishra, HIT, Design and Mktg., Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh, 2010-11	5
13.	Dr. B.R. Ambedkar NIT, Jalandhar, Punjab, 2010-11	16

1	2	3
14.	IIM, Calcutta, West Bengal, 2010-11	11
15.	IIM, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, 2010-11	12
16.	NITIE, Maharashtra, 2010-11	2
17.	USER, Kolkata, West Bengal, 2010-11	3

### Education Monitoring Fund

1698. SHRI MANICKA TAGORE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to set up 'education monitoring fund for higher education and research' in the near future;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the reasons for setting up of such a proposal; and

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

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

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### Heritage Language Department

1699. SHRI P.L. PUNIA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal to set up a Department of Heritage Language in the central universities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Central Universities are

statutory autonomous bodies which decide on its own the courses and programme to be launched in the University at their end. However, following a meeting of the Round Table for Protection and Preservation of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and Endangered Languages held on 19.1.2011, the University Grant Commission has advised the Central Universities to evolve a policy for setting up a Centre for Endangered Languages.

[*English*]

### Appointment of Indians on Key Positions

1700. SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Government has asked the telecom operators in India to employ only Indians in key positions;

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

(c) the response of the telecom operators thereto;

(d) whether the Government proposes to formulate Employment Policy for Telecom Sector; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) Madam, Telecom Service licensee i.e. Access Services/NLD/ILD/ISP

were required to ensure compliance of the following conditions:

- (i) The Chief Officer in charge of technical network operations and the Chief Security Officer should be a resident Indian citizen.
- (ii) The officers/officials of the licensee companies dealing with the lawful interception of messages will be resident Indian citizens.
- (iii) The majority Directors on the Board of the Licensee company shall be Indian citizens.
- (iv) The positions of the Chairman, Managing Director, Chief Executive Officer (CEO) and/or Chief Financial Officer (CFO), if held by foreign nationals, would require to be security vetted by Ministry of Home Affairs (MHA). Security vetting shall be required periodically on yearly basis. In case something adverse is found during the security vetting, the direction of MHA shall be binding on the licensee,

Due to security related issues, further amendments to various telecom licences have been issued in May/June 2011, which inter-alia states that the licensee shall employ only Resident, trained Indian Nationals as Chief Technical officer/s, Chief Information Security Officer, Nodal Executives for handling interception and monitoring cases and incharge of GMSC, MSC, Softswitch, Central Database, Routers, Switches, Nodes, PoPs, ILD Gateway Switches and System Administrator/s.

These amendments were issued after detailed consultation with licensees( telecom operators).

(d) No, Madam.

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

#### **Installation of ILD**

1701. SHRI SUSHIL KUMAR SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether any private company had installed an ILD gateway which offered services within 10 km. of international border violating licence conditions;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government thereon;

(c) whether any committee was set up to recommend penalties for violation of licence agreements;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the recommendations of the committee; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) No Madam. Only International Long Distance (ILD) Service licensees are authorised to install ILD Gateway for carrying-out/bringing-in the international telecom traffic to/from other countries. Provision of domestic telecom services within the country is not covered under the scope of the ILD Service license. Accordingly, there is no question of offering services within 10 Km of international border through ILD Gateway.

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

#### **Service Tax on Air Travel**

1702. SHRI ANANTH KUMAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state the total amount collected as service tax from passengers during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): The revenue collected as Service Tax from passengers traveling by air (including air travel agent services) during the financial years 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 was Rs. 542.8 Crore, Rs. 668.6 Crore and 890.9 Crore respectively. In the current financial year the revenue collected during the 1st quarter (April-June, 2011) was Rs. 231.5 crore.

[Translation]

#### **Death of Patients**

1703. SHRIMATI TABASSUM HASAN: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the death rate of patients admitted in the hospitals/medical centers under various subsidiary companies of Coal India Limited (CIL) is increasing every year;

(b) if so, the details thereof during the last three years, company-wise and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether several posts of the specialists of various diseases are inadequately filled and lying vacant in various companies since long;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/being taken by the Government to fill the vacant posts;

(e) the time by which these vacant posts are likely to be filled up; and

(f) the total amount spent separately on medical resources/medicines and patients referred to other places for treatment by various companies during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) to (f) The information is being collected and would be placed on the table of the house.

[English]

#### Recovery of Arrears from Subscribers

1704. SHRI NAVJOT SINGH SIDHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether many subscribers of Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has defaulted in paying bills/arrears;

(b) if so, the details of arrears outstanding against the subscribers during the last three years and the current year; and

(c) the steps taken/being taken by MTNL to recover the arrears from defaulting subscribers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The details of arrears outstanding against the subscribers during the last three years and the current year are given below:

(Amount in Rs, Crore)

<i>MTNL outstanding arrears in respect of Basic, CDMA and GSM services as on</i>			
31.03.2009	31.03.2010	31.3.2011	30.6.2011
1173.73	1119.60	1103.49	1127.98

(c) The steps taken by MTNL to recover the arrears from defaulting subscribers are enclosed as statement.

#### **Statement**

The steps taken by MTNL for recovering arrears from defaulting subscribers are as given below:-

1. Strong monitoring and fixing of targets for recovering outstanding dues at all levels.
2. Recovery agents are employed for making recoveries.
3. A Revenue Assurance program is also being implemented in MTNL wherein efforts are being

made to ensure that maximum Revenue Billing and Revenue Realization takes place.

4. Under TR Action Plan, various schemes are launched from time to time to recover the outstanding. A drive has been initiated to settle the outstanding of disconnected numbers by adjusting their Security Deposits against their outstanding bills.
5. Convergent Billing System is being introduced for achieving further control on Revenue Assurance and realization of outstanding dues.
6. Automated telephonic reminders are sent to subscribers who default in making payments of



their bills. If customer's payment is not received by due date, then customer is reminded through IVRS for payment of amount due. However, if Customers' does not pay even after reminder, then the telephone line is disconnected within 35 days from the date of the bill. For first 30 days of disconnection customer's incoming facility is kept open, so that customer can be contacted and persuaded to make payment. If payment is not received even after 30 days from disconnection, then Incoming is also disabled. If subscriber pays the outstanding amount, the telephone line is reconnected on the same day. If subscriber fails to pay then a recovery procedure is to be followed.

- i. The recovery procedure follows by issue of notice and further follow up action. Telephone revenue Inspectors (wherever available) make a visit to the premises of the subscriber requesting him to make the payment. Then the line is permanently closed. Outstanding dues are adjusted against the available deposit. Final Notice is issued after adjusting the outstanding dues.
- ii. The external Recovery Agents are also appointed to strengthen the recovery process,
- iii. Legal notice is also issued, if there is no response to the notice issued.

In the events of the above efforts not yielding results, recovery suits are filed in the court of law wherever feasible.

#### **Admission of Disabled Children in Schools**

1705 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the Right to Education Act there is provision for admission of disabled children in schools;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of such children admitted in schools particularly in the State of Bihar;

(d) whether such students are facing difficulties as there is no special educator;

(e) if so, the requirement of such educators in the country, State-wise; and

(f) the time by which such teachers will be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Section 3 of the Right of children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act provides that:

- (i) Every child of the age of six to fourteen years shall have a right to free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school till completion of elementary education.
- (ii) For the purpose of sub-section (1), no child shall be liable to pay any kind of fee or charges or expenses which may prevent him or her from pursuing and completing the elementary education.

Provided that a child suffering from disability, as defined in clause (i) of section 2 of the Persons with Disabilities (Equal Opportunities, Protection and Full Participation) Act, 1996, shall have the right to pursue free and compulsory elementary education in accordance with the provisions of Chapter V of the said Act.

(c) 26.46 lakh children with special needs (CWSN) have been enrolled in school with the support provided under SSA. In Bihar, 2,56,784 CWSN have been enrolled.

(d) to (f) Under SSA, 18029 special educators have been approved for appointment as on 31.3.2011. In the year 2011-12, an additional 11973 special educators have been sanctioned to the States to provide support to CWSN. State-wise details are given in statement.

#### **Statement**

##### *State-wise Number of Special Educators Sanctioned under SSA for 2011-12*

Sl.No.	Name of the State	Targets for New RTs
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4491
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	147

1	2	3
4.	Bihar	1004
5.	Chhattisgarh	408
6.	Goa	17
7.	Gujarat	196
8.	Haryana	116
9.	Himachal Pradesh	182
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	438
11.	Jharkhand	259
12.	Karnataka	39
13.	Kerala	153
14.	Madhya Pradesh	804
15.	Maharashtra	0
16.	Manipur	31
17.	Meghalaya	16
18.	Mizoram	0
19.	Nagaland	46
20.	Orissa	499
21.	Punjab	441
22.	Rajasthan	277
23.	Sikkim	9
24.	Tamil Nadu	249
25.	Tripura	3
26.	Uttar Pradesh	529
27.	Uttarakhand	10
28.	West Bengal	1566
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0
30.	Chandigarh	3
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4
32.	Daman and Diu	2

1	2	3
33.	Delhi	0
34.	Lakshadweep	6
35.	Pondicherry	28
Total		11973

[*Translation*]

**Commercialization of Education**

1706. SHRIMATI RAMA DEVI:  
SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:

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

(a) whether education is increasingly becoming commercialized in the country;

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

(c) whether Judiciary and other several organizations have also expressed its serious concern over commercialization of certain sectors of education;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the corrective measures 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. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (e) It has been stressed in National Policy on Education as well as in several judicial pronouncements that education is a not-for-profit activity and commercialisation of education is to be avoided. Further, as per the UGC Act, 1956, the Commission has been empowered to take steps to ensure that no candidate secures admission to any course of studies by reason of economic power and thereby prevents a more meritorious candidate from securing admission to such course of study. The UGC Act provides that no college shall accept, whether directly or indirectly, any payment otherwise than by way of fees; or any donation of gift (whether in cash or kind), from, or in relation to, any student in connection with his admission to, and prosecution of, any course of study.

In its judgement dated 31st October, 2002 in the matter of T.M.A. Pai Foundation & Ors. Versus State of

Karnataka, the Supreme Court of India had held that in setting up reasonable fee structure by private un-aided non-minority education institutions, the element of profiteering is not as yet accepted in Indian conditions. The fee structure must take into consideration the need to generate funds to be utilized for the betterment and growth of the educational institutions, the betterment of education in that institution and to provide facilities necessary for the benefit of students. The fixing of a rigid fee structure would be unacceptable condition.

In the matter of Islamic Academy & Ors. Versus the State of Karnataka & Ors., the Supreme Court had directed that in order to give effect to the judgement in TMA Pai's case, '...the respective State Governments/concerned authority shall set up, in each State, a Committee headed by a retired High Court Judge who shall be nominated by the Chief Justice of that State.....The Committee will be at liberty to approve the free structure or to propose some other fee which can be charged by the institute...'

In the matter of P.A. Inamdar & Ors. Versus State of Maharashtra & Ors., the Supreme Court of India had held that capitation fee cannot be permitted to be charged and no seat can be permitted to be appropriated by payment of capitation fee.

The Government has taken several initiatives to curb commercialization of education. Section 13 of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 clearly prohibits collection of any capitation fee. As regards higher educational institutions, a legislative proposal namely "The Prohibition of Unfair Practices in Technical Educational Institutions, Medical Educational Institutions and Universities Bill, 2010" has already been introduced in the Parliament.

[English]

### **Tapi Gas Pipeline**

1707. SHRI PRABODH PANDA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is likely to opt for Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline instead of Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Pipeline under the pressure from America;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there was no mention of the IPI Pipeline during the discussion on energy security with the visiting US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) To sustain our high growth rate and ensure energy security, India needs to tie up new sources of energy. With this objective in mind, Government is trying to ensure import of natural gas through trans-national pipelines which include the Turkmenistan-Afghanistan-Pakistan-India (TAPI) Gas Pipeline Project and the Iran-Pakistan-India (IPI) Gas Pipeline project. The TAPI Gas Pipeline Project involves construction of 1700 kms (approx.) pipeline from Turkmenistan's South Yolotan-Osman field through Herat and Kandahar in Afghanistan to Multan in Pakistan and finally extending upto Pak-India border near Fazilka. After several rounds of negotiations, two agreements - Gas Pipeline Framework Agreement (GPFA) and Inter-Governmental Agreement (IGA) were signed during the TAPI Summit held on December 11, 2010. On the IPI Project, various important issues, i.e., pricing of gas, delivery point of gas, project structure, payment of transportation tariff and transit fee for passage of natural gas through Pakistan, security of supply, etc. are under discussion amongst the participating countries. No agreement relating to the Project has been signed so far.

(c) and (d) During the recent visit of the U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Clinton to India, the two sides discussed bilateral cooperation and joint projects in the area of energy.

### **Using LPG for Mid Day Meal Scheme**

1708. SHRI C.R. PATIL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether at most of the centres of mid day meal, fuel wood is used as the main fuel for cooking;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government proposes to assist the State Governments in using LPG and other fuels for cooking at all the centres; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. In 78%

schools across the country, mid day meal is cooked with fuels other than gas.

(c) and (d) A one time Central assistance @ Rs. 5000/- per school is provided for provisioning of cooking devices stove, chulha, containers for storage of foodgrains and other ingredients and utensils for cooking and serving. In addition, LPG cylinders for cooking in schools are provided at domestic rates.

#### **Srinagar Airport**

1709. SHRI S.D. SHARIQ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Srinagar airport has been declared as an International airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether flights to foreign destinations Including Dubai are operated from the airport;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the details of new flights likely to be introduced from the airport?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Srinagar Airport has been declared as an International Airport vide Government of India Notification dated 11-03-2005.

(c) to (f) At present, no scheduled international flights are operating ex-Srinagar.

As far as Indian carriers are concerned, they are free to mount services to foreign destinations from any point of India in accordance with the respective bilateral air services arrangements. However, actual operations by any airlines are always decided by its own commercial judgement.

Regarding domestic operations, Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is

however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places including Srinagar airport depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

#### **Safety and Security of Airports**

1710. SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
SHRI K. SUGUMAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken/proposes to take special steps with regard to safety and security of airports in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there is any proposal to bring a legislation to deal with the security of airports in the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the details of cases of security lapses at various airports of the country during the past three months, airport-wise;

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the guilty including the security personnel of airports;

(g) whether the Government proposes to revamp the present security set up at airports; and

(h) if so, the details thereof along with the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to check security lapses at airports?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a), (b) and (g) Yes, Madam. Several steps have been taken to strengthen the safety and security of airports such as provision of Closed Circuit TV (CCTV) at terminal buildings, Inline X-Ray Baggage System to screen 100% baggage, random checking at the entry gate of terminal buildings, restricted visitors' entry, banning of carriage of any hand baggage by the visitors in the terminal building, regular security audit of the airports, etc. Apart from this, a special study was also conducted by Consultant of International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) covering the following areas:

- (i) Restructuring of Administration of the existing BCAS;
- (ii) Setting up of a dedicated Aviation Security Force (ASF) for airports;
- (iii) Design a robust operational framework for aviation security, striking the right balance between Aviation Security (AVSEC) and facilitation; and
- (iv) Propose alternative mechanism, if any, to discharge non-core functions.
- (c) No Madam.
- (d) Does not arise,
- (e) and (f) The details of the incidents of security lapses during the past three months brought to the notice of the Bureau of Civil Aviation Security are enclosed as statement.
- (h) Government is considering a comprehensive security review of the aviation Security to strengthen the overall security at airports.

**Statement**

*Details of Security Lapses at Airports during Past three Months (May-July) (Airport Wise)*

Sl.No.	Date of Incident	Name of Airport	Brief of Security Lapse	Action taken against security personnel.
1	2	3	4	5
1.	12.05.2011	Udaipur Airport	An unauthorized person entered the operational area through boundary wall. The guilty was caught by CISF staff and handed over to the local police and was booked under section 447 of IPC for trespass.	A suitable action as per CISF act and rule has been taken against the guilty security personnel.
2	24.05.2011	Kolkata Airport	A person namely Arif Hussain, S/O Majeed Hussain, R/o Gopalpur house, muslim para, Dum Dum Airport, Kolkata 52 entered into the operational area of NSCBI Airport Kolkata by scaling over the perimeter wall near watch tower no. 2. The said person was apprehended by CISF personnel with stolen metal pipe measuring 2 feet approx. in length. The person was then handed over to NSCBI Airport PS for further legal action. NSCBI police station had registered this incident vide GD No. 948 dt. U/S 41/109 CRPC and the accuse	Report awaited.

1	2	3	4	5
			was forwarder to the Hon Court of ACJM. Barrackpore North 24, PGMS.	
3	28.06.2011	Tiruchi Airport	One person named Arunachalam intruded in the Airside behind civil office and entered the ops. Area. On interrogation by the police, the said person was found to be a mentally disturbed. Const. R.K. Nagaloti was on duty at that time. Airport police, Tiruchi have registered the case and FIR was lodged for further legal action.	Shri. Nagaloti has been found guilty of negligence for his failure to prevent the intrusion and hence charge sheet has been issued under CISF rules.
4	06.07.2011	Madurai Airport	Two person namely V Bhagyaraj and Bhartiraja of Madurai District entered inside the ops. Area by scaling over perimeter wall near DVOR.HC GD AMMJ Hussain of ASG was on duty at that time of intrusion, They were handed over to Perungudi police station for further investigation.	Departmental action has been taken under CISF rules against the HC for negligence on duty and failure to detect the intruder.
5	13.7.2011	Madurai Airport	One person named AS Achchi Lal was entering the ops area by scaling over perimeter wall of Madurai Airport near DVOR. He has been Handed over to Perungudi police station where further investigations are on for legal action accordingly.	The intruder was apprehended while he was trying to scale the wall, hence no action against the CISF staff.

#### Development of Classical Language

1711. SHRI RAMESH VISHWANATH KATTI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has not provided any funds for development and propagation of the Kannada language even after several requests made by the Government of Karnataka;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing any assistance to the State of Karnataka for the purpose; and

(c) the time by which the assistance is likely to be provided by the Union Government for development of the Kannada language?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) The Government of India's

programmes for development and propagation of classical languages including Kannada are undertaken and implemented directly by the Central Government as Centrally funded Schemes and as such the question of granting funds to the State Government of Karnataka for the purpose does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Supply of Uranium to India

1712. DR. BALIRAM: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Australia has decided not to supply uranium to India;

(b) if so, reasons therefor;

(c) the details of steps taken by the Government in this regard;

(d) whether the bilateral ties between the two countries may be affected due to this; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) Yes. The Australian Government has taken the position that it will not supply Uranium to countries that have not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

(c) to (e) The Government is in touch with the Australian Government in this regard. However, the multifaceted relationship with Australia is expanding in diverse areas including in trade & investment, energy & resources, education and science & technology.

#### Posts in DGCA

1713. SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI ASHOK ARGAL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts in various cadres/directorates under the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) and the number of posts out of these lying vacant during each of the last three years and the current year, post-wise;

(b) the reasons for these posts remaining vacant;

(c) the total number of actual strength of the officers at present in the Directorate alongwith the details of transfer policy in regard to them;

(d) whether the shortage of officers due to these vacant posts is leading to delays in the works of the DGCA causing heavy losses;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps being taken by the Government to fill up the vacant posts and the time by which the said vacant posts are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details are enclosed as Statement.

(b) The Government has created 427 additional Group 'A' posts in various Directorates of Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) in May, 2009. Filling up of newly created posts involves framing/revision of Recruitment Rules, consultation of Department of Personnel & Training, Union Public Service Commission after adhering to all procedures. Due to the same, filling up of posts takes time.

(c) Out of 597 sanctioned posts in Group 'A', 142 have been filled up on regular basis. Apart from this 96 posts have been filled up by consultants on short term contract basis and another 39 on secondment basis. In Group B out of 31 sanctioned posts, 14 are occupied. In Group C and D out of 369 sanctioned posts, 269 are occupied on regular basis.

(d) Shortage of manpower is not affecting passenger safety as DGCA is managing its regulatory functions by prioritizing them appropriately and by recruiting experts on secondment/ contract basis.

(e) Does not arise.

(f) As per the Phasing Plan approved by Department of Expenditure, the posts are required to be filled by 30.4.2012. Ministry has taken up the matter with UPSC at the level of Secretary for expeditious finalisation of recruitment.

**Statement***Vacancy position of D.G.C.A. during the last three years and the Current Year, Post-wise.*

Sl. No.	Name of the Post	Before creation of posts Sanctioned Strength	After creation of posts Sanctioned Strength as on 01.05.2009	Vacancy as on 01.04.2008	Vacancy as on 01.04.2009	Vacancy as on 01.04.2010	Vacancy Current year as on 01.07.2011
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
01.	Director General	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
02.	Joint Director General	03	03	01	01	Nil	Nil
03.	Deputy Director General	06	11	01	01	03	05
04.	Director of Operation	02	08	Nil	01	07	04
05.	Dy. Dir. Operation	11	28	07	06	22	22
06.	Asstt. Dir. Ops.	14	64	08	10	60	62
07.	Operation Officer	05	05	04	04	05	05
08.	Director Flying Trg.	01	01	01	01	01	01
09.	Chief Flight Ops. Ins.	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
10.	FOI (Aeroplane)	12	12	10	10	Nil	04
11.	FOI (Helicopter)	01	02	01	01	02	02
12.	Flight Engg. Ins.	01	01	01	01	01	01
13.	Dir. (R&I)	01	01	Nil	Nil	01	01
14.	DD (R&I)	01	03	Nil	Nil	01	01
15.	AD (R&I)	02	05	01	01	05	05
16.	Dir. (F&A)	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
17.	Dir. (ISS)	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
18.	Dy. Dir.(ISS)	02	02	01	02	02	02
19.	AD (ISS)	02	02	01	Nil	Nil	Nil
20.	Legal Officers	Nil	02	Nil	Nil	02	02



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
21.	Dangerous Good	Nil	05	Nil	Nil	05	05
22.	Medical Officer	Nil	02	Nil	02	02	02
23.	Dy. Dir. (Skill Enhancement)	Nil	01	Nil	01	01	01
24.	Asstt. Dir. (Skill Enhancement)	Nil	01	Nil	01	01	01
25.	Accounts Officer (Trg.)	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	01	01
26.	Dy. Dir. (Metrology)	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	01	01
27.	Asstt. Dir. (Metrology)	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	01	01
28.	Programme coordinator	Nil	01	Nil	Nil	01	01
29.	System Analyst	Nil	04	Nil	Nil	04	04
30.	Cabin Safety Inspector	Nil	07	Nil	Nil	07	07
31.	DAS	03	06	03	03	04	05
32.	DDAS	05	10	03	03	07	07
33.	ADAS	09	22	02	02	11	11
34.	ASO	07	43	03	03	43	43
35.	DAW	08	08	06	06	06	06
36.	DDAW	24	38	10	10	21	20
37.	SAWO	43	74	14	14	31	31
38.	AWO	47	130	32	32	129	129
39.	Accounts Officer	01	02	01	01	01	01
40.	Asstt. Library & Information Officer	01	01	01	01	01	01
41.	Asstt. Director(OL)	01	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
42.	Assistant Communication Officer	01	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
43.	Sr.Statistical Officer	02	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil
44.	Statistical Investigator Gr.II	02	02	Nil	Nil	01	02
45.	Sr.Hindi Translator	01	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
46.	Jr.Hindi Translator	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
47.	Library & Information Assistant	02	02	01	01	01	01
48.	Library Clerk	04	04	02	02	01	01
49.	Senior Computer	01	02	01	01	01	02
50.	Cashier	01	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	02

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
51.	Caretaker	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
52.	Communication Assistant	03	06	02	02	05	05
53.	Telephone Operator	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
54.	Despatch Rider	01	01	Nil	01	01	01
55.	Record Keeper	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
56.	Manager Gr.II	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
57.	Assistant Manager-cum-Storekeeper	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
58.	Halwai	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
59.	Assistant Halwai	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
60.	Cook	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
61.	Tea & Coffee Maker	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
62.	Bearer	07	07	Nil	01	01	01
63.	Sweeper	01	01	Nil	01	01	01
64.	Daftry	16	16	Nil	Nil	Nil	01
65.	Peon	43	43	08	08	08	08
66.	Senior Peon	02	02	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
67.	Library Attendant	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
68.	Junior Gestetner Operator	01	01	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
69.	Farash	03	03	01	01	01	01
70.	Safawiala	06	06	04	04	04	04
71.	Laboratory Attendant	02	02	01	01	01	01
72.	Laboratory Helper	01	01	01	01	01	01
73.	Helper (Workshop)	02	02	01	01	01	01
74.	Director(AED)	2	4	Nil	Nil	2	3
75.	Dy Director (AED)	6	11	Nil	4	7	7
76.	Asstt. Director (AED)	7	20	Nil	Nil	10	10
77.	Aeronautical Officer(AED)	14	26	4	4	18	18
78.	Project Officer (AED)	1	1	1	1	1	Abolished
79.	Foreman (SMS)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
80.	Chief Draughtsman (GR.I)	1	1	1	1	1	1
81.	Asstt. Foreman(C&M)	2	2	2	2	2	2

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
82.	Junior Aeronautical Officer(Aeronautics)	3	3	3	3	3	3
83.	Junior Aeronautical officer (Testing)	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	4
84.	Junior Aeronautical Officer (Metalurgy)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
85.	Junior Aeronautical officer (Laboratory)	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	2
86.	Junior Aeronautical Officer (Aircraft Evolution)	1	1	1	1	1	1
87.	Draughtsman Gr.I	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
88.	Draughtsman Gr.II	5	5	1	1	1	1
89.	Draughtsman Gr.III	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
90.	Junior Technical Asstt. (Lab)	3	3	1	1	1	3
91.	Foreman (Machine Shop)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
92.	Chargeman (Marchine shop)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
93.	Mechanic	3	3	Nil	1	1	1
94.	Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (Woodshop)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
95.	Chargemand (WS)	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
96.	Supervisor (WS)	2	2	1	1	1	1
97.	Senior Carpenter	1	1	1	1	1	1
98.	Carpenter	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
100.	Storekeeper	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
101.	Aircraft Maintenance Engineer (SMS)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
102.	Chargeman (SMS)	1	1	Nil	1	1	1
103.	Supervisor (SMS)	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
104.	Fitter Mechanic	1		Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
105.	Aircraft Finisher	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
106.	Smior Fibre Glass Mechanic	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
107.	Dope & Fabric Worker	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
108.	Welder	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
109.	Superintendent	4	7	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
110.	Head Clerk	4	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	1
111.	Senior Clerk	18	18	4	4	4	4

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
112.	Junior Clerk	42	36	14	14	14	14
113.	Steno Grade-II	15	30	6	6	21	21
114.	Steno Grade-III	35	62	29	29	56	56
115.	Aircraft Maintenance Engineer	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
116.	Store Keeper	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
117.	Winch Operator	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
118.	Carpenter	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
119.	Dope & Fabric Worker	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
120.	Aircraft Mechanic	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
121.	Mistry	3	3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
122.	Peon	54	45	14	14	14	14
123.	Record Sorter	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
124.	Daftry	4	4	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
125.	Chowkidar	5	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
126.	Traffic hand	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
127.	Cleaner	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
128.	Asstt. Aircraft Mechanic	1	1	1	1	1	1
129.	Safaiwala	1	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
130.	MT Driver	32	32	10	13	13	13

### Uranium Reserves

1714. SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the existing deposits of usable uranium in the country;

(b) the per specialist quantum of uranium required to continue the present atomic power generation;

(c) the authentic deposits of uranium being explored and the status of the exploration; and

(d) the probable deposits of the uranium which is yet to be explored for commercially viable production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy has established the presence of 1,71,672 tonnes of Uranium (U308) as on 30.06.2011.

(b) The indigenous uranium resources are adequate to fuel reactors of the capacity of about 10,000 MWe.

(c) At present AMD is exploring uranium deposits at Tumallapalle-Rachkuntapalle, Kadapa District (Andhra Pradesh), Rohil, Sikar District (Rajasthan), Wahkut and

Umthungkut (Meghalaya), Gogi, Gulburga District (Karnataka), Singridungri-Banadungri and Bangurdih, Singhbhum District (Jharkhand). Out of these deposits, 63,269 tonnes of uranium resources Uranium (U308) have been established during the XI Plan Period. In Rohil, the Exploratory Drilling done till date has established 5,100 tonnes of Uranium (U308). In Meghalaya, about 19,738 tonnes of Uranium (U308) has been established. In Gogi, 4,682 tonnes of Uranium (U308) has been established. In Jharkhand, about 50,978 tonnes of Uranium (U308) has been established.

(d) There are number of smaller deposits in parts of Chhattisgarh basin, Bundelkhand Craton and Kaladgi Basin areas located at Chhattisgarh, Uttar Pradesh and Karnataka which are yet to be explored.

#### **Private Airlines on International Routes**

1715. SHRI SATPAL MAHARAJ: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has given permission to some private airlines to operate flights on the international routes;

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

(c) the time by which the said operations are likely to be started;

(d) the likely affect of this move on Air Indian and Indian Airlines; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to protect the interest of national carriers and passengers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. International operations were commenced by Jet Airways and Jetlite in 2004, Kingfisher Airlines in 2008 and Spicejet in 2010. The current international operations by them are as under-

Jet Airways - Mumbai - Singapore vv, Chennai - Singapore vv, Delhi - Singapore vv, Chennai - Kuala Lumpur vv, Mumbai -Bangkok vv, Delhi - Bangkok vv, Kolkata - Bangkok vv, Mumbai- Hong Kong vv, Delhi - Hong Kong vv, Mumbai - London vv, Delhi - London vv, Delhi - Milan vv, Chennai - Brussels - New York & vv, Mumbai - Brussels - Newark & vv, Delhi - Brussels -

Toronto & vv, Mumbai - Johannesburg - vv, Chennai - Colombo vv, Mumbai - Colombo vv, Delhi - Colombo vv, Delhi - Kathmandu vv, Mumbai - Kathmandu vv, Delhi - Dhaka vv, Kolkata - Dhaka vv, Mumbai - Dhaka vv, Mumbai - Jeddah vv, Mumbai - Riyadh vv, Mumbai - Dammam vv, Trivandrum-Dammam vv, Trivandrum - Muscat vv, Cochin-Muscat vv, Mumbai-Muscat vv, Mumbai - Dubai vv, Chennai - Dubai vv, Delhi - Dubai vv, Hyd - Dubai vv, Mumbai - Doha vv, Delhi - Doha vv, Cochin Doha vv, Cochin - Sharjah vv, Mumbai - Kuwait vv, Delhi- Abu Dhabi vv, Mumbai - Abu Dhabi vv, Mumbai - Bahrain vv.

JetLite - Delhi - Kathmandu vv

Kingfisher Airlines - Mumbai - London vv, Delhi - London vv, Mumbai - Hong Kong vv, Delhi - Hong Kong vv, Mumbai - Singapore vv, Delhi- Bangkok vv, Mumbai - Bangkok vv, Kolkata - Bangkok vv, Chennai - Colombo vv, Bangalore - Dubai vv, Delhi - Dubai vv, Mumbai-Dubai vv, Delhi- Kathmandu vv, Kolkata - Dhaka vv

Spicejet - Delhi - Kathmandu vv, Chennai - Colombo vv

Further, traffic rights have also been granted to Indigo Airlines who will commence operations from September 2011 as under -

Delhi - Dubai vv, Mumbai - Dubai vv, Delhi - Bangkok vv, Mumbai - Bangkok vv, Delhi - Singapore vv, Mumbai - Singapore vv, Delhi - Kathmandu vv, Mumbai - Muscat vv.

(d) and (e) As per Government policy, due consideration is always given to the operational plans submitted by Air India before allocation of traffic rights to other eligible applicants. Air India thus has the first right of refusal.

#### **Extinction of Languages**

1716. SHRIMATI MEENA SINGH: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the UNESCO has warned India that about 196 languages are on the verge of extinction;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government has taken/proposed to be taken any measures/steps to save these endangered languages of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF THE STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI) (a) and (b) The 'UNESCO Atlas of World's Languages in Danger', which according to UNESCO is a 'living' database being corrected constantly on the basis of user feedback and screening of specialists, has listed 196 languages for India, whose degree of endangerment varies from 'Vulnerable' to 'Extinct' as follows:

Vulnerable Languages:	84
Definitely Endangered Languages:	62
Severely Endangered Languages:	06
Critically Endangered Languages:	35
Extinct Languages (since the 1950s)	09
<b>Total</b>	<b>196</b>

However, not all these languages listed in the UNESCO's Atlas are recognised as languages in the Census of India Report, 2001. The degree of endangerment, as can be seen, varies from language to language. Therefore, it would not be correct to say that 196 languages are on the verge of extinction.

(c) to (e) The Ministry has set up a Round Table under the Chairmanship of Human Resource Development Minister for protection and preservation of Indigenous Traditional Knowledge and Endangered Languages. The Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, has documented/ digitally recorded many of these languages. Moreover, it has implemented various programmes on data collection, description, documentation, and material production in a number of these languages in which NGOs are also involved. It has also produced dictionaries, grammars, primers, etc. in some of these languages.

[English]

#### Target of Millennium Development Goals

1717. SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is lagging behind in achieving the targets set under Millennium Development Goals;

(b) if so, the details of the achievements made so far against the goals and targets and the reasons for slow progress in this regard;

(c) whether there is an urgent need for specific policy to achieve the goals on time; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The status of achievements under the framework of Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) adopted for India is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) and (d) The Eleventh Five Year Plan is based on the strategy of promoting inclusive growth for which 27 monitorable targets have been specified. These targets in a way reflect the philosophy of Millennium Development Goals to which all the nations are committed to. While most of the targets under MDGs are likely to be achieved, however, under some health and nutritional indicators, India may not fully achieve the targets. The Government has already taken initiatives in the form of implementing National Rural Health Mission (NRHM), Integrated Child Development Scheme (ICDS) and Mid-Day Meal Scheme etc. to provide improved health services and increase the nutritional level of the children. These measures are expected to improve health and nutrition status of the people in the country.

#### Statement

##### MDG Framework for India

##### MDG 1—Eradicate Extreme Poverty and Hunger

Target	Achievement
1	2
<b>Target 1:</b> Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the Percentage of Population below the National Poverty Line.	i. The incidence of poverty declined from 55 percent in 1973-74 to 36 percent in 1993-94 and further to 27.5 percent in 2004-05. These estimates are based on Uniform Recall Period (URP) consumption distribution data of the National Sample Survey (NSS), The trend rate

1

2

of decline based on URP estimates is 0.8 percent during 1993-94 to 2004-05. On the basis of recomputed poverty lines, the Tendulkar Committee estimated the poverty ratio to be at 37.2% for the year 2004-05 as compared to 45.3% in 1993-94. On this basis, the poverty ratio should be reduced to around 23% to meet the MDG target. Since 2004-05, there has been a significant achievement in growth rate of GDP. Also, as an impact of various flagship programmes especially the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MGNREGA), the poverty head count ratio is expected to be close to the targets of MDG by 2015.

**Target 2:** Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger.

- ii. With reference to the 1990 level of the proportion of underweight children below 3 years estimated at 53.51%, the target level for India works out to be 26.76%. The prevalence of underweight children below 3-years of age was of the order of 46% in 2005-06 as against 47% in 1998-99 which shows only marginal improvement in nourishment. Thus, going at the present pace of change, India is likely to fall short of the 2015 target.

#### **MDG 2: Achieve Universal Primary Education**

**Target 3:** Ensure that by 2015 children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary education.

- i. To achieve universal primary education, India has to increase the primary school Net Enrolment Rate (NER) to 100% by 2015 and wipe out at the same time the dropout. The overall NER of 96% in 2008 against 87.4% in 2000 indicates that 100% NER should be achievable before 2015. However, the dropout rate in primary grades during 2007-08 is 9.36 %.
- ii. The adult literacy rate (15-24 years) has also increased from 61.9% in 1991 to 76.4% in 2001. Towards achieving 100% Youth Literacy by 2015, India is well on track going by the rate of decline of illiteracy observed during 1991-2001 and is likely to attain 100% youth literacy by the year 2013-14.

#### **MDG 3: Promote Gender Equality and Empower Women**

**Target 4.** Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and in all levels of education no later than 2015.

- i. The female male proportion in respect of primary education was 76:100 in 1990-91 which has increased to 94:100 in 2006-07. During the same period, the proportion has increased from 60:100 to 82:100 in case of secondary education. Gender parity in the primary and secondary levels is expected to be achieved by 2015 going by the rate of change observed between 1990 and 2005. However, it is unlikely to be achieved under tertiary education.
- ii. The second indicator under MDG 3 is the ratio of literate women to men known as literacy gender parity index that is defined as the ratio of the female literacy rate to the male literacy rate for the age group 15-24 years. The ratio of literate women to men in the age group 15-24 years,

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which was observed to be 0.67 in 1991 and 0.80 in 2001, tends to attainment of gender parity in literacy by 2015.

- iii. The third indicator is share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector, which is defined as the share of female workers in the non-agricultural sector expressed as a percentage of total employment in the sector. The rate of change over time in India in respect of the share of women in wage employment in the non-agricultural sector is rather slow- about 5 percentage points over a period of 5 years in the recent past and moved from 12.7 in 1990 to 17.9 in 2004. It is projected that at this rate of progression the share of women in wage employment can at best reach a level of about 24% by 2015. Labour markets in industry and services sectors in India are heavily male dominated and a 50:50 situation for men and women is too ideal to be true given the market dynamics and existing socio-cultural framework.

#### **MDG 4: Reduce Child Mortality**

**Target 5:** Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015, the under-five Mortality Rate.

- i. The Goal aims at reducing under-five mortality rate (U5MR) from about 125 deaths per thousand live births as estimated in 1990 to 42 in 2015. NFHS data for 1992-93, 1998-99 and 2005-06 indicate that the U5MR has decreased from 109.3 per thousand live births in 1992-93 to 74.3 per thousand live births in 2005-06 and by this trend; India may not reach the target by 2015.
- ii. More children are surviving their first year of life as the infant mortality rate (IMR) has also come down from 80 per thousand live births in 1990 to 50 per thousand in 2009. It has to come down to 26.7 per thousand live births by 2015 to reach the MDG target. By the trend so far, IMR target is not likely to be achieved by 2015. However, the proportion of 1 year old children immunised against measles has increased from 42.2% in 1992-93 to 69.6% in 2007-08.

#### **MDG 5: Improve Maternal Health**

**Target 6:** Reduce by three quarters, between 1990 and 2015, the Maternal Mortality Ratio.

- i. To achieve this Goal, India has to reduce maternal mortality (MMR) from 437 deaths per 100,000 live births in 1991 to 109 by 2015. The value of MMR was 301 for the period 2001-03 and 212 for the period 2007-09. The rate of decline from 2001-03 to 2007-09 is quite impressive and close to the required rate of decline for achieving the target. The proportion of births attended by skilled health personnel has been continuously increasing, (from 33.0% in 1992-93 to 52% in 2007-08) thereby reducing the chances of occurrence of maternal deaths. However, acceleration in institutional deliveries and deliveries by skilled/professional personnel will continue to have direct bearing upon reduction in MMR.



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**MDG 6: Combat HIV/AIDS, Malaria and Other Diseases**

**Target 7:** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS.

- i. India has a low prevalence of HIV among pregnant women as compared to other developing countries; the increase in prevalence rate from 0.74 per thousand pregnant women aged 15-24 years in 2002 to 0.86 in 2003 has been reversed and has come down to 0.68 in 2006. Similarly for pregnant women aged 25-49 years this rate per thousand pregnant women has come down from 0.80 in 2002 to 0.60 in 2006.

**Target 8:** Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases.

- ii. The prevalence and death rates associated with malaria are also declining. The annual parasite incidence rate has declined from 2.57 in 1990 to 1.59 in 2008 and 1.52 in 2009 (upto September). Death rate associated with malaria per 100 cases diagnosed with the disease has remained between 0.05 to 0.07 during 2005 and 2009 (upto September). The death rate associated with TB has come down from 42 deaths per 1,00,000 population in 1990 to 26 per 1,00,000 population in 2007. The proportion of TB patients successfully treated has also risen from 79 percent in 1996 to 87 percent in 2007. Overall, India is on track in respect of the target for these indicators.

**MDG 7: Ensure Environmental Sustainability**

**Target 9:** Integrate the Principles of Sustainable Development into Country Policies and Programmes and Reverse the loss of Environmental Resources.

- i. It aims at ensuring environmental sustainability. As per assessment made in 2003, total land area covered under different forests has been 20.62%, which has gone up to 21.02% as per assessment for the year 2007. As a result of persistent efforts to preserve this natural resource, net loss of forest area has been arrested. The reserved and protected forests together account for 19% of the total land area, some reserved forest areas were converted to protected areas during 2003-2005 keeping the total of the two almost the same during the period. The energy use has become efficient as there is a decline from about 36 kilogram oil equivalent in 1991-92 to about 32 kilogram oil equivalent in 2003-04 per GDP worth Rs. 1000.

**Target 10:** Halve, by 2015, the Proportion of People without Sustainable Access to Safe Drinking Water and Basic Sanitation.

- ii. The proportion of population without sustainable access to safe drinking water and sanitation has to be halved by 2015. Proportion of rural households with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources was 60.9% in 1992-93 and is required to be raised to 78% by 2015. The proportion of rural households having sustainable access to improved drinking water sources has reached 79.6% by 2007-08. Similarly for urban areas the proportion of households with sustainable access to improved drinking water sources was 87.6% in 1992-93 and is required to be raised to 90% by 2015 whereas the proportion has reached 94.4% by 2007-08. Thus India is early achiever of this target. Given the 1990 level for households without any sanitation facility at 76%, India is required to reduce the proportion of households having no access to improved sanitation to 38% by 2015. The proportion of households having no sanitation facility has declined from about 70%
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**Target 11:** By 2020, to have achieved a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers.

in 1992-93 (24% urban and 87% rural) to about 51% in 2007-08 (19% urban and 66% rural).

- ii. In India, slum data have been collected for the first time in Census 2001 for towns/cities having urban population of 50000 or more, 640 towns spread over 26 States/UTs reported existence of slums, with 42.6 million people consisting of 8.2 million households resided in slums of these towns in 2001. The share of slum population as percentage of urban population in respect of town/cities reporting slums stands at 23.1% in 2001. Comparative figures for any other period is not available for assessing any progress in the situation.

#### **MDG 8: Develop a Global Partnership for Development**

**Target 12-18:** In co-operation with the Private Sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially Information and Communication.

- i. Goal-8 is regarding developing global partnership for development. It is basically meant for the developed countries to provide development assistance to developing countries. It is a matter of satisfaction that actual disbursements of ODA, in recent years, have shown a welcome reversal of the declining trend that lasted for almost a decade since the early 1990s. In this regard, it is important to realize that unless aid commitments translate into actual delivery, securing MDGs will remain elusive. India does hope that all the developed countries would scale up the ODA to realize the goals reaffirmed at the Monterrey Consensus.
- ii. With regard to one of the targets of the Goal 8, i.e. in cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications, India has made substantial progress in recent years. The overall tele-density has remarkably increased from 0.675 in 1991 to 36.98% in March 2009. Use of Personal Computers has also increased from 5.4 million PCs in 2001 to 19.6 million in 2006 and there are 13.54 million internet subscribers as on March 2009.

*[Translation]*

#### **Civil Aviation Sector**

1718. SHRI IYARAJ SINGH:  
SHRI P.C. GADDIGODAR:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the revenue earned from the civil aviation sector has not increased in proportion to the increase in its functions;

(b) if so, the details thereof during each of the last three years and the current year and the reaction of the Government thereto alongwith the corrective measures taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) the percentage increase in airlines sector alongwith the revenue earned by the Government from these airlines during the above period;

(d) the percentage of investment of private sector in Civil Aviation Industry; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to develop aviation industry and to reach the common man?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (d) Civil Aviation sector comprises of a number of industries including airline industry, airports, maintenance, repair and overhaul, Ground handling, Aviation training etc. wherein both PSUs and Private Enterprises Participate.

Data on Revenue of these industries under Civil Aviation sector are not maintained by the Ministry of Civil Aviation.

(e) Civil Aviation is a dynamic sector which requires continuous policy readjustments to ensure faster and inclusive growth. The Government has constantly been responding to changing scenario and formulating sector specific policies to facilitate and enable growth of the sector.

#### **Treatment With Passengers by Airlines**

1719. SHRI A.T. NANA PATIL:  
SHRIMATI USHA VERMA:  
SHRIMATI SEEMA UPADHYAY:  
SHRIMATI SUSHILA SAROJ:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has received any complaint from the passengers regarding rude and insensitive behaviour of many airlines;

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

(c) the action taken by the Government on these complaints and against the officials/persons found guilty;

(d) whether such complaints from passengers are increasing every year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government to enforce strict norms to prevent such kind of incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) The carriage by air is a contractual matter between the passenger and the carrier. The complaints are filed with the airlines by the passenger. However, some passengers choose to take up the matter

with DGCA also for redressal. The complaints of scheduled domestic airlines have been received from passengers regarding missing/lost baggage, refund of tickets in case of delays/cancellations, denial of facilities like wheel chair, meals/snacks in case of delayed flights, etc.

To redress the issue of flight delays and cancellation DGCA and passenger inconvenience thereto, DGCA has issued a Civil Aviation Requirements (CAR) Section 3, Series M, Part IV in August, 2010, which provides for compensation and facilities to the passengers in case of denied boarding, cancellations and delays. The CAR is available on DGCA website [www.dgca.nic.in](http://www.dgca.nic.in). All the airlines are required to provide compensation and facilities to the affected passengers in accordance applicable provisions of the CAR.

*[English]*

#### **Fake Pilot Licences**

1720. DR. MANDA JAGANNATH:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:-

(a) whether the Government has directed the Directorate of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to examine all pilots licences issued in the past to get the root of one of the biggest scams to hit the aviation industry in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether an enquiry has been made in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the persons found guilty in this matter and to put in place a mechanism to ensure only qualified pilots are recruited?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (e) After the incident of nose landing of Airbus 320 aircraft on 11.01.2011 by a pilot working in

Indigo Airlines, Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) scrutinized the examination history of the candidates and detected fake mark-sheet of the examination conducted by DGCA. Thereafter, DGCA conducted a drive to check the examination history of all candidates holding 1704 Airlines Transport Pilot Licence (ATPL) and 6331 Commercial Pilot Licence (CPL). In all 9 cases of CPL and 6 cases of ATPL were found to be procured by submitting fake mark-sheets. In all above 15 cases, the licences were suspended and cases were handed over to Delhi Police Authorities. 15 cases of pilots obtaining licence on the basis of forged flying records were also noticed and detected by Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan and were handed over to Anti Corruption Bureau, Rajasthan. As a result of investigation by Crime Branch of Delhi Police, eleven pilots, five middlemen and three officials of DGCA were arrested for their involvement in the irregularity. All three officials of DGCA have been suspended. 15 pilots involved in forged flying records in Rajasthan have been arrested and their licences suspended. Licence issued to Rajasthan State Flying School, Jaipur has since expired and has not been renewed. The existing procedures in the Licensing Directorate of DGCA are strictly enforced. Result of DGCA examination submitted by the candidates are cross-verified with the Master result sheet from Central Examination Organisation available with the Directorate of Licensing and in case of non-availability of the result sheet, the papers are required to be sent to Central Examination Organisation for verification. Before conversion of foreign licences into Indian licences, the licences are verified from the concerned regulatory authority of the State issuing the foreign licence.

[*Translation*]

#### Hindi in UNO

1721. SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is making efforts to get the status of official language for Hindi in the United Nations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the Governmental efforts taken so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The Government has been taking measures to make Hindi one of the official languages of the United Nations. A high level Committee under the Chairmanship of the External Affairs Minister was constituted on 26 February 2003. This was followed by a sub-Committee set up under the Chairmanship of the Minister of State for External Affairs in August 2003 to examine this matter and take necessary measures. Keeping in mind this objective, the 8th World Hindi Conference was organized and its inaugural session held at the UN Headquarters in New York on 13 July 2007. The UN Secretary General Mr. Ban ki-Moon addressed the inaugural session. Additionally, on several occasions Indian leaders have delivered statements at the UN in Hindi. Necessary arrangements were made for simultaneous interpretation of these statements in English by the Permanent Mission of India to the UN in New York. Government of India's sustained efforts have also ensured that the United Nations produces a weekly programme in Hindi and makes it available on the UN Radio Website in Hindi.

Procedurally, the addition of Hindi as another official language in the UN requires adoption of a resolution by the UN General Assembly supported by a majority of the 193 UN Member States. The addition of another official language also entails a significant increase in the budget of the UN (personnel, equipment, and other recurring costs), and Member States have been generally reluctant to support proposals entailing an additional financial burden.

[*English*]

#### Internal Assurance Cell

1722. SHRI NARAHARI MAHATO: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission (UGC) has instructed/directed all the universities and colleges to have an internal assurance cell to improve the quality of higher education being imparted in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the central universities and colleges are monitored by the UGC in so far as imparting of higher education is concerned;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the other steps taken/being taken by the Government to improve standard of education in colleges and universities, in consultation with the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. According to information furnished by the University Grants Commission (UGC), a new scheme namely Establishment and Monitoring of the Internal Quality Assurance Cell (IQACs) has been launched during XI Plan for planning, guiding and monitoring Quality Assurance (QA) and Quality Enhancement (QE) activities of the Higher Educational Institutions (HEIs) with the following objectives/goals:-

- (i) To develop a quality system for conscious, consistent and catalytic programmed action to improve the academic and administrative performance of the HEIs.
- (ii) To promote measures for institutional functioning towards quality enhancement through internalization of quality culture and institutionalization of best practices. UGC has sanctioned grant of Rs. 5.00 lakh to each Central Universities for establishment of Internal Quality Assurance Cell.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. UGC constitutes visiting committee comprising of experts from various specialisation and from different part of country to evaluate XI financial requirement of the University as well as review of previous development activities of the University.

(e) Improvement of quality of higher education is a continuous endeavour. A substantial increase in Plan allocation has been made in the Eleventh Plan aiming at improvement of quality through increased allocation for improvement of infrastructure in the existing higher and technical educational institutions and by way of setting up of new quality institutions such as Central Universities in uncovered States, Indian Institutes of Technology, Indian Institutes of Management, Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research, Indian Institutes of Information Technology, Schools for Planning and Architecture, etc.

As a measure to attract quality personnel for faculty position in Colleges and Universities, the Central Government has accepted the recommendations of the

Pay Review Committee to provide higher salaries and other allowances and better service condition than those for the Group "A" Civil Services.

UGC (Minimum Qualifications required for the appointment and Career Advancement of teachers in universities and institutions affiliated to it) 3rd Amendment Regulation, 2009 and the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M. Phil/Ph.D. Degree), Regulation, 2009 has been notified on 11th July, 2009 for making NET/SLET compulsory for appointment for the post of Lecturers/Assistant Professors in Universities/Colleges and this is an important measure to improve the quality of teachers.

#### **Improving Relations with U.S.**

1723. DR. GIRIJA VYAS: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian envoy was told to seek higher degree of convergence with the United States to Improve the bilateral relations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India and the United States maintain a high level of engagement including through their diplomats, in pursuance of a global strategic partnership, based on shared values and convergent interests, for mutual benefit of the two countries and promotion of global peace, stability and prosperity.

(b) and (c) The two Governments are working to achieve these goals by holding regular high-level political dialogue and by expanding their cooperation across the full spectrum of bilateral relations, including in the areas of defence, counter-terrorism, trade and investment, clean energy, science and technology and education; and, by strengthening their dialogue on global and regional issues of mutual interest. The two Governments are making progress in all areas of bilateral relations.

*[Translation]*

#### **Rogatory Letter**

1724. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether decision on 194 letters rogatory sent by India to several countries is pending;

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

(c) the duration of pendency of these letters; and

(d) the details of the reminders sent by the concerned departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) 226 Letter Rogatories sent by the Government of India through Diplomatic Channels to various countries are pending for execution. A statement of pending Letters Rogatory is enclosed.

(d) Quarterly reminders are being sent by the Government of India to the concerned Foreign Governments through Diplomatic Channels.

**Statement**

*Pending Letters Rogatory In Foreign Countries  
As On 31.05.2011*

Sl. No.	Name of The Country	No. of CBI LR's. Pending.	Earliest Pendency to Latest Pendency
1	2	3	4
1.	Australia	05	2002 to 2010
2.	Bahamas	02	2001 to 2009
3.	Bahrain	02	2006 and 2011
4.	Bangladesh	03	2001 to 2004
5.	Belgium	02	2009
6.	Benin	01	2000
7.	British Virgin Islands	02	2009
8.	Canada	05	2000 to 2011
9.	Cayman Island	01	2009
10.	Cook Islands	03	2007
11.	Czech Republic	01	2009
12.	Cyprus	01	2010
13.	Egypt	01	1999
14.	France	02	1993 to 2009

1	2	3	4
15.	Gambia	01	2000
16.	Germany	03	2005 to 2007
17.	Ghana	01	2007
18.	Greece	01	2004
19.	Guinea Bissau	01	2000
20.	Hong Kong	08	2002 to 2010
21.	Indonesia	01	2000
22.	Isle of Man	01	2009
23.	Israel	04	2000 to 2009
24.	Italy	02	2000 and 2010
25.	Ivory Coast	01	2000
26.	Japan	03	2000 to 2004
27.	Kenya	02	2000 to 2007
28.	Kuwait	04	2006 to 2007
29.	Latvia	02	2009 to 2011
30.	Lebanon	02	2000 to 2008
31.	Malaysia	04	2004 to 2008
32.	Mauritius	05	2004 to 2011
33.	Nepal	06	2010 to 2011
34.	Netherlands	02	2005 to 2007
35.	New Zealand	04	2008
36.	Nigeria	05	2009
37.	Oman	01	2006
38.	Pakistan	06	2005 to 2011
39.	Paraguay	01	2000
40.	Qatar	01	2007
41.	Russia	02	2003 to 2009
42.	Saudi Arabia	03	2003 to 2010
43.	Senegal	01	2000
44.	Singapore	06	2009 to 2011
45.	Slovakia (Republic of Slovakia)	01	2009

1	2	3	4
46.	South Africa	02	2002 and 2005
47.	Spain	01	2009
48.	South Korea	03	2010 to 2011
49.	Sri Lanka	04	2001 to 2004
50.	Sudan.	01	2004
51.	Swaziland	01	2005
52.	Sweden	01	2010
53.	Switzerland	03	2007 to 2010
54.	Tanzania	01	2000
55.	Thailand	07	2002 to 2009
56.	Turkey	01	2008
57.	U.A.E.	36	2000 to 2011
58.	U.K	26	2000 to 2011
59.	U.S.A.	22	2001 to 2011
60.	Uganda	01	2010
Total		226	

[English]

#### Fast Breeder Reactor

1725. SHRI ANAND PRAKASH PARANJPE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has plans to set up Fast Breeder Reactors for commercial nuclear energy generation;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith their location and the funds allocated for these reactors;

(c) whether these projects are not being completed timely;

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

(e) whether these projects are indigenous or a joint venture;

(f) if so, the Details thereof; and

(g) the time by which these reactors are likely to be commissioned?

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

(b) A 500 MWe Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR) is being built at Kalpakkam near Chennai in Tamil Nadu with a project cost of Rs. 3492 crore. A proposal for upward revision of cost is under consideration. Further Rs. 250 crore have been allocated for pre-project activities of two more units at the same site.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The project is delayed due to the initial setback in construction activities due to Tsunami and in later stages due to technological complexities in manufacturing several first of a kind equipment.

(e) and (f) The PFBR is an advanced technology reactor designed and built indigenously.

(g) The plant is expected to be commissioned in 2012.

#### Additional Funds for Mid-Day Meal Scheme

1726. SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:

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

(a) whether keeping in view the rising prices the Government proposes to enhance financial grant for Mid-day Meal Scheme;

(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) to (c) To offset the impact of price rise, Central Assistance for cooking cost has been enhanced with effect from 1.4.2011 from Rs. 2.69 per child per school day to Rs. 2.89 at primary stage and from Rs. 4.03 per child per school day to Rs. 4.33 at

upper primary stage. This includes cost of pulses, vegetables, oils, condiments and fuel. In addition, foodgrains (Wheat/Rice) are provided free of cost by the Central Government.

#### Committee on JEE

1727. SHRI L. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the T. Ramasami Committee on reform in IIT/Joint Entrance Examination (JEE) has submitted its report to the Government;

(b) if so, the salient features of the said report;

(c) whether some of the States and IITs are opposing the move of having one entrance exam for all engineering institutes; and

(d) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be 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) to (d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### Shortage of Postmen

1728. SHRI RAKESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a shortage of postmen in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether ordinary and registered posts are not delivered in time due to the shortage of postmen;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to improve the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) No Madam

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

(c) No, Madam.

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

(e) The action to fill up the posts, which fall vacant due to promotions, retirement, resignation, death or leave of the incumbents during the year, is an ongoing process throughout the year. Till such time the vacant posts are filled up on regular basis the work is managed by redistribution and combination of duties, rationalization of procedures, by engagement of short duty staff in the Post offices and paid substitutes for delivery of Postal articles.

[*English*]

#### Social Security Agreements

1729. SHRI ANTO ANTONY: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has concluded any Social Security Agreements (SSA) with foreign Governments;

(b) if so, the details and the salient features thereof, country-wise;

(c) whether the Government is in negotiation with any other country in this regard;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether there is any provision under SSA to provide insurance and pension coverage to the Indians working abroad;

(f) if so, the details thereof including the number and type of beneficiaries and amount spent, country-wise;

(g) if not, the reasons therefor: and

(h) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to make provision in the SSA for insurance and pension to workers?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) a Bilateral social security agreements protect the interests of Indian professionals by providing following benefits:



- exemption from social security contribution for the posted (detached) workers (provided the worker is covered under the Indian social security system and continues to pay his contribution to the Indian system during the period of contract).
- exportability of benefits in case of relocation to India or any other country after having made social security contribution.
- totalization of the periods of contribution pertaining to both countries for the purpose of assessing eligibility for benefit/pension under the legislation of each country.

I. The Government has so far concluded the Social Security Agreements with the following countries:

Belgium, France, Germany (social insurance for posted workers only), Switzerland, Luxembourg and Denmark.

II. Countries with which India has already signed Social Security Agreements but the Agreements have not come into force due to finalization of forms being under process:

The Netherlands, Hungary, Czech Republic, Norway and South Korea.

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) The Government is in negotiations on Social Security Agreements with Portugal, Canada, Finland, Germany, Austria, Sweden, Australia and Japan.

(e) Yes, Madam.

(f) The SSA provides for pension and insurance benefits to Indian workers working abroad in the countries with whom India has entered into an SSA. As on 01.08.2011, 4982 Indians have been beneficiaries of the provision of detachment under an SSA, whereby they are required to be mandatorily provided insurance and pension coverage in India so as to be exempt from foreign social security contributions. Benefits are payable on fulfilling of the eligibility criteria for the respective benefits.

The details of 'Certificate of Coverage' issued for the purpose of detachment in respect of Indian Workers

working in Belgium, Germany and Switzerland are mentioned below:

Belgium: 2605

Germany: 2224

Switzerland: 153

(g) and (h) Do not arise in view of reply to (e) and (f) above.

#### **Welfare Fund for Indians**

1730. SHRI C. RAJENDRAN: Will the Minister of OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set aside a separate fund for the welfare of Indians abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to increase the fund meant for that purpose; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. For safeguarding the welfare and protection especially of Indian workers going abroad, Ministry of Overseas Indian Affairs has set up the 'Indian Community Welfare Fund (ICWF)' and is operationalised in the Indian Missions in all the Countries with effect from 24.03.2011. The fund aims to provide on-site emergency assistance for the Overseas Indian Citizens who are in distress. The welfare services provided by the ICWF includes boarding and lodging for distressed household/domestic workers and unskilled labourers, emergency medical care to the overseas Indians in need, providing air passage to stranded overseas Indians in distress, providing initial legal assistance to the overseas Indians in deserving cases and incurring expenditure on incidentals and for airlifting the mortal remains to India or local cremation/burial of the deceased overseas Indians in cases where a sponsor is unable or unwilling to do so as per the contract and the family is unable to meet the cost.

(c) and (d) At present there is no such proposal to increase the fund meant for that purpose as it is felt that the existing fund being operated by Indian Missions abroad are sufficient for the welfare of the overseas Indians.

**Foreign Pilots**

1731. SHRI RAJIAH SIRICILLA:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign pilots employed in various aviation companies/airlines;

(b) whether the Government proposes to gradually phase out foreign/expatriate pilots;

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

(d) the time by which the phasing out process of foreign pilots is likely to be completed; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and to fill the vacancies to be caused by dispensing with the services of foreign pilots alongwith the criterion/norms adopted therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) At present there are 526 foreign pilots employed by various aviation companies in India.

(b) to (e) Ministry of Civil Aviation has renewed Foreign Aircrew Temporary Authorisation (FATA) policy and directed Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to consider grant of FATA up to 31st December, 2013 on case to case basis. Guidelines have been issued by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) to airlines to adopt effective training programmes for their Indian co-pilots for upgradation to Pilot-in-Command positions in order to gradually phase out expatriate pilots and in the process creating employment opportunities for Indian pilots.

**Shortage of Pilots**

1732. SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of pilots with the Indian Airlines;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the progress of expansion plan of Indian Airlines has been affected as a result thereof;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) No, Madam.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

**Profit Sharing Mechanism**

1733. SHRI K. SUGUMAR: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had approved a 26 per cent profit sharing mechanism for the coal sector;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed move is likely to help to enhance the coal production in the country; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No, Madam.

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

**Construction of Primary Schools in Andaman and Nicobar Islands**

1734. SHRI BISHNU PADA RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any proposal for construction/renovation/addition of school buildings at Paschim Sagar, Talbagan (Diglipur Tehsils) and opening of newly constructed primary school building at Baolcha Village (Udaygarh) in Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated for the purpose;

(c) the time by which the said work will be completed; and

(d) the number of students studying in these schools in temporary structure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Construction of four classrooms and one toilet block has been proposed and approved in Paschim Sagar and a token provision of 1.00 lakh has been kept in plan from the Union Territory budget. In addition, four classrooms and one toilet block have already been constructed at Baolcha Village (Udaygarh). There is no proposal for construction of additional classroom at Talbagan (Diglipur Tehsil).

(c) Completion of construction in Andaman and Nicobar Islands generally takes 18 months from the date of award of work.

(d) Number of students studying in Paschim Sagar, Talbagan, and Baolcha schools is 274, 41 and 19 respectively.

[Translation]

#### **Terrorist activities against India by Pakistan**

1735. YOGI ADITYA NATH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether terrorist activities against India from Pakistan are increasing;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such anti-India activities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) Ensuring a peaceful and secure neighbourhood is central to India's foreign policy objectives. Government constantly monitors the prevailing and emerging situation in the neighbourhood including Pakistan.

India is committed to resolving all outstanding issues with Pakistan in an atmosphere free from terror and violence. We have consistently conveyed to Pakistan that it must fulfill its solemn commitment of not allowing territory under its control to be used for terrorism against India in any manner. Pakistan's credible and effective action against terrorism is in its own interest and in the interest of the region.

During the meeting of External Affairs Minister with Minister of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan in New Delhi on July 27, 2011, we forcefully conveyed our terrorism related concerns to Pakistan. In the Joint Statement issued after the talks, both sides agreed that terrorism poses a continuing threat to peace and security and reiterated the firm and undiluted commitment of the two countries to fight and eliminate this scourge in all its forms and manifestations and in this regard agreed on the need to strengthen cooperation on counter-terrorism to bring those responsible for terror crimes to justice.

Government remains vigilant and takes all necessary steps to meet our legitimate strategic and security requirements.

#### **Cloning of Mobile Number**

1736. DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY:  
SHRI SUDARSHAN BHAGAT:  
SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM:

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

(a) whether cases of mobile cloning has been reported in the country;

(b) if so, the details of the cases reported during the last three years and the current year, year-wise; and

(c) the action taken by the Government in this regard alongwith the measures taken for the prevention of mobile cloning in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Yes, Madam,

(b) The details of the cases reported during the last three years and the current year is depicted as under:

Sl.No.	Year	Cases reported
1.	2008-09	8500
2.	2009-10	2129
3.	2010-11	1903
4.	2011-12 (till date)	25

(c) Cloning of subscriber identity is difficult due to elaborate authentication and encryption mechanism used in mobile network. It is also very difficult at present to identify the person who has cloned the mobile. However, Telecom Enforcement Resource and Monitoring (TERM) Cells (field units of DoT) are monitoring such type of complaints. TERM Cells have been entrusted various works including license compliance and security related matters like Customer Acquisition Form (CAF) Audit, Monitoring of the Electro Magnetic Field (EMF) radiation from mobile towers, Check over clandestine/illegal operation, Inspection of all licensed TSPs, Service Testing for roll-Out obligation, Investigation of MoC PG complaints regarding illegal routing, Registration of Other Service Providers (OSPs) in Licensed Service Areas etc. Term Cells along with related setup in DoT are being appropriately strengthened so that they can address such type of issues along with other security related concerns in a timely and effective manner.

#### Poor Functioning of PESB

1737. RAJKUMARI RATNA SINGH:  
SHRI HARISH CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) is not functioning in a proper manner as a result of which management of several Undertakings is in bad shape;

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

(c) the names of the members of PESB and the number of IAS officers in the said Board;

(d) the number of Public Sector Undertakings where the posts of Chairman and Managing Director (CMD)

and Directors have been filled during the last three years alongwith the number of IAS and IPS officers appointed in the said posts; and

(e) the turnover and the profit of the PSUs having IAS and IPS officers as CMD during the last two years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Public Enterprises Selection Board (PESB) has been discharging its mandated functions in a professional manner. The functioning and management of each individual Central Public Sector Undertaking (CPSU) is supervised by its Board of Directors and the Administrative Ministry/Department concerned.

(c) The names of the present PESB Board Members are as follows :

1. Shri Chewang Phunsog - Chairman
2. Shri A.K. Singh - Member
3. Shri A.Chaturvedi - Member

All the above Board Members are retired IAS Officers. One post of Member has fallen vacant on 24th July 2011 pursuant to retirement of Shri V.S.Jain, former CMD, Steel Authority of India Limited.

(d) During the period from 1.4.2008 to 31.3.2011, posts of CMD and Director were filled in 119 CPSUs. During this period, no IAS/IPS Officer was appointed as CMD/Director in any CPSU on the recommendation of the PESB. Eight IAS Officers were appointed as CMD in six CPSUs directly by the Government.

(e) Out of the above eight IAS Officers, three were appointed in two CPSUs during the financial year 2010-11 only. The turnover/profit of the CPSUs as per data available in the remaining 4 CPSUs are as follows:

(Rs in lakhs)

Name of PSU	Year	Turnover	Profit/Loss
1	2	3	4
Food Corporation of India	2008-09	5207673	534
(Two IAS Officers held the appointment of CMD during 2008-09/2009-10)	2009-10	5656016	38

1	2	3	4
India Trade Promotion Organisation	2008-09	13954	8564
	2009-10	16506	7757
National Aviation Company of India Limited	2008-09	1322452	-554826
	2009-10	1310862	-555244
Rural Electrification Corporation Ltd.	2008-09	475717	127208
	2009-10	654976	232718

### CVC/CBI Raid

1738 . DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of raids conducted and cases investigated by the CBI and Central Vigilance Commission till date;

(b) the number of officials and staff arrested during the above raids;

(c) the action proposed to be taken against the officials found guilty; and

(d) the number of officials punished and exonerated in each of the cases, so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) CBI conducts searches at various places during the course of investigation to collect evidence depending on the facts and circumstances of individual cases. Number of searches conducted in different cases and details of arrests made during the searches form part of record of those individual cases and such data are not maintained centrally. After conclusion of investigation, final report is filed by CBI in the competent court. Guilt of the accused officials and punishment thereof is decided by the competent court. As regards Central Vigilance Commission, the Commission neither conducts raid nor undertakes investigation.

(d) The information is part of individual case records and is not maintained centrally. Apart from prosecution of the officials, the CBI also recommends regular

departmental action to the Departments/Ministries concerned. The consequent action is taken by the disciplinary authority in various Departments/ Ministries concerned as per rules.

### Protest against Nuclear Liability Law

1739. SHRI ARJUN ROY:

SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several global atomic energy companies have registered their protest against the Nuclear Liability Law of India;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for opposing the said Law;

(c) whether in view of the said protests, the Government has taken any decision to enforce rules relating to the said Law; and

(d) if so, the details of the said rules in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Following the passage of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010, some potential suppliers have raised certain issues mainly relating to application of 'operators right of recourse' as provided in Section 17 and 'Act to be in addition to any other law' as provided in Section 46 of the Act.

(c) and (d) The Government is taking necessary action to implement India's nuclear energy programme, including nuclear power projects in technical cooperation

with other countries on the basis of the Civil Liability for Nuclear Damage Act, 2010. The Government is also in the process of framing rules as provided under the said Act.

[English]

#### Operation of Domestic Flights from T-3 Terminal

1740. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has decided to operate all domestic flights from T-3 terminal of IGI Airport, Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether all domestic flights, except Spice Jet and Indigo, are operating from T-3 terminal;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the average number of flights per day operating from Palam Domestic Airport;

(e) the justification for renovation of Palam Airport by spending crores of rupees;

(f) whether the Government proposes to utilise the Palam Airport optimally by operating all domestic flights from Palam Airport;

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

(h) the steps taken by the Government in this regard and the time by which it is likely to be done?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (c) The domestic operations of private airlines barring the 3 low cost carriers viz. Spice Jet, Indigo and Go Air were shifted to Terminal-3 w.e.f. 14th November, 2010. Air India shifted the domestic operations with effect from 11th November, 2010.

(d) Average 118 number of flights per day are operating from Terminal 1 at IGI Airport, Delhi.

(e) M/s Delhi International Airport Pvt. Ltd. (DIAL) has informed that domestic terminals at IGI Airport, Delhi were renovated to ease the congestion of IGI Airport, Delhi and also to meet the service quality standards as envisaged in the Operation, Management and Development Agreement (OMDA) entered between DIAL and Airports Authority of India.

(f) No, Madam.

(g) and (h) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Disruption of Communication System after Mumbai Blast

1741. DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:  
SHRI RAJIV RANJAN SINGH ALIAS  
LALAN SINGH:

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

(a) whether the entire communication service system was disrupted in Mumbai immediately after bomb blasts on 13 July, 2011;

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

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) As per reports received from various Telecom Service Providers (TSPs), there was sudden increase in traffic for some time due to which customers had to make multiple call attempts to get a call through in some networks. Replies received from TSPs in Mumbai on the question, whether their networks failed after the said incident, are given below:-

Sl. No.	TSP	Reply of TSPs
1	2	3
1	Aircel	No
2	Airtel	Network did not go down
3.	Etisalat	Network was not jammed.
4.	Idea	Idea Mumbai network did not go off completely. Due to the said event, there was 4 times increase in the number of call attempts and thus the call success rate as % of total calls attempted, did undergo a dip. Though this may have led to customers being able

1	2	3
		to get successful call after several attempts, this phenomenon was restricted to only certain parts of the city. Due to this sudden increase in call attempts out of 6 MSCs (Mobile Switching Centres) of Idea cellular catering to Mumbai traffic only 1 MSC catering to the parts of South Mumbai experienced overload conditions and Idea network team quickly brought the situation under control by administering overload control techniques due to which Idea Mumbai network actually carried 20% higher traffic than average busy hour traffic.
5.	Loop	Network was fully active.
6.	MTNL	The Mobile network of MTNL Mumbai did not failed after the incident of Bomb Blast. However due to heavy traffic towards 3 BSCs (Base Station Controllers ) which were covering the area where bomb blast has taken place were affected. The Core network of GSM MTNL Mumbai was able to handle the excess traffic and the Traffic towards other BSCs and landline network of Mumbai were normal & not affected. Heavy Traffic (4 to 5 times than the average Traffic) was observed towards Inter-operator networks that were passed on other network with 80 to 90 % Call Success Rate despite traffic period.
7.	RCOM	Network did not go off.
8.	SSTL(MTS)	Network was not impacted & no congestion observed
9.	TTML	The network experienced and carried high traffic. There was no outage of any of the Network

1	2	3
		Elements. Due to heavy traffic multiple call attempts were experienced.
10.	Uninor	There was no congestion for Uninor to Uninor Calls.
11.	Videocon	Network was not affected & no congestion was there in the network.
12.	Vodafone	Primarily the network was overloaded between 19:00 - and 20:30 on 13th July, 2011. The reason for this was the sudden and massive spurt in both incoming and outgoing calls to and from Mumbai during this period. The traffic multiplied nearly 3 times the peak levels.

(b) and (c) In the situations like the bomb blast in Mumbai, generally there is an increase in overall traffic in the complete network with sharper increase in the affected areas. This increases STD traffic as well as inter-operator traffic. Depending upon the customer base, average loading of the TSPs' network and his network capacity, impact on call carrying capacity during such eventualities can vary substantially. This can lead to multiple call attempts and enhanced traffic leads to adverse multiplier effect on call carrying capacity of the network. The reports received from the TSPs as indicated in (a) above shows the same trend.

#### **Airports in Madhya Pradesh**

1742. SHRI SHIVRAJ BHAIYA:  
SHRI K. D. DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade the airports in Madhya Pradesh including the one falling under National Airports Authority of India (NAAI) to international airports;

(b) whether the Government has handed over the Satna and Khandwa airstrips to the State Government for making them operational;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for making them fit for operation;

(e) whether the Government also proposes to provide air services to South India from Madhya Pradesh;

(f) if so, the details thereof alongwith the steps taken by the Government in this regard; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) There are seven airports managed by Airports Authority of India (AAI) in Madhya Pradesh namely Indore, Bhopal, Khajuraho, Jabalpur, Satna, Khandwa, Panna. In addition and one civil enclave in Gwalior managed by AAI. Upgradation of airports into International airports in the country including those in Madhya Pradesh is contingent on various factors such as requirement of airline operators, traffic demand, availability of land etc.

(b) to (d) Approval has been accorded for transfer of airports at Satna and Khandwa in Madhya Pradesh on lease basis to the State Government of Madhya Pradesh subject to signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and the State Government.

(e) to (g) Government has laid down route dispersal guidelines with a view to achieve better regulation of air transport services taking into account the need for air transport services of different regions of the country including North-East region. It is however, up to the airlines to provide air services to specific places including airports in Madhya Pradesh depending upon the traffic demand and commercial viability. As such airlines are free to operate anywhere in the country subject to compliance of route dispersal guidelines issued by the Government.

[English]

#### Restructuring of AI

1743. SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:  
SHRI SOMEN MITRA:  
SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government/Ministerial panel has been examining/propose to examine the issue of restructuring of Air India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said panel has submitted their report;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the funds required and allocated for restructuring of Air India;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the time by which the report is likely to be submitted;

(f) whether it is logical to revamp this loss making company at the cost of Tax payer's money;

(g) if so, the details thereof and the target set by AI for revenue/costs per annum alongwith the projections made in this regard; and

(h) the steps taken by the Government for survival of Air India till report is finalized?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (g) The financial position of Air India is being monitored by a 'Group of Ministers'. Group of Ministers had directed Air India to prepare a viable and credible Turn Around Plan (TAP). Air India has prepared a TAP and Financial Restructuring Plan (FRP) in consultation with the financial consultant M/s. SBI Caps. The TAP and FRP are currently being examined by a group of Officers as per directions of the GOM. The Group of Officers has been given six weeks time to submit its report. After the submission of the report, the GOM will make a final set of recommendations to the CCEA/Cabinet.

(h) The Government has decided to infuse Rs. 1200 crore as equity in order to address to the adverse debt-equity ratio of the Company.

#### Performance of Government and Private Schools

1744. SHRI ARUNA KUMAR VUNDAVALLI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:



(a) whether the standard of education imparted by certain Government run schools is lower than that of several private run schools;

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

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

(d) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(e) the remedial steps being taken to focus on

improvement of the quality of education in Government run schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) Government of India has not conducted any such assessment. NCERT conducts national level achievement survey for classes III, V and VIII periodically in government/government aided schools, Till now, two rounds of Achievement Surveys have been conducted. The surveys reveal improvements in the learning level, A comparative table of the progress in respect of the two rounds is given below:

Subject	Class III		Class V		Class VIII	
	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II	Round I	Round II
Mathematics	58.25%	61.89%	46.51%	48.46%	39.17%	42.71%
Language	63.12%	67.84%	58.57%	60.31%	53.86%	56.57%
EVS	NA	NA	50.30%	52.19%	NA	NA
Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	41.30%	42.73%
Social Science	NA	NA	NA	NA	46.19%	48.03%

NA: Not applicable.

(e) The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 provides for free and compulsory education to all children in the age group of six to fourteen years. It is the duty of the appropriate government and local authority to implement the provisions of the RTE Act to provide infrastructure including school building, teaching staff and learning equipment, special training facility specified in section 4 of the RTE Act, to ensure and monitor admission, attendance and completion of elementary education by every child, good quality elementary education conforming to the standards and norms specified in the Schedule, timely prescribing of curriculum and courses of study for elementary education and to provide training facility for teachers also.

Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) has been launched in 2009-10 which is aimed at expanding and improving the standards of secondary education

namely classes VIII - X. Government has also launched a scheme to set up 6000 model schools as benchmarks of excellence at block level for providing quality education to rural children.

[Translation]

#### Growth of Software Industry

1745. SHRI SYED SHAHNAWAZ HUSSAIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether annual growth rate of Information Technology (IT) Software and Service Provider Sector in the country has considerably declined during the years 2009-10 and 2010-11 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether this annual growth rate is less than the average annual growth rate of the last five years;

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

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to promote the IT sector and augment the growth in the sector ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (d) During the FY 2009-10

and 2010-11, the annual growth rate of Information Technology (IT) Software and Service sector has been considerably less than the annual average growth rate of the last five years. During this period, the annual growth rate is less than the average annual growth rate of the last five years due to global economic slowdown as over 75% of the total software and service revenue of the country is from exports. The details of annual growth rate of IT Software and Service sector and the average annual growth rate for the last five years is given in the table below.

Indian Software and Services Revenue  
(Domestic + Exports) in rupee terms

	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	Average Annual Growth Rate of last 5 years (2005-10)	2010-11 (Est)
Value in Crore	133700	1,78,000	2,11,410	2,75,190	3,04,800	24.8%	3,48,330
Annual Growth Rate	31.2%	33.1 %	18.8%	30.2 %	10.8%		14.3%

Source: DIT, Annual Report

(e) Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector in the country under the Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme.

Besides, software is also exempted from basic customs duty. Furthermore, several items for the IT sector are covered under the ITA Agreement, and hence exempted from customs duty.

Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act provides for a deduction from the total income of hundred percent of profits and gains derived by a unit located in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) from the export of articles or things or from services for the first 5 consecutive assessment years, of fifty percent for further 5 assessment years and thereafter, of fifty percent of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years.

[English]

#### User Fee at Airports

1746. SHRI M.I. SHANAVAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to reduce the user fee levied in airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is also proposed to reduce and eventually remove the levying of user fee from unskilled labourers travelling from the middle east countries;

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

(e) whether a panel is being set up to study the revision of user fee for travellers belonging to unskilled class; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) No, Madam. There is no such proposal before the Government.

(c) and (d) No, Madam. UDF is levied to bridge the gap between the targeted/regulated rate of return on investments made and the expected post tax returns of the airports, considering the projected growth in revenue, expenses and passenger and aircraft traffic at the airports. It has nothing to do with the skill and income level of the passengers travelling.

(e) and (f) No, Madam.

[Translation]

#### State Specific Targets

1747. KUMARI SAROJ PANDEY:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
SHRI SURENDRA SINGH NAGAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has fixed State specific targets under the Eleventh Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of annual review of the said targets conducted by the Government;

(d) the name of the States lagging behind the said target; and

(e) the measures taken/being taken in respect of the States lagging behind the targets?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The Eleventh Five Year Plan has been formulated in a manner whereby 13 of the 27 monitorable national targets have been disaggregated into appropriate targets for individual States.

These are: (i) GDP growth rate (ii) Agricultural growth rate (iii) New work opportunities (iv) Poverty ratio (v) Drop out rate in elementary schools (vi) Literacy rates (vii) Gender gap in literacy rate (viii) Infant Mortality Rate (ix) Maternal mortality ratio (MMR) (x) Total Fertility Rate (xi) Child malnutrition (xii) Anaemia among women and girls and (xiii) Sex-ratio.

The data on these targets are compiled by different sources such as Central Statistical Organization (CSO), District Institutes of Education and Training (DIETs), National Family Health Survey (NFHS), Sample Registration System (SRS), District Level Health Survey (DLHS) and also in different periodicity, which is then reviewed. The data for all indicators is not available uniformly for all States every year.

Different States are lagging behind their respective targets in one or the other monitorable indicators based on available data sources. The 11th Plan target and present status based on available data for selected monitorable targets is given in the enclosed Statement. During the Working Group discussions for State Annual Plans, the progress made by the States in different areas mentioned above is discussed and the States/UTs are advised to make their best efforts towards achieving these targets.

#### Statement

S.No.	States		Andhra Pradesh		Arunachal Pradesh		Assam	
	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	28.0	49.0	18.0	32.0	32.0	61.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	65.0	154.0	-	-	163.0	480.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.5	1.8	-	-	2.1	2.6

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	18.9	32.5	12.2	32.5	18.0	36.4
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	24.9	62.7	31.3	50.6	34.9	69.6
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	969.0	943.0	972.0	960.0	973.0	957.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	80.9	67.7	72.0	67.0	84.6	73.2
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	9.0	15.9	11.7	14.1	4.0	11.5
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	24.4	15.6	13.0	40.8	39.6	NA
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	9.5	7.6	6.4	14.0	6.5	6.6

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices: Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	Indicator	Unit	Bihar		Chhattisgarh		Goa	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	29.0	52.0	29.0	54.0	8.0	11.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	123.0	312.0	126.0	3350	-	-
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	3.0	3.9	2.7	3.0	-	-
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	27.2	55.9	-	47.1	14.3	25.0
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	31.7	68.3	-	57.6	18.2	39.1
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	950.0	933.0	983.0	964.0	946.0	920.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	64.0	63.8	86.2	71.0	96.8	87.4
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	17.4	20.1	15.6	20.9	1.6	11.0

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	27.9	37.1	10.0	26.5	NA	NA
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	7.6	10.0	3.6	9.1	12.1	9.4

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices: Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	Indicator	Unit	Gurajat		Haryana		Himachal Pradesh	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	26:0	48.0	29.0	51.0	25.0	45.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	57.0	160.0	54.0	186.0	-	-
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.5	1.5	1.9
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	22.6	44.6	17.3	39.6	21.8	36.5
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	23.2	55.5	23.5	56.6	20.3	43.4
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	-	886.0	826.0	830.0	904.0	906.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	92.2	79.3	90.2	76.6	96.7	83.8
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	9.4	16.5	11.1	18.6	1.6	14.2
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	26.2	25.9	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.9
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	11.2	9.4	11.0	9.5	9.5	8.0

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices: Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	Indicator	States Unit	Jammu and Kashmir		Jharkhand		Karnataka	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	24.0	45.0	24.0	44.0	24.0	41.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	-	-	123.0	312.0	76.0	213.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.0	2.2	-	3.2	1-7.	2.0
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	17.3	25.6	-	56.5	22.0	37.6
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	29.4	53.7	-	70.6	21.2	52.2
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	949.0	859.0	973.0	943.0	954.0	943.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	73.3	68.7	70.6	67.6	89.2	75.6
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	15.9	20.3	23.0	22.3	6.4	14.7
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	NA	NA	29.7	20.7	24.7	4.2
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	6.4	6.2	9.8	10.6	11.2	7.1

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices; Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	Indicator	States Unit	Kerala		Madhya Pradesh		Manipur	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	6.0	12.0	38.0	67.0	7.0	16.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	37.0	NA	126.0	335.0	150.0	374.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.3	1.7	2.7	3.3	2.1	2.8
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	13.5	22.9	27.6	60.0	13.8	22.1

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	11.5	32.7	27.2	57.7	14.5	39.3
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	968.0	959.0	940.0	92.0	955.0	934.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	96.7	93.9	84.5	70.6	94.5	79.9
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	1.6	4.0	16.3	20.5	6.0	13.3
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	-	-	16.1	16.3	11.5	42.3
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	9.5	8.6	6.7	7.0	5.9	NA

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices: Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	Indicator	States Unit	Maharashtra		Meghalaya		Mizoram	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	17.0	31.0	26.0	59.0	9.0	36.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	50.0	130.0	-	-	--	-
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.6	2.0	-	-	-	-
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	24.8	37.0	19.0	48.8	13.9	25.2
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	24.3	49.1	31.7	49.6	24.0	40.7
5.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	921.0	383.0	981.0	970.0	972.0	971.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	96.8	82.9	57.6	75.5	96.8	91.6
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	1.6	14.3	0.5	3.4	1.6	4.3
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	14.5	17.3	31.6	58.9	18.0	40.0
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	9.1	9.1	7.3	5.3	7.1	13.0

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices: Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	States		Nagaland		Orissa		Punjab	
	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	8.0	26.0	37.0	65.0	22.0	38.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	NA	NA	119.0	303.0	59.0	192.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	NA	NA	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.9
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	12.1	19.9	27.2	40.7	14.4	24.9
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	19.2	NA	31.5	62.7	20.7	38.3
6.	Sex Ratio [0-6 Years)	Per thousand	972.0	944.0	961.0	934.0	805.0	846.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	91.5	80.1	84.0	73.5	94.6	76.7
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	0.5	6.6	15.1	18.0	0.6	10.2
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	19.0	18.7	32.0	33.1	5.2	17.8
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	9.3	NA	8.8	9.6	5.9	7.9

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices; Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	States		Rajasthan		Sikkim		Tamil Nadu	
	Indicator	Unit	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	32.0	59.0	15.0	34.0	20.0	28.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	148.0	388.0	-	-	45.0	111.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.7	1.7	-	-	-	17
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	25.3	39.9	10.3	19.7	18.4	29.8
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	24.3	53.8	30.6	58.5	28.3	53.9



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	917.0	683.0	971.0	944.G	950.0	945.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	79.6	67.1	91.2	82.2	96.7	80.3
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	25.6	27.8	0.5	10.9	1.6	12.9
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	29.5	38.9	30.4	37.0	9.7	1.2
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	7.4	5.4	6.7	8.5	8.5	6.9

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices: Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	Indicator	States Unit	Tripura		Uttar Pradesh		Uttarakhand	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status	Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	15.0	31.0	35.0	53.0	20.0	41.0
2	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	163.0	480.0	172.0	440.0	172.0	440.0
3	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	2.3	2.2	3.1	3.8	-	-
4	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	-	39.6	25.9	42.4	NA	38.0
5	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	3 <sup>^</sup> .5	67.4	24.4	50.9	23.8	54.7
6	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	974.0	953.0	924.0	899.0	916.0	886.0
7	Literacy Rate	Percentage	96.7	87.8	77.2	69.72	93.9	79.6
8	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	1.6	9.1	13. <sup>^</sup>	19.9	7.4	17.6
9	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	29.7	22.5	18.0	35.3	19.6	33.9
10	Growth Rate*	Percentage	6.9	6.3	6.1	6.9	9.9	12.3

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices: Present status on 2004-05 Prices  
Sources for Present Status:

(i) IMR: SRS 2009

(ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06

(iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06

(iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG

(v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

S.No.	Indicator	States Unit	West Bengal	
			Eleventh Plan Target	Present Status
1.	Infant Mortality Rate (IMR)	Per Thousand	19.0	33.0
2.	Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR)	Per Lakh Live Births	64.0	141.0
3.	Total Fertility Rate (TFR)	Per Productive Couple	1.6	1.9
4.	Malnutrition of Children (0-3 years)	Children under 3 Years of Age who are Underweight %	24.4	38.7
5.	Anaemia among Women (15-49 years)	Percentage	31.4	63.8
6.	Sex Ratio (0-6 Years)	Per thousand	968.0	950.0
7.	Literacy Rate	Percentage	91.8	77.1
8.	Gender Gap in Literacy	Percentage	3.4	11.5
9.	Drop Out rate in Elementary Stage	Percentage	21.4	27.8
10.	Growth Rate*	Percentage	9.7	7.4

\*Average for the First Three Years of 11th Five Year Plan; Target based on 1999-2000 Prices; Present status on 2004-05 Prices

Sources for Present Status:

- (i) IMR: SRS 2009
- (ii) MMR: SRS 2004-06
- (iii) TFR/Malnutrition/ Anaemia : NFHS III 2005-06
- (iv) Sex Ratio/Literacy Rate/Gender Gap: Census 2011, RG
- (v) Drop Out: MHRD 20QS-09 (vi) Growth Rate: MOSPI 2011

#### Misappropriation of Fund under SSA

1748. SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any investigation has been made on the misappropriation of funds meant for Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan (SSA) scheme in all the States of the country including Bihar and Jharkhand;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government against the officers found guilty in the aforesaid investigation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) has a fairly intensive Financial Management System which includes annual audit by Chartered Accountants empanelled with Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India, concurrent financial review by Institute of Public Auditors of India (IPAI) as well as system for internal audit. SSA conducts Quarterly Review Meetings with Finance Controllers of all States/UTs for monitoring the optimum utilization of funds. However, certain instances of misappropriation of funds meant for SSA have been reported through audit by CA firms, Accountant General (AG) of States, CAG of India and IPAI Reviews and action has been taken thereon.

(b) Investigations have been made on the misappropriation of funds in West Bengal in 2004-05, Haryana in 2005-06, 2008-09 and 2009-10, Himachal

Pradesh in 2005-06, Andhra Pradesh in 2006-07 and 2010-11, Karnataka and Rajasthan in 2007-08 and Gujarat in 2009-10.

(c) Besides initiating departmental proceedings against the persons found guilty, police complaints have been filed and investigation through State CID/Vigilance Department have been conducted. The persons concerned have either been transferred, suspended or terminated and recoveries affected. In Andhra Pradesh, orders attaching the properties of the two main accused parties have been issued.

[English]

#### **World Bank Support for Computer Education**

1749. SHRI MAHESH JOSHI:  
SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE:

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

(a) whether the Government is considering to initiate any project with the support from World Bank for computer education in schools;

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

(c) the criteria adopted to provide computers to schools in villages and remote areas?

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

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

[Translation]

#### **Promotion of Education**

1750. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received by the Union Government from the Government of Madhya Pradesh for promoting education in the State during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the number of proposals pending as on date; and

(c) the time by which the remaining proposals are likely to be sanctioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per available information, 66 proposals were received from the Government of Madhya Pradesh under various schemes for promoting education in the State during the last three years and the current year. All these proposals except one have been approved and necessary sanctions have been issued. The remaining one proposal pertaining to Saakshar Bharat Programme for Adult Literacy will be considered in the current financial year.

#### **Unhygienic Food under Mid Day Meal Scheme**

1751. SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
SHRI MANOHAR TIRKEY:  
SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY:  
SHRI PRASANTA KUMAR MAJUMDAR:  
SHRI HAMDULLA H. SAYEED:

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

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that poor quality of food is being served to the children under the Mid-Day Meal Scheme;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of children that fell ill after consuming mid-day meals during the last three years and the current year, State-wise and year-wise;

(d) whether the Government has conducted any inquiry for these incidents;

(e) if so, the outcome thereof;

(f) the measures taken/being taken by the Government against the guilty persons/ institutions and also to stop such incidents not to be occurred in future; and

(g) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to ensure for serving of quality and nutritious food under the aforesaid scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) Yes Madam. In the last 3

years and the current year, 16 cases of children falling ill after consuming mid day meal have been reported from 8 States. The details can be seen in the enclosed Statement.

(d) to (f) In all these cases, the State Governments were requested to conduct inquiry and take necessary action. The reports have been received for 14/16 of these cases; the States have fixed responsibility; filed criminal complaints against persons responsible; suspended the erring officials; cancelled the contract of the suppliers and changed cooks where required. To ensure quality of mid day meal and prevention of such instances in future, the State Governments have strengthened the School Management Committees for effective implementation of the programme. In some states food testing laboratories

have been engaged for ensuring quality of food. The teachers have been directed to ensure cleanliness of containers where the food is cooked or stored. In addition, officers of the State level have been deputed to frequently inspect the hygiene standards.

(g) To ensure that good quality nutritious food is served, there is an extensive monitoring mechanism at the school, block, district, State and the National levels. The scheme is constantly reviewed through Quarterly Progress Reports; in the National level steering cum Monitoring Committee meetings and during Programme Approval Board meetings. In addition the Central Review Missions visit the states for an on the spot assessment and independent monitoring institutes evaluate the Scheme at regular intervals.

#### **Statement**

*Details of children falling ill under Mid Day Meal Scheme during the last three years and the current year.*

Sl. No.	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12	
		No. of cases	No. of children	No. of cases	No. of children	No. of cases	No. of children	No. of cases	No. of children
1.	Bihar	1	90	1	300	1	128		
2.	Delhi	1	23	2	150	1	29		
3.	Jharkhand	1	80	1	70				
4.	Madhya Pradesh	2	10						
5.	Maharashtra			1	47				
6.	Rajasthan			1	16				
7.	Karnataka					1	153		
8.	Haryana			1	10			1	62
<b>Total</b>		<b>5</b>	<b>203</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>593</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>62</b>

#### **Report on Labour Reforms**

1752. SHRI BAIDYANATH PRASAD MAHATO:  
CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Planning Commission has submitted the report of a Committee on Labour Reforms and recommendation for Factories Act;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any action has been taken on the said report so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) An Expert Committee was constituted by the Ministry of Labour & Employment under

the Chairmanship of Dr. Narendra Jadhav, Member, Planning Commission with Dr. Kaushik Basu, Chief Economic Adviser and Shri P.C. Chaturvedi, Secretary, Ministry of Labour & Employment as members to look into the issue of amendments to the Factories Act, 1948. The Expert Committee has submitted its report on 23.06.2011.

The report has recommended addition of new clauses/terms like hazardous substances, deletion of redundant/obsolete provisions, introduction of a new Section on provision of Personal Protective Equipment for workers exposed to various hazards etc. Ministry of Labour & Employment has been asked to examine the report for updating the Factories Amendment Bill suitably.

[English]

#### **Panchayat Sanchar Sewa**

1753. SHRIMATI ASHWAMEDH DEVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether all the villages have been covered under the Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana in the country including Bihar;

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

(c) the time by which all the villages are likely to be covered under the said Yojana?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras (PSSKs) under the 'Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Yojana' scheme are opened at the Gram Panchayat Headquarters which are without Post Offices. The objective of the scheme is to provide basic postal facilities at Gram Panchayat Headquarters. This scheme is being implemented by the Gram Panchayats through agents appointed by them (Gram Panchayats) with the written consent of the concerned Superintendent/Senior Superintendent of Post Offices. The Circle-wise number of PSSKs functioning in the country including Bihar is given in the enclosed statement.

(c) Opening of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras is an ongoing process. These Sanchar Sewa Kendras are opened in Gram Panchayat Headquarters where opening of post office is justified but it cannot be opened for some reasons. This is also subject to receipt of applications from the Heads of the Gram Panchayats.

#### **Statement**

*Circle-wise Number of Panchayat Sanchar Sewa Kendras(PSSKs) functioning in the country as on 31.03.2011*

Sl.No.	Name of the Circles	PSSKs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86
2.	Assam	141
3.	Bihar	1072
4.	Chhattisgarh	141
5.	Delhi	0
6.	Gujarat	10
7.	Haryana	103
8.	Himachal Pradesh	95
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	25
10.	Jharkhand	214
11.	Karnataka	11
12.	Kerala	0
13.	Madhya Pradesh	212
14.	Maharashtra	505
15.	North East	66
16.	Orissa	186
17.	Punjab	7
18.	Rajasthan	40
19.	Tamil Nadu	82
20.	Uttarakhand	77
21.	Uttar Pradesh	1191
22.	West Bengal	7
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4271</b>

**Phone Tapping Gadgets**

1754. SHRI GAJENDER SINGH RAJUKHEDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has identified individuals and companies who have imported phone-tapping gadgets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the use of "off-the-air" phone tapping gadgets poses severe threats to the national security; and

(d) if so, the action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (d) The Licensed Telecom Services Providers are required to provide the facilities for lawful interception and monitoring as per the license terms and conditions. Hence, all the licensed Telecom Service Providers have procured the interception equipment and created the facility to intercept in their network.

Illegally imported 'Off the Air' phone tapping gadgets, if used for unlawful interception, can impinge on national security and privacy of citizens. Central agencies had brought out the fact that the equipment used for 'Off-the-air' GSM Monitoring is a dual use item which is also needed/used in usual telecom operations by Telecom Service Providers and Security agencies. For controlling the misuse of 'Off-the -air' equipments by individuals and entities, and to ensure proper verification of equipment, Government has taken following action:

- i. Such equipment has been put under restricted list vide Department of Commerce notification No. 53/2009-2014 dated 15-07-2010,
- ii. A press release was given on 31.12.2010 and public notice on 22.03.2011 was published, directing the person/s and companies who have/had imported procured or possesses the equipment capable of monitoring/intercepting and surveillance of communications to provide the details of such equipment in the prescribed format to respective Telecom Enforcement, Resources and Monitoring Cells of Department

of Telecommunications. In response, no individual person or companies have reported such equipment.

[*Translation*]

**Dismal Infrastructure Hurdles of Growth Rate**

1755. SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the pitiable condition of basic infrastructure is the major hurdle in obtaining desired growth rate;

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

(c) whether as per the entrepreneurial survey of the World Bank, all the domestic industries of India failed to prosper and march ahead due to absence of desired basic infrastructure;

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

(e) whether the Government has taken a decision to accord priority to the development of basic infrastructure during the Twelfth Five Year Plan; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) The fast growth of the economy in recent years has placed increasing stress on physical infrastructure such as electricity, railways, roads, ports, airports, irrigation, and urban and rural water supply and sanitation, all of which already suffer from a substantial deficit from the past in terms of capacities as well as efficiencies in the delivery of critical infrastructure services. The Plan recognizes that the pattern of inclusive growth of the economy projected for the Eleventh Plan, with GDP growth averaging 9% per year can be achieved only if this infrastructure deficit can be overcome. Accordingly, the Eleventh Five Year Plan has set an ambitious target of increasing the total investment in infrastructure from about 5 per cent of GDP in the Tenth Five Year Plan to 9 per cent of GDP by the terminal year (2011-12) of the Eleventh Plan. This level of investment amounts to Rs. 20,54,205 crore over the Plan period.

(c) and (d) The Enterprise Survey data base 2008 published by the World Bank uses the following nine indicators to measure the reliability and provision of infrastructure services in 125 countries. It does not state that all the domestic industries of India failed to prosper and march ahead due to absence of desired basic infrastructure.

1. Number of Power Outages in a Typical Month
2. If there were outages, Duration of Power Outages (hours)
3. Value Lost Due to Power Outages (% of Sales)
4. If a generator is used, Electricity from Generator (%)
5. Delay in Obtaining an Electrical Connection (days)
6. Average number of Incidents of Water Insufficiency in a Typical Month
7. If there were shortages, Average Duration of the Water Shortage (hours)
8. Delay in Obtaining a Water Connections (days)
9. Delay in Obtaining a Mainline Telephone Connection (days)

(e) and (f) The Twelfth Five Year Plan is yet to be formulated and is expected to give priority and focus on the development of world class infrastructure in the country.

#### **SC/ST/OBCs Students in Central Universities**

1756. SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GURUDAS DAS GUPTA:

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

(a) the number of SCs/STs/Other Backward Classes category and physically disabled students getting admission in Graduation and Post Graduation Courses in the Central Universities of the country including University of Delhi during the last three years;

(b) the details thereof, year-wise and University-wise;

(c) whether a number of seats reserved for SC/ST/OBC and Physically disabled students go unfilled in various colleges of University of Delhi;

(d) the details for still vacant seats left in these categories and the reasons for the failure to admit students; and

(e) the steps being taken by the Government to fill the seats reserved for the students of these categories in all colleges in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI)

(a) and (b) The total number of SC/ST/OBCs and physically disabled students getting admission in graduation and post graduation courses in the Central Universities excluding newly established Central Universities are as per Statements- I, II and III.

(c) The detail in this regard is being collected from University of Delhi.

(d) and (e) The SC/ST/OBCs and physically disabled students are being admitted as per reservation policy of Government of India. The seats remain unfilled due to non-availability of students of these categories. In so far as the short- fall in filling up of OBC vacancy is concerned, it may be clarified that the University of Delhi was earlier insisting that the OBC candidates must score within 10% of the cut off marks for the general category due to a judicial pronouncement. However, due to the recent judgement of the Delhi High Court and the intervention of the Government of India, the University has since decided to lower cut offs for the OBC category suitably so as to fill the vacant OBC category seats by eligible candidates and there would be no conversion of OBC seats to general category seats. The admissions for the current academic session have not yet been completed.

#### **Statement I**

##### *SC/ST/OBC/PH Students enrolled as on 31.03.2009*

S. No.	Name of the University	SC	ST	OBC	PH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY	263	18	2001	181

1	2	3	4	5	6
2.	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY	2818	802	1495	265
3.	DELHI UNIVERSITY	2085	795	564	1
4.	HYDERABAD UNIVERSITY	697	345	376	115
5.	JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA	1582	587	0	181
6.	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIV.	837	461	772	132
7.	NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIV.	89	2297	92	3
8.	PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY	557	96	819	27
9.	VISVA BHARATI	574	201	184	36
10.	ASSAM UNIVERSITY	318	247	491	3
11.	TEZPUR UNIVERSITY	168	116	331	7
12.	NAGALAND UNIVERSITY	41	1080	9	0
13.	BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIV.	410	18	0	8
14.	MIZORAM UNIVERSITY	16	866	12	1
15.	M.G.A. HINDI VISWAVIDYALAY	76	7	72	0
16.	MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY	40	22	166	14
17.	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY	2670	115	4006	0
18.	MANIPUR UNIVERSITY	152	656	665	0
19.	RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY	3	520	24	5
20.	THE ENGLISH & FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY	134	78	220	17
21.	TRIPURA UNIVERSITY	359	367	426	5
22.	H.N.B. GARHWAL UNIVERSITY	1417	322	1129	45
23.	GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERSITY	490	286	1113	2
24.	DR. HARISINGH GOUR VISH.	1327	167	2334	0
TOTAL		17123	10469	17301	1048

**Statement II***SC/ST/OBC/PH Students enrolled as on 31.03.2010*

S. No.	Name of the University	SC	ST	OBC	PH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY	462	30	1508	114
2.	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY	2980	948	3936	284



1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	DELHI UNIVERSITY*	0	0	0	0
4.	HYDERABAD UNIVERSITY	808	447	901	105
5.	JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA	1729	678	0	211
6.	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIV.	833	495	1023	122
7.	NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIV.	116	2603	99	4
8.	PONDICHERY UNIVERSITY	619	117	1301	35
9.	VISVA BHARATI	844	321	442	69
10.	ASSAM UNIVERSITY	433	252	743	8
11.	TEZPUR UNIVERSITY	221	141	465	9
12.	NAGALAND UNIVERSITY	41	1080	9	0
13.	BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIV.	34	1021	32	3
14.	MIZORAM UNIVERSITY	562	50	0	16
15.	M.G.A. HINDI VISWAVIDYALAY	103	8	65	0
16.	MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY	41	14	308	8
17.	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY	3923	230	6612	3
18.	MANIPUR UNIVERSITY	206	614	980	2
19.	RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY	9	817	54	6
20.	THE ENGLISH & FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY	292	136	569	34
21.	TRIPURA UNIVERSITY	338	285	467	9
22.	H.N.B. GARHWAL UNIVERSITY	1355	194	420	60
23.	GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERSITY	514	289	1151	0
24.	DR. HARISINGH GOUR VISH.	1031	154	1789	0
TOTAL		17620	10952	22930	1102

\*category wise information not provided by the University.

### Statement III

*SC/ST/OBC/PH Students enrolled as on 31.03.2011*

S. No.	Name of the University	SC	ST	OBC	PH
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	ALIGARH MUSLIM UNIVERSITY	462	30	1508	114
2.	BANARAS HINDU UNIVERSITY	3685	1261	6391	361
3.	DELHI UNIVERSITY	2526	1045	1740	121

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	HYDERABAD UNIVERSITY	944	478	1247	75
5.	JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA	1793	742	0	224
6.	JAWAHARLAL NEHRU UNIV.	913	558	1214	154
7.	NORTH EASTERN HILL UNIV.	142	2795	104	7
8.	PONDICHERRY UNIVERSITY	809	199	1612	44
9.	VISVA BHARATI	918	333	725	51
10.	ASSAM UNIVERSITY*				
11.	TEZPUR UNIVERSITY	255	154	501	21
12.	NAGALAND UNIVERSITY	93	1181	49	2
13.	BABASAHEB BHIMRAO AMBEDKAR UNIV.	41	2534	43	2
14.	MIZORAM UNIVERSITY	724	70	183	26
15.	M.G.A. HINDI VISWAVIDYALAY	94	45	265	13
16.	MAULANA AZAD NATIONAL URDU UNIVERSITY	103	8	65	0
17.	ALLAHABAD UNIVERSITY	2964	101	5944	17
18.	MANIPUR UNIVERSITY	226	636	1182	3
19.	RAJIV GANDHI UNIVERSITY	13	866	60	6
20.	THE ENGLISH & FOREIGN LANGUAGES UNIVERSITY	396	276	652	0
21.	TRIPURA UNIVERSITY	344	107	324	64
22.	H.N.B. GARHWAL UNIVERSITY	1394	164	607	8
23.	GURU GHASIDAS UNIVERSITY	490	286	1113	2
24.	DR. HARISINGH GOUR VISH.	970	188	1457	16
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>20299</b>	<b>14057</b>	<b>26986</b>	<b>1331</b>

\*category wise information not provided by the University.

[English]

#### Roaming Charges

1757. SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is considering to discontinue the system of roaming charges;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (c) No Madam. There is no proposal under consideration to discontinue the system of roaming charges.

### Availability of Thorium

1758. SHRI GANESHRAO NAGORAO DUDHGAONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether sufficient quantity of thorium reserves are available in the country which has the potential to serve as feedstock for an ambitious nuclear power programme;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to extract thorium and utilize it for our nuclear power programme?

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

(b) The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy has established the presence of 10.70 million tonnes of Monazite in the country, which contains 9,63,000 tonnes of Thorium Oxide (ThO<sub>2</sub>). Indian Monazite contains about 9-10% of ThO<sub>2</sub> and about 8,46,477 tonnes of Thorium Metal can be obtained from 9,63,000 tonnes of ThO<sub>2</sub> which will be used for future programmes of DAE.

India is pursuing a three stage nuclear power generation programme aimed at long term energy independence based on use of our abundant Thorium resources. The programme is to use Thorium for electricity generation in the long-term. In order to realize this goal, we are well into the first stage based on our modest domestic Uranium resources. This will be followed by second stage comprising of fast reactors. It is proposed to set up a large power generation capacity based on fast reactors before getting into the third stage. Thorium in itself cannot produce electricity and it has to be first converted to Uranium-233 in a nuclear reactor. A comprehensive three-stage nuclear power programme is therefore being implemented sequentially.

(c) India has been working on the development of technologies for Utilisation of Thorium for Nuclear Power Generation since the inception of the Indian Nuclear Programme. As a part of this work, thorium has been irradiated in our Research Reactors and also in

Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors. Technologies for reprocessing of irradiated thorium fuel for the separation of Uranium-233 have also been developed on a pilot plant scale. Uranium-233 thus separated has been used as fuel in research reactor Purnima-II and later in the 30 kw Research Reactor Kamini now in operation at Indira Gandhi Centre for Atomic Research (IGCAR), a constituent Unit of the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE). Thorium based fuel has been manufactured and located in the Advanced Heavy Water Reactor (AHWR) critical facility for Reactor Physics experiments as well. Further development of technologies for large scale commercial level manufacture and reprocessing of Uranium-233 bearing fuel is underway.

### Civil Nuclear Cooperation

1759. SHRI FRANCISCO COSME SARDINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the civil nuclear cooperation deal between India and France has come into force;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which India will be benefited by the implementation of the said deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. The agreement between the Government of the Republic of India and the Government of the French Republic on the Development of Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy signed on 30.09.2008 has entered into force with effect from 14.01.2010.

(c) The Agreement with France is a general agreement covering wide areas including nuclear reactors, nuclear fuel and nuclear fuel cycle management to be followed by specific agreements between the Parties or persons designated by the Parties, provides for technology transfer on industrial or commercial scale between the Parties or designated persons. It also provides for facilitating fuel supplies for the lifetime operation of supplied nuclear power plants, establishment of long-term contracts between designated entities of the Parties, developing a strategic reserve of nuclear fuel and reprocessing consent.

**BRICS Summit**

1760. SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (BRICS) summit was held recently in China;

(b) if so, the details of the issues discussed therein along with the outcome thereof;

(c) whether the Government plans to take it forward with BRICS; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) At the 3rd BRICS [Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa] Summit held in Sanya, China on 14 April 2011, the leaders exchanged views on international situation; international economic and financial issues including reform of International monetary system and commodity price volatility; development issues covering climate change, sustainable development, MDGs and WTO Doha Round; and cooperation amongst BRICS countries.

Outcome of the BRICS Summit was Sanya Declaration, a Framework Agreement on Financial Cooperation within the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism and an MoU on Establishment of Long-term Business Contact Point. The leaders also endorsed an Action Plan to deepen and broaden cooperation among BRICS countries in areas of security, agriculture, health, science and technology, green economy, business links, culture and sports.

Sanya Declaration issued at the Summit *inter alia* reaffirmed the need for a comprehensive reform of the UN including its Security Council with a view to making it more effective, efficient and responsive so that it can deal with global challenges more successfully. BRICS countries expressed their determination to strengthen cooperation in countering terrorism.

The Framework Agreement on Financial Cooperation within the BRICS Inter-Bank Cooperation Mechanism was signed in Sanya on 14 April 2011. EXIM Bank signed the Agreement from Indian side. The Agreement envisages grant of credit lines in local currencies and cooperation in capital markets and other financial services, treasury transactions and issuing local currency bonds in BRICS markets subject to national laws and regulations of member banks.

FICCI signed an MoU with other BRICS partners on Establishment of Long-term Business Contact Point. The MoU envisages setting up of a Secretariat in FICCI to coordinate BRICS Business Forum related activities in future.

(c) India is ready to work with other BRICS countries for consultation, coordination and cooperation on issues of mutual interest as well as to promote mutual understanding on global issues.

(d) The agenda of BRICS includes areas such as climate change, food and energy security, international terrorism, achievement of MDGs, trade protectionism, the Doha Development Round etc. At the BRICS Summit held in Sanya, China, the leaders also endorsed an Action Plan to consolidate cooperation among BRICS countries in areas of security, agriculture, health, science and technology, green economy, business links, culture and sports.

[*Translation*]

**Transportation of Coal**

1761. SHRI CHANDU LAL SAHU:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the names of various companies/ transporters to which the work of transportation of coal in South Eastern Coalfields Limited has been assigned;

(b) the monthly quantum of coal in tonnes being transported from this Coalfield;

(c) whether complaints have been received regarding irregularities in transportation of coal from this Coalfield?

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether any enquiry has been conducted against the officers found guilty in such complaints;

(f) if so, the details thereof; and

(g) the State-wise details of action taken by the Government to make transportation of coal easy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) The names of various companies/transporters to which the work of transportation

of coal in South Eastern Coalfields Limited during 1.4.2010 to 31.7.2011 were assigned, is given in the enclosed Statement.

(b) The monthly quantum of coal being transported by road is approximately 37.178 lakh tonnes

(c) and (d) The details of complaints received by South Eastern Coalfields Limited regarding alleged irregularities in transportation of coal from this coalfield are as under:

S.No.	Brief details of the complaint	Complaint Reference Number	Status of the complaint
1	2	3	4
1.	Irregularities by Ex-servicemen agencies	006/COL/087/61252 dated	Report sent to CVC 16.3.2007 forwarded by Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
2.	Irregularities by Aryan Coal Beneficiation	007/COL/042-56380 dated 15.5.2007 forwarded by Central Vigilance	Reply sent vide No.1309 dated 24.8.2007 Commission (CVC)
3	Pilferage of coal in South Eastern Coalfields Ltd (SECL) and manipulation by existing transport companies	54012/3/2007-Vig dated 1.6.2007 forwarded by MOC submitted by SECL	The remedial action as suggested has been taken and Action Taken Report
4	Irregularities in coal transportation	65193 dated 16.8.2007 etc.forwarded by CVC	Report sent to CVC vide Number 0269 dated 24.8.2007
5	Irregularities by E-servicemen Agencies, smuggling of coal etc.	007/COL/090-54814 dated 9.8.2007 forwarded by CVC	Report sent to CVC vide No.0269 dated 6.2.2009.
6	Irregularities by coal transportation by Ex-servicemen agencies in Gevra Area.	No.DPJBL2005/CA0092007A 339 and 363/633 dated 29.9.2007 forwarded by SP,CBI,Jabalpur	Closed with approval of CVO on 27.3.2008
7	Theft of coal etc. in Chhal by MOC	13029/10/2007-Satarkata dated 26.10.2007 forwarded	Report closed on the advice of Central Vigilance Commission (CVC) vide O.M. dated 7.8.2009
8	Irregularities relating to coal transportation by ex-servicemen company	CBI,Jabalpur registered a case vide PE0092008A001	CBI Jabalpur vide their letter F.No. DPJBL2010/Mis.crime/802 dated 23.2.2010 intimated that the case has been closed.

(e) Coal India Limited has reported that no officer was found guilty.

**Statement**

*Name of Contractors for Coal Transportation  
(Road ) (01.04.2010 to 31.07.2011)*

Sl. No.	
1.	Shri Sanjay Singh.
2.	A. Ahmed
3.	Associated Builders & Contractors.
4.	Baba Mastnath Transporters (P) Ltd.
5.	Baghei Brothers.
6.	Barbrik Piject Ltd.
7.	Goyal Transport.
8.	Jalaram Transporters.
9.	Jet Construction & Carriers.
10.	JSD-KM-RA JV.
11.	Khanduja Coal Transport Co.
12.	Narmada equipment.
13.	National Construction Co.
14.	NL Agrawal.
15.	PP Patel.
16.	Prahalad Rai Agrawal
17.	RA-KM JV.
18.	Ramesh Kumar.
19.	RK transport & construction Pvt.Ltd.
20.	Sainik Mining & Allied Services Ltd.
21.	Sardar Road Lines.
22.	Sat Kartar Transport Services.
23.	Shiva Trading Corporation .
24.	Singh Transporters.
25.	Tirupati Road Line.
26.	Triveni Engicon Pvt.Ltd..
27.	Varahi Associates.

(f) and (g) Does not arise, in view of reply given to part (e) of the question.

**Jan Shikshan Sansthan**

1762. KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons trained by Jan Shikshan Sansthans during the last three years including the current year and got employment after the said training;

(b) whether there is any proposal to expand this scheme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the special efforts being made to provide employment to the persons trained under this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The Department does not maintain data on number of employees who may have got employment after getting skill trained at Jan Shikshan Sansthan as it is not within the domain of the Scheme. The number of persons trained by Jan Shikshan Sansthans during the last three years i.e from 2008-09 to 2010-11 is as under:

Year	No. of beneficiaries trained
2008-09	642584
2009-10	688282
2010-11	629024*
2011-12	68481**

\*Provisional figure

\*\*As per partial data uploaded by Jan Shikshan Sansthans on portal so far.

(b) and (c) The existing scheme is up to 31st March, 2012. No proposal for expansion of this scheme is under consideration at this stage.

(d) This aspect does not fall within the scope of the Scheme.

[English]

### Teachers for Differently Abled Children

1763. SHRI NISHIKANT DUBEY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs) are not having specially trained teachers in many of the schools for differently abled children;

(b) if so, the total number of such children in KVs and the number of specially trained teachers required;

(c) whether the Government is planning to recruit specially trained teachers; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As on 31.03.2011, there were 2132 physically challenged children in Kendriya Vidyalayas (KVs). There is no sanctioned post of specially trained teachers for these children in KVs. However, education requirements of these children are fulfilled by existing teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, who are properly sensitized during in-house training courses.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

### Agreement between IISc and Huawei

1764. SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether any agreement has been signed between Indian Institute of Science (IISc) and Chinese telecom equipment and solutions provider Huawei;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether there are any security implications in the agreement;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of the security agencies thereon;

(e) whether the Government has taken a decision to conduct testing and certification of software and hardware of all foreign telecom companies; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the reactions of the concerned foreign companies in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (f) Yes Madam, to take care of national security concerns related to telecom network, Government has recently issued the amendment to various telecom licenses on 31.05.2011, wherein it is mandated that all network elements should be tested and certified as 'safe to connect' before inducting these into network. For carrying out these tests, it is essential to know the details of the equipment, which are to be tested and develop the tests for security testing of these equipments.

IISc, Bangaluru, has been assigned the task of developing the tests on telecom equipment. The tests cannot be developed without knowing the technical details. Accordingly, IISc has sought technical details from the various telecom equipment suppliers, including Huawei. As part of these steps, IISc has entered into nondisclosure agreement with Huawei. As part of these technical details since these are commercially sensitive information.

The steps of amending the license dated 31.05.2011 and the agreement of IISc with Huawei have been taken to improve the security environment.

### Chairmanship of UNCTC

1765. DR. SHASHI THAROOR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India's experience so far as Chairman of the United Nations Counter Terrorism Committee has been satisfactory;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the Committee has examined the question of Pakistan's compliance with the various Security Council resolutions on terrorism;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) to (c) The United Nations Counter-Terrorism Committee (CTC) monitors the implementation of Security Council resolutions 1373 (2001) regarding measures to be taken by UN member states to enhance their legal and institutional ability to counter terrorist activities, and 1624 (2005) which prohibits incitement to commit acts of terrorism. Guided by these resolutions, the CTC works to bolster the ability of UN member states to prevent terrorist acts, both within their borders and across regions. In its role as Chairman of the UN CTC since January 2011, it has been India's endeavour to increase international cooperation in the fight against terrorism by UN member-states uniformly and without exception. It is encouraging that the Committee is actively working towards achieving its goals. In pursuance of its mandate.

(d) to (f) The CTC has prepared preliminary assessments of the implementation of legal and institutional counter-terrorism measures recommended under resolution 1373 (2001) in respect of all UN member States, including Pakistan. Such assessments are internal documents of the UN and are not shared with member states other than the concerned one.

#### **Expansion of Higher and Technical Education**

1766. SHRI SUVENDU ADHIKARI:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

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

(a) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for major initiatives to expand and achieve excellence in higher education especially in Engineering, Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) and Indian Institutes of Management (IIMs) during the Eleventh Five Year Plan:

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

(c) whether the Government is considering to boost up research spectrum in such institutions;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the funds released and utilized for the said period, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The Government has established eight new Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs) in the country during the XIth Plan period at (i) Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), (ii) Patna (Bihar), (iii) Rajasthan, (iv) Bhubaneswar (Orissa), (v) Ropar (Punjab), (vi) Gandhinagar (Gujarat), (vii) Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and (viii) Mandi (Himachal Pradesh). Six of the eight new IITs in Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh), Patna (Bihar), Rajasthan, Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Ropar (Punjab), Gandhinagar (Gujarat) started functioning from the academic year 2008-09 with about 120 students each admitted to B. Tech courses and the IITs at Indore (Madhya Pradesh) and Mandi (Himachal Pradesh) started functioning from the academic year 2009-10 with about 120 students each in B. Tech courses,

Seven new Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs) at (i) Shillong (Meghalaya), (ii) Rohtak (Haryana), (iii) Raipur (Chhattisgarh), (iv) Ranchi (Jharkhand), (v) Tiruchirappalli (Tamil Nadu), (vi) Kashipur (Uttarakhand) and (vii) Udaipur (Rajasthan), ten new National Institutes of Technology (NITs) at (i) Arunachal Pradesh, (ii) Manipur, (iii) Meghalaya, (iv) Mizoram, (v) Nagaland, (vi) Goa (which will also cater to the UTs of Daman and Diu, Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Lakshadweep), (vii) Puducherry (which will also cater to the UT of Andaman and Nicobar Islands), (viii) Sikkim, (ix) Delhi (which will also cater to the UT of Chandigarh) and (x) Uttarakhand, two School of Planning and Architecture (SPAs), three Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs) and thirteen Central Universities have been set up during the XIth Five Year Plan.

A Scheme 'Sub-Mission on Polytechnics under Coordinated Action for Skill Development's has been launched during the 11th Plan. Under the scheme, this Ministry provides one time financial assistance up to Rs. 12.30 crore per polytechnic to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the country subject to State/UT Government providing free of cost land and meeting 100% recurring expenditure.



(c) and (d) The Government gives grants for improving infrastructure, especially laboratories and equipment in the institutes for providing quality teaching and research. Scholarship amounts have been enhanced to motivate more students to take up research. Financial assistance is provided by the University Grants Commission (UGC) for following schemes:

- (i) Postdoctoral Fellowships
- (ii) faculty Improvement Programme (colleges)
- (iii) Research Fellowship to NET and non NET qualified Ph.D students.
- (iv) Minor and Major Research Projects in Science and Humanities and Social Sciences.
- (v) Research Awards to Teachers
- (vi) Strengthening of Social Sciences and Humanities, Teaching and Research Activities.
- (vii) Research Fellowship in Science to meritorious students
- (viii) Assistance for promoting Research in Basic Sciences.

Similarly the All India Council for Technical Education also provides grants for research.

(e) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **National Institute of Open Schooling**

1767. SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Institute of Open Schooling launched the 'HUNAR' project for skill development and training of girls to promote school education among disadvantaged communities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds spent in this regard so far especially in Andhra Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D.

PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) HUNAR project was launched in 2009 by National Institute of Open Schooling in collaboration with Government of Bihar for skill development of Muslim girls in Bihar. During 2009, 13768 girls were enrolled in 298 Madarasas spread across 37 districts in Bihar, out of which 10134 girls completed the training. In 2010 12257 girls completed training under the project. A pilot project on HUNAR for Muslim girls was inaugurated on 26.2.2011 in Delhi. A total of 110 girls have enrolled so far and training programme has been started from 1st June, 2011 and material is being provided by NIOS.

(c) HUNAR is a State sponsored project and role of NIOS is limited to providing academic and training support. HUNAR project has not been launched in Andhra Pradesh.

[Translation]

#### **Basic Facilities in Schools**

1768. SHRIMATI JAYSHREEBEN PATEL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware about the problems of drinking water, furniture, class-rooms, security etc. in the Government run schools;

(b) if so, the time by which the said problems are likely to be resolved;

(c) whether any Committee has been constituted to resolve the said problems;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes Madam. With a view to improving school infrastructure and facilities at the elementary level, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) provides for (i) new primary schools and upgradation of primary to upper primary schools which include drinking water, toilets for boys and girls, barrier free access, green fencing/boundary walls in accordance with norms prescribed under the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 and (ii) additional

classrooms on the basis of enrollments. Existing school buildings are provided toilets and drinking water from the Drinking Water Mission and the Total Sanitation Campaign implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development. In addition, SSA provides an annual School Maintenance Grant for upkeep of the buildings. For Government secondary schools, the Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) provides for additional classrooms, science laboratories, computer rooms, toilets and drinking water facilities. Improvement in school infrastructure and facilities is an on-going process.

(c) and (d) All States and UTs have constituted their SSA Executive Committees to review/monitor and lay policy framework, not only for the facilities for school infrastructure, but for all interventions of SSA. The Executive Committee has members from various State Departments and is headed by Chief Secretary/Educational Secretary.

(e) The States/UTs prepare their Annual Work Plans as per SSA and RMSA norms which are submitted to MHRD for appraisal and approval. The implementation of the approved targets is reviewed regularly and States/UTs lagging behind are advised to take remedial measures.

[English]

#### Price of Coal

1769. SHRI S. SEMMALAI: Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a Committee to study price of coal with a view to pooling international and domestic coal prices;

(b) If so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which the Committee is likely to submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) No. Madam.

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

#### Compliance of Star Alliance MJRs

1770. SHRIMATI BOTCHA JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India had missed two previous deadlines to join Star Alliance;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Air India has complied with all the Star Alliance Minimum Joining Requirements (MJRs);

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Air India signed the Agreement with Star Alliance in December 2007. The deadlines for complying with Minimum Joining Requirements (MJRs) could not be achieved by Air India due to delay in implementation of a single "AI" code and the new Passenger Services System (PSS).

(c) Yes, Madam. However, Star Alliance has recently informed Air India that its joining the alliance has been deferred. The Alliance has recently put forward additional conditionalities that cannot be accepted.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

#### Technical Experts in Planning Commission

1771. PROF. RAMSHANKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of Technical Experts in the Planning Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Technical Experts have been appointed on contract basis;

(d) if so, whether appointing Technical Experts on contract basis is likely to affect the quality of work; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) Globalisation and integration of the market economy with the world has changed the Planning process. Much of what used to be

done by governments is now being done by the private sector. In view of the changed circumstances, there is need for technical expertise in the Commission so that the planning process keeps track with the market economy.

(c) Planning Commission operates two Plan Schemes titled "Expertise for Planning Process" and "Plan Formulation Appraisal and Review". Under these schemes Consultants with requisite professional qualifications and experience, are engaged on contract basis for providing high quality services to the Planning Commission and for attending to specific time bound jobs like preparation of project reports etc.

(d) No, Madam. These experts provide quality input to the Commission which helps in the planning process.

(e) Question does not arise.

[English]

#### **Nuclear Suppliers Group**

1772. SHRI JAGDAMBIKA PAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether China has recently obtained the approval of the 'Nuclear Suppliers' Group (NSG) to supply nuclear reactors to Pakistan;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of the member countries which supported China;

(c) whether the Government has made any assessment of its impact on the strategic situation in the region;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government had raised its concerns over the deal with the members of the NSG; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENET KAUR): (a) to (f) There have been reports about China's supply of two nuclear reactors to Pakistan. Details of NSG discussions on this issue are not publicly available. Government keeps a constant watch on all developments having a bearing on India's national interest and takes all necessary measures to safeguard it.

[Translation]

#### **Objective of CAT**

1773. SHRI MANSUKHBHAI D. VASAVA: Will the Minister of PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the objective behind setting up of Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT);

(b) whether the judgements of the CAT may be challenged either by the Government or by other concerned parties in other Appellate Courts; and

(c) if so, the total number of judgements passed by CAT during the last three years and the number of cases out of those referred to courts for appeal during the said period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Central Administrative Tribunal (CAT) has been set up to adjudicate or try disputes and complaints with respect to recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connection with the affairs of the Union and such other bodies as are notified under Section 14 (2) of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) During calendar year 2008, 2009 and 2010 the CAT passed judgements in 20352, 23681 and 25477 cases respectively. The data regarding filing of appeals against the judgements of the CAT is not maintained centrally.

[English]

#### **Gramin Dak Sevaks**

1774. SHRI KISHANBHAI V. PATEL:  
SHRI PRADEEP MAJHI:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched a Post Retirement Financial Security Service Discharge Benefit Scheme for Gramin Dak Sevaks in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the salient features of the said scheme;

(d) the number of Gramin Dak Sevaks likely to be covered under the said scheme; and

(e) the annual financial expenditure likely to be incurred by the Government under the said scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) A Service Discharge Benefit Scheme has been introduced by the Government, effective from 01.04.2011, for the benefit of Gramin Dak Sevaks working in the Department of Posts on monthly contribution basis (from Department's side only) devised on the basis of New Pension Scheme '(NPS)-Lite scheme launched by the Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA). This Scheme has been offered in lieu of the existing Severance Amount Scheme on an optional basis for the existing Gramin Dak Sevaks while it is mandatory for the new Gramin Dak Sevaks entering into service with effect from 01.01.2011.

(c) Salient features of the Scheme are given in the enclosed statement.

(d) About 2.73 Lakh Gramin Dak Sevaks are likely to be benefited under this Scheme.

(e) The Scheme involves an estimated expenditure for 2010-11 to the tune of Rs. 100.87 crore and for 2011-12 onwards to the tune of Rs. 99.93 crores per annum.

#### **Statement**

##### *Salient Feature of the Service Discharge Benefit Scheme*

1. **THE SCHEME:** Service Discharge Benefit Scheme is especially designed to benefit the Gramin Dak Sevaks (GDS), working mainly in rural and remote/far flung areas throughout the country.
2. **DATE OF EFFECT:** The Scheme has been introduced with effect from 01st April 2011.
3. **PLATFORM:** The Scheme has been formulated utilizing the platform of the New Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite Scheme, introduced by

Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA), with some modifications to suit the needs of the Gramin Dak Sevaks.

4. **ELIGIBILITY:** All regularly engaged Gramin Dak Sevaks who have been selected after due process in accordance with the rules applicable for them and after rendering one years' satisfactory service, are eligible to join the Scheme. The existing Gramin Dak Sevaks, who are left with three years or less service as on 01.01.2011, are not eligible to join the Service Discharge Benefit Scheme.
5. **FLEXIBILITY:** The Service Discharge Benefit Scheme is in lieu of the existing Severance Amount Scheme. The existing Gramin Dak Sevaks have the option to join the Scheme or continue under the Severance Amount Scheme. Gramin Dak Sevaks opting to switch over to the Scheme by 30<sup>th</sup> April, 2011, are deemed to have opted for the Scheme with effect from 01 Apr. 2011. The Scheme is mandatory for the Gramin Dak Sevaks engaged on or after 1<sup>st</sup> January, 2011.
6. **CONTRIBUTION:** Only Government contributes @ ₹ 200 per month for each Gramin Dak Sevak enrolled under the Scheme. Gramin Dak Sevak is not required to make matching contribution.
7. **SEVERANCE AMOUNT:** The Severance amount scheme (₹ 1500 per year) shall continue to exist for those Gramin Dak Sevaks existing before 01.01.2011, who have not opted to join Service Discharge Benefit Scheme.
8. **ENROLLMENT:** Enrolment is done by Central Record Keeping Agency (CRA): National Securities Depository Limited (NSDL).
9. **NODAL AGENCY:** Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA) is the nodal agency for Service Discharge Benefit Scheme.
10. **PERMANENT ABSORPTION:** The accumulations under Service Discharge Benefit Scheme are transferable to the Gramin Dak Sevak Beneficiary's Permanent Retirement Account under New Pension System once he/she is absorbed in the Department against a regular post.

11. EXIT: In normal course on discharge of services from the Department at 65 years of age.
12. COST OF MANAGEMENT: The charges of digitization of Rs. 35 per beneficiary and Annual Maintenance Charge at Rs. 70 per annum for 12 contributions is borne by the Department.
13. BENEFITS:

- (I) The contributions, deposited on monthly basis, to grow constantly through investments in different schemes/securities through Pension Fund Managers (PFM) i.e. State Bank of India (SBI), Unit Trust of India (UTI) and Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) in the ratio of 35%, 33% and 32%, appointed by Pension Fund Regulatory and Development Authority (PFRDA).
- (II) 40% of the accumulations at the time of normal exit at 65 years of age shall have to be invested to purchase annuity from approved Annuity Provider, selected by Government. There is no restriction on purchase of life annuity exceeding 40% of their accumulations in the fund. Against this investment, the Ex-Gramin Dak Sevak and his/her spouse shall get monthly pension throughout their life time. The balance 60% shall be paid in lump sum to the beneficiary in order to meet his financial requirements as per his/her own discretion.
- (III) If the Gramin Dak Sevak (GDS) exits at 58 years of age, he/she is at liberty to withdraw 20% of the accumulations and for the 80% he/she will have to purchase a Life Annuity from any Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority (IRDA) approved Life Insurance Company for getting the benefits under Annuity Scheme.
- (IV) In case of death of Gramin Dak Sevak, the accumulation is payable to the nominee and the account will be closed. The nominee can join New Pension Scheme (NPS)-Lite Scheme after fulfilling the Registration and Know Your Customer (KYC) procedure at his/her own cost.

- (V) In case of dismissal/removal from engagement, the Department reserves the right to claim the refund of the contributions made in respect of such Gramin Dak Sevaks till the date of his/her removal/dismissal.

[Translation]

#### Air Service Operators

1775. CAPT. JAI NARAIN PRASAD NISHAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the operators providing aeronautical, aeronautical cargo and other facilities besides Delhi International Airport Limited (DIAL) service operator at Indira Gandhi International Airport in Delhi;

(b) whether these operators share their revenues with Airport Authority of India or DIAL;

(c) if so, whether at the time of privatisation of this airport, DIAL provided to extend all services and against it subsequently other operators were also hired to provide these services;

(d) whether the Government has received any complaints for not providing civil amenities on time; and

(e) if so, the action taken/being taken in this regard by the Government on DIAL during each of the last three years and the current year?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) The details of the operators providing aeronautical, aeronautical cargo and other facilities are as under: (i) Ground Handling Agencies-(a) Cambata Aviation (P) Ltd., (b) Bird Worldwide Flight Services India (P) Ltd. (c) Celebi Delhi Terminal Management India (P) Ltd., (d) Air India Sats;

(ii) Fueling Agencies- (a) Indian Oil SkyTanking, (b) Bharat Star Services (P) Ltd., (c) Indian Oil Limited, (d) Bharat Petroleum Corporation, (d) Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Limited; (iii) Aeronautical Cargo -(a) Celebi Delhi Cargo Terminal Management India (P) Ltd, and (b) Delhi Cargo Service Center; (iv) Flight Catering Agencies- (a) Oberoi Group, (b) SkyGourmet, (c) Ambassador Sky Chef, (d) Chefair, and (e) Taj Sats; (v) Foreign Object Debris Removal Agencies - Subhash Projects and Marketing Limited.

(b) These operators share their revenue with DIAL and in turn DIAL shares its revenue with Airports Authority of India (AAI).

(c) Under the provisions of Operation, Management and Development Agreement entered between DIAL and AAI, DIAL has been permitted to sub-contract/sub-lease/license some of its functions assigned under OMDA, and also form Joint Ventures, subject to condition that over all liability remains with them.

(d) and (e) No, Madam. Under the OMDA, Government of India/AAI had already made provisions for procedure/method to be adopted for redressal of public grievances and DIAL is under obligation to adhere to these provisions.

[English]

#### Gender Gap in All India Services

1776. SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to give weightage to women candidates for Civil Services

Year of Examination	2007		2008		2009	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
IAS	79	32	87	32	90	41
IPS	71	24	103	18	117	24

Service allocation for CSE-2010 has not been made so far.

The details of male and female officers recruited through Indian Forest Service Examination are as under:-

Year of Examination	2007		2008		2009		2010	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
IFS	19	09	76	09	61	24	68	17

(M=Male, F=Female)

[Translation]

#### Hanger Facility

1777. SHRI ASHOK ARGAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

Examinations to minimize the gender gap in the All India Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the number of male and female candidates recruited in the All India Services during the last three years and the current year?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The All India Services (AIS) include Indian Administrative Service (IAS), Indian Police Service (IPS) and Indian Forest Service (IFS). Out of these officers, IAS and IPS are recruited through Civil Services Examination (CSE). The details of male and female recruited through CSE-2007 to 2009 are as under:

(a) whether it is essential to have hanger facility to start and run an Aviation Academy;

(b) if so, the reasons for granting permission to the Touchwood Academy to start and run Aviation Academy in Raipur, without hanger facility by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation; and

(c) if not, the total number of Aviation Academies which are at present operating without hanger facility?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) M/s. Touchwood Aviation Academy was permitted to use Hangar at Raigarh.

(c) None of the Aviation Academy is operating without hangar facility.

#### Funds to NGOs

1778. SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:  
SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) the details of the financial assistance provided by the Government to Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) in the country including Maharashtra under the education sector during each of the last three years and the current year, NGO-wise and State-wise;

(b) the details of the schemes under which assistance has been provided;

(c) the details of the NGOs found involved in various irregularities alongwith the nature of irregularities committed, State-wise;

(d) whether the Government has taken action against some NGOs for their irregularities;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken/ proposed to be taken by the Government to check such irregularities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) The details of the financial assistance provided to Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) by the Ministry of Human Resource Development since 2007, NGO-wise and State-wise have been reflected in the Annual Reports of this Ministry for relevant period which are uploaded on this Ministry's web-site [www.education.nic.in](http://www.education.nic.in).

(c) Under the scheme of financial assistance for development of Sanskrit education, 55 NGOs have not submitted their accounts and related papers for the last three years. Under the scheme of support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development, where instance of omission or commission come to the notice of the National Literacy Authority, it resorts to appropriate action including stoppage of grant or even cancellation of allotment of Jan Shikshan Sansthan to the defaulting NGO. Ten such cases have been reported under the scheme. The State-wise distribution of these NGOs scheme-wise is as under:

S.No.	Name of the State	No. of NGOs under the scheme of financial assistance for developmen of Sanskrit education	No. of NGOs under the scheme of support to Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education & Skill Development
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	03	01
2.	Bihar	--	01
3.	Haryana	04	--
4.	Himachal Pradesh	01	--

1	2	3	4
5.	Karnataka	01	01
6.	Kerala	03	01
7.	Madhya Pradesh	03	01
8.	Maharashtra	01	01
9.	Mizoram	--	01
10.	Punjab	02	--
11.	Rajasthan	02	01
12.	Tamil Nadu	07	01
13.	Uttar Pradesh	--	01
14.	West Bengal	28	--
Total		55	10

(d) and (e) Whenever instances of omission or commission come to the notice of the Government, appropriate action under the relevant scheme, including stoppage of further financial assistance/grants or even cancellation of allotment of Jan Shikshan Sansthan to the defaulting NGO is undertaken.

(f) The Government is committed to provide financial assistance to only the competent and eligible NGOs. With a view to ensure elimination of all such NGOs which have been found involved in any sort of malpractices, the Government has devised appropriate checks and balances in respective schemes under which the grants are given to the NGOs to ensure that such defaulting NGOs do not get financial assistance/grants.

[English]

#### Expenditure on Education

1779. SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI UDAY SINGH:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:

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

(a) the expenditure on education in the country as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at present;

(b) whether the Government proposes to raise public spending in education to the level of 6% of GDP;

(c) if so, the details thereof including the steps being taken by the Government to reach the said level;

(d) the details of the budget allocated/utilized for education sector during the last three years and the current year;

(e) whether the Union Government has urged the State Governments to increase allocation for education; and

(f) if so, the details thereof and the response received from each State especially Andhra Pradesh so far in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per the data available with the Ministry of Human Resource Development, Government of India, the expenditure on education in India as percentage of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) was 3.85% (provisional) during 2009-10. National Policy on Education, 1986 as modified in 1992 has laid down that the investment on education be gradually increased to reach a level of 6% of the National Income as early as possible.



Ministry of Human Resource Development have been allocated a plan allocation of Rs. 1,97,570 crore (Rs. 1,49,784 crore for the Department of School Education and Literacy and Rs. 47,786 crore for the Department of Higher Education) during the XI Five Year Plan which is almost 3.4 times of the expenditure during X Five Year Plan. This substantial increase in Central Plan Outlay for education represents a very substantial

effort on the part of the Central Government for raising public spending on education towards the goal of spending 6% of GDP for education.

(d) to (f) The details of budget allocation and expenditure during the last three years and current year by the Ministry of Human Resource Development is given below:

(Rs. in crores)

Year	Allocation			Expenditure		
	Plan	Non Plan	Total	Plan	Non Plan	Total
2008-09	34400.00	4309.37	38709.37	29159.30	6026.39	35185.67
2009-10	36400.00	8132.21	44532.21	31502.28	8779.67	40723.68
2010-11	46036.00	7872.00	53908.00	43497.47	8384.94	51882.41
2011-12	53060.00	11306.00	64366.00	.	—	—

To encourage expenditure by states, several schemes have been launched during XI Plan such as (i) Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) to enhance access to secondary education and improve its quality (ii) Setting up of 6000 model schools at Block level (iii) Construction and running of girls's hostels for students of secondary and higher secondary schools (iv) Setting up of 374 new model degree colleges (v) Incentivising State Governments for expansion, inclusion and excellence (vi) Special assistance to upgrade institutions which could not get assistance under Section 12B of UGC Act, which are not being eligible due to poor infrastructure (vii) National Mission in Education through ICT etc.

#### Roll-out Obligations

1780. SHRI YASHVIR SINGH:  
SHRI NEERAJ SHEKHAR:  
SHRIMATI JAYAPRADA:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:  
SHRI RAMKISHUN:  
SHRI SHRIPAD YESSO NAIK:

SHRI ANANDRAO ADSUL:

SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:

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

(a) whether the Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) has recommended for cancellation of licenses of some telecom companies for their failure to fulfil mandatory roll out obligations;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the reasons for failure of roll-out obligations on the part of these companies, company-wise;

(c) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of TRAI;

(d) whether there are differences of opinion between TRAI and Department of Telecommunications in respect of cancellation of licenses of companies;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to reconcile the differences; and

(f) the manner in which the Government proposes to re-issue the licenses after their cancellation?

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

(SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. TRAI vide its letters dated 18th November 2010 and 22nd December 2010 recommended for cancellation of 43 Unified Access Service (UAS) licenses as per licence conditions and to seriously consider the cancellation of another 31 UAS licenses in view of non-utilisation of spectrum and resultant loss of revenue to exchequer after legal examination, out of 145 UAS licences granted between the year 2006 to 2008.

Department of Telecommunications (DoT) has examined the recommendations of TRAI as per the UAS License conditions in consultation with Ministry of Law

and Justice. As per the UAS License conditions, the date of registration by Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC)/ Telecom Enforcement, Resource and Monitoring (TERM) cells of Department of Telecom (DoT) for rollout coverage testing is treated as date of meeting the roll out obligation if the prescribed coverage criteria is met on testing by TEC/TERM cell. All the licensees to whom UAS licences were granted from the year 2006 to 2008 and got 2G start-up spectrum have registered with TERM cells of DoT for meeting the 1st year roll out obligation testing except the following UAS licensees who have failed to register with TERM cells for rollout coverage testing.

Sl.No.	Name of Licensee Company	Name of Service Area
1.	S Tel Pvt. Ltd.*	Jammu and Kashmir
2.	Spice Communications Ltd.#	Andhra Pradesh
3.	Spice Communications Ltd.#	Haryana
4.	Spice Communications Ltd.#	Maharashtra
5.	Idea Cellular Ltd.#	Karnataka
6.	Idea Cellular Ltd.#	Punjab

\*As the start-up spectrum has been allocated only in 2 out of 22 districts of J & K service area to M/s. S Tel. Pvt. Limited, company has filed petition in Hon'ble Telecom Disputes Settlement and Tribunal (TDSAT) against the demand notice issued by DoT for imposition of Liquidated Damages (LD) due to non fulfilment of roll out obligations as per licence conditions. The matter is sub-judice.

#As per information received from the companies mentioned at serial numbers 2 to 6, Spice Communications Ltd. holding the UAS licenses has amalgamated with M/s. Idea Cellular Ltd. as per the orders of the Hon'ble High Court(s). The matter is sub-judice.

(c) Government has imposed Liquidated Damages (LD) for non fulfilment of 1<sup>st</sup> year roll out obligations within stipulated time period by the UAS licensees to whom UAS licences were granted from the year 2006 to 2008. Many licensees have filed petitions in the Hon'ble TDSAT, challenging the imposition of LD by DoT on various grounds. The matter is sub-judice. In addition to LD, 15 Show Cause notices for termination of UAS licenses have also been issued to as many licensees for violation of the rollout obligations.

(d) and (e) The Government came to a *prima facie* conclusion that TRAI recommendations need modifications since meeting the roll-out obligations is not linked with the number of subscribers in the network or the number of BTSs deployed, as the number of BTSs may vary according to the area to be covered in a selected District Head Quarter (DHQ)/town. The reference was sent back to TRAI for its reconsideration as per TRAI act to reconcile the differences.

After reconsideration, TRAI vide its letter dated 14th July 2011 has recommended for cancellation of 53 licences. As per TRAI, the licensees are not only required to register themselves with the TEC/TERM cells for meeting the coverage criterion but are also required to commission the Service which means complete installation of all necessary equipment and offer of service to the subscribers so as to meet the stipulated performance roll out obligation. TRAI has also recommended to seek legal opinion once again on the issue of cancellation of another 30 UAS licences.

(f) Unified Access Service (UAS) License are issued as per extant policy of the Government.

#### Pending Cases for Prosecution

1781. SHRI RAJU SHETTI:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
DR. SANJAY SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases involving Government/Civil Servants pending for more than three months for sanction for prosecution as on 31.12.2009 and 31.12.2010;

(b) the number of such cases pending for sanction at present alongwith the details of officials whose prosecution has been sought, State-wise;

(c) the reasons for delay in according the sanction;

(d) the maximum period upto which such sanction can be withheld; and

(e) the action taken/being taken to expedite the sanction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) As per information provided by CBI, 168 requests regarding sanction for prosecution were pending for more than three months in 69 cases as on 31.12.2009 and 169 such requests were pending for more than three months

in 62 cases as on 31.12.2010 under the provisions of Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.

(b) As per information provided by the CBI, as on 30.06.2011, 151 requests involving 62 cases were pending with various Central Government Ministries/State Governments. The details are enclosed as Statement.

(c) The delay is often caused due to detailed analysis of the available evidence, consultation with CVC, State Governments and other agencies, and sometimes non-availability of relevant documentary evidence etc.

(d) Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in the case of Vineet Narain vs Union of India had directed that "time limit of three months for grant of sanction for prosecution must be strictly adhered to. However, additional time of one month may be allowed where consultation is required with the Attorney General (AG) or any Law Officer in the AG's office".

(e) In order to check delays in grant of sanction for prosecution, the Department of Personnel and Training has issued guidelines vide its O.M. No. 399/33/2006-AVD-III dated 6th November, 2006 followed by another O.M. dated 20 December, 2006, providing for a definite time frame, at each stage, and fixing responsibility for deliberate delays.

#### *Statement*

Sl.No.	Name of the Ministries of Central/ State Government	No. of cases	No. of requests
1	2	3	4
1.	Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs )	1	1
2.	Ministry of Coal and Mines	2	11
3.	Ministry of Communications	5	9
4.	Ministry of Defence	2	2
5.	Ministry of Finance (Department of Financial Services)	9	24
	Ministry of Finance (Custom and Central Excise)	4	8
6.	Ministry of Finance (Income Tax)	4	5
7.	Ministry of Health and Family Welfare	1	1
8.	Ministry of Home Affairs	2	2
9.	Ministry of Human Resource and Development	3	5

1	2	3	4
10.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1	1
11.	Ministry of Labour	1	1
12.	Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	1	2
13.	Ministry of Personnel, P.O. and Pensions	5	5
14.	Ministry of Petroleum and Natural Gas	2	17
15.	Ministry of Railways	2	6
16.	Ministry of Shipping	1	1
17.	Ministry of Steel	1	1
18.	Ministry of Urban Development and Poverty Alleviation	6	12
19.	Administration of Andman	1	3
20.	Govt. of Assam	2	14
21.	Govt of Delhi	1	1
22.	Govt. of Jharkhand	1	1
23.	Govt. of Punjab	1	9
24.	Govt. of Rajasthan	3	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>62</b>	<b>151</b>

**Non-delivery of Money Order**

1782. SHRI GORAKH PRASAD JAISWAL:  
SHRI S. ALAGIRI:  
SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM  
WAKCHAURE:

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

(a) the number of users of money order service during 2010-11;

(b) the number of complaints regarding non-delivery of money orders during each of the last three years and the current year, State-wise;

(c) whether enquiries have been conducted and action taken against those found guilty;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) The number of money orders booked during 2010-11 is 8,74,71,403.

(b) A statement is enclosed.

(c) Yes, Madam. Enquiries are conducted in all cases of complaints and action is taken depending on the nature of the shortcomings/faults. In case of serious lapses like fraud, major penalties have been given. In other cases, minor penalties have been imposed.

(d) During the last three years 172 officials were found guilty for which punishment has been imposed as per rules.

(e) All complaints regarding delay/non-delivery of money orders are looked by the Department at all levels. While specific instances are resolved individually, system defects that come to the notice are rectified to avoid recurrence of such instances. In case, Money Order

(MO) is not received within one month, Duplicate Money Order (DMO) is issued to effect payment. With the introduction of electronic Money Order (eMO) Services, delays and losses during transmission have been eliminated.

**Statement**

*Circle-wise details of Complaints Received Regarding Non-Delivery of Money Orders during the Last Three Years and during the Current Year (Period from 01.04.2011 to 30.06.2011)*

Sl.No.	Name of Circles	Years			
		2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12 (from 01.4.2011 to 30.06.2011)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Assam	1530	908	447	28
2.	Andhra Pradesh	10692	10650	6410	2132
3.	Bihar	28894	29787	22256	4051
4.	Chhattisgarh	1516	1211	805	278
5.	Delhi	19150	15937	8146	2232
6.	Gujarat	7512	6253	4327	994
7.	Haryana	5331	5141	5328	1872
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1628	1255	903	186
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	1368	1829	1121	351
10.	Jharkhand	1549	1534	1470	321
11.	Karnataka	26588	21207	16841	4798
12.	Kerala	5781	6160	3835	276
13.	Madhya Pradesh	6226	5042	5043	1797
14.	Maharashtra	21059	21286	13242	3499
15.	NE	1715	869	692	321
16.	Orissa	2755	2233	2058	612
17.	Punjab	6541	5721	4046	933
18.	Rajasthan	5619	5366	4461	1467

1	2	3	4	5	6
19.	Tamil Nadu	4128	4140	3244	1531
20	Uttar Pradesh	10521	8340	10812	2698
21.	Uttaranchal	5050	2811	1936	456
22.	West Bengal	15513	19680	47557	10921
TOTAL		190666	177360	164980	41754

[*Translation*]

#### Evacuation of Indians

1783. SHRI DARA SINGH CHAUHAN:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:  
SHRI S. R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI SURESH KUMAR SHETKAR:  
SHRI S. RAMASUBBU:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appealed to the Indian citizens in Yemen to leave the country as soon as possible;

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

(c) the number of persons of Indian origin evacuated from different countries in Middle-East and North Africa on account of unrest in these countries, country-wise;

(d) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to evacuate/protect the remaining persons living in these countries;

(e) whether the Government has provided/proposes to provide any financial help/rehabilitation package, to the persons returning from these countries; and

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

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

(b) and (c) 698 Indian nationals have so far been evacuated from Yemen in view of civil disturbances during last six months. Due to the turmoil in Egypt during

January-February, 2011, Air India arranged three special flights, on 'no profit' basis, from Cairo to Delhi for Indian citizens living in Egypt and stranded Indian tourists who wanted to leave Egypt but were unable to find booking in available commercial flights. Around 670 Indians availed of these special Air India flights to return to India. As the situation deteriorated in Libya, more than 16,200 Indian nationals desirous of returning to India were evacuated from Libya by all means, i.e. by air, sea, and land.

(d) The Embassy of India, Sana'a (Yemen) is in the process of obtaining exit visas for those who are staying without proper documentation in Yemen. A couple of thousand Indian nationals have chosen to stay back in Yemen despite Government of India's advisory as they have been assured of their safety by their Yemeni and non-Yemeni employers. With the situation in Egypt improving many of the evacuated Indians have since returned. As far as Libya is concerned, there are about 2,000 Indians who still remain there. Our Mission in Tripoli presently manned by local staff is in regular touch with them.

(e) and (f) The Government has constituted an Inter-Ministerial Committee of Secretaries under the Chairmanship of Cabinet Secretary to examine issues relating to repatriation, relief and rehabilitation of Indian nationals affected by the recent developments in West Asia, Gulf and North Africa regions. State Governments concerned were also requested to assist them and provide relief where necessary.

#### Racial Discrimination

1784. DR. PADAMSINHA BAJIRAO PATIL:  
SHRI DILIPKUMAR MANSUKHLAL GANDHI:

SHRI MAHABAL MISHRA:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:

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

(a) whether Indians are still subjected to racial discrimination in Australia;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether a Sikh man was recently denied entry into a hotel as he refused to take off his turban;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Government has lodged any protest with the Australian Government in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) In the past, there have been a number of cases of assault involving persons of Indian origin in Australia. In some of these cases racial angle was also reported. The issue of attacks on Indians in Australia has been taken up at the highest level by Government of India, including at the Ministerial level as well as through the High Commission and its Consulates in Australia. It has been conveyed to the Australian Government that it was the responsibility of the Australian authorities to ensure the well being and security of all Indians in Australia. High Commissioner and Consuls Generals in Australia remain in regular touch with the Australian authorities both at the federal and the state level. This has resulted in several measures being put in place on the ground to improve safety and security. The High Commission of India and Consulates also remain in constant touch with the Indian community to offer support and assistance and follow-up on all reported cases of attacks. The steps taken by the Australian authorities have been effective, as reflected in the substantial decrease in the number of attacks in recent times.

(c) and (d) Yes Madam. It has been informed by High Commission of India in Australia that on 3 July, 2011, a person belonging to the Sikh community was denied entry into the Royal English Hotel, Nundah (Queensland) apparently because he refused to take off his turban. One of the staff members asked the man to remove his turban under the Hotel's no headwear policy. It is learnt

from the hotel that the manager of the hotel had apologized to the person concerned after the incident.

(e) and (f) Yes Madam. The High Commission of India, Canberra has taken up the issue with the Australian Government requesting it to take appropriate measures to prevent recurrence of such incidents in future.

[English]

#### Literacy Mission

1785. SHRI P.C. GADDIGOUDAR:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:

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

(a) whether it is proposed to seek the help of Information and Broadcasting and Culture Ministries to popularize literacy mission in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the manner in which it would help in achieving success of this mission; and

(d) the other initiatives that have been taken or proposed to be taken to make this mission a success?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) Both the Ministries have been requested to extend proactive support to Saakshar Bharat specially in Environment Building and mobilization.

(c) It would enhance awareness about the programme and importance of literacy leading to increased participation in the Saakshar Bharat (SB) programme.

(d) Significant initiative taken include capacity building of State and sub-state implementing agencies, rigorous monitoring and technical backstopping.

#### Indians in Foreign Jails

1786. SHRI RAMESH BAIS:  
SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:

SHRI HARISH CHAUDHARY:  
SHRI ARJUN RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI HARI MANJHI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indians are legally/illegally confined in the prisons of various countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof, country-wise, offence-wise and gender-wise;

(c) whether the Government has taken up the issue with the respective countries to secure release of these prisoners from their jails;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the success achieved as a result thereof, so far; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR):  
(a) to (e) The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the House.

#### Fishermen in Foreign Jails

1787. SHRI BHISMA SHANKER ALIAS KUSHAL TIWARI:

SHRI NITYANANDA PRADHAN:  
SHRI RAM SUNDAR DAS:  
SHRI BAIJAYANT PANDA:  
SHRI MANICKA TAGORE:  
SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI  
BAVALIYA:  
DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
SHRI C. RAJENDRAN:  
SHRI N.S.V. CHITTHAN:  
SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian fishermen are languishing in the jails of our neighbouring countries;

(b) if so, the country-wise details of the number of fishermen imprisoned and the time since when they have been lodged therein;

(c) whether the Government has made any efforts to get them released; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PERENEET KAUR): (a) and (b) As per available records, there are 252 Indian fishermen in Pakistan's jails. There are no Indian fishermen in jails in Sri Lanka and Bangladesh on charges of fishing related violations.

(c) and (d) Government has been making persistent efforts for the release of Indian fishermen from Pakistan. The matter was taken up at the Foreign Secretary level talks in February 2010, June 2010 and June 2011; in the Home/Interior Secretary level talks in March 2011 and Foreign Minister level talks in July 2010 and July 2011. Home Minister also raised the issue during his visit to Islamabad in June 2010. As a result of Government's efforts, Pakistan released 454 Indian fishermen in 2010. In 2011, as on date, Pakistan has released 103 Indian fishermen. An India-Pakistan Judicial Committee on Prisoners was formed on February 26, 2008 to make recommendations to the two Governments, which inter alia included immediate release of and consular access to fishermen, and exchange of a consolidated list of nationals in each other's jails. The committee has met four times so far (February 2008, June 2008, August 2008 and April 2011).

The issue of the safety and security of Indian fishermen has been taken up at all levels with Sri Lanka, including at the highest level. The Government has consistently conveyed to the Sri Lankan Government that it accords the highest priority to the welfare, safety and security of its fishermen, that the use of force could not be justified under any circumstances and that all fishermen should be treated in a humane manner. Government, through diplomatic channels, has consistently and immediately taken up any reported incident involving arrest or violence against Indian fishermen to ensure safety, security, early release and repatriation. Till August 3, 2011, a total of 164 Indian fishermen were apprehended by Sri Lanka and all were subsequently released.

As soon as the matter of arrest of Indian fishermen by Bangladesh authorities is brought to Government's notice, immediate steps are taken by our High



Commission to secure early repatriation of the detained fishermen.

**VRS to Employees of MTNL**

1788. SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:

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

(a) whether the Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) proposes to introduce Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) to reduce the workforce;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the employees/employees' Unions thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) Mahanagar Telephone Nigam Limited (MTNL) has proposed to introduce cadre specific Voluntary Retirement Scheme (VRS) for the employees in Non-Executive as well as Executives cadres. The proposed VRS package includes compensation equivalent to 60 days salary (basic pay + DA) for each completed year of service or salary (Basic Pay + DA) for remaining period of service whichever is less subject to over all ceiling of 60 months salary.

(c) The reaction of the employees/employees Union does not arise at this stage as the Scheme is presently at the proposal stage.

**Cancellation of AI Flights due to Non-Supply of Fuel**

1789. SHRI R. THAMARASELVAN:  
SHRI P. LINGAM:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI BALIRAM JADHAV:  
SHRI S. SEMMALAI

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flights cancelled/affected in May, 2011 as a result of refusal of the public sector oil companies to supply aviation turbine fuel to Air India

and its subsidiaries alongwith the loss to the exchequer, airline-wise;

(b) whether the fuel bill of Air India and its subsidiaries is often more than their daily earnings;

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

(d) the details of amount outstanding against Air India and its subsidiaries due to which oil companies have implemented/propose to implement Cash and Carry model alongwith the amount so far paid, company-wise;

(e) whether some airports have also been served notice to pay all the dues by a certain date;

(f) if so, the details thereof, airport-wise; and

(g) the details of measures taken to utilize the aviation fuel efficiently/avoid such situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Air India and Air India Express had to cancel 147 of its flights between 27.5.11 and 2.6.11 due to shortage of fuel. The losses suffered by Air India as a result of shortage of fuel amounted to around Rs. 10 crores.

(b) and (c) No, Madam. The daily average revenue collection of Air India in India is approximately Rs. 22 crores and its fuel uplift is worth Rs. 17 crores per day.

(d) Air India and its subsidiaries owe an amount of Rs. 2300 crores to the Public Sector Oil Companies.

(e) No, Madam.

(f) Does not arise.

(g) Air India has implemented the recommendations by IATA Group of Fuel Efficiency Gap Analysis. Fuel Council and Fuel Manager have also been set up for critical analysis of fuel consumption on all flights.

**Expansion of UNSC**

1790. SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:  
DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has demanded expansion of the UN Security Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories;

(b) if so, whether the Indian envoy to the United Nations while attending the meeting convened to discuss the negotiation text for the Security Council reform has categorically cleared India's views in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the majority of countries are in favour of expanding the number of non-permanent members in the current body from 15 to 20;

(e) the extent to which India's case for a permanent membership is being considered; and

(f) the extent to which US and India together have pressed for the reform process?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) India in collaboration with Brazil, Japan and Germany (together known as the G-4) has proposed expansion of the membership of the United Nations Security Council from fifteen to twenty-five members with the addition of six permanent and four non-permanent members.

(b) and (c) India's Permanent Representative to the United Nations, has in a statement at a meeting of the UN General Assembly plenary on the inter-governmental negotiations on the question of equitable representation on and increase in the membership of the Security Council and other matters related to the Council on 2 March 2011, clearly stated India's views regarding expansion of the Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories.

(d) There are a range of proposals suggesting an increase in the numbers of permanent and non-permanent members of the Security Council. During the course of inter-governmental negotiations, the proposals for expansion of the Council in both permanent and non-permanent categories have commanded the most support among UN member states.

(e) The Government has been actively seeking support from all UN member states for India's candidature for permanent membership in an expanded Security Council. As a result of these efforts, there has been a steady accretion of support for India's candidature.

(f) Both India and the US are actively involved in the on-going negotiations on Security Council reform in the UN and seek an expansion in both permanent and non-permanent categories of membership of the Council. US President Barack Obama in a speech to the Members of both Houses of the Indian Parliament on 8 November 2010 said that he "looked forward to a reformed United Nations Security Council that includes India as a permanent member".

#### **Modernization and Upgradation of Civil Airports**

1791. SHRIMATI JYOTI DHURVE:  
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals received for upgradation of domestic and national airports to make them at par with international standards, State-wise including Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the action taken by the Government thereon, proposal-wise;

(c) the details of the projects for modernization and upgradation of the civil airports in various States including Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat being implemented, project-wise;

(d) the expenditure proposed to be incurred thereon during the current financial year;

(e) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for early completion of the said projects; and

(f) the time by which modernization and upgradation work is likely to be completed, airport-wise?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Modernisation/ upgradation of airports is a continuous process depending upon the traffic potential,

demands from airline operators, commercial viability etc. AAI from time to time, takes initiative in this regard including at the airports in Madhya Pradesh.

(b) to (f) Details of airports being upgraded/modernized by Airports Authority of India (AAI) are given in the enclosed Statements I, II & III.

(e) Works are regularly monitored by a dedicated project team. Project Monitoring and Quality Assurance (PMQA) department has been established to ensure regular monitoring and quality Assurance at site through periodic site inspections and review and coordination meetings to remove bottlenecks in the execution of the projects and expedite progress.

**Statement I**

*Status of Development of 35 Non Metro Airports*

[As on June, 2011]

Sl. No.	Airport	City Side/Terminal Building works	Air side works	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Agra (Uttar Pradesh)	-Renovation of Terminal Building.- work completed	-Expansion of Apron- Work completed.	
2.	Agartala (Tripura)	-Construction of Technical Block- work completed.	-Expansion of Apron. -Strengthening of existing runway - Work completed	
3.	Ahmedabad (Gujarat)	-Domestic (Arr/Dep)-Completed. New International Terminal Building to handle 1600 passengers commissioned on 15th July, 2010. Subway Pedestrian walk way linking International Terminal & Domestic Terminal commissioned on 15th July, 2010. -New Control Tower cum Tech Block - Planning Stage	New International Apron - completed. Extension of Domestic Apron - Completed.  -Construction of part parallel taxi track	67 acres of Land requisitioned from S/ Govt.)
4.	Amritsar (Punjab)	-Construction of New Terminal Building- work completed. -Modular expansion of Terminal Building Phase II - Work completed.	-Extension of runway- work completed. -Expansion of apron for additional four bays -Civil work completed.	Put into operation Put into operation.
5.	Aurangabad (Maharashtra)	-New Integrated Terminal Building -work completed. Installation of 2 no's passenger Boarding Bridges- work completed.	-New Apron- work completed. Strengthening & extension-of of runway -work completed.	Put in operation in April, 09
6.	Bhopal (Madhya Pradesh)	-Construction of new Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building -Work completed on	- Extension of runway- work completed. New Apron with link	New Expandable Modular Terminal Building inaugurated

1	2	3	4	5
		31st Jan. 2011 and inaugurated on 29.06.2011.	taxiway -& expansion of isolation bay -Work completed.	on 29.06.2011 by Hon'ble MoCA.
7.	Bhubaneswar (Orissa)	-Construction of Domestic Terminal Building - Tender awarded PDC April-2012	-Expansion of apron - work completed.	
8.	Calicut (Kerala)	-Extension & modification of the international & domestic terminal building - Work Completed.	-Strengthening & expansion of existing Runway - work completed except EMAS (Engineered Material Arresting System).	
9.	Chandigarh	-Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building alongwith Passengers Boarding Bridge - Work completed.		NITB commissioned on 14th April, 2011.
10.	Coimbatore (Tamil Nadu)	-Expansion & modification of existing Terminal building - PDC June, 2011.	-Construction of part parallel taxiway, extension of Apron - Work completed	
		-Construction of new Integrated Terminal Building - Planning stage.	-Strengthening of old apron and allied works-completed.	Subject to hand over of additional land by State Govt.
			-Extension of runway - Planning stage.	
11.	Dehradun (Uttarakhand)	-Construction of new Terminal building - work completed.	-Strengthening and extension of runway-work completed. -Construction of apron -work completed.	
12.	Dibrugarh (Assam)	-Terminal Building - Work completed	-New apron work completed. Runway strengthening - PDC April, 2011 -Extension of runway - will begin after completion of Army Road	
13.	Goa	-Construction of new integrated terminal building.	-Construction of parallel taxi track. Two link taxi tracks	

1	2	3	4	5
			-Two rapid exit taxiways.	
14.	Guwahati	-Modification to the existing Terminal Building -work completed. -Construction of International Terminal building - Planning stage.	-Extension of Runway completed &put into opns w.e.f.31.03.2011. apron, Isolation Bay - work completed	
			-Construction of parallel taxi track- Planning stage.	NOC from IAF awaited.
15.	Indore (Madhya Pradesh)	Construction of Integrated Terminal building - PDC August, 2011	-Extension of runway, -Construction of New Apron and link taxiway - completed.	
16.	Imphal (Manipur)	-Modification of Terminal Building - September, 2011	-Expansion of apron and link taxiway - PDC August, 2011.	
17.	Jaipur (Rajasthan)	-New International building - Completed -Expansion of new International Terminal Building - Planning stage.	-Construction of new apron, link taxi track and part parallel taxi track - completed. -Extension of runway- Planning stage.	Commissioned on 1st July, 09.
18.	Khajuraho (Madhya Pradesh)	-Construction of terminal building- PDC June, 2011.	-Construction of new apron, link taxi track - Completed.	Contract rescinded due to non performance of agency. Fresh tender being called.
19.	Lucknow (Uttar Pradesh)	-Construction of new international terminal building, car park- PDC September, 2011.	-Construction of new apron/Expansion of existing apron, rapid taxi track, parallel taxi track- Completed	
20.	Madurai (Tamil Nadu)	-Construction of new integrated terminal building complex - Work completed 27th July, 2010. -Control Tower cum Technical Block - Planning stage. -Parallel taxi track - Planning stage.	-Extension of runway, new apron- Completed.	Subject to availability of additional land by State Govt.
21.	Mangalore (Karnatka)	-Construction of a new Integrated Terminal Building-Completed	-Extension of Runway -Completed.	

1	2	3	4	5
22.	Mysore (Karnatka)	-Construction of Terminal Building, Tech Block cum control tower, Fire Station etc-Work Completed.	-The work for construction of Runway-work completed Runway extension- -Planning stage	Subject to balance availability of land from S/Govt.
23.	Nagpur (Maharashtra)	-Construction of New international arrival hall + -Expansion of existing Terminal Building -Completed.	-Provision of New Tech. Block cum Control Tower- Planning stage.	
24.	Port Blair	-New integrated terminal building - Planning stage.	-Expansion and strengthening of apron - Completed	
25.	Pune (Maharashtra)	-Lateral expansion of terminal building to make it an integrated terminal building for 800 passengers.	-Construction of parallel taxi track and expansion of apron - completed.	Major area of the building except airside corridor have been put in operation (94% work completed)
26.	Raipur (Chhattisgarh)	- Construction of new integrated terminal building to cater to 700 passengers at a time (300 Intl. + 400 Dom.) with two aerobridges - PDC Sep. 2011. - Development of the airport for wide bodied aircraft operations - Planning Stage	-Runway Extension and new apron - Completed.	Subject to 2440 acres of land is made available by state Govt.& traffic demand.
27.	Ranchi (Jharkhand)	- Construction of new integrated terminal building to cater to 700 (250 arr. + 250 dep.) domestic & (100 arr. + 100 dep.) international passengers with two aerobridges - PDC April, 2011.	-Expansion/Strengthening of apron -Completed	
28.	Srinagar (Jammu & Kashmir)	-Expansion & modification of Terminal Building - Completed.	-Expansion of apron work completed. -Construction of cargo complex - Planning Stage -Expansion of car park.	
29.	Surat (Gujarat)	-New Terminal Building - completed	-Extension of Runway & apron - completed.	
30.	Trivandrum (Kerala)	-Construction of new International terminal building - Completed.	-Part parallel taxi track - Work Completed.	State Govt. related works pending.

1	2	3	4	5
31.	Trichy (Tamil Nadu)	-Construction of new integrated terminal building - Completed.	-Extension of runway- Completed	Subject to provision of land, to be acquired.
32.	Udaipur (Rajasthan)	-Construction of new terminal building - Work Completed. -Construction of Technical Block and Control Tower- Work completed. Control Tower inaugurated on 26th Jan, 2010. Tech Block in August, 2010.	-Construction of new apron, link taxi track, isolation bay (Phase I) - Completed. (Phase II) PDC 15th April, 2011. -Extension of runway -work completed.	
33.	Vishakha- Patnam (Andhra Pradesh)	-Construction of new integrated terminal building - Completed	-Apron - completed	
34.	Varanasi (Uttar Pradesh)	-Construction of new integrated terminal building - Work completed. NITB Operationalised w.e.f 15.11.2010.	-Extension of runway- Completed. -Expansion of apron - work completed	
35.	Vadodara (Gujarat)	-New integrated terminal building complex - Tender stage.	-Apron for night parking - Completed -Construction of parallel taxiway- Planning stage.	

Status of Developments of other 13 Airports.

[As on June, 2011]

S.No	Airport	City Side/Terminal Building works	Air side works	Remarks
1	Agatti/ Lakshadweep	Construction of New Terminal Building. - work completed. Technical Building cum control tower & fire station- work completed.	Runway Extension, Construction of new Apron-work completed.	Dep. Block completed. Arr. Block work deferred due Rwy extension.
		Extension of runway, construction of new apron, Relocation of terminal building, Control Tower/Tech. Block - Planning Stage		Subject to provision of additional land by Lakshadweep Administration.
2	Akola (Maharashtra)	Modification of existing terminal building and other allied buildings- Work completed. Construction of control tower & Tech Block- planning stage.	Runway extension- Planning stage. Expansion of apron- Completed.	Subject to land to be acquired from State Govt.

1	2	3	4	5
3	Belgaum (Maharashtra)	Expansion & modification of existing terminal building- Work Completed. Construction of New Terminal Building - Planning stage.	Extension of runway. Planning stage.	Subject to signing of MoU and availability of additional land from State Govt.
4	Cooch Behar (West Bengal)	Construction of new Terminal Building - Work Completed.	Runway strengthening work completed.	28.86 acres of land including strip of 600mx200m across the river handed over by state Govt. Est. are under preparation
5	Dimapur (Nagaland)	Scope of work for face lifting of Terminal Building, and city Side developments are being finalized.	Expansion of apron and construction of link taxiway - PDC August, 2011.	
6	Gondia (Maharashtra)	Construction of New Terminal Building - Completed. Passenger lounge (for 25 passengers), Fire Station, Residential Quarters - completed.	Construction of 1 hanger - Completed. Fire Station, Boundary wall, Control Tower- Completed. Extension of runway, part parallel taxi track -completed.	
7	Hubli (Karnatka)	Expansion & modification of existing Terminal Building- work completed. Construction of new Terminal Building- Planning stage.	Runway extension subject to availability of land-Planning Stage	Subject to signing of MOU and availability of land from SG.
8.	Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir)	Modification of terminal building- Dec., 2010. (Planning stage).  Construction of new civil air terminal complex. -Planning stage subject to land acquisition from State Govt.	Extension of Runway and expansion of apron - Planning Stage.	Pending due to land acquisition from army.
9	Kullu (Himachal)	Construction of new terminal building - work completed.	Resurfacing of runway. Construction of new Apron and taxiway.	



1	2	3	4	5
10.	Patna (Bihar)	Construction of New Terminal Building, Isolation Bay & New Fire Station- Planning stage.		Subject to availability of additional land from State Govt.
11	Rajahmundry (Andhra Pradesh)	Construction of new Terminal Building-PDC July, 2011	Extension of Runway -Planning Stage	Subject to availability of land from State Govt
12	Rajkot (Gujarat)	Construction of new terminal - Planning stage.	Extension of Runway -Planning stage.	(Subject to required land 21 Hectares is made available by Railway Board and diversion of Rajkot-Jamnagar highway by State Govt.)
13	Vijayawada (Andhra Pradesh)	New Terminal Building -Planning Stage	extension & strengthening of runway-Work completed	

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Additional 10 Airports [As on June. 2011]

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**Tirupati (Andhra Pradesh)**

Strengthening of Rwy & extension of Apron	Work completed.
Installation of ILS	Work completed
New Integrated Terminal Building	Planning stage

**Tuticorin (Tamil Nadu)**

Extension of Rwy & associated facilities for the operation of AB-320 class of aircraft	Planning stage. Master plan forwarded to Govt of Tamil Nadu for additional land requirement of 650 Acres.
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**Pondicherry (U.T.)**

Extension & strengthening of Rwy for dimension 150m x 45m for ATR72 type of aircraft and subsequently for AB-320 type of aircraft operation with associated facilities including Apron, including widening of basic strip to 300m.	MOU signed. Govt of Puducherry handed over 50acres of land on the eastern side of the airport for the extension of the Rwy for ATR72 type of aircraft operation. Govt of Puducherry is being pursued to hand over remaining land.  Work order issued for extension and strengthening of runway for ATR 72 operations for Rs 19.80 Crores. Work completed.
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**Bagdogra (West Bengal)**

## Phase I

Expansion of Apron for parking of 4(A-321),1(IL-76) & 2 Helicopter parking.

Work Completed.

**Jaisalmer (Rajasthan)**

Construction of New Apron for 3 parking stands - C Type  
Construction of New Terminal Building.

Work in Progress, Progress 15%.  
Planning stage.

**Silchar (Assam)**

Runway extension on either end upto 7500 ft

Work completed.

**Cuddapah (Andhra Pradesh)**

Construction of Runway, Apron, Taxiway, Compound wall and allied works

Runway & apron works completed, for ATR72 type of aircraft operation. Pre-fabricated Terminal building, technical block cum control tower and fire station in final stage. Tender under process.

**Warangal (Andhra Pradesh)**

Development of Airport for ATR type of aircraft operations.

MOU with Govt. of Andhra Pradesh signed in 2007. Projected the additional land requirement of 438 acres to Govt. of AP in 2008. Land transfer awaited.

**Pantnagar (Uttarakhand)**

Runway extension to cater for ATR 72 type of aircraft, Renovation of Terminal Building and Provision of Ground Lighting completed.

Work completed

**Leh (Jammu & Kashmir)**

" Construction of Civil Apron, Car Park

Work completed.

" Construction of New Terminal Building

Drawing finalized. Land transfer from IAF awaited.

**Statement II**

(*Status as on June, 2011*)

S.No.	Name of the Airport	Cost in Crores	Status	Date of completion/ Likely date of commencement of operation
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NSCBI AIRPORT, KOLKATA</b>				
1.	C/o Integrated Terminal Building, i/c face lifting of terminals. a) Terminal Building. Works	1612.08	74%	April, 2012

1	2	3	4	5
	b) Extn. of secondary runway, C/o taxi track, apron lighting aids, apron lighting, parking bays, bridges, apron, etc.	100.00	98%	December, 2011
<b>CHENNAI AIRPORT, CHENNAI</b>				
1.	Development of Kamraj Domestic Terminal, Expansion of Anna International and face lifting of existing terminal	1212.06	77%	December, 2011
	a) Terminal Building works			
	b) Extn. of secondary runway, parking bays, bridges, apron, etc.	230.86	100%	March, 2011
	(c) Construction of RCC/ prestressed concrete bridge for aircraft movement across the adyar river.	207.14	100%	March, 2011

**Statement III****WORK IN PROGRESS**

Sl. No.	Name of Schemes	Brief	Proposed Expenditure in current Financial Year	The time by which likely to be completed
1	2	3	4	5
<b>NORTHERN REGION</b>				
1.	<b>JAMMU</b>			
	Extension of Apron	Existing Apron size: 137 x 76 m Parking capacity: 3AB - 320 New Apron size: 145 x 120 m Parking capacity: 3 nos. 'C' type of aircraft	7.00	March-12
2.	<b>KHAJURAHO</b>			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	Existing capacity: 150 passengers (75 incoming and 75 outgoing) New capacity: Additional 500 international passengers (250 incoming 250 out going)	18.00	December-11
3.	<b>LUCKNOW</b>			
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Existing capacity: 700 passengers (375 incoming and 375 outgoing ) New capacity: Additional 500 international passengers (250 incoming 250 out going)	22.00	September-11

1	2	3	4	5
<b>EASTERN REGION</b>				
4.	<b>RANCHI</b>			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	Existing capacity:250 domestic passengers (125 incoming and 125 outgoing) New capacity: 700 passengers (Domestic 250 incoming and 250 outgoing) and International (100 +100)	34.50	December-11
5.	<b>BHUBANESWAR</b>			
	Construction of New Integrated Passenger Terminal Building	Existing capacity: 400 passengers (200 incoming and 200 outgoing) New capacity: 800 passengers (400 incoming and 400 outgoing)	40.00	April-12
6.	<b>PORT BLAIR</b>			
	Construction of Hangar, Annexe Building, Apron and Link Taxiway etc.	Existing Apron size: 8000 sqm(106m x76m) Parking capacity: 02 Nos. B-737/700. New Apron size: 41250 sqm (330m x 125m) Parking capacity: 01 Nos. AB-310 and 05 Nos. B-737-900.	3.50	September-11
	<b>PATNA</b>			
	Re-carpetting of Runway, taxiway & apron and allied works at JPNI Airport.			August-11
7.	<b>RAIPUR</b>			
	Construction of New Expandable Modular Integrated Terminal Building.	Existing capacity: 300 passengers (150 incoming and 150 outgoing) New capacity: 700 Domestic (200 incoming and 200 outgoing) & 300 international (150 incoming and 150 outgoing) passengers.	35.00	December-11
<b>NORTH EASTERN REGION</b>				
8.	<b>AGARTALA</b>			
	Construction of Control Tower		8.00	December-11
9.	<b>IMPHAL</b>			
	Construction of New Apron	Existing capacity size: 16264 sqm (214 x 76m) Parking capacity: 3 Nos. AB-320, 1 No. ATR-42 New capacity size: 39014 sqm (214 x 76m175 x 130m) Parking capacity: 4 Nos. AB-320, 2 Nos. AB-321 3 Nos. ATR-72, 1 No. ATR-42	5.00	September-11

1	2	3	4	5
10.	PAKYONG			
	Construction of New Airport at Pakyong, Sikkim. (SH: Earth work in cutting and filling, geogrid reinforced retaining wall, drainage system including box culvert, aerodrom pavement etc)	New capacity: 100 passengers (50 incoming and 50 outgoing) Runway - 1700x30m. Apron size - 106m x 76m. Parking capacity - 2 ATR-72 type of aircraft.	80.00	December-12
WESTERN REGION				
11.	GONDIA			
	Extension of Runway	Existing Runway: 2290m x 45m. Runway after extension: 3200m x 45m.	20.00	March-12
	Construction of IInd module of Passenger launge	Existing capacity: 50 passengers (25 incoing and 25 outgoing). New capacity: 100 passengers (50 incoming and 50 outgoing)	9.00	November-12
12.	GOA			
	New International Terminal, Car Park, Extension of Apron and Allied Works	Existing capacity: 750 passengers (300 International and 450 Domestic) New capacity: 2770 passengers - (750 international and 2020 Domestic).	55.00	December-12
13.	VADODARA			
	Construction of New Terminal Building	Existing capacity: 500 Domestic passengers (250 incoming and 250 outgoing) New capacity:1200 Passengers (200 International and 1000 Domestic).	10.00	October-12
SOUTHERN REGION				
14.	CUDDAPAH			
	Construction of New Modular Terminal Building	New capacity: 250 outgoing passengers and 500 additional international passengers	5.00	December-11
15.	PUDUCHERY			
	Construction of Passenger Terminal Building	Existing capacity: 40 passengers (20 incoming and 20 outgoing)  New capacity:150 passengers (75 incoming and 75 outgoing)	4.00	December-11
16.	RAJAMUNDARY			
	Construction of New Terminal Building including Car Park	Existing capacity: 20 passengers (10 incoming and 10 outgoing)	5.00	September-11

1	2	3	4	5
		New capacity: 150 passengers (75 incoming and 75 outgoing)		
17.	TIRUPATI			
	Construction of New Apron	Existing Apron size: 180 x 145 m Parking capacity: 1 B747-400 /A300/B767/ A300+2A320 New Apron size: 330 x 145m Parking capacity: 2 b-747-400+1 A300-600 +3 A320	15.00	March-12
	Construction of New Integrated Terminal Building	Existing capacity: 300 Domestic passengers (150 incoming and 150 outgoing)  New capacity: 500 Domestic passengers (250 incoming and 250 outgoing) & 200 international passengers (100 incoming and 100 outgoing).		February-13

[English]

**Visit of US Secretary of State to India**

1792. SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI S.R. JEYADURAI:  
SHRI KODIKKUNNIL SURESH:  
SHRI BIBHU PRASAD TARAI:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI GURUDAS DASGUPTA:  
SHRI K.J.S.P. REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US Secretary of State has visited India recently;

(b) if so, the details of the meetings/discussions held and agreements signed between the two countries; and

(c) the issues upon which consent for cooperation between the two countries was reached; and

(d) the details of benefits likely to accrue as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) The US Secretary of State Hillary Clinton visited India from 18-21 July 2011.

(b) and (c) The India-US Strategic Dialogue was held on 19 July 2011. During Secretary Clinton's visit, the two sides reaffirmed their commitment to the India-US global strategic partnership, decided on a number of steps to further expand cooperation across the full spectrum of bilateral relations and discussed global and regional issues of mutual interest, including security challenges in our region and beyond. In addition, the two governments signed the Bilateral Aviation Safety Agreement (BASA), the Memorandum of Understanding between Computer Emergency Response Teams of India and US (CERT-IN and US-CERT) and an Implementing Agreement on Discovery Science between the Department of Atomic Energy and the US Department of Energy.

(d) The discussions and agreements during the Strategic Dialogue will help to advance mutually beneficial cooperation across all areas of bilateral cooperation, including in the fields of defence, counter-

terrorism, trade and investment, clean energy, science and technology and education; and, also for advancing global peace, stability and prosperity.

#### **Increase in Enrolment in Schools**

1793. SHRI R. DHROVANARAYANA:  
SHRI PONNAM PRABHAKAR:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI BHOOPENDRA SINGH:

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

(a) whether mid-day meal scheme and Sarva Shiksha Abhiyaan in the country have helped to increase the enrolment and retention of children in schools;

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

(c) the details of funds allocated and spent during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Ministry of Human Resource Development collects the information on various educational indicators from the States/UTs annually through Selected Educational Statistics (SES). As per SES the State-wise details of enrollment at primary and upper primary levels for the last 3 years for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed statement I and the State-wise details of drop-out rates at primary and elementary levels for the last 3 years for 2006-07, 2007-08 and 2008-09 are given in the enclosed statement-II. The data shows increase in enrollment and retention except in some States/UTs.

(c) The details of funds released to States/UTs for implementation of Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) and expenditure incurred by them during the last three years for 2008-09, 2009-10 and 2010-11 is given in the enclosed statement-III.

#### **Statement I**

##### *Enrolment at Primary and Upper Primary Level*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary	Primary	Upper Primary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7363237	3788665	7173537	3786202	7122361	3695246
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	200803	66308	199478	73029	209513	76563
3.	Assam	3245754	1326765	4193867	1508568	4312162	736779
4.	Bihar	11503,960	2773186	12412315	3297791	13201001	3522115
5.	Chhattisgarh	3195546	1345855	3234343	1382248	3621334	1430378
6.	Goa	114922	69105	123093	64782	124754	65689
7.	Gujarat	6560923	2532641	6687859	2604729	6559964	2886469
8.	Haryana	2197296	1243734	2233720	1163643	2203009	1113021
9.	Himachal Pradesh	676245	405596	659579	424656	646879	418824
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	1134528	479336	1134528	479336	1288047	619777

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
11.	Jharkhand	4064769	1141734	5464268	1255404	5251078	1436228
12.	Karnataka	5725006	2996642	5596700	2996247	5542416	2991976
13.	Kerala	2524232	1594860	2476329	1613855	2434936	1636452
14.	Madhya Pradesh	11812968	4505506	12045591	4679119	11780132	4783703
15.	Maharashtra	11648450	6325891	10358054	5398019	10403746	5519357
16.	Manipur	369758	146842	371376	147595	371894	147283
17.	Meghalaya	563708	179729	564713	180466	459714	126400
18.	Mizoram	150977	54332	150977	54332	174413	58749
19.	Nagaland	224715	92271	219804	90226	286235	123256
20.	Odisha	4485315	1854103	4515307	1958667	4582202	2041413
21.	Punjab	1922553	1074147	2274000	1080202	1764759	1061316
22.	Rajasthan	9326565	3564866	9061113	3754045	8955966	3880647
23.	Sikkim	84999	31119	82992	31366	81366	31237
24.	Tamil Nadu	6145971	3661924	6047131	3709961	6148411	3730210
25.	Tripura	493169	204356	485237	205865	463521	219846
26.	Uttar Pradesh	25811922	7452676	25832158	9347607	25168813	7414932
27.	Uttarakhand	1202153	570723	1202456	572895	1108276	646782
28.	West Bengal	8862119	3844699	9463730	3807261	8315923	3910035
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	38174	22815	36637	22448	35192	22647
30.	Chandigarh	51402	26836	79800	44838	84863	48515
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	38059	13120	39979	14833	38050	13531
32.	Daman and Diu	16403	8743	16313	8420	21137	11768
33.	Delhi	1651019	888495	1674560	955433	1685513	968177
34.	Lakshadweep	7244	4358	7244	4358	7046	3752
35.	Puducherry	110866	67560	111174	69423	111688	70886
INDIA		133525730	54359538	136229962	56787869	134566314	55463959



**Statement II***Drop-out Rates at Primary and Elementary Level*

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Primary	Elementary	Primary	Elementary	Primary	Elementary
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	24.02	56.74	18.79	48.75	15.55	40.65
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.38	54.04	41.04	47.99	40.84	44.16
3.	Assam	44.27	73.56	22.19	73.54	0.00	68.28
4.	Bihar	51.63	76.11	46.89	70.69	37.11	58.33
5.	Chhattisgarh	25.27	0.00	31.69	—	26.52	37.54
6.	Goa	-5.48	-1.98	0.00	1.24	0.00	0.00
7.	Gujarat	25.66	49.29	26.95	48.22	25.87	44.29
8.	Haryana	9.31	0.00	0.00	6.50	5.20	11.93
9.	Himachal Pradesh	6.75	4.50	2.93	0.00	2.90	-0.52
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	12.48	41.18	0.00	40.50	0.00	26.10
11.	Jharkhand	41.86	0.00	9.40	—	20.70	60.14
12.	Karnataka	11.87	38.79	8.74	33.89	4.21	30.20
13.	Kerala	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14.	Madhya Pradesh	0.00	48.42	0.00	46.10	16.34	30.27
15.	Maharashtra	2.55	21.93	18.89	30.48	17.33	26.97
16.	Manipur	45.69	41.22	37.49	41.93	42.31	43.90
17.	Meghalaya	44.08	60.41	36.36	60.43	58.87	77.69
18.	Mizoram	49.62	62.56	45.68	60.55	40.03	62.97
19.	Nagaland	20.19	38.60	37.95	46.65	18.70	31.43
20.	Odisha	27.82	62.59	23.19	61.34	33.12	56.92
21.	Punjab	9.90	29.87	-0.07	26.02	17.84	14.26
22.	Rajasthan	40.65	62.30	46.57	62.33	38.89	58.77
23.	Sikkim	24.31	65.85	19.67	64.93	36.95	46.41

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
24.	Tamil Nadu	8.02	0.00	8.48	9.09	1.17	0.00
25.	Tripura	18.15	50.55	22.57	54.77	22.49	47.61
26.	Uttar Pradesh	31.09	44.18	33.94	28.64	35.29	42.69
27.	Uttarakhand	18.63	0.00	19.81	—	33.90	25.91
28.	West Bengal	30.15	61.37	35.87	63.87	27.84	59.33
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	6.37	8.98	10.45	15.90	11.89	15.22
30.	Chandigarh	22.46	36.87j	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	34.28	43.98	18.51	34.87	20.56	58.68
32.	Daman and Diu	5.05	12.77	16.54	14.34	0.00	9.32
33.	Delhi	-1.04	23.49	0.00	0.00	0.50	17.44
34.	Lakshadweep	-0.24	0.00	2.59	0.00	6.02	12.98
35.	Puducherry	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
INDIA		25.43	46.03	25.55	43.03	24.93	42.25

**Note:** Zero indicates that there is no Drop

\*Dropout rates are shown combined with the respective parent state.

### **Statement III**

#### *Release and Expenditure during 2008-09 and 2010-11 under SSA*

(Rs. in lakh)

Sl.No.	States/UTs	2006-07		2007-08		2008-09	
		Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure	Release	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	71031.78	93526.52	38569.90	72257.36	81000.00	144004.81
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	13683.64	16864.67	11427.95	12427.83	20401.77	21241.61
3.	Assam	42740.91	55426.39	47480.00	50780.61	76854.35	85550.20
4.	Bihar	186158.47	209431.20	121739.06	224870.24	204789.63	336834.62
5.	Chhattisgarh	51853.86	75100.77	55592.82	96340.63	87863.00	131748.24
6.	Goa	804.41	1273.85	550.58	0.00	671.27	1459.10

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Gujarat	25432.47	34076.51	20031.73	40058.48	44065.01	82624.54
8.	Haryana	20546.87	29943.19	27600.00	45620.98	32786.11	63340.47
9.	Himachal Pradesh	8552.99	12284.92	8608.00	14610.06	13786.66	21840.37
10.	Jammu and Kashmir	20532.59	26622.06	37363.27	22257.61	40348.79	64000.94
11.	Jharkhand	69041.09	122584.26	70940.22	119946.99	89562.26	159246.85
12.	Karnataka	51578.19	89806.77	44220.60	83028.85	66903.00	114457.93
13.	Kerala	10854.04	17695.88	11989.50	19233.00	19660.73	26017.01
14.	Madhya Pradesh	85569.35	153094.30	113249.00	194011.77	176783.00	300010.71
15.	Maharashtra	67386.02	98285.15	56432.00	107883.64	85537.00	137871.76
16.	Manipur	321.21	782.48	1500.00	0.00	13253.77	10106.26
17.	Meghalaya	9440.36	10794.75	9383.00	12093.67	18540.90	20050.00
18.	Mizoram	5112.59	2127.34	6617.75	8254.45	10115.31	9073.48
19.	Nagaland	2867.87	3203.96	4913.00	5439.51	8636.83	10371.08
20.	Odisha	49080.90	84525.30	63061.60	112011.89	73177.85	146508.08
21.	Punjab	13808.10	26102.20	20044.00	36772.00	39612.74	55942.97
22.	Rajasthan	108326.80	162651.25	127124.00	199893.55	146182.29	265793.64
23.	Sikkim	1075.31	1890.20	1736.00	2040.90	4469.19	3927.42
24.	Tamil Nadu	45414.47	84456.89	48366.00	78267.24	69068.57	119480.84
25.	Tripura	6464.12	6937.00	7473.00	9196.44	17121.48	14313.02
26.	Uttar Pradesh	212884.89	331477.00	196011.90	335048.80	310462.88	439092.23
27.	Uttarakhand	11444.45	22072.55	16006.29	27187.03	25793.94	36831.60
28.	West Bengal	65169.37	124384.20	104142.00	162540.01	174703.17	302972.07
29.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	780.54	1128.42	412.44	0.00	357.78	885.55
30.	Chandigarh	820.52	1062.58	1100.72	2063.43	2155.89	2705.23
31.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	104.63	622.73	350.18	631.10	413.78	713.11
32.	Daman and Diu	0.00	139.06	169.00	324.15	162.99	374.81
33.	Delhi	1529.01	3905.77	3088.62	3684.61	3552.71	4657.75
34.	Lakshadweep	70.00	230.42	143.80	245.51	127.39	
35.	Puducherry	638.59	1141.82	669.96	1124.64	485.38	1296.00
	Total	1261120.41	1905652.36	1278107.89	2100146.98	1959407.42	3135344.30
36.	National Component	1459.41		2383.53		780.72	
	Grand Total	1262579.82		1280491.42		1960188.14	

[*Translation*]

#### Development of Khajuraho Airport

1794. SHRI GOVIND PRASAD MISHRA:  
SHRI DEORAJ SINGH PATEL:  
SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to upgrade Khajuraho airport as an international airport;

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

(c) whether the work relating to extension of runway and other construction work relating to new terminal building has been completed;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor and the current status of development works thereon;

(f) the action taken/proposed to be taken against the officers/contractors responsible for the delay in construction work; and

(g) the time-frame within which the work on said airport is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to upgrade Khajuraho airport as an international airport. However, Airports Authority of India (AAI) has taken up works relating to upgradation of the facilities at this airport to handle international operations as well.

(c) to (g) The runway at Khajuraho airport in Madhya Pradesh has been extended to 7500 ft. for handling B-737-800/AB-320 type of aircraft operations. The construction work of a new Integrated Terminal Building with a capacity to handle 500 domestic passengers and 100 international transit passengers at a time is scheduled for completion by 30.06.2012.

(f) Original contract for construction of new Terminal Building has been terminated on account of non-performance and a fresh contract was awarded at risk

and cost basis. The defaulting contract agency has been debarred from further tender in AAI.

#### Setting up of Atomic Power Plants

1795. SHRI BHARAT RAM MEGHWAL:  
SHRI MADHU KODA:  
KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN:  
DR. BHOLA SINGH:  
SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA:  
SHRI KHILADI LAL BAIRWA:  
SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI VISHWA MOHAN KUMAR:  
SHRI REWATI RAMAN SINGH:  
SHRI ANANTH KUMAR:  
SHRI HARISCHANDRA CHAVAN:  
SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:  
SHRIMATI DEEPA DASMUNSI:  
SHRI BHUDEO CHOUDHARY:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:  
SHRI RAVNEET SINGH:  
DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
SHRI D.B. CHANDRE GOWDA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of nuclear power plants in the country with installed capacity and funds spent in installation of these plants, State-wise and Plant-wise;

(b) whether the target fixed for nuclear power generation during the Eleventh Five Year plan has been achieved by the Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, the reasons therefor alongwith the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to increase the nuclear power generation in the country;

(d) whether some of the State Governments have requested to set up nuclear power plants in their State;

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

(f) whether the Government proposes to open new nuclear power plants in the country;

(g) if so, the details thereof, location-wise alongwith and estimated cost and capacity of these plants and names of companies helping in installation and other works of these plants; and

(h) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government for timely completion of the said plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) There are 20 nuclear power reactors in operation with a total capacity of 4780 MW at six sites. The details are as under

State	Location	Unit	Capacity (MW)	Completion Cost in Rs. crore
<b>Western Region</b>				
Gujarat	Kakrapar	KAPS 1&2	2 X 220	1366.68
		TAPS-1&2	2 X 160	92.99
Maharashtra	Tarapur	TAPS-3&4	2 X 540	6525
<b>Northern Region</b>				
Rajasthan	Rawatbhata	RAPS 1&2	100 + 200	175.81
		RAPS 3&4	2 X 220	2511
		RAPS 5&6	2 X 220	2362 #
Uttar Pradesh	Narora	NAPS 1&2	2 X 220	723.62
<b>Southern Region</b>				
Karnataka	Kaiga	Kaiga 1&2	2 X 220	2896
		Kaiga 3&4	2 X 220	2877 #
Tamilnadu	Kalpakkam	MAPS 1&2	2 X 220	245.87

\*Provisional, final cost is under certification

(b) and (c) The target of nuclear power generation as per Mid-Term Appraisal (MTA) of XI Plan was 1,24,608 Million Units (MUs). The achievement till July 2011 has been 87862 MUs. The nuclear power generation in XI Plan is expected to be about 1,09,000 MUs. The shortfall has been on account of shortage of domestic fuel and delay in accessing imported fuel due to developments on international cooperation in the first three years of the plan period. Efforts put in by the government have now resulted in access to imported fuel for reactors under safeguards, improvement in supply of domestic fuel and in substantial improvement in the generation of nuclear power in the fourth year of the plan period (26000 MUs in 2010-11).

(d) Yes, Madam.

(e) In the recent past, sites have been offered by the following states:

State	Place
Andhra Pradesh	Pulivendla
	Nizampatnam
Bihar	Rajauli
Haryana	Balsamand
	Kitlana
Karnataka	Mannur

The evaluation of these sites by the Standing Site Selection Committee of the Government is at various stages.

(f) Yes, Madam.

(g) Currently, seven nuclear power reactors with a capacity of 5300 MW are under construction. The details of the plants under construction are given below:

Project	Location	Capacity (MW) & Type	Approved Cost ₹ crore	Expected Completion
KK-1&2	Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	2X1000 Vodo-Vodyanoi-Energetichesky Reactors (VVERs)	13171*	2011-12
PFBR	Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu	500 Prototype Fast Breeder Reactor (PFBR)	3492*	2012-13
KAPP 3&4	Kakrapar, Gujarat	2X700 Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs)	11459	2015-16
RAPP 7&8	Rawatbhata, Rajasthan	2X700 Pressurised Heavy Water Reactors (PHWRs)	12320	2016-17

\*under revision

Government has also accorded 'in principle' approval for five new sites and utilisation of the full potential of Kudankulam and Jaitapur sites in October 2009. The details of these sites are given below:

Location & State	In technical cooperation with Company & Country	Capacity (MW) in first phase	Total Capacity (MW)
Gorakhpur, Haryana	Indigenous	2 X 700	4 X 700
Chutka, Madhya Pradesh	Nuclear Power Corporation of India Limited, India	2 X 700	2 X 700
Kudankulam, Tamilnadu	Atomstryexport (ASE),	2 X 1000	6 X 1000
Haripur, West Bengal	Russian Federation	2 X 1000	6 X 1000
Jaitapur, Maharashtra	Areva, France	2 X 1650	6 X 1650
Kovvada, Andhra Pradesh	GE Hitach Nuclear Energy (GEH), USA	2 X 1000*	6 X 1000#
Chhaya Mithi Virdi, Gujarat	Westinghouse Electric Company (WEC), USA	2 X 1000*	6 X 1000#

\*Nominal Capacity

Currently, pre-project activities including preparation of Detailed Project proposals are in progress. Discussions are in progress with the technology vendor companies in respect of reactors to be set up with foreign technical cooperation. The costs of the projects will be known after finalization of the project proposals.

The Government has also approved setting up two 500 MW Fast Breeder Reactors (FBRs 1&2) at Kalpakkam, Tamilnadu. These indigenous FBRs will be set up by Bharatiya Nabhikiya Vidyut Nigam Limited (BHAVINI).

Recently, the Government has accorded 'in principle' approval for four more sites for indigenous PHWRs, to be set up by NPCIL:

Location & State	Capacity (MW)	Remarks
Mahi Banswara, Rajasthan	4 X 700	New site, Planned in two phases of 2X700 MW
Bhimpur, Madhya Pradesh	4 X 700	New site, Planned in two phases of 2X700 MW
Kaiga, Kamataka #	2 X 700	Existing site. 4X220 MW are in operation
Narora, Uttar Pradesh #	2 X 700	Existing site. 2X220 MW are in operation

\*Expansion at existing sites

(h) All the requirements of embarking on large nuclear power programme and completing the projects on time are being addressed. In respect of indigenous projects, the capability and capacity of Indian industry to supply equipment and components generally exist. It is being augmented by formation of Joint Ventures. A Joint Venture for turbogenerators of 700 MW is proposed to be set up between NPCIL, Bharat Heavy Electricals Limited (BHEL) and M/s. Alstom, France. A Joint Venture between NPCIL and M/s Larsen Toubro Limited (L&T) has been incorporated to manufacture special steels and forgings required for manufacture of nuclear components. The human resources are also being developed for the programme in a planned manner.

[English]

#### Illegal Coal Mining

1796. SHRI BRIJBHUSHAN SHARAN SINGH:  
SHRI SANJAY NIRUPAM:

Will the Minister of COAL be pleased to state:

(a) the details of magnitude of illegal/unauthorized coal mining and loss of revenue as a result thereof during the last three years and the current year in the country, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government has issued any directions to the State Governments to take appropriate action to check illegal/unauthorized coal mining in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Union Government has any proposal to intervene directly to check the illegal mining in the States;

(e) if so, the details thereof;

(f) whether the rate of illegal coal mining is very high in some States;

(g) if so, the details thereof; and

(h) the other steps taken to stop the illegal coal mining in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COAL (SHRI PRATIK PATIL): (a) Illegal mining of coal 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 illegal mining of coal. However, 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 2008-09, 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12 (upto June'11)(prov) areas under:

Company	State	2008-09		2009-10		2010-11		2011-12 (upto June'11) (Prov.)	
		Qty. recovered (te)	App. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. recovered (te)	App. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. recovered (te)	App. Value (Rs. Lakh)	Qty. recovered (te)	App. Value (Rs. Lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
ECL	West Bengal	4203.00	42.030	5763.00	67.880	5650.00	113.000	486.00	9.720
	Jharkhand	2326	23.260	2398.00	28.42	1401	26.02	20	0.4
	Total	6529.00	65.29	8161.00	96.300	7051.00	139.020	506.00	10.120
BCCL	Jharkhand	1986.15	34.630	2127.18	35.932	1309.39	25.031	163.53	3.353

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	West Bengal	64.81	1.290	4.00	0.080	10.97	0.219	0.00	0.000
	Total	2050.96	35.92	2131.18	36.012	1320.36	25.250	163.53	3.353
CCL	Jharkhand	93.00	0.85	30.00	0.300	15.00	0.150	0.00	0.000
NCL	UP/MP	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
WCL	Maharashtra	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	MP	11.00	0.110	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
	Total	11.00	0.11	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
SECL	MP/CG	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
MCL	Orissa	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
NEC	Assam	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000	0.00	0.000
Coal India	Total	8683.96	102.17	10322.18	132.612	d386.36	164.42	669.53	13.473

(b) and (c) Following measures have been taken by the Government with the help from coal PSUs to prevent illegal coal mining as Coal India Ltd. (CIL) and its subsidiaries are also associated closely with the concerned State and District authorities to deal with this menace

- (i) 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.
- (ii) 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.

- (iii) 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.
- (iv) Minister of 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.
- (v) 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.



- (vi) Chairman, CIL has written on 13.02.2010 to all its subsidiary companies to take steps to curb illegal mining activities.
- (vii) 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.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise in view of reply to part (d).

(f) and (g) Yes, Sir. Cases of illegal mining are detected predominantly in the eastern region, mainly in the States of Jharkhand, covering Bharat Coking Coal Ltd. (BCCL), Central Coalfields Ltd. (CCL) and Eastern Coalfields Ltd. (ECL). Both illegal mining and theft and pilferage of coal are predominant in eastern region. Traditionally, areas prone to illegal mining, thefts and mafia operations in CCL, BCCL and ECL are:

CCL: Hazaribagh, Kuju, Argada, Rajarappa and Giridih. There are total 195 illegal mining sites in CCL, including 6 in Rajarappa area. Out of these 195 sites, 174 places have been closed and work for closing remaining sites is under progress.

BCCL: Baroda, Block-II, WJ (Mohuda Group), Govindpur, Katras, Sijua, Kusunda, Kustore, Bastacolla, Lodna, EJ Area and Chach Victoria.

There are total 49 illegal mining sites in BCCL

ECL: Satgram, Sripur, Salanpur, Sodepur, Kunstoria, Pandveshwar, Mugma, SP Mines and Rajamahar. There are total 203 illegal mining sites in ECL.

(h) 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 pith'oad depots, static security manning including deployment of armed guards during the night hours.
- (vii) Sealing of illegal mining spots is resorted to.
- (viii) Stringent action is taken against transport vehicles caught in the act of theft or pilferage.
- (ix) 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.
- (x) 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.

[*Translation*]

**BSNL and MTNL Mobile Network**

1797. SHRI ANJANKUMAR M. YADAV:  
 SHRI GHANSYAM ANURAGI:  
 SHRI BHAUSAHEB RAJARAM WAKCHAURE:  
 SHRI CHANDRAKANT KHAIRE:  
 SHRI NARAYANSINGH AMLABE:  
 SHRI SAJJAN VERMA:  
 SHRI SAMEER BHUJBAL:  
 SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAO:  
 DR. KIRODI LAL MEENA:  
 SHRI IJYARAJ SINGH:  
 SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR:

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

(a) whether complaints regarding poor mobile network and customer care facilities of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) are increasing from various States including Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the details of benchmark parameters set by the Government to the telecom operators for providing satisfactory telecom services to the customers;

(d) whether BSNL and MTNL are meeting the prescribed benchmark parameters for their various services;

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

(f) the action taken by the Government to improve the quality standards of the telecom services of both the companies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) Madam, there is no increase in complaints regarding poor mobile network and customer care facilities of Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited (BSNL) in various states including Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

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

(c) The benchmarks of various parameters set by Telecom Regulatory Authority of India (TRAI) regarding wireline telephone service and cellular mobile telephone service are placed given in the enclosed Statements I and II respectively.

(d) to (f) Generally the Quality of Service (QoS) for the telecom services provided by BSNL and MTNL are meeting the benchmarks specified by TRAI but still both companies keep on augmenting their telecom network progressively so as to enhance coverage and capacity based on techno-commercial considerations.

In order to improve the quality standards of telecom services, BSNL and MTNL are taking the following steps:

(i) BSNL

- Mobile network is continuously optimized to improve upon the coverage and capacity.
- Upgradation of its external plants.
- Up gradation of all its customer service centres with Information Technology (IT).
- Introduction of Call Details Record (CDR) based billing and commercial & customer relations management.
- Introduction of computerized on-line customers interfaces for bill payment etc

(ii) MTNL

- Mobile network is continuously optimized to improve upon the coverage and capacity.
- Upgradation of its external plants.
- Taking care of its customer's conveniences by opening Sanchar Haat, customer service centre.
- Increasing the points where customers can make payments.
- Customer care portal, online complaint booking and tracking, etc

**Statement I***Quality of Service (Qos) Parameters for basic telephone service (Wire Line)*

Serial Number	Name of Parameter	Benchmark	Averaged over a period
1	2	3	4
(i)	Fault incidences (No. of faults/ 100 subscribers /month)	≤5	One Quarter
(ii)	Fault repair by next working day	<b>For urban areas:</b> By next working day: ≥ 90% and within 3 days: 100%. <b>For rural and hilly areas:</b> By next working day: ≥ 90% and within 5 days: 100%. <b>Rent Rebate</b> Faults pending for >3 days and ≤7 days: Rent rebate for 7 days. Faults pending for >7 days and ≤15 days: Rent rebate for 15 days. Faults pending for >15 days: rent rebate for one month.	One Quarter
(iii)	Mean Time To Repair (MTTR)	≤ 8 Hrs	One Quarter
(iv)	(a) Call Completion Rate within a local network shall be better than  or,  (b) Answer to Seizure Ratio (ASR)	≥ 55%  ≥ 75 %	One Quarter  One Quarter
(v)	Point of Interconnection (POI) Congestion (on individual POI)	≤ 0.5%	One month
(vi)	Metering and billing credibility - post paid	Not more than 0.1% of bills issued should be disputed over a billing cycle	One Billing Cycle
(vii)	Metering and billing credibility -- pre-paid	Not more than 1 complaint per 1000 customers, i.e., 0.1% complaints for metering, charging, credit, and validity	One Quarter
(viii)	Resolution of billing/ charging complaints	100% within 4 weeks	One Quarter
(ix)	Period of applying credit/ waiver/ adjust-ment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints	within 1 week of resolution of complaint	One Quarter
(x)	Response Time to the customer for assistance		

1	2	3	4
	(a) Accessibility of call centre/ customer care	$\geq 95\%$	One Quarter
	(b) Percentage of calls answered by the operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds	$\geq 90\%$	One Quarter
(xi)	Termination/ closure of service	$\leq 7$ days	One Quarter
(xii)	Time taken for refund of deposits after closures	100% within 60 days.	One Quarter

**Statement II***Quality of Service (QoS) Parameters for Cellular mobile telephone service*

Serial Number	Name of Parameter	Benchmark	Averaged over a period
1	2	3	4
<b>A</b>	<b>Network Service Quality Parameters:</b>		
(i)	Network Availability	$\leq 2\%$	One Month
	(a) BTSs Accumulated downtime (not available for service)		
	(b) Worst affected BTSs due to downtime	$\leq 2\%$	One Month
(ii)	Connection Establishment (Accessibility)		
	(a) Call Set-up Success Rate (within licensee's own network)	$\geq 95\%$	One Month
	(b) SDCCH/ Paging Channel Congestion	$\leq 1\%$	One Month
	(c) TCH Congestion	$\leq 2\%$	One Month
(iii)	Connection Maintenance (Retainability)		
	(a) Call Drop Rate	$\leq 2\%$	One Month
	(b) Worst affected cells having more than 3% TCH drop (call drop) rate	$\leq 5\%$ upto 31.03.2011 $\leq 3\%$ From 01.04.2011	One Month
	(c) connections with good voice quality	$\geq 95\%$	One Month
(iv)	Point of Interconnection (POI) Congestion (on individual POI)	$\leq 0.5\%$	One Month
<b>B</b>	<b>Customer Service Quality Parameters:</b>		
(v)	Metering and billing credibility - post paid over a billing cycle	Not more than 0.1% of bills issued should be disputed	One Billing Cycle

1	2	3	4
(vi)	Metering and billing credibility -- pre-paid	Not more than 1 complaint per 1000 customers i.e. 0.1% complaints for metering, charging, credit, and validity	One Quarter
(vii)	(a) Resolution of billing/ charging complaints	100% within 4 weeks	One Quarter
	(b) Period of applying credit/ waiver/ adjustment to customer's account from the date of resolution of complaints	within 1 week of resolution of complaint	One Quarter
(viii)	Response Time to the customer for assistance		
	(a) Accessibility of call centre/ customer care	≥ 95%	One Quarter
	(b) Percentage of calls answered by the operators (voice to voice) within 60 seconds	≥ 90%	One Quarter
(ix)	Termination/ closure of service	≤ 7 days	One Quarter
(x)	Time taken for refund of deposits after closures	100# within 60 days	One Quarter

[English]

#### Increases in Haj Quota

1798. SHRI KADIR RANA:

SHRI P. T. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Haj Pilgrims from India who performed Haj Pilgrimage during the last three years, State/UT-wise;

(b) whether Saudi Arabia has increased the Haj quota for our country for the current year;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the steps taken by the Government to meet the increase in demand for the Haj visit; and

(e) the number of Pilgrims to be permitted from various States and UTs during this year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Required information is enclosed as statements-I, II, III & IV.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Government of India has requested the Saudi authorities for an additional quota for Haj-2011. The response from the Saudi Authorities is awaited.

(e) Statement showing State-wise number of persons expected to perform Hai through Haj Committee of India during Haj -2011 is enclosed as statement-V. 45,000 pilgrims will undertake Haj this year under the aegis of Private Tour Operators (PTOs).

#### Statement I

##### Final Quota for Haj 2008

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Final Quota
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	67
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6404
3.	Assam	3090
4.	Bihar	5420

1	2	3
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	52
6.	Chhattisgarh	375
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	51
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	37
9.	Delhi (UT)	1488
10.	Goa	176
11.	Gujarat	4211
12.	Haryana	1121
13.	Himachal Pradesh	191
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6228
15.	Jharkhand	2392
16.	Karnataka	5924
17.	Kerala	7208
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	292
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3521
20.	Maharashtra	9415
21.	Manipur	376
22.	Odisha	846
23.	Pondicherry (UT)	289
24.	Punjab	351
25.	Rajasthan	4390
26.	Tamil Nadu	3181
27.	Tripura	114
28.	Uttar Pradesh	28178
29.	Uttarakhand	928
30.	West Bengal	7922
TOTAL		104238

**Statement II***Final Quota for Haj 2009*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Final Quota
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	118
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6222
3.	Assam	3504
4.	Bihar	6499
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	78
6.	Chhattisgarh	365
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	103
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	55
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1446
10.	Goa	374
11.	Gujarat	4091
12.	Haryana	1089
13.	Himachal Pradesh	149
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	6051
15.	Jharkhand	2983
16.	Karnataka	5756
17.	Kerala	7003
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	52
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3421
20.	Maharashtra	9148
21.	Manipur	329
22.	Orissa	678
23.	Pondicherry (UT)	371
24.	Punjab	341
25.	Rajasthan	4265
26.	Tamil Nadu	3091

1	2	3
27.	Tripura	72
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27378
29.	Uttarakhand	902
30.	West Bengal	8067
TOTAL		104001

**Statement III***Final Quota for Haj 2010*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Final Quota
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	119
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6027
3.	Assam	4220
4.	Bihar	6268
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	43
6.	Chhattisgarh	353
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	15
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	54
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1401
10.	Goa	341
11.	Gujarat	3963
12.	Haryana	1055
13.	Himachal Pradesh	187
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	5861
15.	Jharkhand	2896
16.	Karnataka	5576
17.	Kerala	6784
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	50
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3314

1	2	3
20.	Maharashtra	8861
21.	Manipur	354
22.	Odisha	657
23.	Pondicherry (UT)	321
24.	Punjab	330
25.	Rajasthan	4131
26.	Tamil Nadu	2994
27.	Tripura	108
28.	Uttar Pradesh	26519
29.	Uttarakhand	873
30.	West Bengal	10325
TOTAL		104000

**Statement IV***Private Tour Operators' Quota*

Year	Private Tour Operators' Quota
Haj-2008	44,780
Haj-2009	47,405
Haj-2010	45,637

**Note:** Private Tour Operators' quota is not allotted State-wise.

**Statement V***Final Quota for Haj 2011*

Sl.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Final Quota
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6137
3.	Assam	3951
4.	Bihar	5815

1	2	3
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	31
6.	Chhattisgarh	360
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	11
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1426
10.	Goa	81
11.	Gujarat	4035
12.	Haryana	1074
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7468
15.	Jharkhand	3039
16.	Karnataka	5677
17.	Kerala	6908
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	51
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3374
20.	Maharashtra	9023
21.	Manipur	168
22.	Odisha	669
23.	Pondicherry (UT)	52
24.	Punjab	336
25.	Rajasthan	4207
26.	Tamil Nadu	3049
27.	Tripura	134
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27004
29.	Uttarakhand	889
30.	West Bengal	10410
Total		105501

#### Setting up of Semi-conductor Plants

1799. SHRI ADHALRAO PATIL SHIVAJI:  
SHRI GAJANAN D. BABAR:  
SHRI DHARMENDRA YADAV:

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

(a) whether demand of electronics is growing day by day but the country is importing most of the products;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to set up semi-conductor wafer fabrication plants for manufacturing electronic chip in the country to meet the growing demand;

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

(e) the time by which such plants are likely to be set up in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. As per the estimates of the Task Force set up by Department of Information Technology, the demand for electronics in the country is expected to rise from USD 45 Billion in 2009 to USD 400 Billion by 2020. The domestic production of electronics was estimated to be USD 20 billion and export of electronics is USD 4.4 billion in 2009 and the remaining demand was met from import.

(c) to (e) Yes, Madam. An Empowered Committee was set up to identify technology and investors for setting up of two Semi-conductor Wafer Fabrication manufacturing facilities in the country with the following mandate:

(i) Recommend the sequence/priority between the proposed Fab-1 and Fab-2 facilities;

(ii) To identify technology and potential investors for establishment of Semi-conductor Wafer Fabs, and thereafter ascertain their interest in setting up Semi-conductor Fab facilities in India;

(iii) To assess and recommend the nature and quantum of Government support such as equity/grant/subsidy in physical/financial terms that may be required to translate the interest into investment; and

(iv) To recommend to the Government the course of action with regard to the nature and quantum of Government support such as equity/grant/subsidy in physical/financial terms and the procedure for finalisation of terms and conditions of investment with the potential investor/investors.



The Empowered Committee has held meetings on 30th May 2011 and 5th August 2011. Based on the decisions of the Empowered Committee, an announcement enunciating broad value proposition of Fab in India and inviting responses, was published in national and international publications and websites. Also, the communication has been sent to leading companies soliciting interest.

#### **Import of Telecom Gadgets**

1800. SHRI RAJENDRA AGRAWAL:  
 PROF. RANJAN PRASAD YADAV:  
 DR. KIRIT PREMJBHAI SOLANKI:  
 SHRI M.B. RAJESH:  
 SHRI VIRENDER KASHYAP:  
 SHRI ANURAG SINGH THAKUR:

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

(a) whether the imported mobile sets/telecom gadgets of some of the foreign companies including China have inbuilt spyware and software such as "tiger text" which may put our national security and the individual privacy at risk;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to ban the import of such gadgets;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government to safeguard the national security and individual privacy?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) to (e) As per the information currently available with the Government, 'Tiger text' is an application software, which can be downloaded from the internet for use in mobile handsets and some handsets are reported as compatible to use the said application. However, Licensed Telecom Services Providers are required to provide the facilities to Security Agencies for lawful interception and monitoring as per their license terms and conditions.

#### **Setting up of NCHER**

1801. SHRI JAGADANAND SINGH:  
 SHRI PRABODH PANDA:  
 SHRI MANGANI LAL MANDAL:  
 SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU:

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

(a) whether a task force has been constituted by the Government to prepare a draft Bill for a National Commission on Higher Education and Research (NCHER), an omnibus body to bring academic, technical, professional, medical and legal education under its purview;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the proposed Bill is aimed at to curtail the functioning of Bar Council of India and Medical Council of India;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the time by which the Bill is likely to be introduced in the Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Based on the recommendation of the Yash Pal Committee and National Knowledge Commission, a Task Force has been constituted by the Government to aid and assist it in the establishment of a National Commission for Higher Education and Research (NCHER) consisting of following Members:

1. Prof. M. Anandakrishnan, Chairman, IIT Kanpur
2. Prof. N. R. Madhava Menon, Member, Commission on Centre-State Relations
3. Prof. Goverdhan Mehta, Chairman National Assessment and Accreditation Council, Bangalore
4. Prof. M.K. Bhan, Secretary, Ministry of Science and Technology, D/o Bio-Technology
5. Begum Syeda Saiyidain Hameed, Chancellor, MANNU and Member, Planning Commission

6. Prof. Mrinal Miri, Former Vice Chancellor, North Eastern Hill University
7. Dr. Narendra Jadav, Member, Planning Commission

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) This is a policy matter and it depends on the inputs from various Departments/Ministries. As such no time limit can be prescribed.

[*Translation*]

#### **World Bank Report on Secondary Education**

1802. SHRI JITENDRA SINGH BUNDELA:  
SHRI KUNVARJIBHAI MOHANBHAI BAVALIA:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA) recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof including its aims and objectives;

(c) whether secondary education is being neglected and the investment thereon has declined over the years as per a report of the World Bank;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) 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) The centrally sponsored scheme "Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan (RMSA)" was launched in March, 2009 to enhance access to secondary education and to improve its quality. It seeks to ensure availability of secondary schools within reasonable distance of every habitation, improve quality of education imparted at secondary stage and reduce disparities related to gender, socio-economic status, geographical location and disability. The sharing pattern between the Centre and the States during the 11th Five Year Plan is 75:25, while for the north-eastern States, the ratio is 90:10. Rs. 550 Crore (RE) and Rs. 1500 Crore (RE) were provided for this scheme in 2009-10 and 2010-11 respectively. The budget provision for 2011-12 is Rs. 2423.90 Crore.

(c) and (d) The World Bank Report titled 'Secondary Education in India: Universalizing Opportunity' (January, 2009) states that 'while India pursued the drive to universal elementary education, since 2000 the share of investment financing for secondary education has declined significantly'. As per the "Analysis of Budgeted Expenditure on Education published by this Ministry, the SPlan" expenditure on secondary education for both Centre and the States together increased from Rs. 2,200 crore in 2000-01 to Rs. 4114.40 crore (RE) in 2007-08. The total expenditure on secondary education for both Centre and the States together went up from Rs. 19,743 crore in 2000-01 to Rs.36,693 crore (RE) in 2007-08, whereas the percentage share of secondary education declined from 32% to 28.11%.

(e) The total allocation for secondary education has been increased from Rs. 4,325 crore in the 10th Plan to Rs. 53,550 crore in the 11th Plan, and several new centrally sponsored schemes including RMSA, Model School Scheme, Girls' Hostel Scheme, National Meanscum-Merit Scholarship and Incentive to Girls for Secondary Education have been launched during the 11th Plan.

#### **Agreement under USOF**

1803. SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
SHRI DINESH CHANDRA YADAV:  
DR. KRUPARANI KILLI:

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

(a) whether a number of telecom operators have backed out from fulfilling their contractual agreement in launching their services in rural areas under Universal Service Obligation Funds (USOF)

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

(c) whether such negligence on the part of telecom operators has caused losses to the Government and also adversely affected rural telephone connectivity;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action taken by the Government against the defaulters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): (a) and (b) M/s Reliance Communications Limited (RCL), M/s Reliance Telecom

Limited (RTL) and M/s Bharti Airtel Limited (BAL) have requested for partial exit from the USOF agreement for shared Mobile Infrastructure Scheme i.e. exit from 4537 (out of the total of 4774), 751 (out of the total of 3641) and 81 (out of the total of 1174) sites respectively. These companies have mentioned commercial unviability as the reason for seeking exit. However, government has not accepted their requests.

(c) and (d) As per the provisions of the USOF agreement, each tower infrastructure site is to be shared by three different Universal Service Providers (USPs) for provisioning of mobile services. Therefore, despite the non-provisioning of mobile services by one or two USPs, the mobile connectivity to concerned rural area is made available by the remaining USP(s). Moreover, mobile services are being provided in rural areas by other Service Providers from non-USOF supported sites also.

(e) Government has not accepted the request of exit seeking companies as there is no exit provision in the USOF agreement. Apart from this, government has also constituted in High Level committee to consider all aspects with regard to delay in rollout of mobile service under the USOF scheme and suggest appropriate action that may be required to be taken in the facts and circumstances of the case.

#### **Pre-Flight Medical Tests of Pilots**

1804. SHRI SANJAY DHOTRE:  
SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT:  
SHRI SUBHASH BAPURAO WANKHEDE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the pilots of public and private airlines are found drunk/ intoxicated on duty;

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

(c) whether the Government carries out pre-flight medical tests of the pilots of public and private airlines;

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

(e) the action taken against the pilots found drunk on duty, case-wise; and

(f) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to stop recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Few pilots were found positive during the pre - flight alcohol test. List of Pilots found positive during the last three years is enclosed as Statement.

(c) and (d) Directorate General of Civil Aviation (DGCA) has issued Civil Aviation Requirements on 30th November, 2010 which explains the procedure to be followed for Pre-Flight Medical Check and Breath Analyzer test for alcohol consumption. As of now all crew members have to report for pre-flight medical. As per regulation 100% checks of all crew members should be done. DGCA officials also carry out surveillance checks on pre-flight medical checks.

(e) and (f) Action is taken against pilots as per the Civil Aviation Requirements and company policy. The crew is immediately grounded as per procedures with loss of pay & allowances. If found positive for the first time the pilot is kept off flying duty & his licence is suspended for 3 months. In case the pilot is again detected positive for the time his licence is cancelled for five year.

#### **Statement**

##### *List of Pre-flight Medical - Cock pit Crew Positive cases for the period 2009*

S.No.	Date	Place	Involved crew	Airlines	Action Taken
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	21.01.09	Delhi	Capt. S.Vats	Indigo	Terminated
2.	14.06.09	Mumbai	Capt. Jagat Singh Yadav	Indigo	Kept off flying for 15 days with loss of pay & allowances

1	2	3	4	5	6
3.	26.06.09	Delhi	Capt. Timbothy Furness	Indigo	Kept off flying for 30 days with loss of pay & allowances
4.	29.10.09	Mumbai	F/o Jenil Jaydip Gandhi	Indigo	Terminated
5.	20.12.09	Delhi	Capt. James Douglas Feeney	Indigo	Terminated
6.	05.08.09	Delhi	F/o Gaurav Chaturvedi	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
7.	12.08.09	Mumbai	Capt. Narend Naidu	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
8.	13.08.09	Mumbai	Capt. Rakesh Yadav	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
9.	25.10.09	Delhi	F/o Himanshu Vashist	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
10.	07.12.09	Mumbai	F/o Kshitij Tanawala	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
11.	20.12.09	Delhi	Capt. Maneet Singh	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
12.	24.12.09	Mumbai	Capt. Santosh Praubhu	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
13.	18.01.09	Delhi	Capt. B.L.Sen	King Fisher	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
14.	18.02.09	Bangalore	Capt. S.Srinivasan	King Fisher	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
15.	11.05.09	Bangalore	F/o Aditya Hooda	King Fisher	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
16.	25.06.09	Hyderabad	F/o Saddath Tehsin	King Fisher	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
17.	04.10.09	Delhi	Capt. Lusingu Mvungi	King Fisher	Terminated
18.	21.10.09	Chennai	Capt. Rogerio Veloso	King Fisher	Terminated
19.	27.11.09	Delhi	Capt. Man Gravil	King Fisher	Terminated
20.	07.02.09	Delhi	F/o Neeraj Sharma	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
21.	26.06.09	Delhi	Capt. A.Kasuhik	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
22.	23.07.09	Chennai	Capt. P.K.Passi	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances

1	2	3	4	5	6
23.	13.08.09	Delhi	F/o Nitin Jacob	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
24.	20.10.09	Delhi	F/o Gaurav Malik	Jetlite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
25.	10.11.09	Delhi	Capt. Sharad Vats	Go Air	Kept off flying duties for 2 Months with loss of pay & allowances
26.	23.03.09	Mumbai	Capt. Ali Sekban	Spicejet	Terminated
27.	23.03.09	Delhi	Capt. Bhavesh Misra	Spicejet	Immediately Warning letter issued. 50% pay for three months and will have to undergo BA before each flight for three Months.
28.	04.05.09	Mumbai	Capt. Richard Lee Armstrong	Spicejet	Terminated
29.	10.06.09	Goa	Capt. Thomas John Trebby	Spicejet	Terminated
30.	25.07.09	Delhi	Capt. E Zwicki	Spicejet	Terminated
31.	10.07.09	Mumbai	Capt. Stuart Mcnicol	NACIL - A	Kept off flying duties for 1 Months with loss of pay & allowances
32.	18.10s.09	Mumbai	Capt.R.Prabhoo	NACIL - A	Kept off flying duties for 1 Months with loss of pay & allowances
33.	05.12.09	Delhi	Capt. Pradeep Deshpande	NACIL - A	Kept off flying duties for 1 Months with loss of pay & allowances

*List of Pre-flight Medical -Positive cases for Cock pit Crew 2010*

S.No.	Date	Place	Involved crew	Airlines	Action Taken
1.	01.01.10	Mumbai	Capt. Shashank Nigam	NACIL(I)	Kept off flying duties for 4 Weeks with loss of pay & allowances
2.	04.02.10	Delhi	F/o Amit Mathur	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
3.	12.02.10	Delhi	Capt. Richard Walter Quintero	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 Weeks with loss of pay & allowances
4.	15.02.10	Ahmadabad	Capt. Vinod Kumar jain	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 Weeks with loss of pay & allowances
5.	19.02.10	Kolkatta	F/o J.B.Singh	Spice Jet	Kept of flying for 4 weeks from the day of occurrence and there after he will be on half-salary for three months

1	2	3	4	5	6
6.	27.02.10	Hyderabad	Capt. Taonele Khofi	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
7.	27.02.10	Chennai	Capt. Ankur Seihgal	Air India Charters	Kept off flying duties for 1 Months with loss of pay & allowances
8.	08.03.10	Kolkata	F/o Vikram Tumber	Spice Jet	Kept off flying duties for 4 Weeks with loss of pay & allowances
9.	13.03.10	Delhi	Capt. Sumit Kapur	Jet lite	Kept off flying for three months without pay. Instructorship status removed for 2 years as per CAR, Section V, Series F, Part III, Issue 1, dated 13th Nov.2009
10.	18.04.10	Hyderabad	Capt. Scott Truk	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
11.	19.04.10	Mumbai	Capt. K Tanawal	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
12.	25.04.10	Delhi	Tarun Kumar Mehta, First Officer	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 Weeks with loss of pay & allowances
13.	27.04.10	Chennai	Capt. Mark Mier	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
14.	02.06.10	Mumbai	Ajay Kumar First Officer.	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
15.	01.07.10	Delhi	J.S. Sarkaria	Jet lite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
16.	29.07.10	Chennai	Sanjay Rana First Officer	Jet lite	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
17.	14.08.10	Kolkatta	Sanjay Singh, PIC	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances
18.	25.08.10	Kolkatta	Laksh Kumar, First Officer	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 Weeks with loss of pay & allowances
19.	16.09.10	Delhi	Capt. Hector Gomez	Alliance Air	Kept off flying duties for 4 Weeks with loss of pay & allowances
20.	12.10.10	Chennai	Mr. Chetan R Shah, F/o	Jet Airways	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances

1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	17.10.10	Delhi	Mr. Gautam Sood, F/o	Go Airways	Kept off flying duties for 1 Month with loss of pay & allowances
22.	14.11.10	Bangalore	F/o Jeff Jimmy George	Indigo	Kept off flying duties for 4 Weeks with loss of pay & allowances
23.	16.11.10	Delhi	Mr. Oliver Young	Kingfisher Airlines	Kept off flying duties for 3 Months with loss of pay & allowances

*List of Pre-flight Medical - Cock pit Crew Positive cases for the period from Jan. to June 2011*

S.No.	Date	Place	Involved crew	Airlines	Action Taken
1.	26.01.11	Mumbai	Capt. Dheeraj Matang Check Pilot	King fisher	Has been kept off flying duties for a period of 03 Months. Not being utilized as a check pilot for a period of 03 years.
2.	19.02.11	Delhi	F/o Abhishek Nanda	Jet lite	De-roistered for three months without pay and allowances
3.	16.03.11	Indore	Captain. Rajiv Pandey	Jet Airways	De-roistered for three months without pay and allowances
4.	31.03.11	Kolkata	Captain Sandeep Trivedi	Kingfisher	De-roistered for three months without pay and allowances
5.	22.04.11	Mumbai	Capt. K Nagrath Check Pilot	Air India (NACIL -A)	Has been kept off flying duties for a period of 03 Months. Not being utilized as a check pilot for a period of 03 years.
6.	22.05.11	Delhi	Capt.Karan Mehta	Jet Airways	De-roistered for three months without pay and allowances
7.	24.05.11	Kolkata	Capt. Henry G Nkosi	Jet Airways	De-roistered for three months without pay and allowances
8.	31.05.11	Kolkata	Mr. Aditya Bakshi	Jet Airways	De-roistered for three months without pay and allowances
9.	10.06.11	Delhi	Capt. N.S.Sra	Jet Airways	De-roistered for three months without pay and allowances
10.	14.06.11	Mumbai	Capt. John C Hullinger	Spice jet	De-roistered for three months without pay and allowances
11.	17.06.11	Chennai	Capt. Rajiv Nanda	Indian Airlines	Has been kept off flying duties for a period of 03 Months. Not being utilized as a check pilot for a period of 03 years.

*[English]*

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**Working Group on School Education and Literacy**

1805. SHRI SANJAY SINGH CHAUHAN:  
CHAUDHARY LAL SINGH:  
SHRI RUDRA MADHAB RAY:  
SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH:

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

(a) whether the Government is setting up any working group on school education and literacy to improve quality education across the country for the preparation for the Twelfth Plan Period; and

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) In the context of the formulation of the Twelfth Five Year Plan 2012-17 for the Education Sector, the Planning Commission vide its Order dated 8th April, 2011 has set up a Working Group for Elementary Education and Literacy under the Chairpersonship of Secretary, Department of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Human Resource Development.

(b) The composition of the Working Group and its Terms of Reference are at statement-I and statement-II respectively.

**Statement I***List of Experts for the Working Group on Elementary Education and Literacy—Twelfth Five Year Plan*

(1)	<b>Smt. Anshu Vaish</b> Secretary, Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	<b>Chairperson</b>
(2)	Additional Secretary (SSA) Department of Elementary Education and Literacy Ministry of HRD, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	<b>Member-Convener</b>
(3)	Joint Secretary (AE) Department of Elementary Education and Literacy, Ministry of HRD, C-Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	<b>Member</b>
(4)	Joint Secretary (MDMS) Department of Secondary Education Ministry of HRD, C-Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	<b>Member</b>
(5)	Joint Secretary (in-charge, NYKS/NSS) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports C-Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	<b>Member</b>
(6)	Joint Secretary (Sports) Ministry of Youth Affairs and Sports C-Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	<b>Member</b>
(7)	Joint Secretary, (in-charge of ECCE) Ministry of Women and Child Development C-Wing, Shastri Bhavan, New Delhi	<b>Member</b>



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(8)	Joint Secretary, (in-charge of Education) Ministry of Social Justice and Empowerment New Delhi	Member
(9)	Joint Secretary, (in-charge of Education) Ministry of Tribal Affairs New Delhi	Member
(10)	Joint Secretary, Ministry of Minority Affairs New Delhi	Member
(11)	Shri Anil Bordia, Foundation for Education and Development C-1 13, Shivaji Marg, Vijay Park, Jaipur-302004	Member
(12)	Shri. K. Ashok Rao Secretary Swami Sivananda Society, J1523 Saket New Delhi	Member
(13)	Dr. Rukmani Banerjee, Director, ASER Delhi- Initiatives, Pratham	Member
(14)	Amit Kaushik Director (Education Strategy) CISCO Systems Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi	Member
(15)	Shri Denzil Saldhana TISS, Post Box No. 8313, V.N. Purav Marg, DEONAR, Mumbai-400088	Member
(16)	Shri Dilip Ranjekar, Azim Premji Foundation, No.5, Papanna Street, ST. Marks Road Cross Bangalore-560001	Member
(18)	Dr. D.G. Karna, Hon. President, Society for Disability and Rehabilitation Studies	Member
(19)	Chairman, UP Board of Madarsa Education, 704 Jawahar Bhavan, Ashok Marg Lucknow-226001 Tel/Fax: 0533-2288805,228826	Member
(20)	Chairman, Bihar State Madarsa Board 5, Vidhyapati Marg, Patna-800001	Member

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(21)	Principal, Convent of Jesus and Mary Bangla Sahib, New Delhi	Member
(22)	Mrs. Madhu Chandra (Best Teacher Awardee) Principal, Lotus Valley International School, Noida, U.P.	Member
(23)	Rupak Horn Roy Headmaster, Ballygunge Government High School, Kolkata-700 020	Member
(24)	Pratap Gaikwad, Founder President, Board of Trustees, Patel Pada, Dahanu (East)	Member
(25)	Shri Vineet Joshi Chairman CBSE New Delhi	Member
(26)	Vice Chancellor, NUEPA, Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.	Member
(27)	Dr. Ravindra(I/c) Director, NCERT Sri Aurobindo Marg, New Delhi.	Member
(28)	Prof. Mohd. Akhtar Siddique Chairman, NCTE Hans Bhavan, Wing II, 1, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi-110002	Member
(29)	Dr.S. S. Jena Chairman National Institute of Open School (NIOS) B3 1B Kailash Colony, New Delhi-110048	Member
(30)	Shri Avinash Dikshit Commissioner Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan	Member
(31)	Shri Manoj Singh Commissioner Navodaya Vidyalaya Sangathan	Member

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(32)	Pr. Secretary (School Education) Govt. of Uttar Pradesh.	Member
(33)	Pr. Secretary (School Education), Govt. of Andhra Pradesh	Member
(34)	Pr. Secretary (School Education), Govt. of Bihar.	Member
(35)	Pr. Secretary (School Education), Govt. of Rajasthan.	Member
(36)	Pr. Secretary (School Education), Govt. of Punjab	Member
(37)	Pr. Secretary (School Education) Govt. of Tamil Nadu	Member
(38)	Pr. Secretary (School Education), Govt. of Orissa.	Member
(39)	Shri. K.P Singh Deputy Adviser (HRD-SE) Planning Commission	Member
(40)	Dr. C. Chandramohan Adviser (School Education and Sports), Planning Commission, New Delhi.	Member

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**Statement II**

*Terms of Reference of the Working Group*

1. To review the existing Plan programmes under Elementary Education and Literacy, in terms of access, enrolment, retention, dropouts and with particular emphasis on outcomes on quality of education by gender, social and regional classifications.
2. To evolve a detailed perspective plan and strategies with specific medium term monitorable targets in terms of average years of schooling and for providing quality elementary education upto Class VIII to all children in the age group of 6-14 years as per RTE Act mandate and to suggest improvements in delivery mechanism for effective implementation of various schemes/programmes
3. To suggest ways and means to enhance effectiveness of school management, supervision and monitoring, with a view to impart quality education and improving learners' achievements.
4. To formulate an operational strategy and action plan in convergence with other schemes, for progressively universalizing ECCE for all children in the age group of 4-6 years with high priority to disadvantaged regions including Scheduled Areas
5. To suggest measures for improving implementation of RTE harmonized Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, MDMS and various Literacy Programmes for achieving the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and improvements/restructuring of literacy programmes for greater involvement of State Governments, and increasing transparency and accountability.

6. To undertake an in-depth review of the implementation of MDMS, in terms of adequacy and effectiveness of the delivery systems and infrastructure and the impact of the programmes on school attendance and on improvement in the nutritional status of children etc.
7. To evolve a policy for providing quality elementary education, including through public private cooperation/partnership and to suggest the broad parameters of such a policy.
8. To review effectiveness of programmes addressing the needs of SCs, STs, OBCs., Minorities, girls' education and to examine the feasibility of introducing alternative systems for imparting quality education to the poor students including CCT
9. To suggest measures for faster reduction in illiteracy in the country with emphasis on gender regional and social dimensions and also incentivizing states with high literacy rates to achieve 100% literacy during the XII Plan period
10. To suggest modifications in educational indicators, computation of education index that capture; ground reality, and also suggests measures for improvements in management of educationa statistics at district, state and national levels and reduce the time lag in publication of educationa statistics
11. To estimate scheme-wise financial requirements of the existing programmes and for new interventions in the XII Plan in respect of Elementary Education and Literacy of the Departmer of SE & L.

[*Translation*]

#### **Management Quota in Private Colleges**

1806. SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:  
SHRI PRATAPRAO GANPATRAO JADHAV:

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

(a) whether the Supreme Court has issued directions to abolish the management quota in private engineering colleges in the country;

(b) if so, whether some of the engineering colleges are giving admissions under management quota even after the above directions of apex Court;

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

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to implement in the said ruling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) As per judgment of Hon'ble Supreme Court in the case of P.A. Inamdar, which is the last judgment by the Constitutional Bench, there is no justification for imposing seat sharing quota by the State and unaided private professional education institutions including management seats. The Hon'ble Court also observed that fixation of percentage of quota is to be read and understood as possible consensual arrangement which can be reached between unaided private professional institution and the states.

(d) The admissions in compliance to directions of Hon'ble Supreme Court are made by competent authority of the State Governments.

[*English*]

#### **Scholarship by Fake Institutions**

1807. SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to the notice of the Government that scholarships earmarked for technical education disbursed to the illegitimate students through fake institutions in the country;

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

(c) whether the matter has been investigated;

(d) if so, the results thereof; and

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

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

(b) to (e) Does not arise.

[Translation]

#### Data on Poverty

1808. SHRI P. C. MOHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the committees constituted and their reports thereto regarding data on poverty;

(b) whether all the committees have fixed data regarding poverty on the basis of different criteria;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the Government has held any discussion with the State Government in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (e) The poverty line has been traditionally defined by the Planning Commission on the basis of Monthly Per Capita Consumption Expenditure (MPCE) as the criterion. The number and proportion of persons living below the poverty line (BPL) are computed using the data from Large Sample Surveys on Household Consumer Expenditure carried out by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSSO). The method for estimation of poverty has been reviewed by the Planning Commission from time to time.

The Planning Commission constituted a Task Force (Alagh Committee) on 'Projections of Minimum Needs and Effective Consumption Demand' in 1977. The Task Force defined the poverty line as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 49.09 per month in rural areas and Rs. 56.64 per month in urban areas at 1973-74 prices at national level.

These correspond to a basket of goods and services anchored on a norm of per capita daily calorie requirement of 2400 kcal in rural areas and 2100 kcal in urban areas. These poverty lines were applied uniformly for all the states.

The Planning Commission constituted an Expert Group on 'Estimation of Proportion and Number of Poor'

(Lakdawala Committee) in 1989. The Expert Group disaggregated the National Poverty lines separately in rural and urban areas into State specific poverty lines in order to reflect the inter-state price differentials. Based on the Expert Group methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level were calculated as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 356.30 per month for rural areas and Rs. 538.60 for urban areas.

The Planning Commission constituted another Expert Group (Tendulkar Committee) to review the methodology for estimation of poverty in 2005. The Committee recommended the Mixed Reference Period (MRP) equivalent Poverty Line Basket (PLB) corresponding to urban poverty ratio of 25.7% at all India level as the new reference PLB. Based on the Tendulkar Committee methodology, the poverty lines in 2004-05 at all India level were calculated as per capita consumption expenditure of Rs. 446.68 per month for rural areas and Rs. 578.80 for urban areas. The Tendulkar Committee has incorporated adequacy of expenditure from the normative and nutritional viewpoint. It stated:

*"while moving away from the calorie norms, the proposed poverty lines have been validated by checking the adequacy of actual private expenditure per capita near the poverty lines on food, education and health by comparing them with normative expenditures consistent with nutritional, educational and health outcomes."*

The Planning Commission, as the nodal agency, estimates poverty on the basis of recommendations made by the Expert Committees as accepted by the Government.

[English]

#### Data Privacy of Individuals

1809. SHRI C. SIVASAMI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to impose hefty penalties on business process outsourcing firms that compromise on the data privacy of individual customers;

(b) if so, whether the Government proposes to make necessary amendment in information Technology Act, 2000 to adequately address data privacy concerns of individuals; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Section 43 A of the Information Technology Act, 2000 prescribes the body corporates to implement reasonable security practices and procedures. The provision also provides for compensation to be paid by body corporate, commensurate to the damages suffered by the affected person in case of leakage of sensitive personal information. Business Process Outsourcing firms are body corporates and thus are also covered under section 43A of the Information Technology Act, 2000.

(b) The Information Technology Act, 2000 has already been amended by Information Technology (Amendment) Act, 2008 w.e.f. 27.10.2009.

Section 43A of the amended Act adequately addresses data privacy concerns in digital form.

(c) The rules under Section 43A has been notified w.e.f. 11.4.2011.

#### **Surveillance of Phone Calls**

1810. SHRI S. PAKKIRAPPA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether some mobile companies are not co-operating with intelligence department and national security agencies in surveillance of phone calls and verifying their subscribers;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the name of such companies; and

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

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

#### **Overseas Offices of AI**

1811. SHRI P. VISWANATHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has closed some of its offices abroad;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the amount likely to be saved to the airlines due to closure of these offices;

(d) whether it is proposed to reopen these offices in the near future; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Since January, 2009, Air India has closed its offices at Mauritius, Lusaka, Dar-es-Salaam, Lagos, Nairobi, Montreal, San Francisco, Houston, Vancouver, Birmingham, Auckland, Copenhagen and Brussels.

(c) Air India is likely to save approximately Rs. 528 lakhs per year due to closure of these offices.

(d) No, Madam.

(e) Does not arise.

#### **Private Universities**

1812. SHRI VIKRAMBHAI ARJANBHAI MADAM: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of private universities which have acquired land by paying nominal amount to the Government in the country;

(b) whether such universities are allowing 20 per cent seats to poor students;

(c) if not, whether the Government has received any complaints in this regard; 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) and (b) Private Universities are established by State legislation and the Central Government is not involved in this process. Therefore, such information is not compiled at the Central Government level, who also provide land for the establishment of such Universities.

(c) and (d) According to information supplied by the University Grants Commission (UGC) no complaint in this regard has been received.

**Polytechnics Under Co-ordinated Action for Skill Development Scheme**

1813. SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has any plan for central financial assistance under sub-mission on Polytechnics under Co-ordinated Action for Skill Development by establishing additional polytechnics during 2011-12; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. Under the scheme of "Sub-mission on Polytechnics under Co-ordinated Action for Skill Development" this ministry provides one time financial assistance to the State/UT Governments for setting up of new polytechnics in 300 un-served and under-served districts of the country subject to State/UT Government providing free of cost land and meeting 100% recurring expenditure. Out of 300 districts, 253 districts have been already provided financial assistance till 2010-11. Of the remaining 47 districts, financial assistance has already been provided to State Governments of Assam and Madhya Pradesh for 21 districts and one district respectively during 2011-12. Andaman and Nicobar Islands Administration has expressed their inability for seeking financial assistance for two districts. Following are the States from where the commitments of the State Governments in respect of remaining 23 districts have not been received so far:

State	No. of Districts
Delhi	5
Nagaland	3
Manipur	6
Arunachal Pradesh	7
Mizoram	2
	23

**Speed Post**

1814. SHRI MUKESH BHAIKAVDANJI GADHVI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposes to introduce registered post and speed post services at all rural and urban post offices in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the number of post offices having such facilities as on date; and

(c) the action taken by the Government to facilitate all the post offices with Registered/speed post booking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) to (c) Department of Posts has a network of 1,39,182 post offices in rural areas and 15,797 post offices in urban areas. The registered Post service is available from all rural and urban post offices in the country.

Speed Post Service is made available from a post office keeping in view the market requirement, customer's need, business potential and transport connectivity. At present Speed Post service is available in 16,037 post office in rural areas and 7,047 post offices in urban areas in the country.

**E-district Projects**

1815. SHRI M. SREENIVASULU REDDY:  
SHRI MAHENDRASINH P. CHAUHAN:

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

(a) whether the Government has launched e-district pilot projects in the country;

(b) if so, the salient features of the projects;

(c) whether the projects are proposed to be implemented in all the districts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof along with the name of districts covered so far, State-wise; and

(e) the funds allocated and utilized on the project during the last three years and the current year, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Madam. The e-District Pilot project was approved for implementation in 41 pilot districts of 61 states. Details of the same is placed at statement-I. The e-District Project aims at electronic delivery of high volume citizen services delivered at the district, tehsil and block levels. A brief note on e-District Project is placed at Statement-II.

(c) and (d) Yes, Madam. The e-District Mission Mode

Project has been approved for nation wide rollout in April 2011 at a cost of Rs. 1663.08 crores to be implemented in all 640 districts of the country over 2011-12 to 2014-15. Guidelines for e-District project have been issued for the submission of Detailed Project Report (DPR). The names of districts covered so far state wise is given in the enclosed statement-I.

(e) Details of the funds allocated and utilized under e-District project during the last three years and the current year is given at statement-III.

*Statement I*

Sl.No.	State	Districts	Total Amount Approved (Lakhs)	Funds released (Lakhs)	Status
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Uttar Pradesh	Gautam Budha Nagar, Ghaziabad, Sitapur, Rae-Bareilly, Sultanpur and Gorakhpur	1891.84	1891.84	Pilot gone live in all the districts
2.	Assam	Sonitpur and Goal Para	656.63	656.63	Pilot gone live in all the districts
3.	Tamil Nadu	Coimbatore, Perambalur, Ariyalur, Krishnagiri, Thiruvallur and Nilgiri	1475.6	1193.01	Pilot gone live partially with few services in 5 districts
4.	Bihar	Aurangabad, Madhubani, Nalanda and Gaya	1422.06	711.03	Pilot gone live partially with few services in 3 districts
5.	Madhya Pradesh	Indore, Sagar, Gwalior, Shivpuri and Guna	1619.5	1619.5	Pilot gone live partially in one district
6.	Orissa	Ganjam and Mayurbhanj	615.8	515.92	Pilot gone live partially in one district
7.	Maharashtra	Nagpur, Pune and Latur	1022.42	609.2	Application development is completed
8.	Kerala	Kannur and Pallakad	599.01	550.64	Pilot gone live partially in both the districts with few services
9.	Punjab	Nawanshahr and Kapurthala	600.11	371.48	Application development is completed
10.	Haryana	Rohtak	331.65	322.2	Pilot gone live partially
11.	Mizoram	Aizwal	315.88	198.02	Pilot gone live



1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Jharkhand	Ranchi	319.69	199.96	Application development is completed
13.	West Bengal	Bankura and Jalpaiguri	579.44	496.31	Pilot gone live partially in both the districts with few services
14.	Uttarakhand	Pauri	279.04	233.96	Hardware installation is in progress.
15.	Rajasthan	Ajmer and Jodhpur	642.41	321.21	Selection of Application development agency is completed
16.	Puducherry	Puducherry	290.54	145.27	To Be and BPR reports are under Preparation.
Total			12661.62	10036.18	

### **Statement II**

#### *e-District Mission Mode Project*

##### **1.1. Project Background**

The National e-Governance Plan (NeGP), approved by the Government of India for implementation during the years 2003-2007, aims at creating a citizen-centric environment for Governance.

The e-District initiative of the Department of Information Technology (DIT), Ministry of Communication and Information Technology (MCIT), and Government of India has been identified as one of the Mission Mode Projects at the State level. The project aims at providing support to the basic administrative unit i.e. "District Administration" to enable content development of G2C services at their doorstep.

e-District project involves integrated and seamless delivery of citizen services by district administration through automation of workflow, back end digitization, integration and process redesigning across participating sections/departments for providing services in a most efficient manner to the citizens.

##### **1.2. Objectives of e-District Project**

The aim of the e-District project is to create an integrated IT platform for District Administration and its

subordinate offices, to use IT primarily to increase information quality, improve overall efficiency and effectiveness in the Government processes, along with convenience in operations. The broad objectives of the project include:

- IT enabling of internal processes of District Administration and its subordinate offices to increase functional efficiency
- Automation of workflow and internal processes of District Administration
- Seamless integration of various departments for providing services to the citizens by integrating various District databases.
- Providing efficient individual department services through delivery channels like Common Service Centers (CSCs)
- To provide easy access to government services to common man, especially the people belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and women.
- Creation of IT infrastructure for rolling out e-Governance plan right up to Block levels

- Develop capacities of human resources of Government to operate and maintain IT enabled systems and applications with confidence and provide services to the people effectively and efficiently.
- To utilize IT to empower the common man in his dealings with the bureaucracy.
- To make it easy for the District Administrative Officials to discharge their functions efficiently.

### 13. e District Pilot Project:

Presently e-District Mission Mode Project is being implemented on pilot basis in 16 States (Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh, West Bengal, Maharashtra, Punjab, Haryana, Uttarakhand, Mizoram, Kerala, Jharkhand, Orissa, Rajasthan and Puducherry) covering 41 districts.

#### Current Status:

- Pilot gone live in 10 States (Uttar Pradesh, Assam, Tamil Nadu, Bihar, West Bengal, Mizoram, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Haryana and Orissa).
- Pilot is in advanced stage in Punjab, Uttarakhand, Maharashtra and Jharkhand.

- Selection of System Integrator is in progress in Rajasthan and To Be and BPR reports are under approval in Puducherry.

### 1.4. Scheme for National Rollout of e District Mission Mode Project:

Scheme for National Rollout of e District MMP has been approved by the competent authority at a cost of Rs. 1663.08 crore to be implemented in 640 districts (including the 41 districts where e District pilot projects have already been initiated) of the country for a period of 4 years.

#### Current Status:

- Guidelines for National Rollout of e District MMP has been finalized and circulated to all the States/UTs.
- States/UTs are asked to submit the Detailed Project Report for National Rollout of eDistrict Mission Mode project.
- Selection of Consulting Agency for providing Project Management Services for the National Programme Management Unit for Scheme for National Rollout of eDistrict Mission Mode Project is in progress.

### Statement III

*Funds utilized from 2007-08 to current year*

Sl.No.	State	Total Amount Approved (Lakhs)	Amount released (Lakhs)	Amount utilized by State Rs. in Lakhs
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Uttar Pradesh	1891.84	1391.84	1721.89
2.	Assam	656.63	656.63	599.35
3.	Tamil Nadu	1475.6	1193.01	667.48
4.	Bihar	1422.06	711.03	258.64
5.	Madhya Pradesh	1619.5	1619.5	931.27

1	2	3	4	5
6.	Orissa	615.8	515.92	144.43
7.	Maharashtra	1022.42	609.2	153.98
8.	Kerala	599.01	550.64	302.98
9.	Punjab	600.11	371.48	71.78
10.	Haryana	331.65	322.2	156.38
11.	Mizoram	315.88	198.02	69.30
12.	Jharkhand	319.69	199.96	40.12
13.	West Bengal	579.44	496.31	331.08
14.	Uttarakhand	279.04	233.96	134.52
15.	Rajasthan	642.41	321.21	28.25
16.	Puducherry	290.54	145.27	
	Total	12661.62	10036.18	5611.45

#### Initiative to Attract Indian Students

1816. SHRI NAVEEN JINDAL: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Germany has launched a big initiative to attract more Indian students during the year 2011-12;

(b) if so, the details of the programme and the specific target group; and

(c) the courses which may be available to Indian students in Germany?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (c) "A new passage to India" has been initiated by the German Academic Exchange Service (DAAD) on behalf of the German Federal Ministry of Education and Research (BMBF). The objective of the initiative is to kindle interest among Indian students of all disciplines and courses to study, carry out research or gain experience in the working environment in Germany and to encourage German students to gain the same experiences in India. The three main schemes under this programme are:

- I. Study and Research Stays within Academic Co-operations.
- II. Working and Research Internships.
- III. Indo-German Centres.

#### NGOs under Regulatory Mechanism

1817. SHRI HAMDULLAH SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is planning to bring all Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under a regulatory mechanism to make them accountable;

(b) If so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) and (b) There is no proposal at present to bring all Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs) under a regulatory mechanism to make them

accountable. Voluntary Organizations may be registered as societies, as charitable trust or as non profit companies under Central or State Laws. Therefore, NGOs are accountable as is required in the Act under which they have been registered.

(c) NGOs may vary in their objectives and activities. It would not be practical to expect uniform norms for accountability and transparency. Hence, there is no proposal to bring all NGOs under a single regulatory mechanism. The question of time limit therefore does not arise.

[*Translation*]

#### **Cases Pending with CBI**

1818. SHRI HANSRAJ G. AHIR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of cases are pending for more than ten years with the prime investigation agency CBI;

(b) if so, whether the increasing number of unsolved cases is raising a question on the efficiency of CBI;

(c) if so, whether the Government has revised the functioning of CBI;

(d) if so, the outcome thereof;

(e) whether the number of unsolved cases is increasing owing to political pressure on CBI or apprehension over its functioning due to other reasons; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) No, Madam. No case under active investigation is pending for more than 10 years with CBI.

(b) to (d) Do not arise.

(e) and (f) There being no increase in unsolved cases, question of political pressure does not arise, however general reasons due to which CBI cases remain pending under investigation are as under:

- Pendency of Letters Rogatory (LR) with foreign countries.
- Non-traceability of accused persons.
- Delay in getting expert opinion.
- Stay by the courts.
- Complex and voluminous nature of cases.
- Delay in handing over the cases to CBI for investigation after initial investigation by local police.
- Pending sanction for prosecution.

[*English*]

#### **Actinides in Spent Nuclear Fuel**

1819. SHRI RAVNEET SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the actinides contained in the spent nuclear fuel are potentially a valuable resource; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The following are the Actinides present in the nuclear fuel:

- (i) Major actinides which include Uranium and Plutonium.
- (ii) Minor actinides which include Neptunium, Americium and Curium.

Major actinides are most valuable resources for our nuclear power programme and for strategic applications whereas minor actinides have medical, industrial and strategic applications.

#### **Task Force on Corruption**

1820. SHRIMATI SHRUTI CHOUDHRY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has appointed any task forces to root out corruption in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reports received in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) No, Madam, however, the Government had constituted a Group of Ministers (GoM) on 6th January, 2011 to consider measures that can be taken by the Government to tackle corruption. The terms of reference of the GoM included taking all legislative and administrative measures to tackle corruption and improve transparency. This was followed by constitution of a Joint Drafting Committee on 8th April, 2011 to prepare a draft of a Lokpal Bill, with five nominee Ministers of the Government of India and five nominees of Civil Society. The Government also held discussions with political parties on 03.07.2011. Based on these deliberations and the inputs received from stakeholders, Government has prepared a draft of the Lokpal Bill. The Cabinet in its meeting held on 28.07.2011 approved the draft Lokpal Bill, 2011 and the Lokpal Bill, 2011 has been introduced in the Lok Sabha on 4th August, 2011.

#### **Jobless India Bound Workers**

1821. SHRI P.K. BIJU:  
SHRI SURESH ANGADI:

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

(a) whether many Indian workers abroad were forced to return to India due to loss of work in the respective countries;

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

(c) the steps taken to rehabilitate such workers and the funds allotted and spent for the same during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Majority of ECR category Indian workers do go for employment to Gulf Countries who return after completion of their employment contracts. Ministry of

Overseas Indian Affairs does not maintain data about the returnee workers. However, Indian nationals have returned from Libya and Yemen following disturbances in those countries.

(b) Such information is not maintained.

(c) At present, there is no special scheme to rehabilitate such returnee workers.

#### **Education Commission**

1822. SHRI NILESH NARAYAN RANE: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to set up a new Education Commission for deliberating on the emerging perspectives on education in the changing global context;

(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) While there are many proposals for reviewing the National Policy on Education 1986(as modified in 1992), to meet the challenges taking place in education sector globally, Government have taken several initiatives i.e. Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009, Rashtriya Madhyamik Shiksha Abhiyan, Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan, Mid-day-Meal Scheme, National Curriculum Framework, etc.

#### **New Telephone Helpline for SCs/STs and OWS Students**

1823. SHRIMATI J. SHANTHA: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has introduced new telephone helpline to assist students belonging to dalit, tribal and weaker sections to make informed choices in higher education and carrier choices;

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

(c) the funds spent in this regard during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the response received so far in each States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) to (d) No Madam, however to make Colleges and Universities more responsive to the needs and constraints of the disadvantaged social group, the University Grants Commission (UGC) has financed Institutions to establish Equal Opportunity Cells to oversee the effective implementation of policies and programmes for disadvantaged groups and to provide guidance and counselling in academic, financial social and other matters. The Cell also takes up programmes to sensitize University/Colleges on problems faced by SC and ST categories in higher education. One time grant of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for establishing the office of Equal Opportunity Cell is being provided. So far, 128 EOCs have been established in various State and Central Universities.

[*Translation*]

#### **Committee on Constitutional Permission**

1824. SHRI ASHOK KUMAR RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to constitute any Committee to keep a check on Constitutional permission given by the State and Central authorities regarding discovery and research related to nuclear minerals including raw material;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Directorate of Atomic Energy is responsible for ascertaining discovery and research regarding nuclear minerals; and

(d) if so, the progress made regarding the aforesaid Committee?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Madam. The Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), a constituent unit of Department of Atomic Energy, is engaged in survey and

exploration for uranium and other atomic minerals viz. thorium, niobium, tantalum and beryl, required for the Nuclear Power Programme of the country.

(d) Not applicable in view of (a) above.

#### **Pilots Overruling ATC Rules**

1825. SHRI BADRI RAM JAKHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether most of the pilots of airlines are not adhering to the orders and rules of the Air Traffic Control;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted against such pilots;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the action taken against such pilots by the Government;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the measures taken by the Government to avoid such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) to (f) No, Madam. Pilots of Airlines are adhering to the Order and Rule of Air Traffic Control. However, if any incidents of Pilots not adhering to ATC instructions, comes to the notice, suitable action is bound to be taken against such pilots.

[*English*]

#### **MIHAN Project at Nagpur**

1826. SHRI G.M. SIDDESHWARA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Multi-Model International Cargo Hub and Airport (MIHAN) Project at Nagpur is running behind schedule;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

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

(d) whether the Union Government has any proposal to construct such Hubs in other cities also;

(e) if so, the details thereof and the places identified for this purpose; and

(f) the timeframe within which the said hubs are likely to be made operational?

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): (a) Yes, Madam.

(b) The reasons for delay are as follows: I) Delay in transfer of Air Force Land to Joint Venture Company (JVC) and II) Delay in land acquisition and rehabilitation by the Government of Maharashtra.

(c) Regarding the dispute in the ownership of the land between Airports Authority of India (AAI) and Indian Air Force (IAF) is concerned, the matter has been taken referred to the Committee on Disputes (CoD) and the matter is being monitored by the Ministry of Civil Aviation (MoCA).

(d) to (f) No, Madam.

#### **Radiation Emergency Response Centres**

1827. DR. KRUPARANI KILLI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has set up/proposes to set up a network of radiation emergency response centres in different parts of the country to deal with nuclear emergency situations;

(b) if so, the details thereof alongwith the cost involved, location-wise;

(c) the benefits likely to be accrued as a result thereof; and

(d) the time by which such centres are likely to be made operational in the country, location-wise?

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

(b) The Government has set up twenty Emergency Response Centres (DAE-ERCs) at the Department of Atomic Energy (DAE) locations. These have been developed to be in preparedness for response to any

nuclear and radiological emergencies affecting the public domain. The ERCs are also meant to provide appropriate advice to the administration/local security agencies regarding the counter/rescue measures etc., required in the event of any radiation field/contamination in public domain either due to any accident or by deliberate acts. It is proposed to establish 10 more ERCs-2 more at DAE sites and 8 at National Disaster Response Force (NDRF) sites.

Training of the "First Responders" from NDRF on "Response to nuclear/radiological emergencies" is also conducted by the ERCs.

The Emergency Response Centres (ERCs) are equipped with various radiation monitoring systems for quick assessment of the radiological status by the Emergency Response Teams (ERTs) comprising of Radiation Safety Experts of the DAE. Total cost incurred in establishing 20 ERCs including training of ERTs is Rs. 12 crore, with annual maintenance of these ERCs is Rs. 30 lakhs.

(c) This will strengthen emergency preparedness and response capability at National level and will enable the first responders from NDRF/Police or any other agencies to get proper advice and guidance in the event of any nuclear and radiological emergency in public domain.

(d) 20 ERCs already fully operational at the following locations:

1. Bhabha Atomic Research Centre (BARC), MUMBAI, MAHARASHTRA
2. Tarapur Atomic Power Station (TAPS), TARAPUR, MAHARASHTRA
3. Kakrapar Atomic Power Station (KAPS), KAKRAPAR, GUJARAT
4. Kaiga Generating Station (KGS), KAIGA, KARNATAKA
5. Rajasthan Atomic Power Station (RAPS), KOTA, RAJASTHAN
6. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), JAIPUR, RAJASTHAN
7. Narora Atomic Power Station (NAPS), NARORA, UTTAR PRADESH

8. Indian Rare Earths Limited (IREL), ALUVA, KERALA
9. Uranium Corporation of India Limited (UCIL), JADUGUDA, JHARKHAND
10. Variable Energy Cyclotron Centre (VECC), KOLKATA, WEST BENGAL
11. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), SHILLONG, MEGHALAYA
12. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) NAGPUR, MAHARASHTRA
13. Nuclear Fuel Complex (MFC), Hyderabad, ANDHRA PRADESH
14. Madras Atomic Power Station (MAPS), KALPAKKAM TAMIL NADU
15. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD) BENGALURU, KARNATAKA
16. Raja Ramanna Centre for Advance Technology (RRCAT) INDORE, MADHYA PRADESH
17. Atomic Minerals Directorate for Exploration and Research (AMD), DELHI NCT
18. Kudankulam Nuclear Power Project (KKNPP) KUDANKULAM, TAMIL NADU
19. Rare Materials Plant (RMP) MYSORE, KARNATAKA
20. Institute for Plasma Research (IPR) GANDHINAGAR, GUJARAT

Additional ERCs are proposed at 10 locations and are likely to be operational within 1-2 years. Locations of proposed DAE-ERCs are:

1. Chatrapur, Orissa
2. Vizag, Andhra Pradesh

Locations of proposed NDRF ERCs

1. Kolkata, West Bengal
2. Arakkonam, Tamil Nadu
3. Pune, Maharashtra
4. Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh
5. Guwahati, Assam

6. Mundali
7. Gandhinagar, Gujarat
8. Bhatinda, Punjab

#### Present Status of UIDAI

1828. SHRI PRALHAD JOSHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) constituted under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nelikani has completed its process of issue of identity cards to the people of India;

(b) if so, the details of functioning of this Authority at present and the amount spent so far,

(c) whether the Chairman of this UIDAI has been entrusted the additional responsibility of a newly constituted Task Force; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the hurdles caused as a result thereof in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The mandate of Unique Identification Authority of India (UIDAI) is to issue unique identification numbers (Aadhaar) to all the residents of India. The UID programme was launched on 29th September, 2010 and a total of 2,05,06,570 Aadhaar numbers have been generated so far. The Authority plans to cover 600 million people by March, 2014.

(b) UIDAI has been set up as an attached office of the Planning Commission through Notification No. A-43011/02/2009-Admn.I dated 28.01.2009. The Authority has its Headquarters in Delhi and has eight Regional Offices in Bangalore, Chandigarh, Delhi, Guwahati, Hyderabad, Lucknow, Mumbai and Ranchi. The Chairman heads the organization and he is supported by the Director General and officers and staff at various levels. Enrolments of residents are conducted by the Registrars of UIDAI which consist of the Central and State Government agencies and Public Sector Banks and Financial Institutions. Empowered Committees headed by the Chief Minister/Lt. Governor and Implementation Committee headed by Chief Secretary are set up in each of the States and Union Territories to oversee and



guide the implementation of the programme. A nodal department has also been designated in each of the State/UT for the implementation of the Unique Identification (UID) programme.

The details of amount spent year-wise so far is given below:

Year	Total Expenditure (Rs. in crore)
2009-10	26.21
2010-11	268.41
2011-12	36.36 (Upto June, 2011)

(c) Yes, Madam.

(d) Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure) had constituted a Task Force vide O.M. No.22(02)/PF-II/2011 dated 14.02.2011 under the Chairmanship of Shri Nandan Nilekani, Chairman, UIDAI to recommend and implement a solution for direct transfer of subsidies on Kerosene, LPG and Fertiliser to the intended beneficiaries. The Terms of Reference of the Task Force have been extended to include PDS through Department of Expenditure's O.M. of even number dated 13.07.2011. the extended Terms of Reference are as follows:

- (i) Identify and suggest required changes in the existing systems, processes and procedures, the frameworks and supply chain management;
- (ii) Recommend institutional mechanisms to implement the IT strategy for PDS and
- (iii) Examine and suggest an implementable solution for direct transfer of subsidies on food and kerosene to intended beneficiaries with the use of Aadhaar numbers (Unique Identification numbers), Aadhaar enabled transactions and Aadhaar authentication infrastructure.

No hurdles have been caused in the implementation of UID Programme on account of the Task Force.

#### Failures of GSLV

1829. DR. SANJEEV GANESH NAIK:  
SHRIMATI SUPRIYA SULE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee appointed to analyze the failures of Geosynchronous Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV) has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the second Indian Moon Mission Chandrayaan-II expected to be flown by GSLV in 2013 is likely to be delayed; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that Chandrayaan-II is not adversely affected?

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

(b) The first unsuccessful mission of GSLV was the launch of GSLV-F02 with Russian Cryogenic upper stage, on July 10, 2006. The primary cause of mission failure has been the loss of thrust in one of the liquid strap-on motor of the first stage. The anomalous behavior was attributed to the malfunctioning of propellant regulator of the gas generator system in this strap-on motor. Based on the recommendations of the Failure Analysis Committee, independent Inspection and quality checks by in-house agencies for all critical components and sub-assemblies upon receipt from Industries have been introduced. The second unsuccessful launch of GSLV was the flight of GSLV-D3 with Indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage on April 15, 2010. The mission failed as the Indigenous Cryogenic engine after its ignition couldn't sustain the combustion beyond 1 second- Based on the recommendations of the Failure Analysis committee, comprehensive test procedures to verify health of all flight systems/components of the Indigenous Cryogenic Upper Stage has been introduced.

The third unsuccessful launch of GSLV has been the flight of GSLV-F06 on December 25, 2010. The reason for the unsuccessful launch of GSLV-F06 has been the untimely and inadvertent snapping of a group of 10 connectors located at the bottom portion (shroud) of the Russian Cryogenic Stage. Based on the recommendations of the committee, redesign of the shroud, revisit of the connector mounting scheme, additional wind tunnel testing etc are being addressed.

(c) Chandrayaan-II is an Indo-Russian joint mission wherein India will develop the Orbiter and Rover module and the Lander module will be by the Russian side.

Launch of Chandrayaan-II, the second Indian Moon Mission, is expected to be flown by GSLV, during the 2013-14 time period.

(d) All necessary steps viz. next test flight of GSLV with indigenous cryogenic stage; timely development and realization of various modules of Chandrayaan-II, are taken up, to ensure that the schedule for Chandrayaan-II is not adversely affected.

[*Translation*]

#### Export of Software

1830. DR. BHOLA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is a major Information Technology software exporter in the world;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the amount generated as a result of export during the last three years and the current year;

(c) whether the Government has set any target for export of software for the current financial year; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government to achieve the target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI SACHIN PILOT): (a) Yes Madam.

(b) India is regarded as the premier destination for the global off-shoring market of IT-ITeS, accounting for almost 55% share in 2010. The amount generated as a result of export during the last three years is given in the table below. During the FY (Financial Year) 2010-11, the software export is estimated at US \$ 59 billion.

#### Indian software and Services Exports

(USD Bn)

Year	FY 2007-08	LJY 2008-09	FY 2009-10	FY2010-II(E)
IT-ITES Exports	40.4	47.1	49.7	59.0

(c) and (d) The export of software in the current financial year i.e., F.Y. 2011-12 is projected at US\$ 68-69 billion. Government extends several incentives for Information Technology Sector in the country under the Software Technology Parks (STP) scheme.

Besides, software is also exempted from basic customs duty. Furthermore, several items for the IT sector are covered under the ITA Agreement, and hence exempted from customs duty.

Section 10AA of the Income Tax Act provides for a deduction from the total income of hundred percent of profits and gains derived by a unit located in a Special Economic Zone (SEZ) from the export of articles or things or from services for the first 5 consecutive assessment years, of fifty percent for further 5 assessment years and thereafter, of fifty percent of the ploughed back export profit for next 5 years.

[*English*]

#### Criteria for Identifying BPL People

1831. DR. M. THAMBIDURAI:  
SHRI P.K. BIJU:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted to identify the people below poverty line for urban and rural areas;

(b) whether the said criteria is uniform for all the States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of parameters in different States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) The BPL Census 2011 is underway to identify the people Below Poverty Line (BPL) based on a self-declaration of respondents in response to the criteria finalized for the survey by the Ministry of Rural Development. In rural areas the classification of households is to be done in three steps. The first stage is to apply the exclusion criteria. When any household satisfies any of the 13 criteria, the household will be excluded—(list of criteria enclosed as statement-I). Subject to exclusion criteria, five categories

of families will be compulsorily included (List of categories enclosed).

Remaining (subject to automatic inclusion and exclusion) will be assigned deprivation scores depending on the numbers of deprivation indicators they satisfy (which are 7 in number and their list is enclosed).

**Inclusion priority**—Households eligible under compulsory inclusion will have highest priority. For the households eligible for ranking under deprivation indicators as above, a deprivation score would be derived for each household by adding up the number of deprivations satisfied by the household. This score will vary from a minimum 0 to maximum 7. The order of priority for inclusion of households in the BPL list would be from largest number of deprivations to smallest number of deprivations. For the purpose of coverage under welfare schemes of the Government, households eligible for compulsory inclusion will have highest priority, followed by households with higher deprivation scores. For such welfare programme where universal coverage is not permissible, the system would be capable of generating a ranking of priority household till poverty caps prescribed by the Planning Commission are attained. The deprivation cut-off will be chosen in such a manner that the total percentage of households will be less than or equal to the cut-off poverty ratio prescribed by the Planning Commission. The difference in the number of households prescribed by Planning Commission and arrived at by deprivation cut-off method, if any, will be identified by permitting households with one less deprivation than deprivation cut-off from Panchayats which have highest percentage of SC/ST population in the State arranged seriatim in decreasing order of percentage of SC/ST population. This method can be used to arrive at any cut-off as required.

In urban areas, poverty is to be identified through identification of specific vulnerabilities covering three broad categories namely, residential, occupational and social. Statement-II gives the details.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) and (d) Does not arise.

#### **Statement I**

**1. List of Automatic Exclusions:** The following are the criteria for automatic exclusions:

- (i) Households owning Motorized Two/Three/Four Wheelers/Fishing boats (which require registration);

- (ii) Households owning mechanized Three/Four wheeler agricultural equipments such as tractors, harvesters etc;
- (iii) Households having Kisan Credit Card with the credit limit of Rs. 50,000 and above;
- (iv) Households with any member as Government Employee: gazetted and non-gazetted employees of Central Government, State Government, Public Sector Undertakings, Government-aided autonomous bodies and local bodies. This will exclude incentive and other honorarium based workers;
- (v) Households with Enterprises registered with the Government for any purpose: any non agricultural enterprise registered with the Central or State Governments;
- (vi) Households with any member in the family earning more than Rs. 10,000 p.m.
- (vii) Households paying income tax or professional tax;
- (viii) Households with three or more rooms with pucca walls and pucca roof;
- (ix) Households owning Refrigerator;
- (x) Households owning landline phones;
- (xi) Households owning 2.5 acres or more irrigated land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated bore well/tubewell;
- (xii) 5 acres or more land irrigated for two or more crop seasons;
- (xiii) Households owning 7.5 acres or more land with at least one irrigation equipment such as diesel/electric operated borewell/tubewell;

**2. List of Automatic Inclusions:** Following categories of households would be compulsorily included subject to exclusion criteria.

- (i) Households without shelter;
- (ii) Destitutes/living on alms;
- (iii) Manual scavengers;
- (iv) Primitive Tribal Groups;

(v) Legally released bonded labourers;

**3. Deprivation Indicators:** The following are the deprivation indicators used for inclusion:-

- (i) Households with only one room with kucha walls and kucha roof;
- (ii) Households with no adult member between age 16 to 59;
- (iii) Female headed households with no adult male member between age 16 to 59;
- (iv) Households with any disabled member and no able bodied adult member;
- (v) SC/ST households;
- (vi) Households with no literate adult above 25 years;
- (vii) Landless households deriving the major part of their income from manual casual

#### *Statement II*

#### Categories of vulnerabilities:

- 1. Residential Vulnerability:** The following categories of households are defined as 'residentially vulnerable' i.e. houseless population, persons living in Kuchha/temporary houses, where usage of dwelling space (whether ownership-based or rented accommodation) is susceptible to insecurity of tenure, and households are affected by the deprivation of access to basic civic services.
- 2. Occupational Vulnerability:** The following categories of households could be classified as occupationally vulnerable: persons unemployed for a significant proportion of time and/or the duration of his/her employment is uncertain or irregular; persons engaged in informal/casual, low-end occupations with low and uncertain wages/earnings; persons whose employment is subject to unsanitary, unhealthy and hazardous work conditions, oftentimes bounded/semi-bounded in nature or undignified and oppressive in the conditions of labour, etc., and finally, persons occupationally vulnerable on the basis of stability/nature/periodicity of payment.

- 3. Social Vulnerability:** The following categories of households could be classified as, occupationally vulnerable: female-headed households, minor-headed households, old age in terms of dependency on the head of household, and education in terms of level of literacy, health in terms of disabilities and/or chronic illnesses.

*[Translation]*

#### **Facilities for Haj**

1832. SHRI SURESH KASHINATH TAWARE:  
SHRI M. VENUGOPALA REDDY:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons expected to perform Haj pilgrimage during the current year, State-wise;

(b) whether adequate facilities exist for Haj pilgrims from India;

(c) if so, the details thereof including complaints received in regard to deficient services and the corrective steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government;

(d) whether the Government proposes to enhance subsidy and other facilities during the forthcoming Haj pilgrimage; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): (a) Statement showing State-wise number of pilgrims expected to perform Haj through Haj Committee of India during 2011 is Enclosed-A. In addition, 45000 seats will be allocated to Private Tour Operators which is not done State-wise.

(b) Yes.

(c) to (e) Government of India assists the Haj pilgrims in coordination with the Haj Committee of India through - (i) provision of accommodation and other logistical support at Makkah, Madinah and Jeddah, (ii) Arranging short validity Passports and visas for selected Hajjis, (iii) Deputation of Doctors and paramedics, Coordinators, Assistant Haj Officers, Haj Assistants and Khadim-ul-Hujjaj

to assist Hajis during Haj, (iv) Setting up Hospitals, dispensaries and ambulances and supply of medicines to them in Makkah and Madinah. (v) Air travel from 21 embarkation points in India, (vi) The arrangements are reviewed at the Annual Haj Review Meeting and remedial action is taken on the basis of feedback received. Government also keeps a constant vigil on possibilities for improving the arrangements for Haj pilgrims

**Statement**

*Chart Indicating Haj Committee Quota (Haj 2011)*

S.No.	Name of State/ Union Territory	Total Final Quota
1	2	3
1.	Andaman and Nicobar (UT)	26
2.	Andhra Pradesh	6137
3.	Assam	3951
4.	Bihar	5815
5.	Chandigarh (UT)	31
6.	Chhattisgarh	360
7.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli (UT)	6
8.	Daman and Diu (UT)	11
9.	Delhi (NCT)	1426
10.	Goa	81
11.	Gujarat	4035
12.	Haryana	1074
13.	Himachal Pradesh	90
14.	Jammu and Kashmir	7468
15.	Jharkhand	3039
16.	Karnataka	5677
17.	Kerala	6908
18.	Lakshadweep (UT)	51
19.	Madhya Pradesh	3374
20.	Maharashtra	9023
21.	Manipur	168
22.	Orissa	669

1	2	3
23.	Puducherry (UT)	52
24.	Punjab	336
25.	Rajasthan	4207
26.	Tamil Nadu	3049
27.	Tripura	134
28.	Uttar Pradesh	27004
29.	Uttarakhand	889
30.	West Bengal	10410
Total		105501

[English]

**Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Budget**

1833. SHRIMATI DARSHANA JARDOSH:  
SHRI PRABHATSINH P. CHAUHAN:  
SHRI NARANBHAI KACHHADIA:

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

(a) whether the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA) norms provide for not more than 30% of SSA budget to be spent on civil construction;

(b) if so, whether the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009 mandates at least one room for every teacher and additional room to be used as office room/store in each school; and

(c) if so, the manner in which the Government proposes to ensure that the provision of RTE Act with respect to school rooms are complied with in case of those States whose requirement of school rooms is large and cannot be met within stipulated time limit due to inadequate SSA Budget?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) The SSA norms provide that funds on civil works shall not exceed the ceiling of 33% of the entire project cost. This ceiling does not include the expenditure on maintenance and repair of buildings. The norms further provide that provisions for civil works in a year can be considered upto 50% of the District

Annual Plan Outlay, subject to the provision that during overall SSA project period, civil works outlay shall be restricted to 33% of the project cost.

(b) The Right To Education (RTE) Act provides for at least one room for every teacher and additional room to be used as office room/store in each school.

(c) States are being encouraged to augment their engineering and supervisory staff in order to make optimum use of the funds available under SSA to meet the RTE requirements.

#### **Lokpal Bill**

1834. DR. RAGHUVANSH PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:  
YOGI ADITYA NATH:  
SHRI ASADUDDIN OWAISI:  
SHRI RAYAPATI SAMBASIVA RAO:  
SHRI ADHIR CHOWDHURY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government proposes to cover Non-Governmental Organisation (NGOs), Media and Judiciary in the proposed Lokpal Bill;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to make the proposed Lokpal Bill stringent?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) to (c) The Lokpal Bill, 2011, introduced in the Lok Sabha on 04.08.2011 provides that any director, manager, secretary or other officer of a society or association of persons or trust wholly or partly financed or aided by the Government or in receipt of any donations from the public and whose annual income exceeds such amount as the Central Government may by notification specify, are covered under the purview of Lokpal. However, the organisations created for religious purposes and receiving public donations would be outside the purview of Lokpal. The Judiciary is not within the purview of Lokpal; the "Judicial Standards and Accountability Bill, 2010" has already been introduced in the Lok Sabha.

(d) The following provisions of the Lokpal Bill would make it stringent:

1. The Chairperson would be a person who is or has been a Chief Justice of India or a Judge of Supreme Court. A serving or retired judge of Supreme Court or a Chief Justice of High Court would be eligible for appointment as Judicial Member.
2. the Lokpal will have its own Investigation Wing and Prosecution Wing with such officers and employees as felt necessary.
3. The Lokpal would not require any sanction or approval under Section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973 or Section 19 of the Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988.
4. The Lokpal shall have powers for search and seizures and also powers of Civil Courts.
5. The Lokpal or any investigation officer authorized by it in this behalf, on the basis of material in his possession may provisionally attach property acquired from proceeds of corruption.
6. The Lokpal can issue direction for suspension or transfer of certain public functionaries pending investigation/inquiry.

#### **Showing ACR to Subordinate**

1835. SHRI SONAWANE PRATAP NARAYANRAO:  
SHRI PURNMASI RAM:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been made mandatory for officers to show ACRs written by them to their subordinates and to file a certificate to this effect;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government officers are not following the same and are submitting false certificates;

(d) if so, the proposal to obtain a certificate etc. from the individual that they have seen their ACRs; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS

AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) and (b) The Government has issued instructions that with effect from the reporting period 2008-09, the full Annual Performance Assessment Report (APAR) (earlier known as ACR) after completion shall be communicated by the Section entrusted with the maintenance of APAR to the concerned officer. No instructions have been issued to merely show the APAR and obtain any certificate to this effect.

(c) to (e) Do not arise in view of answer above.

#### **Shortage of Scientists and Engineers**

1836. SHRI BHARTRUHARI MAHTAB: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of scientists and engineers in position, vis-a-vis sanctioned strength in the Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO);

(b) whether there is any shortage of engineers/scientists in ISRO;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken by the Government to meet the shortage of scientists and engineers in ISRO?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) The number of Scientists and Engineers, in position, as on 30th June 2011, is 6782 as against sanctioned strength of 7012.

(b) Yes, Madam.

(c) As on June 30, 2011, ISRO has shortage of 230 Scientists and Engineers.

(d) The existing vacancies will be filled through induction of first batch of graduates from Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology, Thiruvananthapuram and ISRO's centralized recruitment process during the current year.

#### **Aided Institutions**

1837. SHRI RADHE MOHAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the aided institutions of the Department of Atomic Energy alongwith the plan and non-plan funds allocated to these institutions during the last three years and the current year;

(b) the achievements made by these institutions during the aforesaid period, institution-wise;

(c) whether their achievements are at par with the achievements made by similar international institutions; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): (a) Details are given in Statement-I.

(b) to (d) Details are given in Statement-II.

#### **Statement I**

The Aided institutions under DAE are:

1. Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai
2. Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai
3. Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata
4. Institute of Physics (IoP), Bhubaneswar
5. Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai
6. Harish Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad
7. Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar
8. National Institute of Science, Education and Research (NISER), Bhubaneswar
9. Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), Mumbai

*Details of Grants given to Aided Institutions under DAE for the period 2008-09 to 2011-12 under Plan and Non-Plan*

(Rs. in crores)

Sl.No.	Years	Aided Institutions								
		TIFR	TMC	SINP	IOP	IMS	HRI	IPR	NISER	AEES
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	2008-09									
	Plan	149.69	66.05	60.39	38.90	8.46	5.71	144.99	0.00	14.60
	Non Plan	148.00	112.18	41.63	12.99	16.22	12.97	37.60	0.00	39.59
	Total	297.69	178.23	102.02	51.89	24.68	18.68	182.59	0.00	54.19
2.	2009-10									
	Plan	168.32	56.25	81.50	14.00	3.62	9.00	250.00	32.00	12.90
	Non Plan	198.05	140.79	52.67	14.54	21.18	14.32	48.30	0.00	34.64
	Total	366.37	197.04	134.17	28.54	24.80	23.32	298.30	32.00	47.54
3.	2010-11									
	Plan	196.11	77.17	70.00	5.49	2.50	6.00	338.00	23.00	10.00
	Non Plan	195.00	217.60	46.90	12.47	25.00	14.43	44.63	0.00	32.74
	Total	391.11	294.77	116.90	17.96	27.50	20.43	382.63	23.00	42.74
4	2011-12* (in progress)									
	Plan	325.00	80.00	60.00	15.00	2.00	15.00	515.00	210.00	15.00
	Non Plan	206.90	213.80	58.00	16.10	26.00	15.80	49.48	0.00	54.04
	Total	531.90	293.80	118.00	31.10	28.00	30.80	564.48	210.00	69.04

\*Budget Estimates

**Statement II**

The Department of Atomic Energy has been funding nine Aided Institutions which are primarily research and education institutions. These Institutions are an Integral part of the Department in as much as there is a growing synergy between these institutions and the Research and Development Units of the Department. Several joint projects have been undertaken between the Units and Aided Institutions and there is frequent interaction between the academicians of the aided institutions and the scientists of the RandD Units. These institutions are dedicated to fundamental/basic research and academic

activities and have been fountainhead of knowledge and its applications in disciplines of interest to the Indian Atomic Energy Programme. They have excelled themselves at International level. The R & D works carried out by these institutions get published in reputed National and International Journals regularly and are well acclaimed. They are also cited as reference materials.

Some important achievements of the nine Institutions during the last three years, institution wise, are given hereunder:



**Tata Institute of Fundamental Research (TIFR), Mumbai**

- Publication of around 1500 scientific papers in journals, 500 papers in proceedings, and 100 in books/chapters during the last three years.
- Enrolling 247 Ph.D, 61 Integrated Ph.D. and M.Sc. students between 2008-2009 to 2010-2011
- Homi Bhabha Centre for Science Education (HBCSE) is the nodal institute for the International Science Olympiads and Indian students trained at the HBCSE orientation camps have won 25 gold medals between 2008 to 2010.
- Foundation of a new campus of TIFR and a new Centre for Interdisciplinary Sciences (TCIS) in Hyderabad.
- Participation of TIFR, as host Institute, in the large multi-institutional project to establish the India-based Neutrino Observatory (INO) in Tamil Nadu.
- Setting up of the International Centre for Theoretical Sciences (ICTS) at Bengaluru.
- Three high end instruments Large Area Xenon Proportional Counter (LAXPC), Cadmium Zinc Telluride Imager (CZTI) and Soft X-ray Telescope (SXT) for the Indian Astronomy satellite ASTROSAT to be launched in 2012 are undergoing final tests.
- A five teraflop IBM blue-gene supercomputer facility was set up and reliable estimates of the crossover temperature and critical point in quantum chromo-dynamics were computed to provide important guides to the design of experiments worldwide.
- A novel optical design allowed Bose-Einstein condensates of cold atoms to form, and optical lattices to hold very large numbers of atoms
- In the biological sciences, exquisitely sensitive light microscopy was used to show how domains of proteins are organized on the membrane of the cell, leading to long-range signalling capability.

- In mathematics, work done on the geometry of moduli spaces was a substantial advance in the field. The existence and qualitative properties of solutions of partial differential equations were established in a number of cases in Euclidean and other geometries
- In computer science, work on algebraic complexity revealed fundamental problems in traditional approaches. A new architecture was proposed to overcome the analog-to-digital conversion bottleneck for multi-gigabit wireless networks.
- In theoretical physics, a profound connection was established between the classical theory of gravity and the Navier-Stokes equations of fluid dynamics.

**Tata Memorial Centre (TMC), Mumbai**

- Internationally well recognized cancer treatment institution, having received awards from several international/national fora
- Express Healthcare Excellence Awards 2008.
- CFBP Jarnalal Bajaj Uchit Vyavahar Puraskar, 2009.
- Gloden Peacock Innovation Award for the year 2010 for Tata Memorial Centre-2010
- The Zee News Swastha Bharat Samman was conferred upon Tata Memorial Hospital in the special category 'healing with human touch', 2010.
- International Peer Review 2010
- In a year on an average TMC handles 50000 new cases and 3,50,000 follow-up cases.
- Investments in clinical research has resulted in path breaking outcome that has the capability of saving thousands of lives in India and globally at a minuscule cost of Rs. 100/- (presented at the prestigious San Antonio meeting held in 2009-10 and published in the leading publication, *Journal of Clinical Oncology* 2011).
- Using indigenous Telecobalt machine "Bhabhatron-II" manufactured in conjunction with BARC, treated more than 16000 patients.

This machine has been donated to Vietnam, Srilanka and other developing countries through IAEA.

- Contributing to more than 60% of national oncology human resources and presently have more than 100 students annually trained in Oncology and allied specialties.
- Running the world's largest single screening trial testing low cost implementable technology for early detection of Breast and Cervical cancers in women supported by NCI, USA as a model intervention for developing world.
- Developing affordable stainless steel implant TMH-NICE, designed for Indian anthropometric parameters in collaboration with a local implant manufacturer, which is available at one tenth of the cost of the imported prosthesis (USD 10,000–30,000).
- The largest number of bone-marrow transplants for oncology being performed for poor and middle class patients.
- Department of Cytopathology developed an innovative, easy rapid and inexpensive alternative technology DAM that is at par with Liquid Base Cytology (LBC) and costs only Rs. 2/- per test.
- TMC District Cancer Control Programme has been featured in the UICC International Union Against Cancer Manual to become a benchmark model Cancer Control Programme
- The institute has around 350 on going research projects and more than 1200 publications

#### **Saha Institute of Nuclear Physics (SINP), Kolkata**

SINP, with its 130 faculty members, 160 research fellows and associates, is engaged in research in advanced scientific fields viz., Condensed Matter Physics, Material Physics, Nuclear Physics, High Energy Physics and Microelectronics, Theoretical Physics as well as Biophysical Sciences

Scientists in SINP have contributed in 1050 research publications in the past four years and 70 thesis awarded for Ph.D degrees during this period.

The areas in which SINP scientists have made important contributions are as follows:

- Biophysical Science including Chemistry - Under this the fields covered are Biophysics, Crystallography, Molecular Biology, Chemical Science, Structural Genomics and Electron Microscope
- Condensed Matter Physics including Surface Physics and Nano-science -This field mainly consists of theoretical and condensed matter physics and applied material science.
- Experimental nuclear and particle physics-comprising of nuclear physics and particle physics
- Plasma Physics and Electronics
- Theoretical physics including mathematics comprising of theory and astro-particle physics and cosmology

The institute is contributing in academic output by running vibrant Ph.D. programme and also short term training programmes for Summer Projects for graduate students as well as an Undergraduate Associateship Programme.

#### **Institute of Physics (IoP), Bhubaneswar**

- Carrying out research work on the effect of random force on a double-stranded DNA in unzipping its two strands attracting a lot of attention in the International community.
- Several new theoretical models have been proposed to enhance the efficiency of nanomachines and engines at nanoscale. Some of them were experimentally verified in international laboratories.
- Several important studies were performed on interacting many body systems such as traffic flows, data transmission over a network, and granular materials.
- IoP is a hub of energetic ion beam induced materials research in the country.
- A new ion beam analysis end station has been established for depth profiling of hydrogen to uranium which is unique in the country.

- Establishing state-of-the-art facilities for pursuing cutting edge materials research, catering to the needs of several institutions and universities across India.
- Prediction of a new model of fission decay, viz., multi fragmentation fission which will have enormous applications in future nuclear energy production
- Publication of around 242 research papers, which is very significant.

#### **Institute of Mathematical Sciences (IMSc), Chennai**

- Internationally recognized Mathematical Research Institute, doing research in the areas of Mathematics, spanning number theory, algebraic geometry, mathematical physics, non-commutative geometry and topology - attracting a significant number of bright Ph.D. students to its programmes
- Continued research and education programmes in the field of Theoretical Physics, Mathematics and Theoretical Computer Science, scientific subjects covering a wide range of fields from understanding the structure of the universe to understanding how small organisms such as bacteria swim.
- Publication of around 282 scientific papers, mainly in the international journals
- Recognition received by IMSc faculty includes Bhatnagar Award, Fellowships of National Science Academy, Plenary Lecture at the International Congress of Mathematicians (ICM 2010), the award of the Chevalier de l'ordre of Merit of the French Government.

#### **Institute for Plasma Research (IPR), Gandhinagar**

- Undertakes research in fundamental plasma science, its applications and fusion research, contributed immensely as demonstrated through publications in peer-reviewed, reputed journals and doctoral theses.
- India's joining of International Thermonuclear Experimental Reactor (ITER) programme at Cadarache, France.

- India's joining a select club of nations who will carry out a unique experiment on ITER to prove fusion-blanket technology, which will help accelerate the indigenous development of fusion based power plants.
- Indigenous development of Reduced Activation Ferritic Martensitic Steel (RAFMS)
- Conducting several international collaborative programmes and exchange programmes.

#### **Harish Chandra Research Institute (HRI), Allahabad**

- HRI carries out research in the fields of Mathematics, especially in the areas of algebra, theory group and group rings, representation theory and infinite dimensional Lie algebra. In the field of physics research work is carried out on astrophysics, condensed matter physics, quantum information and computing, high energy phenomenology and string theory.
- The research papers published from the Institute are well recognized and a good number of researchers/scientists are recipients of SS Bhatnagar Awards and are Members of the National Science Academies. The publications of this Institute have high impact factor with high average citation for the publications are very high. The total number of publications in Mathematics is 66 and 294 in physics in the last three years.

#### **Atomic Energy Education Society (AEES), Mumbai**

- Under AEES there are 30 Schools/Jr.College imparting education to the children/wards of DAE employees at different DAE/NPCIL sites.
- The results of AEES for 10th standard CBSE Board are best in the country for last three years and every year on an average about 500 students get admission in professional institutes of high repute.
- AEES also has international collaboration for student exchange programme in Singapore Schools and teachers exchange programme with a few schools in UK.
- AEES provides academic support for Indian students at Monasque, France under ITER programme.

- Introduction of innovative schemes and providing facilities to impart high quality education and holistic development of students like, (i) Computer education for all; (ii) Libraries with digital facilities; (iii) Play grounds and sports complex; (iv) High quality science education and well equipped laboratories; (v) Programmes for co-curricular development of students (vi) Satellite based education (vii) Inclusive education for all children (viii) Talent Nurture Programme for rural and tribal children by providing free education up to 12th standard (ix) Utilization of information technology for world class education (x) creation of science parks, adventure parks and botanical gardens in all schools (xi) obtaining ISO certification for Junior College, Mumbai (xiii) Financial support for community education and creation of community radio station.
- Academic excellence is ensured including participation of students in the various Olympiads.

**National Institute of Science Education and Research, Bhubaneswar**

- Established in 2007, on the lines of IISERs, NISER's objective is to conduct five year integrated M.Sc. programme for students after 10+2 higher secondary schooling,
- The objective of this programme is to integrate these further into Ph.D. programme on the one hand and providing high quality research scientists through various RandD organizations.
- Conducting five year integrated M.Sc. programmes in the emerging core branches of basic sciences, viz., Physics, Chemistry, Mathematics and Biology.
- From 2007, around 267 students admitted for the five year integrated programme and 50 students are carrying out research towards Ph.D programme.
- Admission to the programmes through common national entrance tests.
- Providing excellent academic facility to the students temporarily in the IoP campus at

Bhubaneswar. The new campus is coming up in an area of 300 acres, at Jatni near Bhubaneswar.

**Safety of Nuclear Power Plants**

1838. SHRI M.B. RAJESH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government has examined the international response to the Fukushima Nuclear Disaster and the steps taken by various countries in the context of the accident;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government proposes to held in abeyance the practice of uprating and extending the life term of nuclear reactors;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Government proposes to consider imposing a moratorium on further nuclear activity in the wake of increasing concerns over nuclear safety?

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

(b) Countries across the globe, with nuclear power reactors, have reviewed the safety of their reactors in context of the Fukushima through mechanisms like 'stress tests' etc. They have also come out with the recommendations to further enhance the safety in the nuclear power reactors. India has also undertaken the safety evaluation through the task forces constituted for each of the technology in operation and reactors under construction. These reviews have found that Indian nuclear power reactors have sufficient margins in design features to withstand the extreme natural events. These task forces have also made certain recommendations to enhance the safety further which are being implemented after due process of approvals. Barring Germany and Switzerland, no other country with nuclear power programmes have made any announcements on phasing out nuclear power plants.

(c) No, Madam.

(d) Nuclear power reactor designs are robust and have inherent margins in the designs of the reactors

appreciably beyond their design life. The health assessment of the components, equipment and systems in nuclear power plants are carried out periodically and necessary upgrades are implemented time to time to ensure that safety standards are always at state of the art level. In addition, regular inspections and reviews of the safety of Indian nuclear power plants are also carried out by Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB) independently. The ageing management procedures and technology are well developed and are in place at the nuclear power plants, A thorough review of the structures, systems and equipment are carried out by the utility and decision on the extension of life is finally taken after concurrence of the regulator, the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board.

(e) No, Madam.

[Translation]

#### Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan

1839. SHRI GOPAL SINGH SHEKHAWAT:  
SHRI LAL CHAND KATARIA:  
SHRI GANESH SINGH:  
SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN:  
SHRI UDAY PRATAP SINGH:

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

(a) whether a number of children are not being able to be enrolled in schools in spite of the implementation of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan (SSA);

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the outcome of the latest review of the SSA made by the Joint Review Mission; and

(d) the steps taken/being taken for improvement of basic infrastructure in schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI D. PURANDESWARI): (a) and (b) As per independent sample study to estimate the number of out of school children conducted by the Social and Rural Research Institute - International Marketing Bureau (SRI - IMRB), the number of out of school children in the country has declined from 1.34 crore in December 2005 to 0.81 crore in 2009.

(c) The 14th Joint Review Mission (JRM) on SSA held during 18th to 28th July, 2011, has observed that progress towards achieving the goal of universal access has remained consistent, and it is especially notable in the context of the upper primary stage of elementary education. It has also noted that remarkable progress made in closing the gender gap in the primary school years has been maintained, and different States are applying diverse strategies to meet the challenges posed at the upper primary stage. Equity-related concerns of SSA have brought about substantial improvement in the participation and classroom experience of children belonging to SC, ST and minority groups. Significant progress has been made under SSA for the identification of CWSN children. Increase in the total coverage of CWSN children and the appointment of resource teachers is also appreciated. The JRM has recorded appreciation for the increase in the capacity of States for improving efficiency and transparency in financial expenditure.

Further, the JRM has also underlined areas for special focus, including inter alia focus on development of child tracking system, formulating a concept note on special training for out of school children, deeper review of the strategy for continuous and comprehensive evaluation, augmentation of the capacity of Kasturba Gandhi Balika Vidyalaya (KGBV), development of appropriate strategies for greater participation of SC, ST, OBC and Muslim community girls, and strengthening of School Management Committees (SMCs).

(d) Since inception SSA has approved the construction of:

- (i) 1,98,907 new primary schools till 2010-11, of which 91% are completed and in progress; an additional 3994 new primary schools have been sanctioned in 2011-12
- (ii) 1,71,749 new upper primary schools till 2010-11, of which 96% are completed and in progress; an additional 1670 new upper primary schools have been sanctioned in 2011-12
- (iii) 13.7 lakh additional classrooms till 2010-11, of which 94% are completed and in progress; an additional 2.1 lakh additional classrooms have been sanctioned in 2011-12
- (iv) 2.14 lakh drinking water facilities till 2010-11, of which 94% are completed and in progress
- (v) 4.55 lakh toilets till 2010-11, of which 89% are completed and in progress.

SSA norms have also been revised to correspond with the infrastructure facilities provided in the Schedule to the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act, 2009.

[*English*]

**Fresh Guidelines to Curb Misuse of Central Funds**

1840. SHRI BHAKTA CHARAN DAS:  
SHRI ANANT KUMAR HEGDE:  
DR. MURLI MANOHAR JOSHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has formulated/issued fresh guidelines to curb misuse of central funds allocated for implementation of various schemes by the State Governments;

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

(c) the time by which the said guidelines would come into force; and

(d) the further steps taken/proposed to be taken by

the Government to check the diversion/misuse of funds of centrally sponsored schemes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING, MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EARTH SCIENCES (SHRI ASHWANI KUMAR): (a) to (d) The mechanism to check the diversion/misuse of funds is inbuilt in the Guidelines issued for implementing the Schemes by the respective Ministries/Departments and updated from time to time. The implementation of various schemes is regularly reviewed at various levels with a view, amongst others to ensure that funds allocated for specified objectives are not misused.

MADAM SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet at 12.00 hrs.

11.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Twelve  
of the Clock.*

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12.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at  
Twelve of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

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

[English]

### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, Papers to be laid on the Table.

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF OVERSEAS INDIAN AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF CIVIL AVIATION (SHRI VAYALAR RAVI): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Chief Commissioner of Railway Safety, Lucknow, for the year 2009-2010.
- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4709/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI E. AHAMED): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, 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 Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, 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. LT 4710/15/11]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Research and Information System for Developing Countries, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4711/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Information Commission, New Delhi, 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. LT 4712/15/11]

- (3) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Central Information Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4713/15/11]

(5) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of Section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

- (i) The All India Services (Conduct) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 363(E) in Gazette of India dated the 5<sup>th</sup> May, 2011.
- (ii) The All India Administrative Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 379(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2011.
- (iii) The Indian Police Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 380(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2011.
- (iv) The Indian Forest Service (Probation) Amendment Rules, 2009 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 381(E) in Gazette of India dated the 11<sup>th</sup> May, 2011.
- (v) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 319(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2011.
- (vi) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 320(E) in Gazette of India dated the 13<sup>th</sup> April, 2011.
- (vii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 203(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2011.
- (viii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 2011 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 204(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9<sup>th</sup> March, 2011.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4714/15/11]

(6) A copy of the Indian Union Public Service Commission (Exemption from Consultation) Amendment Regulations, 2011 (Hindi and English

versions) published in the Notification No. G.S.R. 472(E) in Gazette of India dated the 21<sup>st</sup> June, 2011 under Article 320(5) of the Constitution of India.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4715/15/11]

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 National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the National Institute of Technical Teachers Training & Research, Chennai, for the year 2009-2010.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4716/15/11]

- (2) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.
- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Manipur, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan State Mission Authority, Manipur, for the year 2009-2010.
- (4) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4717/15/11]

- (5) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-2010.



- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, for the year 2009-2010.
- (6) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (5) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4718/15/11]
- (7) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Indore, for the year 2009-2010.
- (8) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (7) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4719/15/11]
- (9) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2009-2010.
- (10) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (9) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4720/15/11]
- (11) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Bhubaneswar, 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, Bhubaneswar, for the year 2008-2009.
- (12) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (11) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4721/15/11]
- (13) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Sarva Shiksha Abhiyan Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.
- (14) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (13) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4722/15/11]
- (15) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Mandi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (16) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (15) above.
- [Placed in Library, See No. LT 4723/15/11]

- (17) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.
- (18) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (19) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4724/15/11]
- (19) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indira Gandhi National Open University, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (20) Two statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (21) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4725/15/11]
- (21) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, for the year 2009-2010.
- (ii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Institute of Technology, Patna, for the year 2009-2010.
- (22) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (23) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4726/15/11]
- (23) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (24) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (25) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4727/15/11]
- (25) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Council for Technical Education, 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 All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2008-2009.
- (26) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (27) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4728/15/11]
- (27) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the All India Council for Technical Education, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.
- (28) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (29) above.
- [Placed in Library, *See* No. LT 4729/15/11]

- (29) (i) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2009-2010.

(30) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (31) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4730/15/11]

(31) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Ropar, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

(32) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (33) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4731/15/11]

(33) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Technology, Gandhinagar, for the year 2008-2009, together with Audit Report thereon.

(34) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (35) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4732/15/11]

(35) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the English and Foreign Languages University, Hyderabad, for the year 2007-2008.

(36) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (37) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4733/15/11]

(37) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(38) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (39) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4734/15/11]

(39) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) Statement regarding Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Atal Bihari Vajpayee-Indian Institute of Information Technology and Management, Gwalior, for the year 2009-2010.

(40) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (41) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4735/15/11]

(41) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Annual Accounts (Hindi and English versions) of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010, together with Audit Report thereon.

(iii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the University Grants Commission, New Delhi, for the year 2009-2010.

(42) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (43) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4736/15/11]

(43) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2009-2010.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the Manipur University, Imphal, for the year 2009-2010.

(44) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (45) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4737/15/11]

(45) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010, alongwith Audited Accounts.

(ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government of the working of the School of Planning and Architecture, Bhopal, for the year 2009-2010.

(46) Statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (47) above.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4738/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRIMATI PRENEET KAUR): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Fees) Amendment Rules, 2011 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 325(E) in Gazette of India dated the 18<sup>th</sup> April, 2011 under Section 8 of the Diplomatic and Consular Officers (Oaths and Fees) Act, 1948.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4739/15/11]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY (SHRI MILIND DEORA): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Memorandum of Understanding (Hindi and English versions) between the Bharat Sanchar Nigam Limited and the Department of Telecommunication, Ministry of Communications and Information Technology for the year 2011-2012.

[Placed in Library, See No. LT 4740/15/11]

...(Interruptions)

12.01 hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

18th Report

[English]

SHRI VIJAY BAHADUR SINGH (Hamirpur, U.P.): I beg to present the Eighteenth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

...(Interruptions)

12.01½ hrs.

#### COMMITTEE ON EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN

8th Report

[English]

SHRIMATI CHANDRESH KUMARI (Jodhpur): I beg to present the Eighth Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Empowerment of Women (2010-11) on the subject 'Working Conditions of Anganwadi Workers'.

12.02 hrs.

#### STANDING COMMITTEE ON PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES, LAW AND JUSTICE

46th Report

[English]

KUMARI MEENAKSHI NATRAJAN (Mandsaur): I beg to lay on the Table the Forty-sixth \*Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Standing Committee on Personnel, Public Grievances, Law & Justice on the

\*Presented to Hon'ble Chairman, Rajya Sabha on 9th June, 2011 and forwarded to Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha on the same day.

Public Interest Disclosure and Protection to Persons Making the Disclosures Bill, 2010.

...(Interruptions)

12.03 hrs.

## STATEMENTS BY MINISTERS

### (i) **Issue of Nuclear Enrichment and Reprocessing (ENR) Technology\*\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI S.M. KRISHNA): I beg to lay the following statement:

Mr. Deputy Speaker, several Members have raised the issue of the adoption of new guidelines by the Nuclear Suppliers Group at its Plenary meeting in the Netherlands from June 23-24, 2011 relating to transfer of enrichment and reprocessing technologies.

2. Concerns have been expressed about its implications on our existing agreements with other countries on civil nuclear cooperation, whether the revised guidelines are targeted at India and where do they leave us with regard to the scope of our civil nuclear cooperation with the rest of the world.

3. In this context, I wish to make the following clarifications:

- (i) We are absolutely clear that as far as India is concerned, the basis of our international civil nuclear cooperation remains as contained in the special exemption from the NSG guidelines given to India on September 6, 2008. The "Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India" issued on September 6, 2008 after an Extraordinary Plenary Meeting of the NSG spells out the scope of our cooperation. That statement contains reciprocal commitments and actions by both sides relating to international civil nuclear cooperation.

- (ii) The September 2008 exemption accords a special status to India. It was granted knowing full well that India is not a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Honourable Members would recall that on August 17, 2006, PM had indicated that one of our main objectives of the Civil Nuclear Initiative was the removal of restrictions on all aspects of cooperation and technology transfers pertaining

to civil nuclear energy, covering all aspects of the complete nuclear fuel cycle. We see this as the surest guarantee of India's acceptance as a full and equal partner of the international nuclear community. As PM had informed this august House on July 29, 2009, we were successful in securing a "clean" exemption from the NSG in September 2008 i.e. the NSG members had agreed to transfer all technologies which are consistent with their national law.

- (iii) As far as we are concerned, the September 2008 decision is the basis and overarching framework that governs cooperation in civil nuclear matters between India and the NSG. The issue is the full implementation of that understanding. This is what we expect and our major partners are committed to.
- (iv) We must take note of the fact that the NSG Public Statement of June 24, 2011 makes a specific reference to cooperation with India. It says that the NSG "continued to consider all aspects of the implementation of the 2008 Statement on Civil Nuclear Cooperation with India and discussed the NSG relationship with India".
- (v) The agreements reached for permitting international civil nuclear cooperation with India contain commitments on both sides. We expect all NSG members to honour their commitments as reflected in the 2008 NSG Statement and our bilateral cooperation agreements.
- (vi) The Guidelines of June 23-24, 2011 are a decision by the NSG. India is not a member of the NSG as yet and therefore not a party to this decision.

4. Following the NSG Plenary of June 2011, several of our partners have clarified their positions:

- (i) The US Department of State in a Press Statement has stated that the "Obama Administration fully supports the 'clean' Nuclear Suppliers Group exception for India and speedy implementation of the US-India Civil Nuclear Cooperation Agreement. Nothing about the new

\*Laid on the Table and also placed in the Library, See No. LT 4741/15/11

Enrichment and Reprocessing (ENR) transfer restrictions agreed to by the NSG members should be construed as detracting from the unique impact and importance of the US-India Agreement or our commitment to full civil nuclear cooperation". The Press Statement further states that the "NSG's NPT references, including those in the ENR guidelines, in no way detract from the exception granted to India by NSG members in 2008".

- (ii) A Communique issued by the Ambassador of France in New Delhi on July 5, 2011 has stated that the NSG exemption "reflects the unique situation of India and constitutes a historical achievement. Therefore, in the French view, nothing in the existing and future guidelines shall be interpreted as detracting from that exemption or reducing the ambition of our bilateral cooperation".
- (iii) The Russian Foreign Ministry spokesman on July 14, 2011 stated that the NSG decision "does not affect in any way the September 2008 decision of the Group to unfreeze peaceful nuclear cooperation with India".

5. In so far as enrichment and reprocessing technology is concerned, I would like to reiterate to Honourable Members that India has full mastery of the entire nuclear fuel cycle, and this includes enrichment and reprocessing technology. We have a well-developed indigenous enrichment and reprocessing infrastructure. Government is committed to taking forward our domestic three-stage nuclear power programme. India is among the handful of countries that has developed fast breeder technology. Access to enrichment and reprocessing technology from abroad, as part of international civil nuclear cooperation, is only an additionality to accelerate our three-stage programme.

6. The transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology has no bearing whatsoever on India's upfront entitlement to reprocess foreign origin spent fuel and the use of such fuel in our own safeguarded facilities.

7. Not every NSG member has the ability to undertake transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology to other countries. We expect that those that do and have committed to do so in bilateral

agreements with India, will live up to their legal commitments.

8. I would also like reassure Honourable Members that we will not accept pre-conditions for transfer of enrichment and reprocessing items and technology. There is no question of India joining the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty as a non-nuclear weapon State.

9. India is engaged with the four multilateral export control regimes, namely the NSG, the Missile Technology Control Regime, the Australia Group and the Wassenaar Arrangement for full membership. We have noted with appreciation the expressions of support from a number of our partners towards this objective.

10. I am confident that the international nuclear order will continue to evolve in India's favour. We are poised to emerge as one of the major nuclear countries in the world, with a large and diversified nuclear industry. India is committed to full international civil nuclear cooperation for the development needs of our country and is engaged in discussions with foreign companies to expand our nuclear energy programme. We expect that our international partners will fully honour their commitments in this regard.

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(ii) **Status of Implementation of the Recommendations Contained in the 215th Report of the Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants (2010-11), Pertaining to the Department of Space\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRI V. NARAYANASAMY): I beg to lay this statement on the status of implementation of recommendations contained in the 206th Report of the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Science and Technology, Environment and Forests on Demands for Grants 2010-2011 of Department of Space, in pursuance of direction 73A of Hon'ble Speaker, Lok Sabha, issued under the provisions of Rule 389 of Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in the Lok Sabha vide Lok Sabha Bulletin- Part II (No.456) dated September 1, 2004.

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\*Laid on the Table and also placed in Library, See No. LT 4742/15/11

The Parliamentary Standing Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Department of Space on December 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2010, while considering Demands for Grants for the year 2010-2011. The Committee recommended the Demands for Grants of the Department of Space in its 215<sup>th</sup> Report presented to the Rajya Sabha on 13<sup>th</sup> December 2010 and laid on the table of the Lok Sabha on 13th December 2010.

The Standing Committee, in its report, made thirteen (13) recommendations contained in the Committee's report. The 'Action Taken Report' on all the recommendations of the Committee was furnished by Department of Space in September 2010.

The Committee, considered the action taken report and adopted the same in its meeting held in December 2010. While accepting with satisfaction the action taken by the Department, the committee, have made further suggestions, which are continuing in nature. The Department has noted these suggestions for implementation. A Statement showing the recommendations of the Parliamentary Standing Committee and the Action Taken Report on the same is laid on the Table of the House.

12.04 hrs.

#### MATTERS UNDER RULE 377\*

...(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: 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 the 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. The rest will be treated as lapsed.

...(Interruptions)

- (i) **Need to increase the frequency of Air India Flights between Kerala and Gulf countries during the festive season of Ramadan and Onam**

SHRI K. SUDHAKARAN (Kannur): There is genuine demand for the increase of Air India and Air India Express services during the Ramadan and Onam festival period, between Kerala and Gulf Countries. The migrant workers

from Kerala are facing difficulties during these festival season, due to insufficient flight service and huge hike in ticket rates. During these festival seasons, these migrant workers are forced to pay exorbitant rate for Air tickets from Gulf countries to Kerala. During these festive seasons every Keralite wishes to come to Kerala to unite with their entire family. It is a well noticed fact that passengers of a particular flight, travelling in the same sector pay different fares for the same date and class of journey. Air India can make necessary and adequate arrangements for these people from Kerala, who play a vital role for the development of the State, by increasing number of flight services from the existing frequency to meet the passengers' demand. This will, in one way also lead to revenue generation for national carriers as well as create high confidence among our national carriers in future also. State Government of Kerala is very pro-active to make all other arrangements for arrival and departure of passengers at Kozhikode, Kochi and Thiruvananthapuram Airports. I would request the Union Government to rush in with adequate measures especially during this festival season, to meet the aspirations of people from Kerala who are contributing to the development of the state in a commendable way.

- (ii) **Need to undertake development of districts of Uttar Pradesh bordering Nepal under Border Area Development Programme**

[Translation]

DR. VINAY KUMAR PANDEY (Shrawasti): A scheme should be formulated for the holistic development of districts Balrampur, Shrawasti, Bahraich, Lakhimpur Kheri, Maharajganj, Siddharth Nagar, Gorakhpur, Kushinagar situated upto 15 km. area adjoining the Indo-Nepal border. For this, first of all, village roads should be macadamized because those are very important from the strategic point of view. In addition to this, electrification of villages, construction of cemented-drains, community centres, schools, food grain stores and maintenance centres, agriculture marketing centres, animal husbandry and silk production centres, telecommunication facilities, Industrial Training Institutes (I.T.I), Polytechnics and other professional education institute, middle and high schools at the distance of every 15 km. and health centres should be set up at every 5 km. distance so that the development of the districts situated alongside the Indo-Nepal border may be accelerated. For this, various projects being run by the various ministries of the Government of India should be assimilated into the Single Umbrella Scheme so that military training may be provided to the local residents by strengthening the international border from the

\*Treated as laid on the Table.

military's point of view. Development of the country, security of the nation and direct participation should be ensured by connecting the common public directly to the basic spirit of Bharat Nirman launched by the Government.

- (iii) **Need to take immediate steps to ensure easy and adequate availability of Muriate of Potash and DAP Fertilizers to the farmers in Tamil Nadu**

[English]

SHRI S.S. RAMASUBBU (Tirunelveli): Madam, One of the major fertilizers being used by the farmers in the whole country particularly in Tamil Nadu is Muriate of Potash (MOP) and that is in acute shortage and for the last two months, the stock is almost Nil. The situation has arisen because of the current import policy. The major importer is government owned, Indian Potash Limited which is importing and distributing. One of the reasons for acute shortage during the year is higher international market price for MOP which is hiked by about 2-1/2 times in comparison with previous year. Government is hesitant to import MOP because of its higher cost and consequent subsidy burden and aimed at reducing subsidy on imported fertilizer. Since MOP is the major imported fertilizer and farmers are mostly using this fertilizer in Tamil Nadu for all crops and due to the extant policy, the farmers are getting inadequate supply. Even if the Government thinks of importing more quantity of MOP, it will take few days for shipment period. If this situation continues, the farmers will suffer and it will affect crop production.

Another major fertilizer widely used in Tamil Nadu is Di-ammonium Phosphate (DAP) which is also in short supply. In Tamil Nadu, for all crops, the major basal application period is August and September.

I, shall, therefore, humbly urge upon the Union Government to take immediate steps to ensure easy and adequate availability of MOP-DAP fertilizers to the farmers in Tamil Nadu at reasonable prices without delay.

- (iv) **Need to protect the interests of people belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes keeping in view the decision of Hon'ble Supreme Court in M. Nagraj Case regarding reservation**

[Translation]

SHRI P.L. PUNIA (Barabanki): The Indian Constitution provides for the reservation in employment and promotion

for the members of Scheduled Castes/ Tribes but the orders issued by the Hon. Supreme Court and the various benches of the High Courts regarding reservation in promotion have caused confusion throughout the country. M. Nagraj case in the Supreme Court is one such example. According to the verdict of the court, in every case before implementing the Constitutional provision of reservation in promotion, the competent officer/state should ascertain that:

1. The Scheduled Caste/Tribe is socially backward even at present.
2. The particular class does not have due representation in the jobs.
3. Reservation in promotion will not affect the administrative capacity.

In the context of the above details Sought by the Supreme Court, the National Commission on Scheduled Caste has prepared a report on the basis of data collected by conducting a survey in the country, which also has been submitted to the Government. The Scheduled Caste/ Tribe communities expect the Government of India to challenge the said verdict by becoming a party in M. Nagaraja case in the Supreme Court because the details sought as per the verdict in this case are unnecessary and against the judgment of the Supreme Court in Indira Sahani case.

I demand from the Hon'ble Prime Minister that serious action should be taken as soon as possible on this important issue so that the unnecessary confusion prevailing in many states may come to an end.

- (v) **Need to upgrade Ajni Railway Station and reconstruct Railway Over Bridge at the Ajni Railway Station in Nagpur, Maharashtra**

[English]

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Nagpur): During his budget speech in 2008 the then Hon'ble Minister for Railways had, in principle, agreed to include Railway Station, Nagpur along with the other eight railway stations proposed to be upgraded to the level of World Class Railway Stations. The existing Nagpur railway station is 125 years old and is being preserved as a heritage building. Therefore, there being no scope for its further development, the people of Nagpur at large proposed the development of Ajni Railway Station, which is in the heart of Nagpur city and which would provide easy accessibility and better facilities to the majority of people. But unfortunately, no headway has been made in its implementation during the last over three years.



The then Hon'ble Minister for Railways also announced in her budget speech in 2009 that the existing Railway Hospital in Nagpur would also be upgraded and developed as a Medical College cum Hospital with all the required infrastructure and the financial needs. During his visit to Nagpur Hon'ble Union Minister of State for Railways also assured to follow up the implementation of this important proposal.

The Railway Over Bridge (ROB) at the Ajni Railway Station, 125 years old, is completely in ramshackle position and might cause a big disaster owing to the heavy traffic passing over it. The Hon'ble Minister of State for Railways, also visited the site and agreed to have it reconstructed simultaneously along with the upgradation of the Ajni Railway Station.

The people of Nagpur are extremely happy with these assurances of the Government and hoped that the said proposals would be implemented on priority basis which are felt to be absolutely necessary in view of the expanding industrial, educational, economic, health activities and increasing population of Nagpur. I would urge upon the Government to accord priority in the implementation of the long cherished demands of the people of Nagpur.

**(vi) Need to cancel the proposed Sindhol Barrage Project in Sambalpur Parliamentary Constituency, Odisha**

SHRI AMARNATH PRADHAN (SAMBALPUR): The tripartite MoU has been signed among NHPC, OHPC and the Government of Odisha for Sindhol Barrage project on river Mahanadi to generate 320 Mega Watt electricity in my Parliamentary Constituency Sambalpur in the State of Odisha. Thousands of hectares of fertile agricultural land, inhabited villages, cultural heritage of the districts of Sonapur and Boudh would be submerged because of this project. I am against the project. I urge upon the Government to drop the proposal of Sindhol Barrage Project.

**(vii) Need to undertake measures for making the Vishwamitri river pollution free**

[Translation]

SHRI BALKRISHNA KHANDERAO SHUKLA (Vadodara): My Parliamentary Constituency, Vadodara, is an ancient city and famous worldwide for the administrative system followed by the Kings like Sambhajirao and Gaikwad.

River Vishwamitri flows through the city of Vadodara which is named after the sage Maharishi Vishwamitra who did penance there. The river flows through the city and there are around 340 crocodiles in it.

For last many years, this river has turned into a polluted drain and is on the verge of disappearance.

I request the Union Government that provisions may be made for the purification of the river Vishwamitri similar to that made for the River Ganges and suitable action may be taken for the security of crocodiles living in it.

**(viii) Need to take steps to construct Panchnada dam in Etawah Parliamentary Constituency, Uttar Pradesh**

SHRI PREMDAS (Etawah): I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Minister towards a serious problem of my Parliamentary Constituency Etawah. No step has been taken so far for the construction of Panchnada dam. If this dam is constructed, it will benefit three states and irrigate the ravines of Chambal region. Further, it will provide drinking water facilities and electricity.

Hence, for the public interest, Panchnada dam may be constructed at the earliest.

**(ix) Need to start production in Ordnance Factories set up in Nalanda Parliamentary Constituency, Bihar**

SHRI KAUSHALENDRA KUMAR (Nalanda): Three units of Ordnance Factory have been set up at Rajgir located in my Parliamentary Constituency Nalanda. There is a proposal to make two units functional but the third one which is set up with the maximum cost around rupees 1100 crore, could not be made functional so far, as a result of which, production is not started yet in this factory. I made so many efforts to make it operational but the Department of Defence Production under the Ministry of Defence has not taken any decision so far which has caused dissatisfaction among the employees and officers of the factory. The Government had assured in this House that the production will be started in this factory by 2011 but it is not being implemented.

I, through the House, would like to demand from the Government that all three units of the Ordnance Factory may be made functional by 2011 and, then the Government should implement its assurance.

- (x) **Need to take steps to check the soil erosion caused by river Ganges in district Hooghly, West Bengal**

[English]

DR. RATNA DE (Hooghly): The soil erosion at the bank of river Ganges from Balagar to Tribeni in District Hooghly West Bengal has been taking place very fast for several years. The present condition is very serious. The river may further inundate the adjacent rural areas at any time. At present, people with their pet animals are moving away to save their own lives and the lives of the dependent animal. The river has damaged a huge area of cultivated land. I would request the minister to take urgent steps to save many lives by taking necessary measures to stop erosion.

- (xi) **Need to settle the issues of workers of the Hindustan Cables Limited, Rupnarayanpur Unit in West Bengal**

SHRI BANSA GOPAL CHOWDHURY (Asansol): The Hindustan Cables Ltd., Rupnarayanpur Unit in West Bengal has been referred to BIFR. No final decision has yet been arrived at. The Heavy Industries Department has not sent any final proposal. Meanwhile a team from Ministry of Defence has visited the unit, which will help the unit if proper necessary steps are taken from the Government. The Government should also come forward to settle the Provident Fund issue of the workers. Total amount of money should be deposited in the P.F. account of the workers immediately. On the one hand workers are not getting salary regularly and on the other hand they are quite in dark about their P.F account. Government should take effective steps.

- (xii) **Need to expedite the completion of Khurda-Bolangir rail line project in Odisha**

SHRI RUDRAMADHAB RAY (Kandhamal): Khurda-Bolangir New Line (289 km) project was included in the budget 1994-1995. Although nearly 16 years have passed, the 1<sup>st</sup> phase (36 km) has not yet been completed. The then Hon'ble Minister for Railways in her reply to the U/S question No. – 1207 dated 3.3.2011 had stated that the 1<sup>st</sup> phase (36 kms) of the work has been targeted for completion during 2010-2011 i.e. by 31 March 2011. But till date the work has not been completed. On the other hand the budgetary allocation for the year which was 120 crores has been reduced to 60 crores in the budget 2011-2012. Almost all the Members of Parliament from Odisha across party line are concerned about delay in completion of this Khurda road-Bolangir Rail Line and are of the opinion that work

should be expedited on this railway line without any delay.

Under the above circumstances, I urge upon the Hon'ble Railway Minister to expedite the progress with priority.

- (xiii) **Need to construct a Railway Station at Kadabahalli village in Nilmangala Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka**

SHRI N. CHELUVARAYA SWAMY (Mandya): I would like to draw the attention of Hon'ble Minister of Railways about the problems being faced by the people in and around Kadabahalli village, Nilmangala Taluk, Mandya district, Karnataka.

Railways is constructing Hassan-Bangalore New Railway Line in Karnataka. Along this new railway line a village called Kadabahalli is situated. This Village is one of the Obli Headquarters, which consists of nearly 100 villages. There is no rail connectivity to this Village and the villagers of more than 100 villages (approximately more than 1 lakh villagers) have to go a long distance in catching a train to transport their produces. There is a genuine demand of the people of these 100 villages that a Railway Station is constructed on this Hassan-Bangalore New Railway Line at Kadabahalli. This area belongs to my Parliamentary Constituency and this is one of the most genuine demands of the people of my Constituency which needs Railway's immediate attention.

Keeping in view of the above, I urge upon the Union Government to consider construction of a Railway Station at Kadabahalli Village in Nilmangala Taluk, Mandya District, Karnataka for the benefit of the people of in and around Kadabahalli village in Karnataka.

- (xiv) **Need to establish a Regional Passport Office at Kolhapur in Maharashtra**

SHRI SADASHIVRAO DADOBA MANDLIK (Kolhapur): The Kolhapur district in Maharashtra State is a hub of industrial activity and Information Technology Parks. In addition to five industrial estates in the district one more new Five Star Industrial Estate has come up at Kagal near Kolhapur under Maharashtra Industrial Development Corporation. These industrial estates supply various technical spare parts and manufactured goods to Western and middle east counties. In addition to these various leather goods, finished textile goods, jaggery and sugar are exported from Kolhapur.

All these manufacturing units are located in the district of Sangli, Kolhapur, Ratnagiri, Sindhudurg, and for all these districts Kolhapur is the central place. The number of persons from all these exporting houses seeking passport has grown very large in recent years. Since, the present passport office is located in Pune, all these persons have to go to Pune and stay there for a day or two resulting in wastage of time and money.

There are more than 100 applications per day for passport and it is very inconvenient for all these persons to travel to Pune for passport requirement. It is most likely that present Airport runway at Kolhapur will be extended in near future and the Airport will receive international flights also. So the number of tourists and traders visiting the foreign lands will increase and they will need passports.

I urge the Ministry of External Affairs to establish one Regional Passport Office at Kolhapur to facilitate foreign going travellers easy access for obtaining passports in time.

...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again at 2 p.m.

12.04 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Fourteen of the Clock.*

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14.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled at Fourteen of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

...(Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Nothing will go on record.

...(Interruptions)\*

14.0½ hrs.

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

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to meet again tomorrow, 11th August, 2011 at 11 a.m.

14.01 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, August 11, 2011/ Sravana 20, 1933 (Saka).*

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84.	Dr. Kirodi Lal Meena	1656, 1738, 1795, 1797	110.	Shri Mishra, Prasad Govind	1655, 1794
85.	Shri Kishor, Kamal "Commando"	1682, 1684	111.	Shri Mitra, Somen	1688, 1743
86.	Shri Koda, Madhu	1685, 1795	112.	Shri Mohan, P.C.	1670, 1808
87.	Shri Kumar, Vishwa Mohan	1693, 1795	113.	Shri Munde, Gopinath	1649
88.	Shri Kumar, P.	1672	114.	Shri Muttemwar, Vilas	1713, 1789, 1793, 1806
			115.	Shri Nagar, Surendra Singh	1690, 1747

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117.	Dr. Naik, Sanjeev Ganesh	1790, 1829
118.	Shri Namdhari Inder Singh	1653
119.	Shri Naranbhai, Kachhadia	1679, 1714, 1833
120.	Shri Narayanrao Sonawane Pratap	1835
121.	Km. Natarajan Meenakshi	1761, 1762, 1791, 1795
122.	Shri Nirupam Sanjay	1657, 1686, 1697, 1796
123.	Shri Nishad (Capt.) Jai Naraiian Prasad	1752, 1775
124.	Shri Owaisi Asaduddin	1646, 1834
125.	Shri P.R. Natarajan	1682
126.	Shri Pal, Jagdambika	1772
127.	Shri. Panda, Baijayant	1657, 1673, 1785, 1787
128.	Shri Panda, Prabodh	1707, 1801
129.	Km. Pandey Saroj	1671, 1747
130.	Dr. Pandey, Vinay Kumar	1656, 1657, 1736
131.	Shri Paranjpe Anand Prakash	1725
132.	Dr. Patasani, Prasanna Kumar	1652
133.	Shri Patel Deoraj Singh	1655, 1794
134.	Shri Patel, Jayshreeben	1657, 1768
135.	Shri Patel, Bal Kumar	1654, 1695
136.	Shri Patel, Kishnbhai V.	1743, 1774
137.	Shri Pathak Harin	1740
138.	Shri Patil A.T. Nana	1670, 1719
139.	Smt. Patil Bhavana Gawali	1684
140.	Shri Patil C.R.	1679, 1708
141.	Dr. Patil, Padmasinha Bajirao	1656, 1784

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142.	Shri Prabhakar, Ponnam	1658, 1780, 1793
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144.	Shri Pradhan Nityananda	1673, 1785, 1786, 1787
145.	Shri Premchand (Guddu)	1673
146.	Shri Punia, P.L.	1673, 1699
147.	Shri Radadiya Vitthalbhai Hansrajbhai	1686
148.	Shri Raghavan M.K.	1676
149.	Shri Rahaman, Abdul	1687, 1689
150.	Shri Rajendran, C.	1730, 1787
151.	Shri Rajesh, M.B.	1659, 1800, 1838
152.	Shri Ram Purnamasi	1835
153.	Prof. Ram Shankar	1771
154.	Shri Ramkishun	1667, 1780
155.	Shri Rana Kadir	1619, 1644, 1798
156.	Rane, Shri Nilesh Narayan	1640, 1657, 1720, 1749, 1822
157.	Shri Rao, Sambasiva Rayapati	1834
158.	Shri Rathwa Ramsinh	1657, 1664
159.	Shri Rawat, Ashok Kumar	1648, 1804, 1824
160.	Shri Ray Arjun	1739
161.	Shri Ray, Bishnu Pada	1734
162.	Shri Ray, Rudra Madhab	1652, 1805, 1813
163.	Shri Reddy M Sreenivasulu	1779, 1815
164.	Shri Reddy, Anantha Venkata Rami	1641
165.	Shri Reddy, K.J.S.P.	1669, 1766, 1792

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166.	Shri Reddy, M. Venugopala	1684, 1832
167.	Shri Roy, Nripendra Nath	1614
168.	Shri S. Alagiri	1670, 1672, 1781, 1782
169.	Shri S. Semmalai	1769, 1789
170.	Shri S., Pakkirappa	1622, 1810
171.	Shri S.R. Jeyadurai	1680, 1681, 1779, 1783, 1792
172.	Shri S.S. Ramasubbu	1783, 1801
173.	Shri Sahu, Chandu Lal	1761
174.	Shri Sardinha, Francisco Cosme	1759
175.	Smt. Saroj, Sushila	1681, 1719
176.	Shri Sayeed, Hamdullah	1612, 1658, 1751, 1817
177.	Shri Shanavas M.I.	1746
178.	Smt. Shantha, J.	1642, 1795, 1823
179.	Shri Shariq Shariefuddin	1709
180.	Shri Sharma, Jagdish	1657, 1682, 1695
181.	Shri Shekhar, Neeraj	1780
182.	Shri Shekhawat Gopal Singh	1839
183.	Shri Shetkar, Suresh Kumar	1767, 1783
184.	Shri Shetti Raju	1781
185.	Shri Shri, Anto Antony	1729
186.	Shri Siddeshwara, G.M.	1650, 1657, 1826
187.	Shri Sidhu, Navjot Singh	1704
188.	Dr. Singh, Bhola	1663, 1688, 1694, 1795, 1830
189.	Shri Singh, Bhoopendra	1720, 1778, 1793

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190.	Shri Singh, Ganesh	1670, 1839
191.	Shri Singh, Ijyaraj	1656, 1674, 1718, 1786, 1797
192.	Shri. Singh, Jagadanand	1801
193.	Shri Singh, K.C. Baba	1696
194.	Smt. Singh, Meena	1716
195.	Shri Singh, Pashupati Nath	1618
196.	Dr. Singh, Raghuvnsh Prasad	1834
197.	Shri Singh, Rakesh	1728
198.	Shri Singh, Ravneet	1636, 1795, 1819
199.	Shri Singh, Sushil Kumar	1701
200.	Smt. Singh Uday	1633, 1657, 1720, 1760, 1779
201.	Shri Singh Yashvir	1780
202.	Cha. Singh, Lal	1632, 1805
203.	Shri Singh, Brijbhushan Sharan	1795, 1796
204.	Singh, Rewati Raman	1666, 1795
205.	Shri Singh, Radhe Mohan	1837
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207.	Shri Singh, Rajkumari Ratna	1682, 1737
208.	Shri Singh, Uday Pratap	1834, 1839
209.	Shri Singh, Vijay Bahadur	1717, 1805
210.	Dr. Sinh, Sanjay	1629, 1682, 1683, 1781
211.	Shri Siricilla, Rajaiah	1686, 1731
212.	Dr. Solanki, Kirit Premjibhai	1660, 1780, 1787, 1800
213.	Shri Solanki, Makan Singh	1670
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215.	Shri Sugavanam. E.G.	1623, 1627, 1681
216.	Shri Sugumar, K.	1618, 1671, 1710, 1733
217.	Smt. Sule, Supriya	1790, 1829
218.	Shri Suresh, Kodikkunnil	1687, 1792
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220.	Shri Swaraj Sushma	1787
221.	Shri Tabassum Hasan	1703
222.	Shri Tagore Manicka	1698, 1787
223.	Shri Tarai Bibhu Prasad	1615, 1780, 1792
224.	Shri Taware, Suresh Kashinath	1778, 1832
225.	Smt. Thakor Jagdish	1696
226.	Shri Thakur Anurag Singh	1691, 1800
227.	Shri Thamaraiselvan R.	1743, 1789
228.	Dr. Thambidurai, M.	1656, 1831
229.	Dr. Tharoor, Shashi	1765
230.	Shri Thomas P.T.	1617, 1684, 1798
231.	Shri Tirkey, Manohar	1624, 1682, 1726, 1751
232.	Shri Tiwari, Bhisma Shanker <i>Alias</i> Kushal	1787

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233.	Shri Tomar, Narendra Singh	1635
234.	Shri Upadhyay, Seema	1620, 1681, 1719
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238.	Smt. Verma, Usha	1681, 1719
239.	Shri Virendra Kumar	1678
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242.	Shri Wakchaure, Bhausahab Rajaram	1638, 1681, 1782, 1797
243.	Shri Wankhede Subhash Bapurao	1653, 1732, 1804
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245.	Smt. Yadav, Dharmendra	1657, 1700, 1731, 1756, 1764
246.	Shri Yadav, Dinesh Chandra	1653, 1724, 1803
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